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

Kemp, M.U.

Publication date
2012

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Citation for published version (APA):

Kemp, M. U. (2012). *How birds weather the weather: avian migration in the mid-latitudes*. [Thesis, fully internal, Universiteit van Amsterdam].

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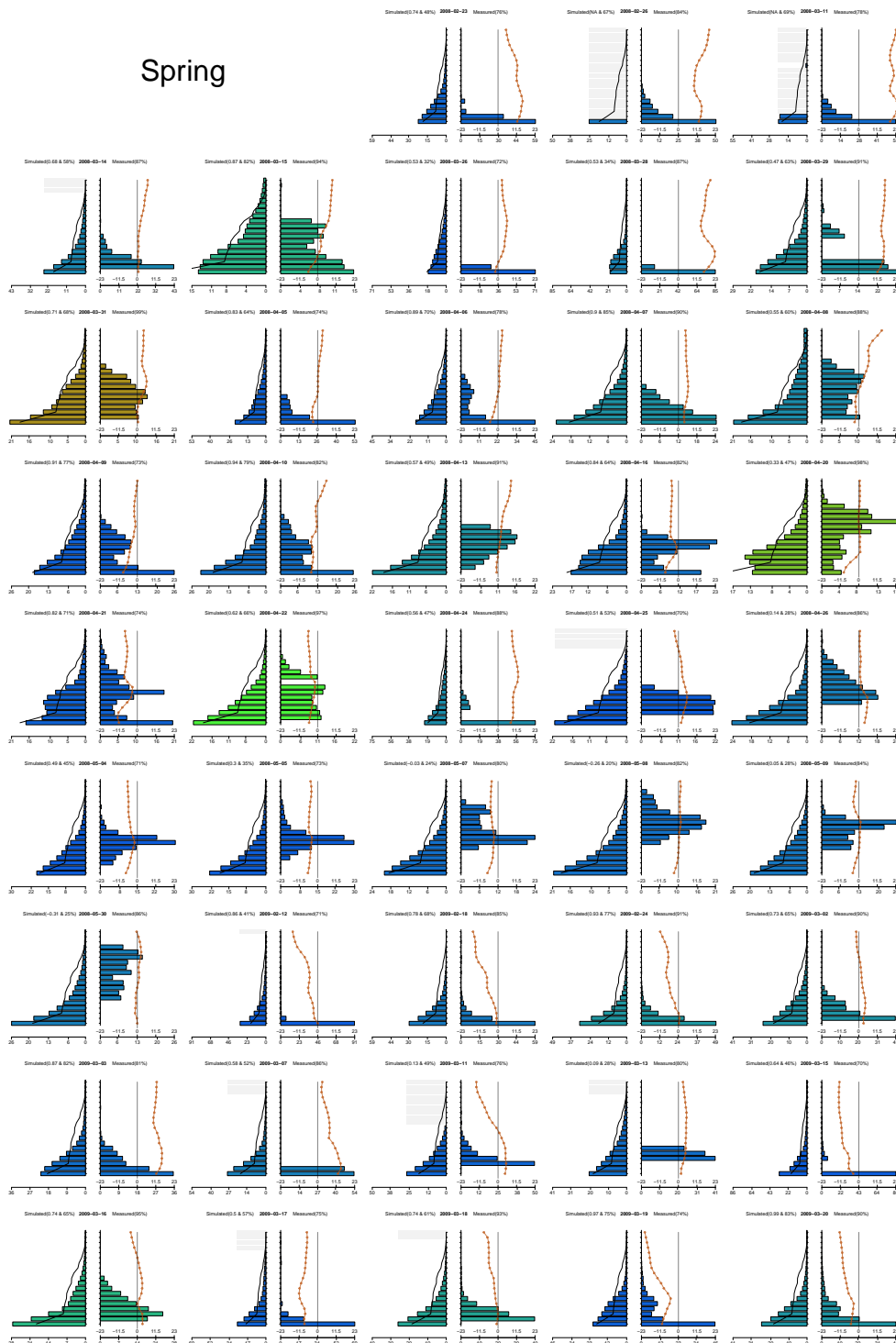
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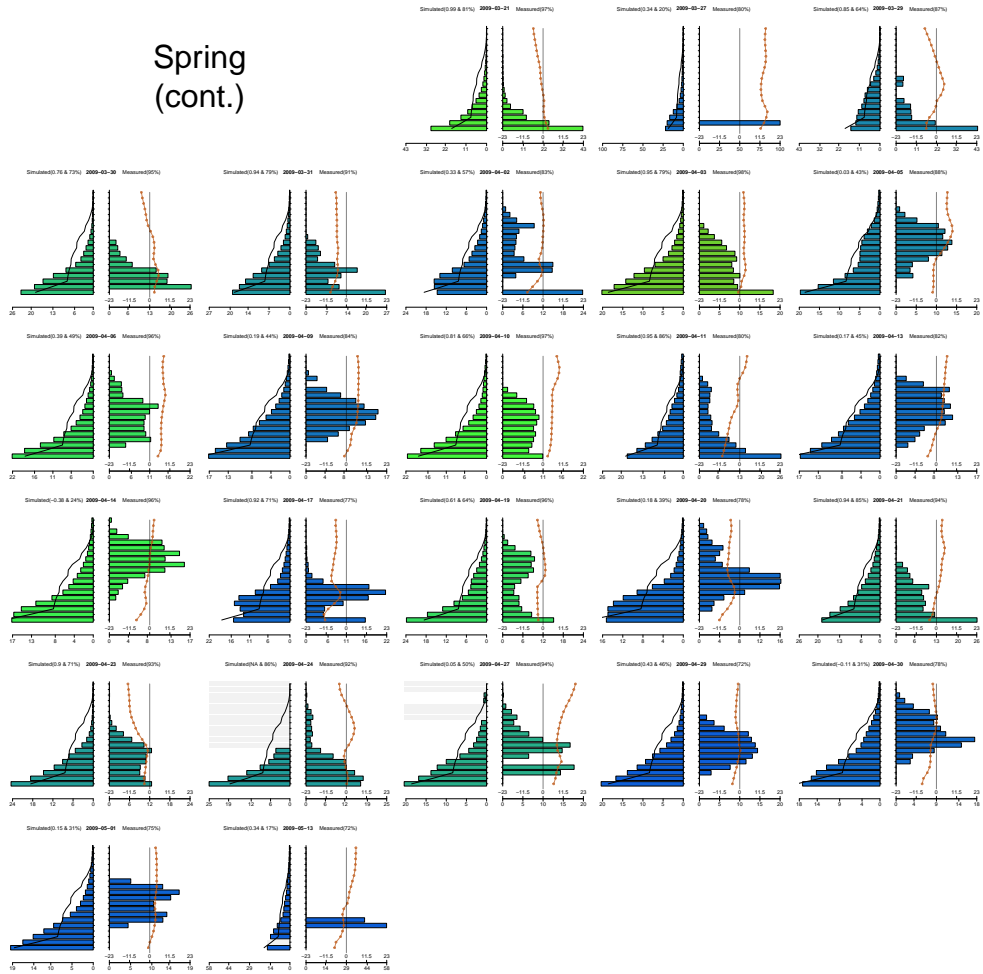
Appendix D: Results of simulation model predicting avian altitude distributions

