

Migratory connectivity analysis

by EURING Migration Atlas

Hirundo rustica (EURING code 09920)

1.1 Connectivity between individuals

The analysis evaluated 96 individuals (192 encounters) filtered from a total of 292257 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 = 2 (Table 09920-1; Figure 09920-1).

Table 09920-1. 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	96	0.151	0.004	0.046	0.304	2	0.612
1	1	38	0.190	0.052	0.018	0.515	3	0.494
2	1	58	0.218	0.005	-0.013	0.496	2	0.521
21	2	45	-0.101	0.883	-0.148	0.141	-	-
22	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-

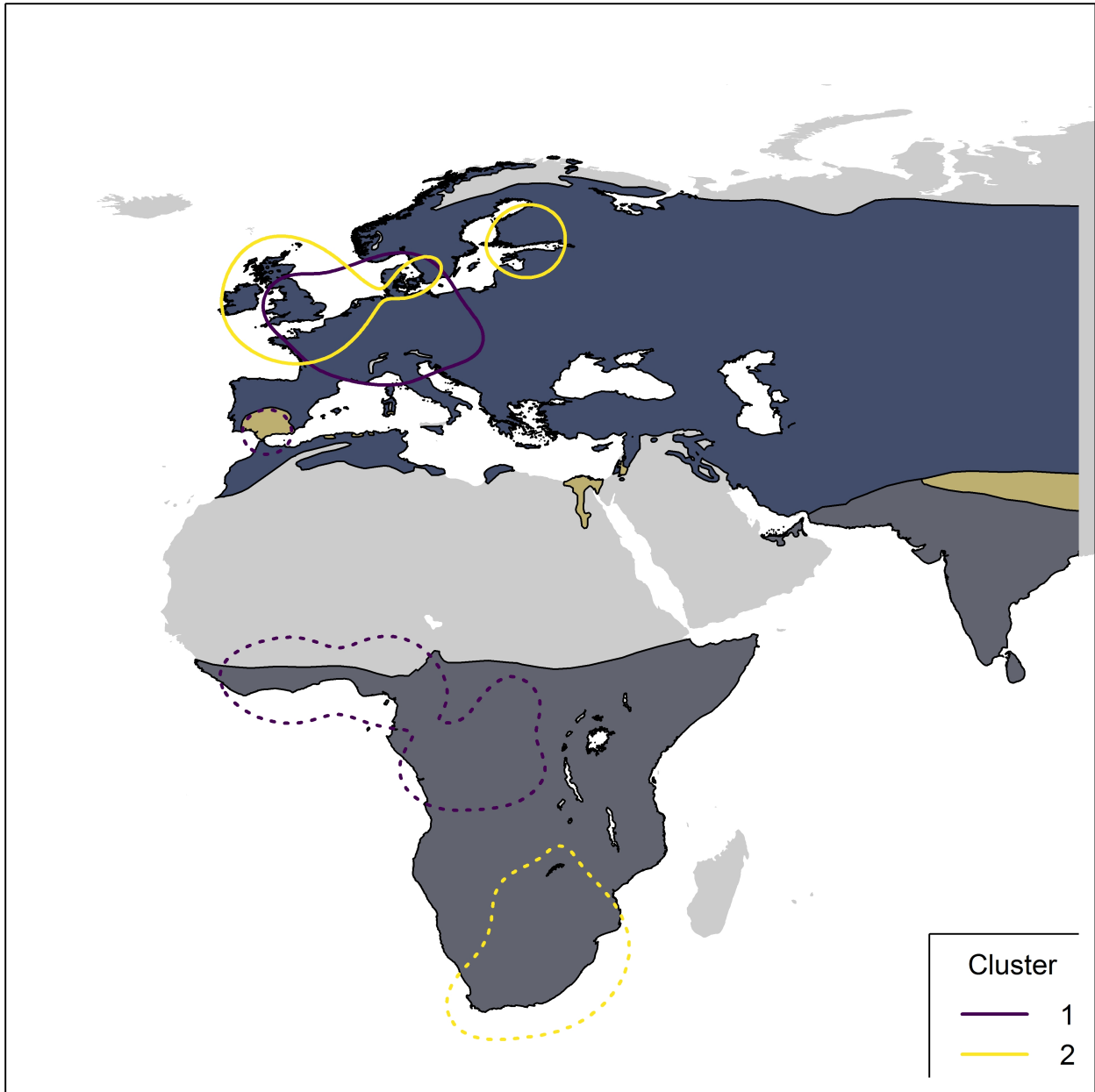


Figure 09920-1. Map showing 95% kernel contours of of first-level clusters identified by the migratory connectivity analysis, if any, or 95% kernel contours of all encounters, in case of no clustering structure. Solid lines indicate the clusters in the breeding range, dotted lines those in the non-breeding 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 09920-2) and stratified sampling of individuals within the breeding range (Figure 09920-3) and the non breeding range (Figure 09920-4). 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.

