

Migratory connectivity analysis

by EURING Migration Atlas

Motacilla alba (EURING code 10200)

1.1 Connectivity between individuals

The analysis evaluated 468 individuals (936 encounters) filtered from a total of 38387 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 10200-1; Figure 10200-1).

Table 10200-1. 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	468	0.708	0.001	0.649	0.764	3	0.657
1	1	153	0.594	0.001	0.265	0.769	4	0.350
2	1	286	0.636	0.001	0.487	0.742	2	0.462
3	1	29	0.044	0.324	-0.089	0.369	-	-

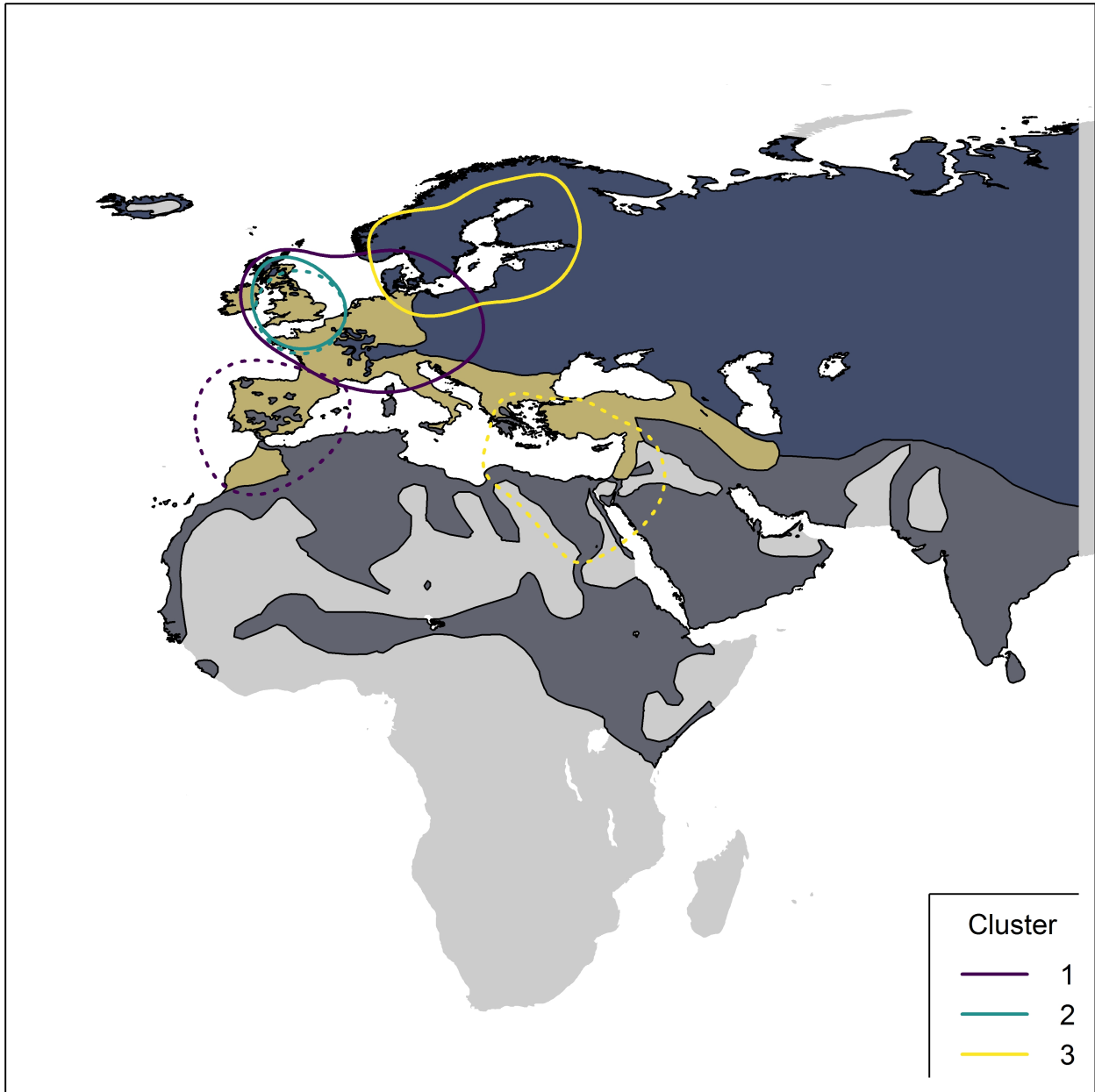


Figure 10200-1. Map showing 95% kernel contours of of first-level clusters identified by the migratory connectivity analysis, if any, or 95% kernel contours of all encounters, in case of no clustering structure. Solid lines indicate the clusters in the breeding range, dotted lines those in the non-breeding 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 10200-2) and stratified sampling of individuals within the breeding range (Figure 10200-3) and the non breeding range (Figure 10200-4). 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.

