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Pöysä, H. 2019. Tracking ice phenology by migratory waterbirds: settling phenology and breeding success of species with divergent population trends. – J. Avian Biol. 2019: e02327

Supplementary material

Appendix 1.

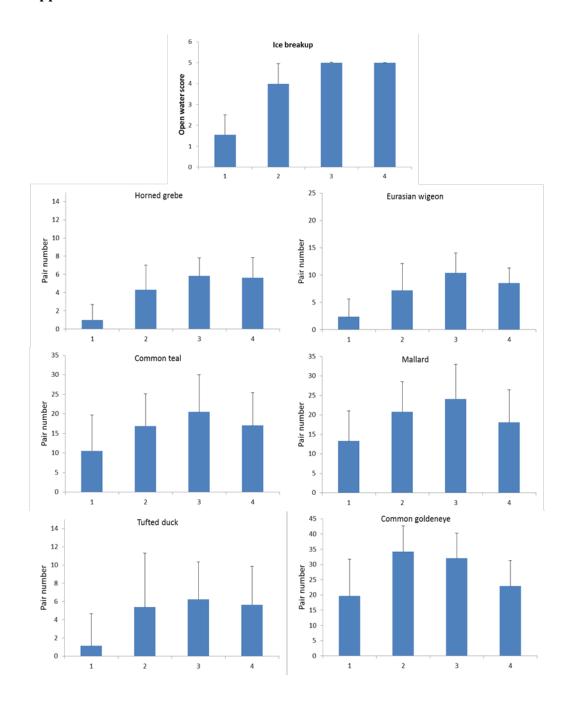


Fig. A1. Mean (+SE) open water scores (ice breakup; 0 = lake fully ice-covered,..., 5 = lake fully open) and pair numbers of six waterbird species (horned grebe, Eurasian wigeon, common teal, mallard, tufted duck, common goldeneye) during four surveys (1, 2, 3 and 4) carried out at 37 lakes at intervals of seven days during April–May in 1991–2018.

Table A1. A hypothetical example of the calculation of annual population settling phenology indices (PSP) using survey-specific pair numbers as weighting factors; i.e., PSP is a weighted mean of the three survey dates for each year. Ice-out dates (IOD) and breeding pair survey dates are set fixed for clarity (1 = 1 April). Population settling phenology index, PSPA = (PSP-IOD).

| Year | IOD | 1st survey | | 2nd survey | | 3rd survey | | PSP | PSPA |
|------|-----|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------|------|
| | | Date | Pairs | Date | Pairs | Date | Pairs | | |
| 1 | 32 | 25 | 5 | 32 | 10 | 39 | 15 | 34.3 | 2.3 |
| 2 | 32 | 25 | 10 | 32 | 15 | 39 | 20 | 33.6 | 1.6 |
| 3 | 32 | 25 | 10 | 32 | 15 | 39 | 15 | 32.9 | 0.9 |
| 4 | 32 | 25 | 5 | 32 | 15 | 39 | 25 | 35.1 | 3.1 |
| 5 | 32 | 25 | 0 | 32 | 10 | 39 | 15 | 36.2 | 4.2 |

Table A2. Means, SDs and ranges of variables used in the analyses (n = 28 years). For further details, see the main text.

| Variable | Mean | SD | Range |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------|
| IOD | 32.7 | 5.5 | 20.6–41.8 |
| PSP, horned grebe | 37.2 | 4.8 | 26.5-46.5 |
| PSP, Eurasian wigeon | 36.9 | 5.7 | 23.5-48.0 |
| PSP, common teal | 35.3 | 5.7 | 21.6-44.4 |
| PSP, mallard | 34.9 | 6.3 | 20.9–45.5 |
| PSP, tufted duck | 37.3 | 5.9 | 25.2-48.8 |
| PSP, common goldeneye | 34.7 | 6.1 | 21.6-45.6 |
| PSPA, horned grebe | 4.5 | 2.1 | 0.8-8.3 |
| PSPA, Eurasian wigeon | 4.2 | 2.0 | 0.6–7.6 |
| PSPA, common teal | 2.7 | 2.0 | -1.2-6.5 |
| PSPA, mallard | 2.3 | 2.4 | -1.0-8.7 |
| PSPA, tufted duck | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1.5-8.8 |
| PSPA, common goldeneye | 2.1 | 2.0 | -1.5–5.9 |
| Number of broods, horned grebe | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0–3.3 |
| Number of broods, Eurasian wigeon | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0-5.7 |
| Number of broods, common teal | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0-4.0 |
| Number of broods, mallard | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.3-6.3 |
| Number of broods, tufted duck | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0–2.3 |
| Number of broods, common goldeneye | 5.8 | 2.9 | 0.3-12.7 |
| Number of pairs, horned grebe | 5.6 | 1.9 | 2.0-9.5 |
| Number of pairs, Eurasian wigeon | 10.0 | 3.3 | 4.5–18.5 |
| Number of pairs, common teal | 20.0 | 7.3 | 9.0–38.0 |
| Number of pairs, mallard | 23.2 | 7.3 | 11.0-42.5 |
| Number of pairs, tufted duck | 6.5 | 4.5 | 0.5–19.5 |
| Number of pairs, common goldeneye | 33.8 | 7.6 | 14.5-50.0 |

