Supplementary material, Figures S1-S3

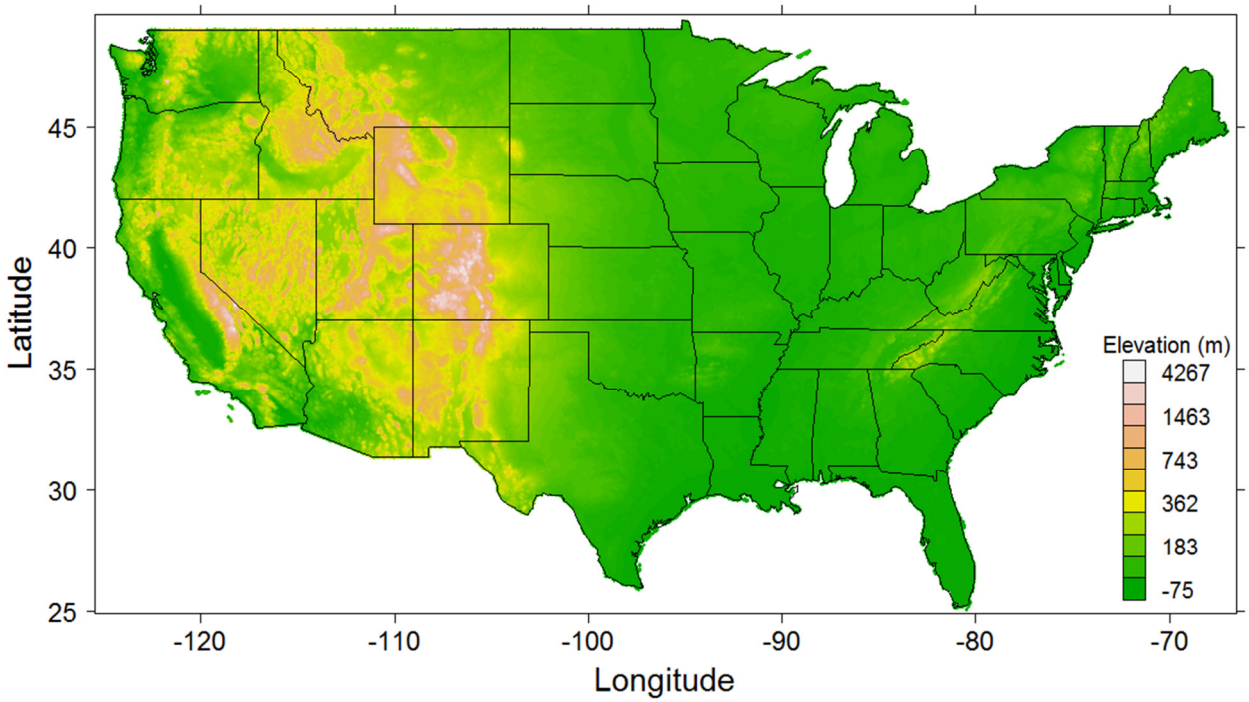


**Figure S1.** Elevation of the terrestrial surface within the contiguous USA (see *Material and methods* for details).

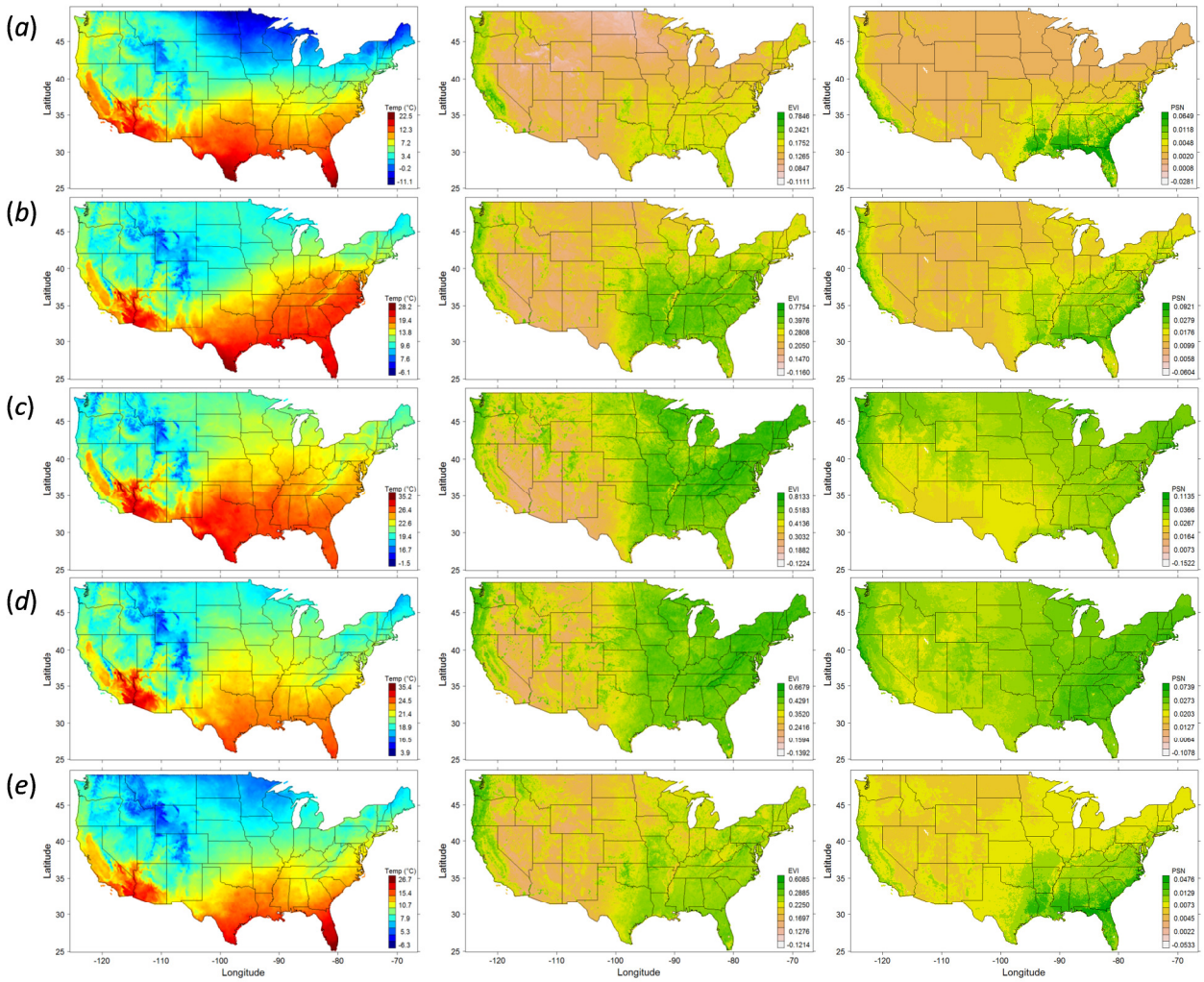


**Figure S2.** Maps showing surface temperature (first column), the enhanced vegetation index (second column), and net photosynthesis (third column) estimated for five dates (rows) at 933,688 geographically stratified random points distributed at a density of *ca*. one per 3×3 km within the contiguous USA (see *Material and methods* for details). The dates are centered roughly on (*a*) the beginning of spring migration, (*b*) the middle of spring migration, (*c*) the breeding season, (*d*) the middle of autumn migration, and (e) the end of autumn migration (March 9, April 26, June 25, September 13, and November 2, respectively). Note that the color ramps are unique for each map.