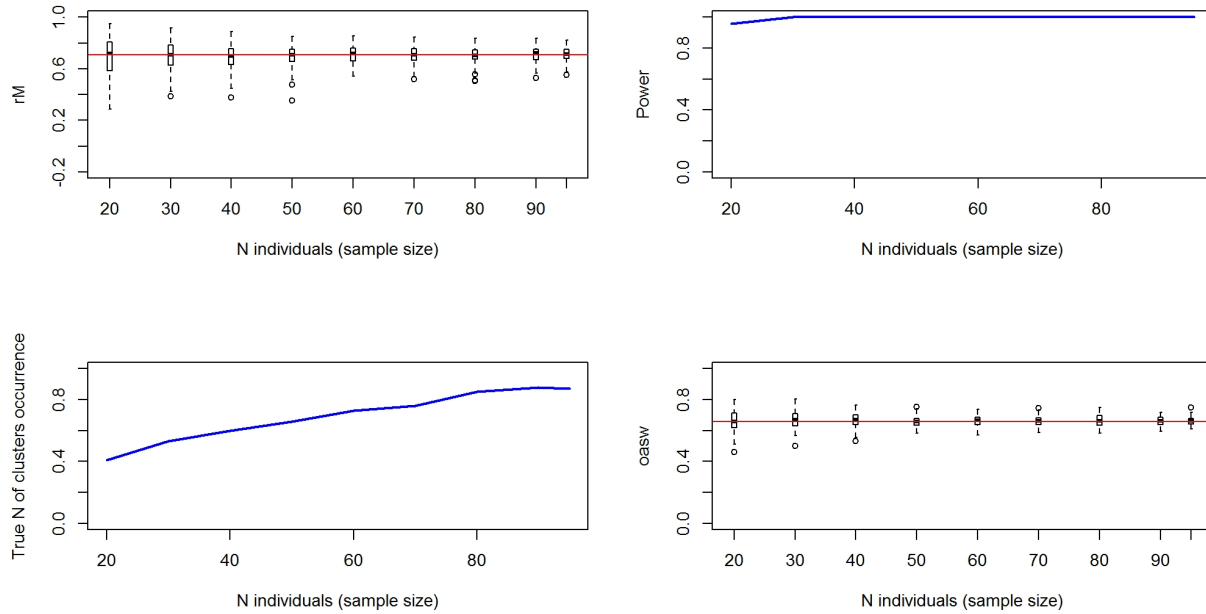


Figure 10200-2. Top left: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of connectivity. Top right: Simulated power of the analysis (i.e. proportion of times the analyses on the subset of individuals was significant). Bottom left: Proportion of times the analysis provides the observed best number of cluster. Bottom right: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of clustering intensity.

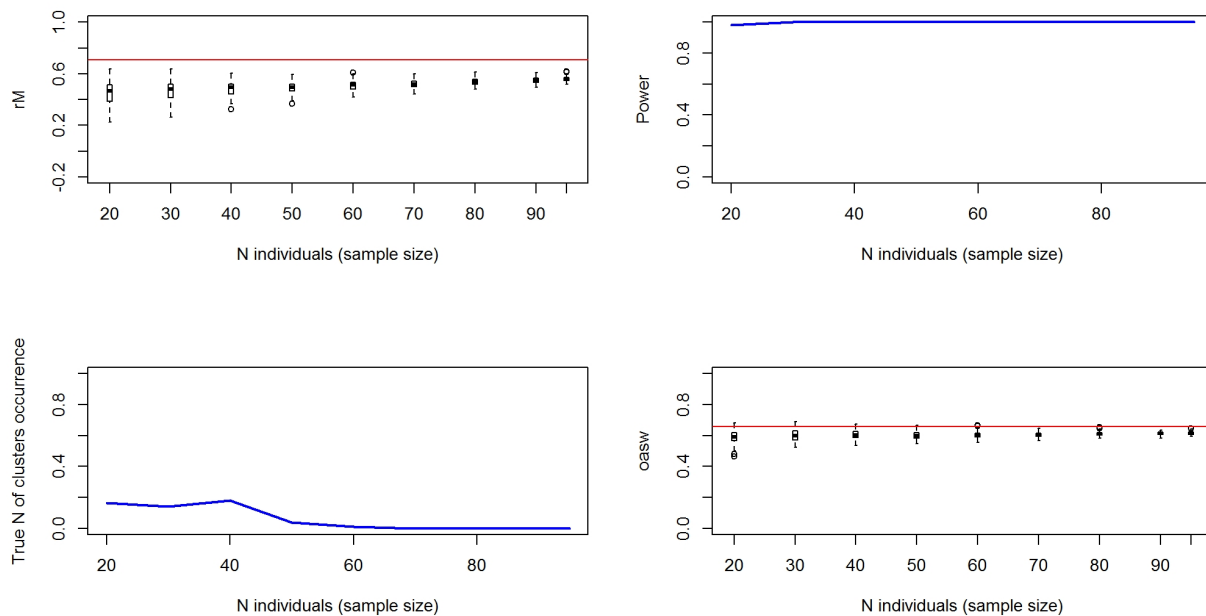


Figure 10200-3. Top left: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of connectivity. Top right: Simulated power of the analysis. Bottom left: Proportion of times the analysis provides the