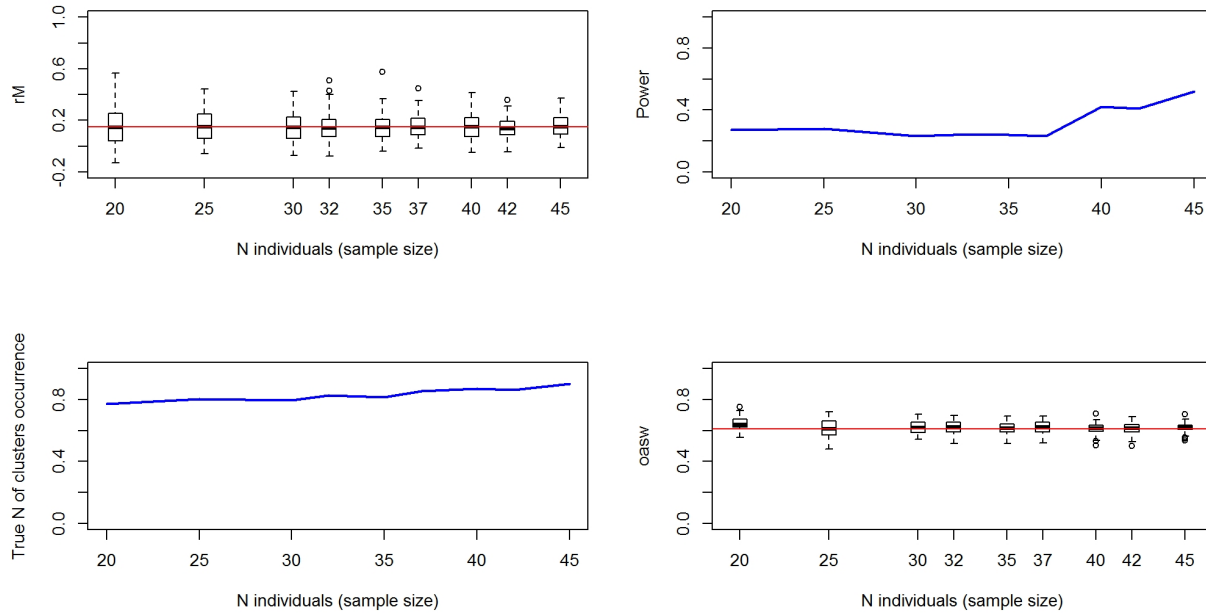


Figure 09920-2. Top left: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of connectivity. Top right: Simulated power of the analysis (i.e. proportion of times the analyses on the subset of individuals was significant). Bottom left: Proportion of times the analysis provides the observed best number of cluster. Bottom right: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of clustering intensity.

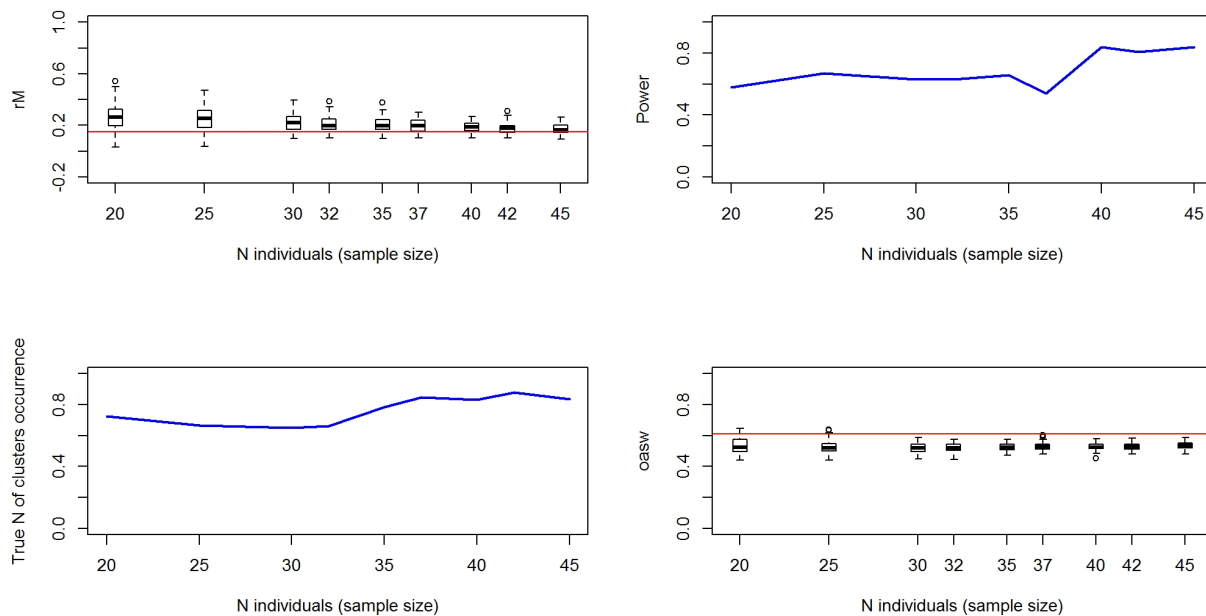


Figure 09920-3. Top left: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of connectivity. Top right: Simulated power of the analysis. Bottom left: Proportion of times the analysis provides the