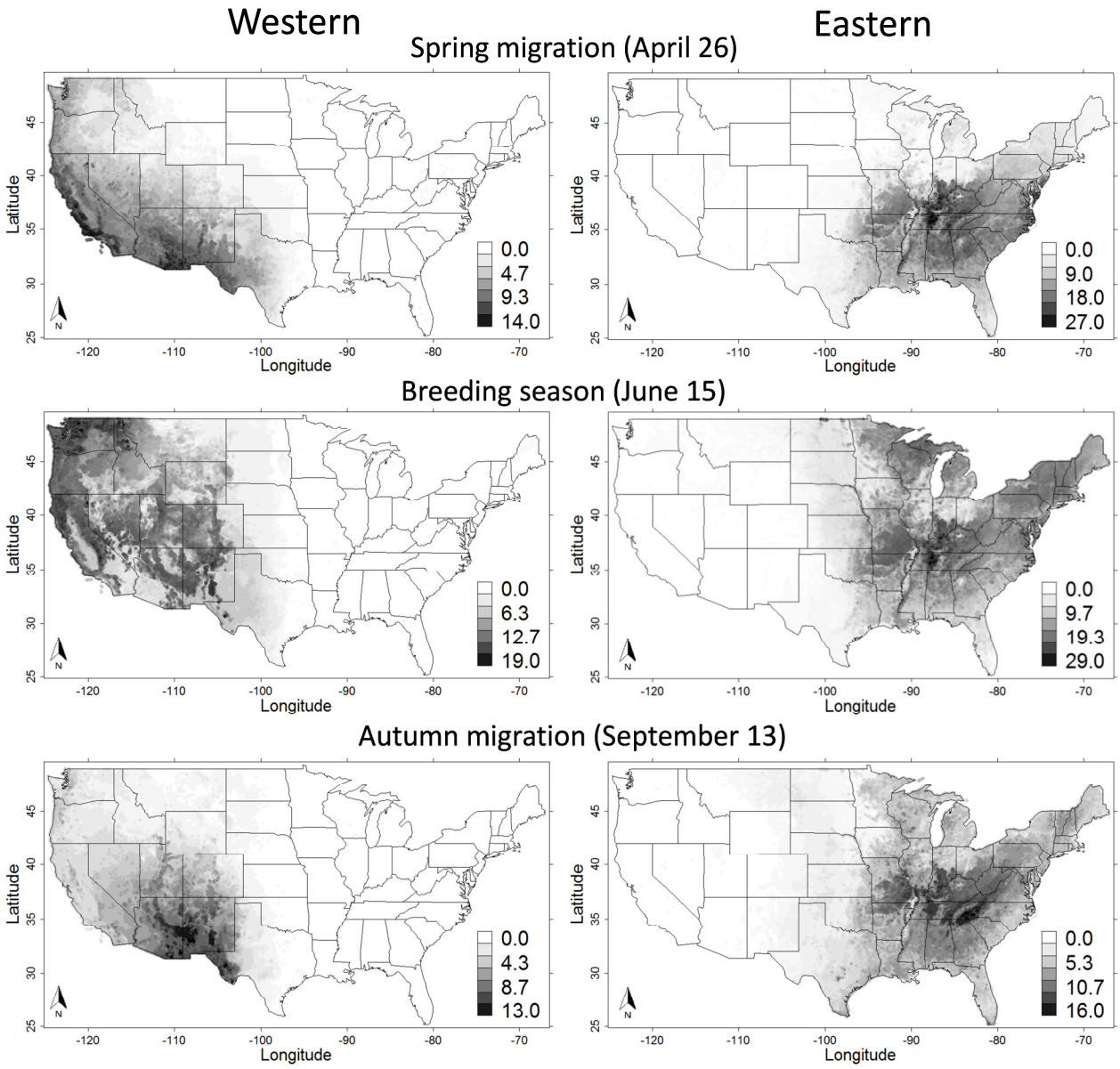


**Figure S3.** Probability of occurrence averaged across species in the western ($n$ = 26) and eastern flyways ($n$ = 31) within the contiguous USA for three dates centered roughly on spring migration (top row), the breeding season (middle row), and autumn migration (bottom row). Probability of occurrence is rendered for each species at 933,688 geographically stratified random points distributed at a density of *ca*. one per 3×3 km within the contiguous USA (see *Material and methods* for details). Note that the gray-scale ramps are unique for each map.