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

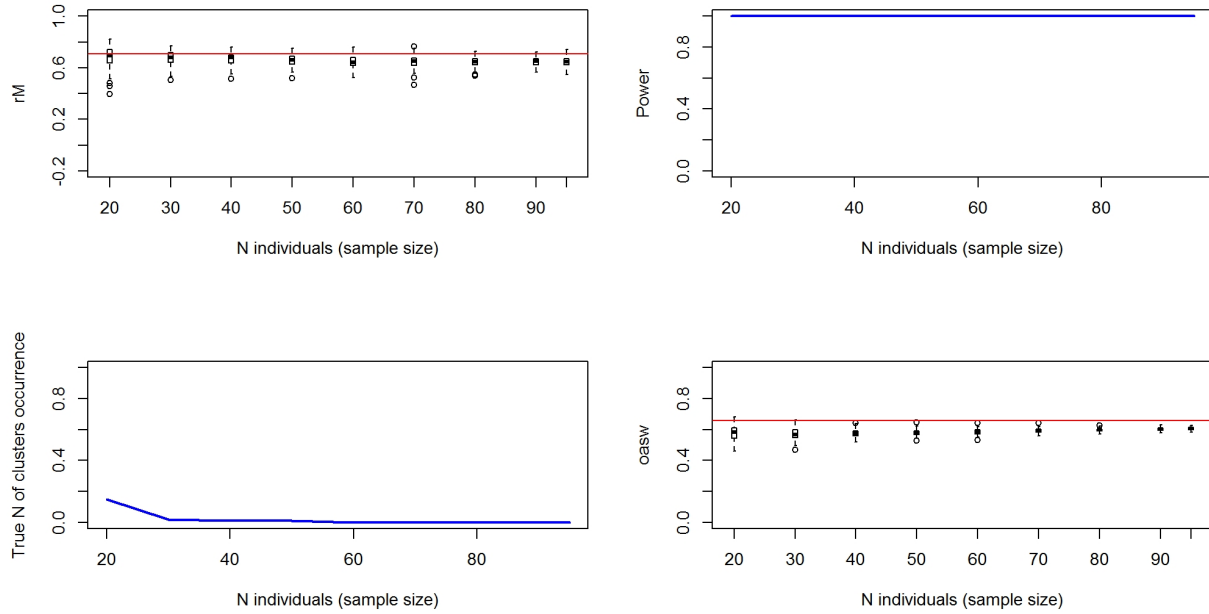


Figure 10200-4. Top left: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed value (red line) of connectivity. Top right: Simulated power of the analysis. Bottom left: Proportion of times the analysis provides the observed best number of cluster. Bottom right: simulated distribution (boxplots) and observed 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 ($p = 0.685$); Figure 10200-5).

