

Migratory connectivity analysis

by EURING Migration Atlas

Phylloscopus collybita (EURING code 13110)

1.1 Connectivity between individuals

The analysis evaluated 133 individuals (266 encounters) filtered from a total of 388342 records in the EURING databank which were considered for the Atlas. The species shows a significant connectivity from pattern transference (Table 13110-1; Figure 13110-1).

Table 13110-1. Results from the migratory connectivity analysis. For each cluster, the degree of connectivity (r_M), its statistical significance (p-value) and 95% confidence interval limits are shown. When the p-value is less than or equal to 0.1, the degree of clustering structure (oasw) and the best number of clusters identified are reported.

Cluster name	Level of clustering	N individuals	Migratory connectivity (r_M)	p-value	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit	Best number of clusters	oasw
0	0	133	0.083	0.051	0.009	0.212	2	0.435

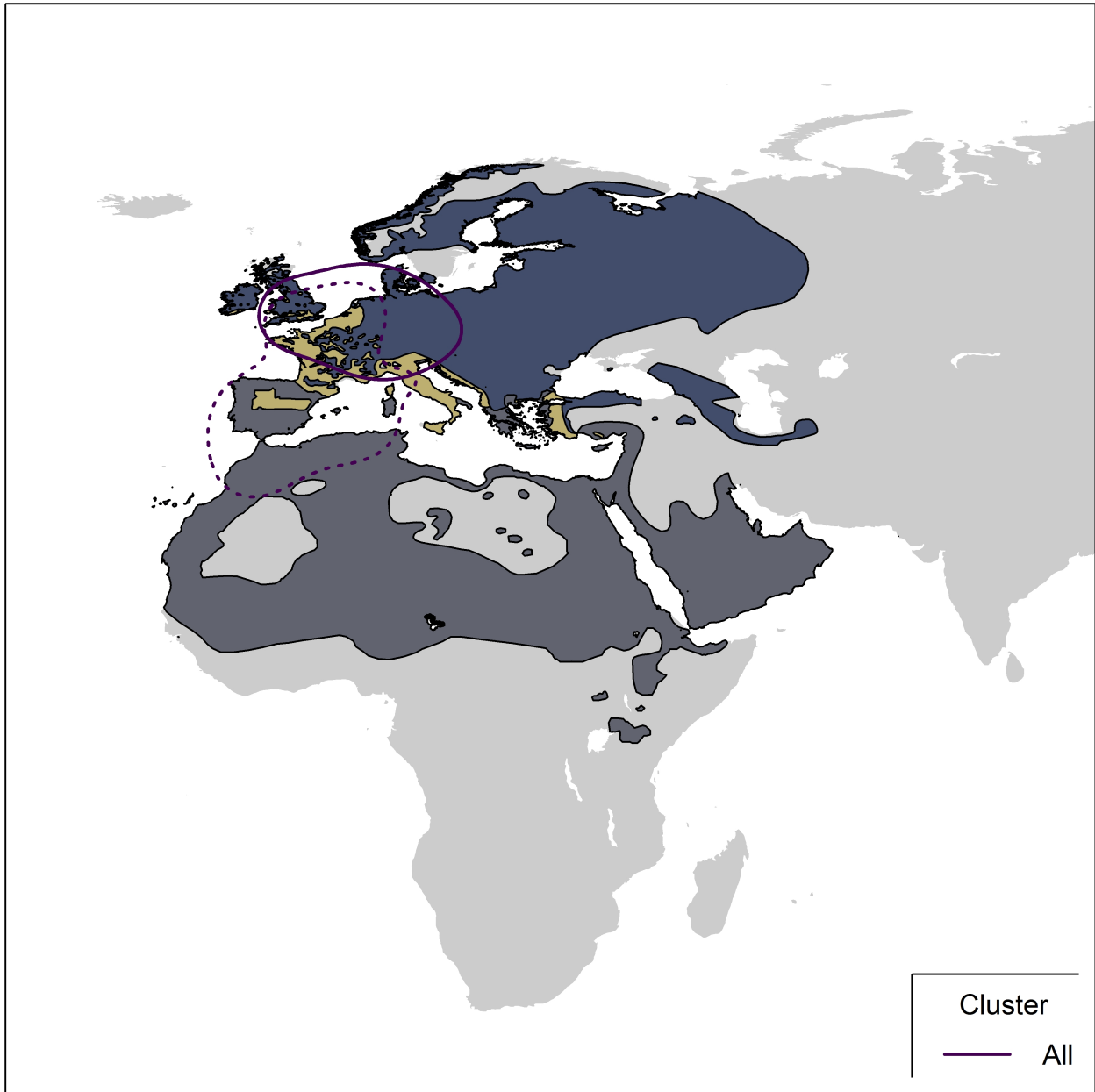


Figure 13110-1. Map showing 95% kernel contours of of first-level clusters identified by the migratory connectivity analysis, if any, or 95% kernel contours of all encounters, in case of no clustering structure. Solid lines indicate the clusters in the breeding range, dotted lines those in