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

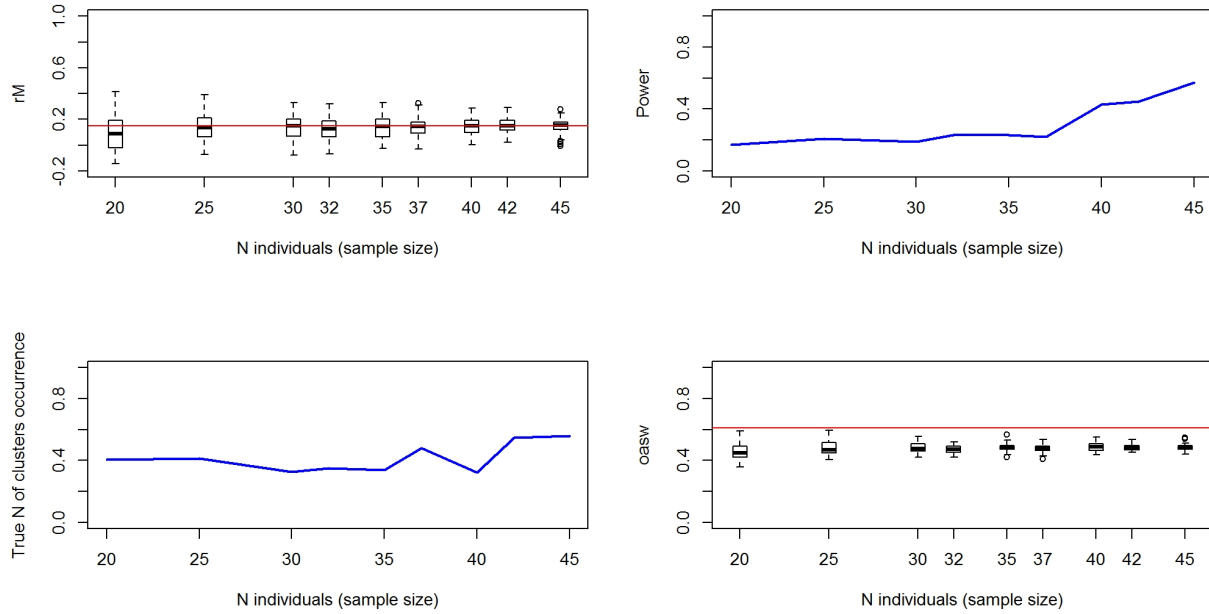


Figure 09920-4. Top left: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of connectivity. Top right: Simulated power of the analysis. Bottom left: Proportion of times the analysis provides the observed best number of cluster. Bottom right: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed 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 ($p = 0.806$); Figure 09920-5).