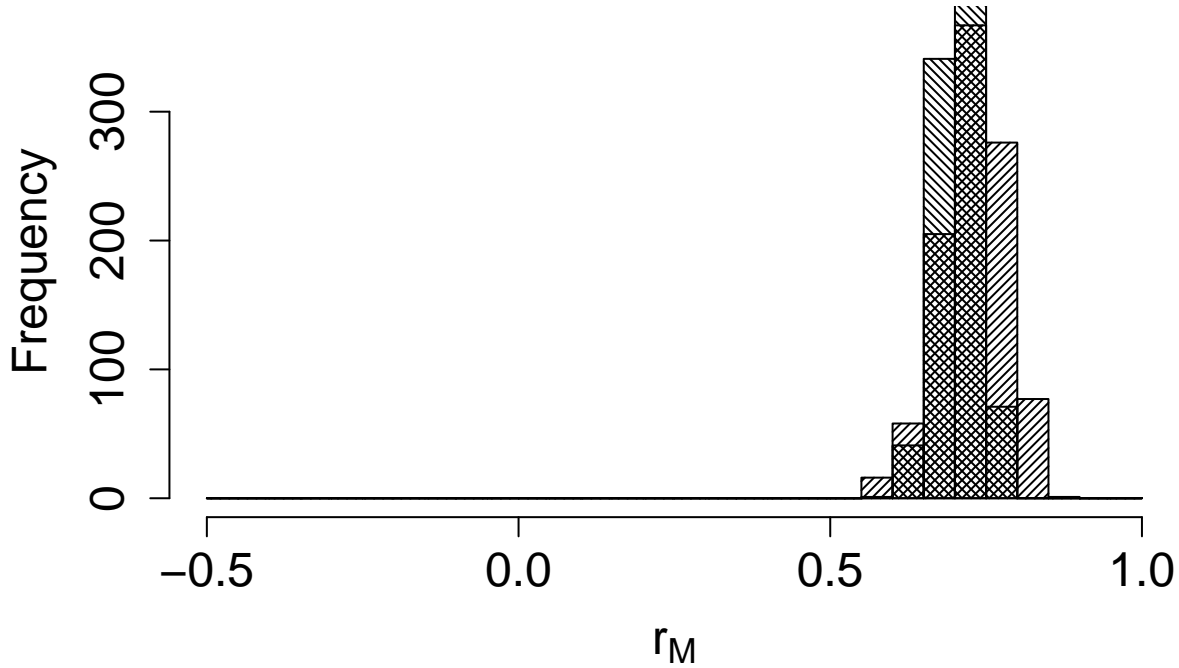


Figure 10200-5. Comparison between the bootstrapped distributions of connectivity value for alive recaptures (filling lines with angle=45°) and dead recoveries (filling lines with angle=37.5°).

2. Connectivity between pre-defined regions

The species shows low/moderate connectivity ($MC = 0.374$; $MC = 0.373$ when adjusted for absolute abundance) between 6 breeding regions and 9 non breeding regions (Table 10200-2; Figure 10200-6).

Table 10200-2. 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	4267800	Central Europe	0.022
Central Europe	4267800	North Africa	0.267
Central Europe	4267800	South-central Europe	0.056
Central Europe	4267800	South-east Europe	0.011
Central Europe	4267800	South-west Europe	0.633
Central Europe	4267800	West Europe	0.011
East Europe	25148922	Arabian peninsula	0.500
East Europe	25148922	North Africa	0.500
North Europe	3089012	Arabian peninsula	0.233
North Europe	3089012	North Africa	0.500
North Europe	3089012	South-east Europe	0.133
North Europe	3089012	South-west Europe	0.133
North-west Europe	1786557	North Africa	0.003

Breeding region	Abundance	Non breeding region	Transition probability
North-west Europe	1786557	North-west Europe	0.842
North-west Europe	1786557	South-west Europe	0.089
North-west Europe	1786557	West Africa	0.007
North-west Europe	1786557	West Europe	0.059
South-west Europe	5444920	South-west Europe	1.000
West Europe	943878	North Africa	0.105
West Europe	943878	South-west Europe	0.763
West Europe	943878	West Europe	0.132

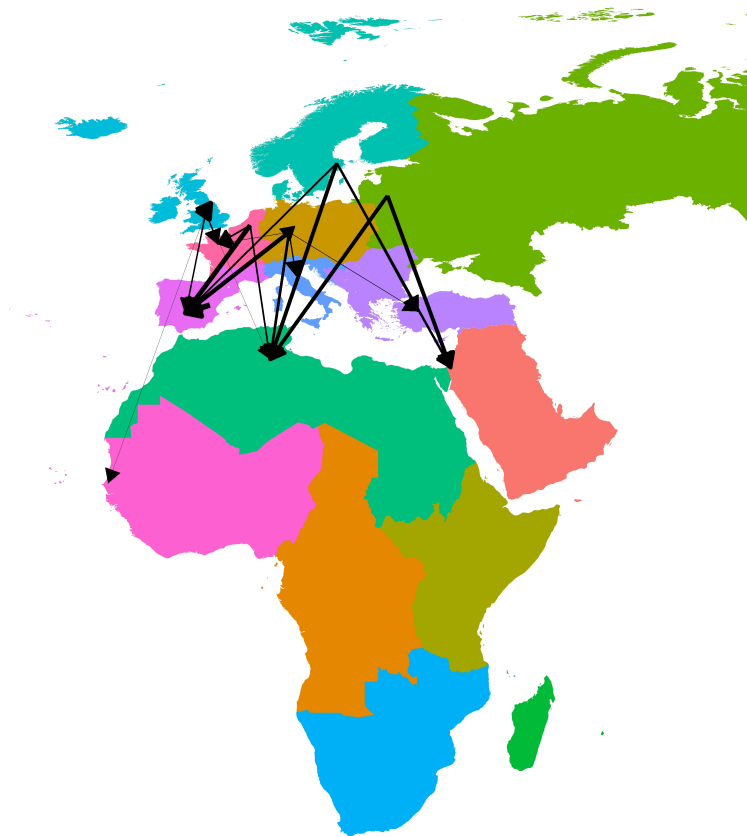


Figure 10200-6. Map showing pre-defined regions in different colours, with black arrows linking centroids of individual encounters in different regions. Arrow width is proportional to transition probability.

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>.