the non-breeding range. Different contour colours correspond to different clusters, as reported in legend. The species distribution range is also shown (breeding range: blue; non-breeding range: dark grey; resident range: beige; from BirdLife International, 2019).

1.2 Sensitivity analysis

Results of power analysis and validation. Analyses at the species level were re-run on subsamples of individuals of decreasing size (100 repetitions per subsample size), according to simple random sampling of individuals (Figure 13110-2) and stratified sampling of individuals within the breeding range (Figure 13110-3) and the non breeding range (Figure 13110-4). For stratified sampling, we selected individuals with a

probability inversely proportional to the number of observation in each country. Figures below report the results of the procedure.

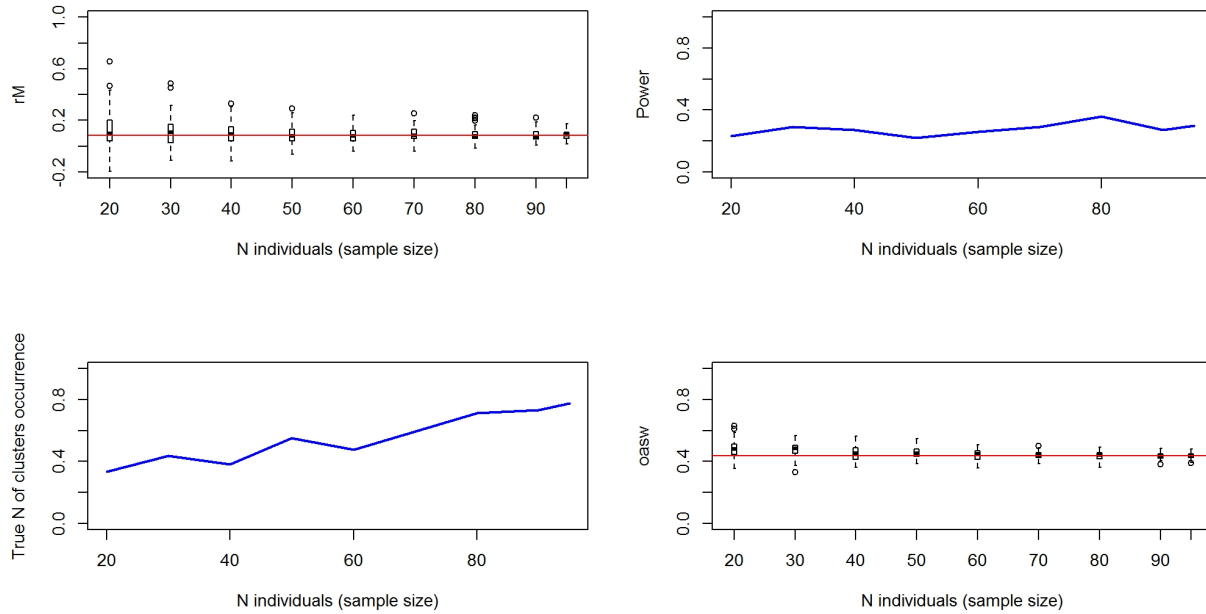


Figure 13110-2. Top left: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of connectivity. Top right: Simulated power of the analysis (i.e. proportion of times the analyses on the subset of individuals was significant). Bottom left: Proportion of times the analysis provides the observed best number of cluster. Bottom right: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of clustering intensity.