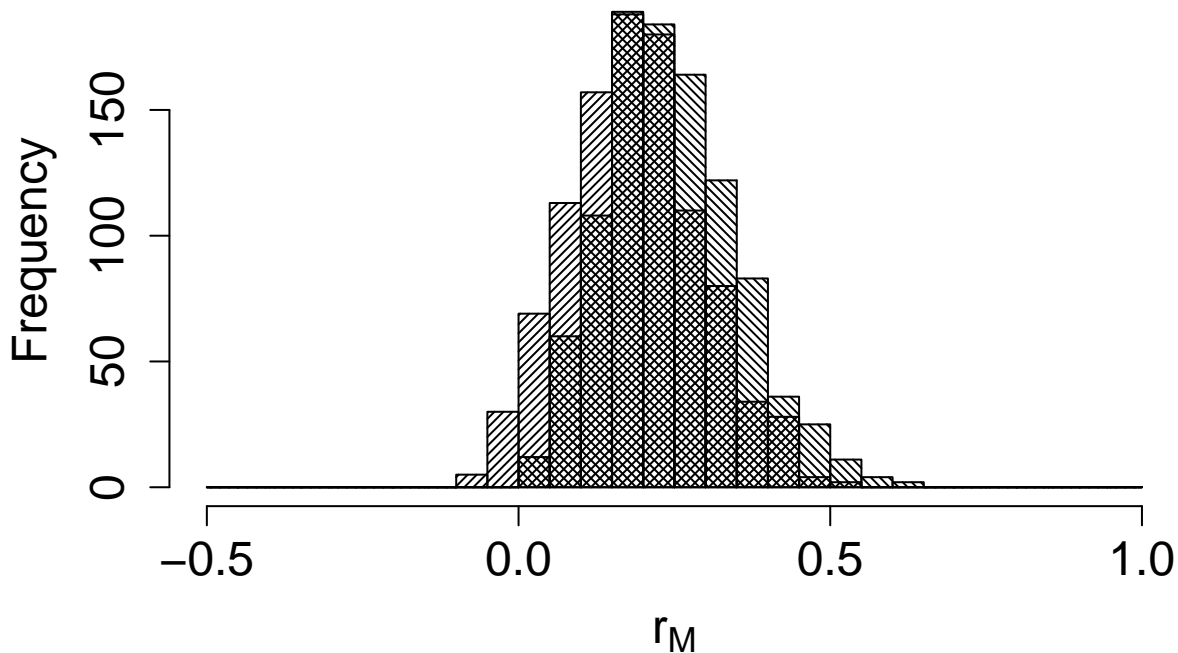


Figure 09920-5. Comparison between the bootstrapped distributions of connectivity value for alive recaptures (filling lines with angle=45°) and dead recoveries (filling lines with angle=375°).

2. Connectivity between pre-defined regions

The species shows moderate connectivity ($MC = 0.435$; $MC = 0.425$ when adjusted for absolute abundance) between 7 breeding regions and 5 non breeding regions (Table 09920-2; Figure 09920-6).

Table 09920-2. 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	7032170	Central Africa	0.529
Central Europe	7032170	South Africa	0.118
Central Europe	7032170	South-west Europe	0.059
Central Europe	7032170	West Africa	0.294
East Europe	15331903	South Africa	1.000
North Europe	1167007	Central Africa	0.250
North Europe	1167007	South Africa	0.750
North-west Europe	7713042	Central Africa	0.044
North-west Europe	7713042	East Africa	0.022
North-west Europe	7713042	South Africa	0.911
North-west Europe	7713042	West Africa	0.022
South-central Europe	3508918	West Africa	1.000
South-west Europe	30828617	Central Africa	0.333

Breeding region	Abundance	Non breeding region	Transition probability
South-west Europe	30828617	South-west Europe	0.333
South-west Europe	30828617	West Africa	0.333
West Europe	2534513	Central Africa	0.071
West Europe	2534513	South Africa	0.143
West Europe	2534513	South-west Europe	0.071
West Europe	2534513	West Africa	0.714

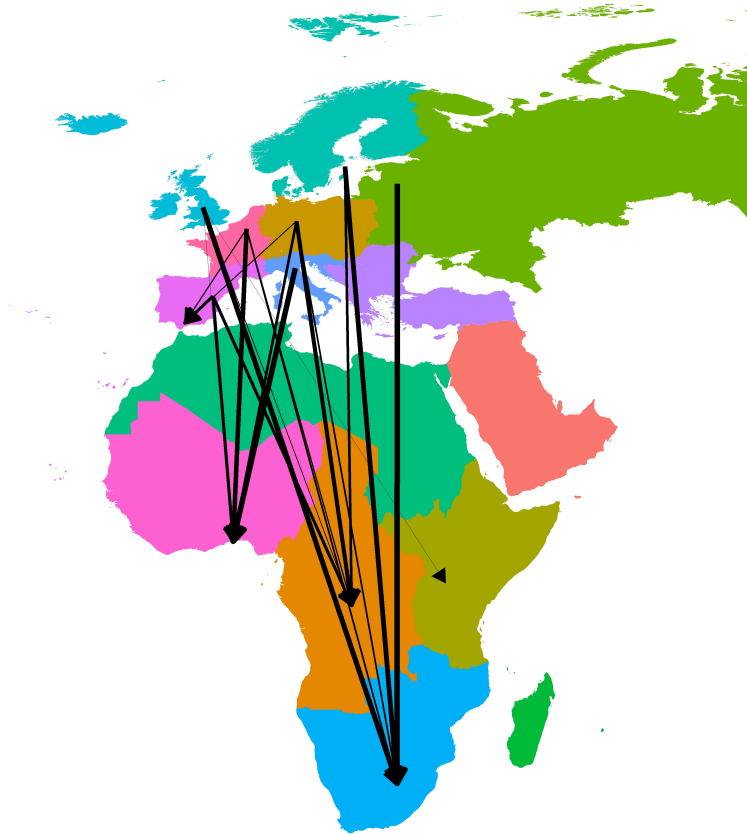


Figure 09920-6. Map showing pre-defined regions in different colours, with black arrows linking centroids of individual encounters in different regions. Arrow width is proportional to transition probability.

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>.