Table A3. Pair-wise Pearson correlations or Kendall rank correlations for variables used to test for the effects of ice-out date (IOD) and population settling phenology asynchrony (PSPA) on annual breeding success for each species. In tufted duck and horned grebe breeding success was measured as a binary variable while it was a continuous variable in the other species. Significant (p < 0.05) correlations are in bold; n = 28 years in all cases. For additional information see the main text.

| | Year | IOD | Breeding success | Number of pairs | PSPA |
|---|--------|--------|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Horned grebe (Kendall rank correlation) | | | | | |
| Year | 1.000 | | | | |
| IOD | -0.319 | 1.000 | | | |
| Breeding success | -0.387 | 0.615 | 1.000 | | |
| Number of pairs | -0.356 | 0.283 | 0.292 | 1.000 | |
| PSPA | -0.140 | -0.328 | -0.258 | 0.044 | 1.000 |
| Eurasian wigeon (Pearson correlation; log-transformed number of pairs) | | | | | |
| Year | 1.000 | | | | |
| IOD | -0.461 | 1.000 | | | |
| Breeding success | 0.071 | -0.043 | 1.000 | | |
| Number of pairs | -0.178 | 0.019 | 0.053 | 1.000 | |
| PSPA | -0.430 | -0.088 | -0.271 | -0.133 | 1.000 |
| Common teal (Pearson correlation; log-transformed breeding success and number of pairs) | | | | | |
| Year | 1.000 | | | | |
| IOD | -0.461 | 1.000 | | | |
| Breeding success | -0.426 | 0.188 | 1.000 | | |
| Number of pairs | 0.038 | -0.337 | -0.008 | 1.000 | |
| PSPA | -0.407 | -0.110 | 0.228 | 0.366 | 1.000 |
| Mallard (Pearson correlation) | | | | | |
| Year | 1.000 | | | | |
| IOD | -0.461 | 1.000 | | | |
| Breeding success | -0.027 | -0.071 | 1.000 | | |

| Number of pairs | 0.181 | -0.270 | 0.219 | 1.000 | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| PSPA | -0.528 | 0.119 | -0.099 | -0.266 | 1.000 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Tufted duck (Kendall rank | | | | | |
| correlation) | | | | | |
| Year | 1.000 | | | | |
| IOD | -0.319 | 1.000 | | | |
| Breeding success | -0.306 | -0.089 | 1.000 | | |
| Number of pairs | -0.598 | 0.182 | 0.241 | 1.000 | |
| PSPA | -0.074 | -0.048 | 0.188 | 0.030 | 1.000 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Common goldeneye (Pearson | | | | | |
| correlation) | | | | | |
| Year | 1.000 | | | | |
| IOD | -0.461 | 1.000 | | | |
| Breeding success | -0.477 | 0.148 | 1.000 | | |
| Number of pairs | -0.545 | -0.026 | 0.489 | 1.000 | |
| PSPA | -0.536 | 0.096 | -0.004 | 0.214 | 1.000 |

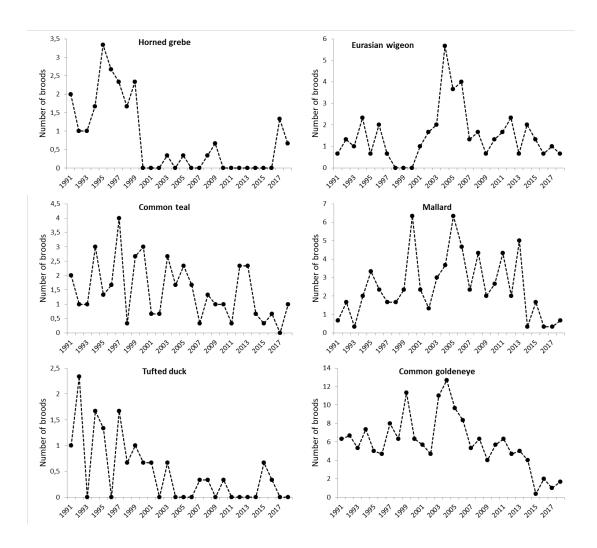


Fig. A2. Annual numbers of broods for six waterbird species. The numbers are means of three surveys carried out at 37 lakes in mid June–early August.