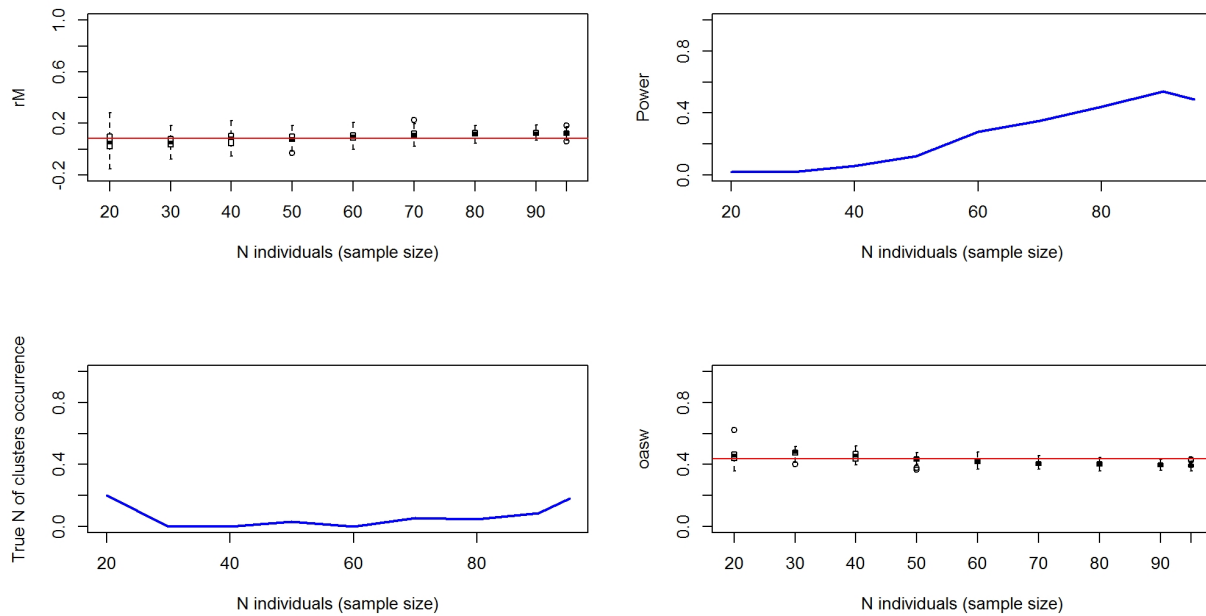


Figure 13110-3. Top left: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of connectivity. Top right: Simulated power of the analysis. Bottom left: Proportion of times the analysis provides the

observed best number of cluster. Bottom right: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of clustering intensity.

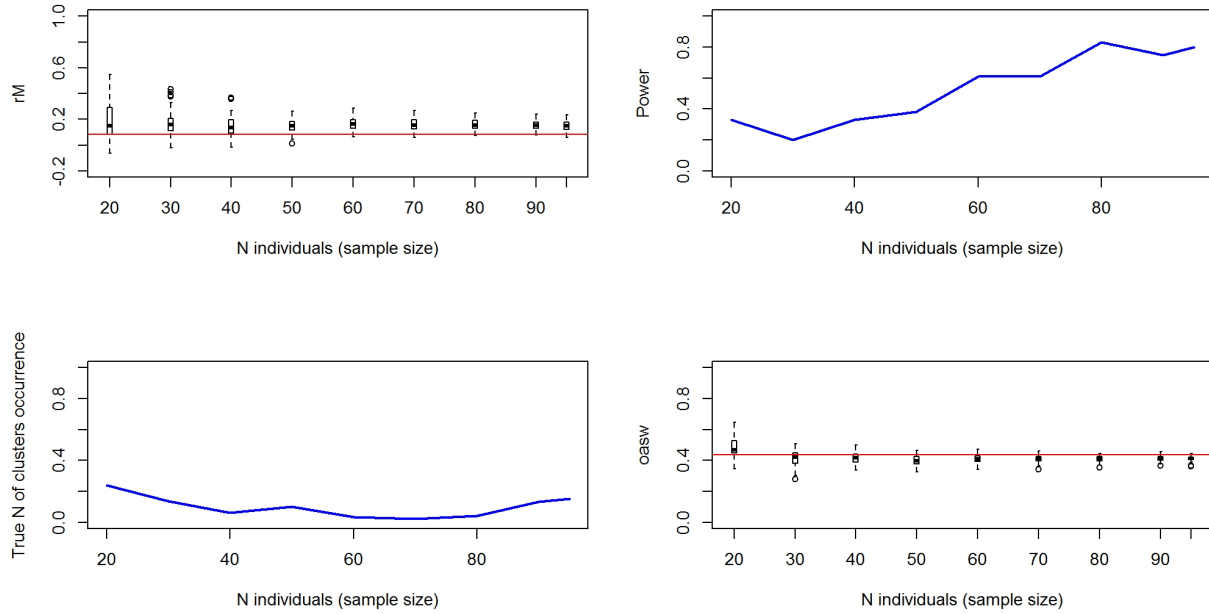


Figure 13110-4. Top left: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of connectivity. Top right: Simulated power of the analysis. Bottom left: Proportion of times the analysis provides the observed best number of cluster. Bottom right: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of clustering intensity.

