# Journal of Avian Biology

#### JAB5053

Kemp, M. U., Shamoun-Baranes, J., van Gasteren, H., Bouten, W. and van Loon, E. E. 2010. Can wind explain seasonal differences in migration speed? – J. Avian Biol. 41: 672–677.

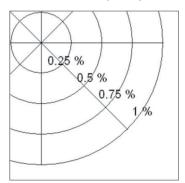
## Appendix 1

Table A1. Summary statistics of wind profit including the mean, median, and standard deviation (SD) as well as the percentage of observations greater than or equal to zero are shown for spring and autumn for other wind subsections through Europe including those representing southern Sweden (50°N 10°E to 60°N 20°E), France (40°N 0°E to 50°N 10°E), and northern Spain (40°N 10°W to 50°N 0°W).

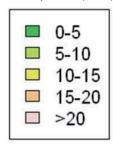
Wind subsection	Spring				Autumn			
	Mean	Median	SD	% ≥ 0	Mean	Median	SD	% ≥ 0
Southern Sweden	2.2	1.9	6.8	61.7	-3.5	-3.4	6.6	30.1
France	1.2	0.9	6.5	56.0	-2.0	-1.5	6.1	38.4
Northern Spain	2.0	1.3	8.0	56.7	-2.7	-2.1	7.1	36.6

Fig. A1.1–A1.4. Monthly wind rose maps covering western Europe (Fig. A1.1), eastern Europe (Fig. A1.2), western Africa (Fig. A1.3), and eastern Africa (Fig. A1.4) are shown displaying 30 years (1978–2008) of wind data from the 850 mb pressure level from the NCEP/ NCAR Reanalysis dataset. Wind roses indicate the direction into which the wind is blowing. Total distance from the center indicates the relative frequency of wind in a particular direction, while colors describe the individual relative frequencies of the different wind speed ranges (ms<sup>-1</sup>) in that direction. Concentric circles indicate relative frequency in increments of 0.25%; with the outer circle indicating 1% relative frequency. See also the key below indicating relative frequencies and wind speed ranges.

### Relative frequency



### Wind speeds (ms<sup>-1</sup>)



Download Fig. A1.1-A1.4 < JAB5053Fig.A.1-A1.4.pdf>