How birds weather the weather: avian migration in the mid-latitudes

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Appendix C: Wind maps and wind summaries for Europe

In Table C, we show summary statistics of wind profit for wind subsections in Europe. Wind profit was calculated following the same procedure described in Section 4.4.1. Thus, the preferred direction of migration was assumed to be 223° in autumn and 43° in spring.

Table C: 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 (% ≥ 0) are shown for spring and autumn for 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind Subsection</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Autumn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Sweden</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Spain</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the following pages are monthly wind rose maps covering Europe and Africa 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$^{-1}$) in that direction. Concentric circles indicate relative frequency in increments of 0.2%; with the outer circle indicating 1% relative frequency. See also the key indicating relative frequencies and wind speed ranges. These maps are also available from http://dare.uva.nl/record/421932.
August