

# Migratory connectivity analysis

by EURING Migration Atlas

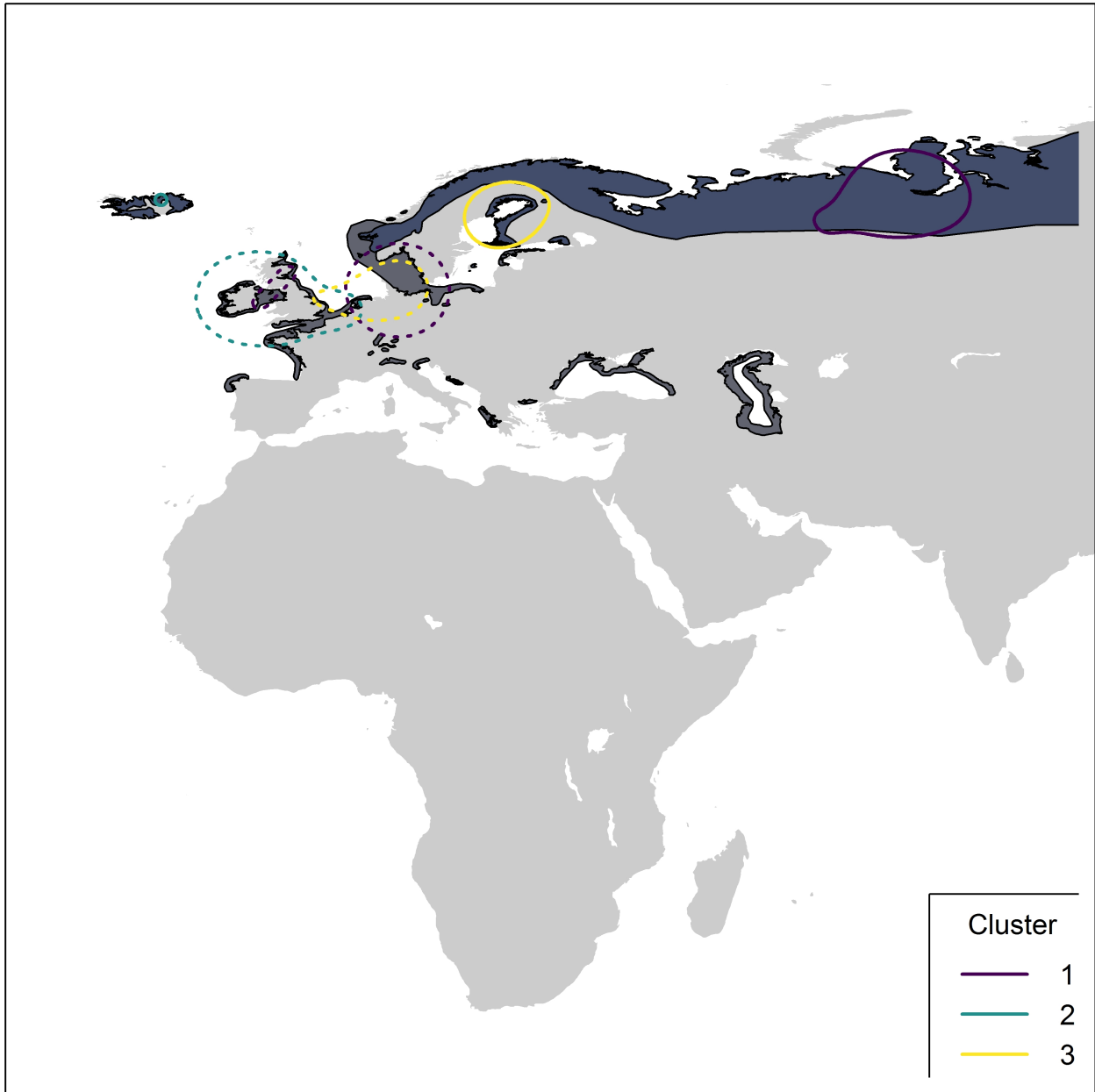
*Aythya marila* (EURING code 02040)

## 1. Connectivity between individuals

The analysis evaluated 27 individuals (54 encounters) filtered from a total of 553 records in the EURING databank which were considered for the Atlas. The species shows a significant connectivity from clustering, with a number of first-level clusters = 3 (Table 02040-1; Figure 02040-1).

**Table 02040-1.** 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                   | 27            | 0.399                            | 0.002   | 0.203                      | 0.713                      | 3                       | 0.704 |
| 1            | 1                   | 8             | -                                | -       | -                          | -                          | -                       | -     |
| 2            | 1                   | 15            | -                                | -       | -                          | -                          | -                       | -     |
| 3            | 1                   | 4             | -                                | -       | -                          | -                          | -                       | -     |



**Figure 02040-1.** 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).

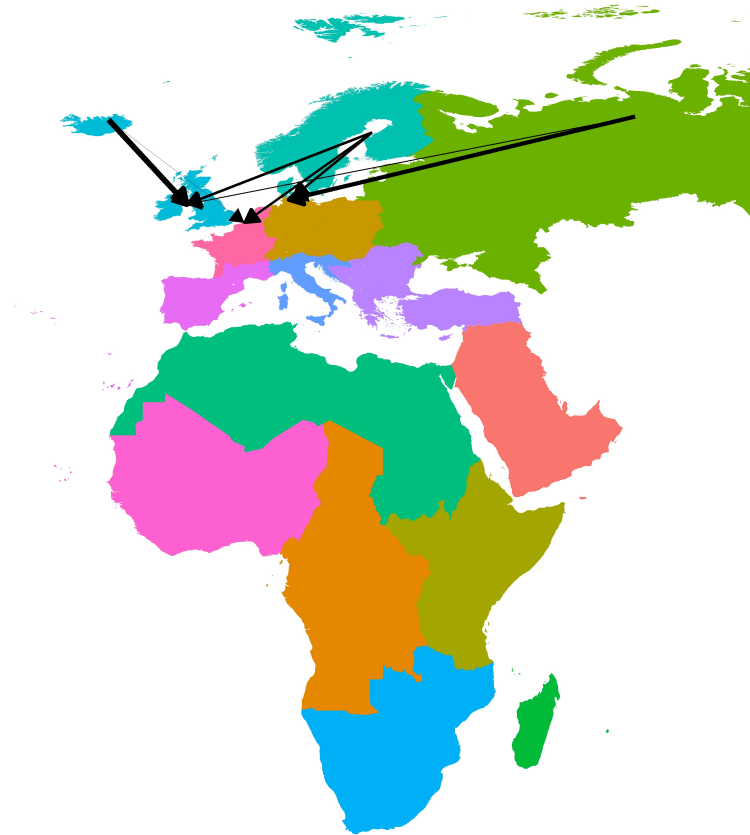
## 2. Connectivity between pre-defined regions

The species shows low connectivity ( $MC = 0.185$ ;  $MC = 0.179$  when adjusted for absolute abundance) between 3 breeding regions and 4 non breeding regions (Table 02040-2; Figure 02040-6).

**Table 02040-2.** 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 |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|
| East Europe       | 300006    | Central Europe      | 0.556                  |
| East Europe       | 300006    | North Europe        | 0.222                  |
| East Europe       | 300006    | North-west Europe   | 0.222                  |
| North Europe      | 4160      | North Europe        | 0.333                  |
| North Europe      | 4160      | North-west Europe   | 0.333                  |
| North Europe      | 4160      | West Europe         | 0.333                  |
| North-west Europe | 8000      | North-west Europe   | 0.800                  |
| North-west Europe | 8000      | West Europe         | 0.200                  |



**Figure 02040-6.** 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>.