The comparison between the bootstrapped distribution of r_M values from live recaptures and dead recoveries is not significant ($p = 0.064$); Figure 13110-5).

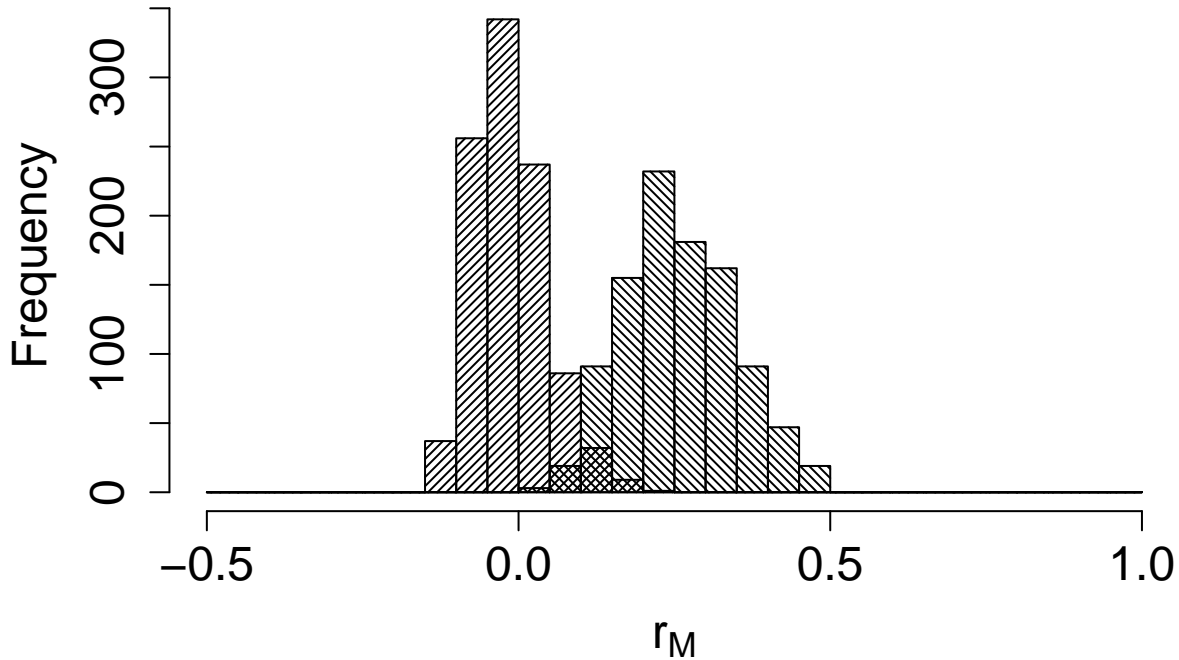


Figure 13110-5. Comparison between the bootstrapped distributions of connectivity value for alive recaptures (filling lines with angle=45°) and dead recoveries (filling lines with angle=375°).

2. Connectivity between pre-defined regions

The species shows low connectivity ($MC = 0.017$; $MC = 0.008$ when adjusted for absolute abundance) between 6 breeding regions and 6 non breeding regions (Table 13110-2; Figure 13110-6).

Table 13110-2. Transition probabilities between pre-defined regions. Estimated abundance (number of individuals) in each breeding region is also reported.

Breeding region	Abundance	Non breeding region	Transition probability
Central Europe	18793300	North Africa	0.220
Central Europe	18793300	South-central Europe	0.140
Central Europe	18793300	South-west Europe	0.600
Central Europe	18793300	West Europe	0.040
North Europe	2152000	North Africa	0.500
North Europe	2152000	South-west Europe	0.500
North-west Europe	3302660	North Africa	0.091
North-west Europe	3302660	North-west Europe	0.455
North-west Europe	3302660	South-west Europe	0.409
North-west Europe	3302660	West Africa	0.045
South-central Europe	4511374	South-central Europe	1.000
South-west Europe	4473357	South-west Europe	1.000
West Europe	8806075	North Africa	0.288

Breeding region	Abundance	Non breeding region	Transition probability
West Europe	8806075	South-west Europe	0.385
West Europe	8806075	West Europe	0.327



Figure 13110-6. Map showing pre-defined regions in different colours, with black arrows linking centroids of individual encounters in different regions. Arrow width is proportional to transition probability.

Reference

BirdLife International and Handbook of the Birds of the World (2019). Bird species distribution maps of the world. Version 2019.1. Available at <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/requestdis>.