Simulated nightly altitude distributions of pBd , from our comparison with the analysis of Bruderer et al. (1995), are shown with associated measured distributions of pBd and Tw for spring and autumn for altitudes between 0.2 and 4 km in bins of 200 m. On the right of each pair are measured distributions of pBd . Altitude distributions of Tw (orange line; ms^{-1}) are shown superimposed on top of the measured pBd distributions. The range of Tw values are indicated along the top of the x-axis and a vertical gray line indicates the transition point from negative to positive Tw values. Simulated distributions of pBd are shown on the left, with a black line indicating the weighted average distribution of pBd for that season. The color of the measured and predicted distributions of pBd indicate the measured intensity of migration on a given night from blue (least intense) through green to red (most intense). Altitude bins in the simulated distribution shown in transparent gray do not have a predicted value due to missing predictor variables. The numeric value given in parentheses next to the label “Measured” indicates the percentage of nights from that season with less-intense migration. The first value next to the label “Simulated” indicates the Spearman’s ρ correlation between the measured and simulated distributions of pBd and the second value indicates the proportion of variability in the measured distribution of pBd explained by the simulated distribution of pBd . The title of each plot indicates the night (at sunset) during which the conditions were measured. Note that Appendix D is only available in digital version of this thesis at <http://dare.uva.nl/record/421932>.

Spring



Spring
(cont.)



Autumn

