

APPENDIX A

Table A1.1. Model set to examine how habitat and other variables affected attack rates in Tennessee Warblers at a spring stopover site in northern Colombia.

Model (Attack rate =)	Error structure	DF	AICc	ΔAIC	Wi
Substrate	Neg. Binomial	3	242.48	0.32	0.44
Site + Substrate	Neg. Binomial	4	244.71	2.55	0.14
Site:Substrate	Neg. Binomial	4	244.71	2.55	0.14
Year	Neg. Binomial	3	246.46	4.30	0.06
Site	Neg. Binomial	3	251.25	9.09	0.01
Duration	Neg. Binomial	3	252.75	10.59	0.00
Date	Neg. Binomial	3	252.80	10.64	0.00

Figure A1.1. To determine if recapture rates were significantly different we carried out a randomization test of the difference in number of recaptures by habitat (999 iterations). **A.** TEWA showed no significant difference in the number of recaptures in coffee and forest as shown by the randomized distribution versus the observed value (red vertical line, $P = 0.332$). **B.** GCTH did show a significantly higher recapture rate in forest relative to coffee ($P < 0.001$) when compared to the randomized distribution.

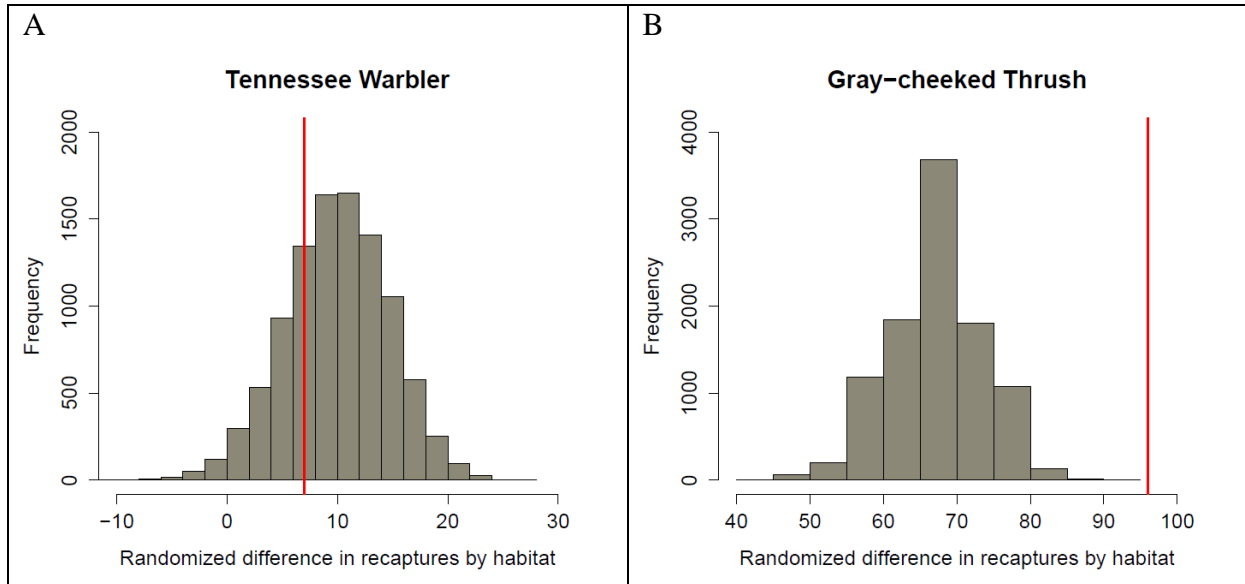


Figure A1.2. Boxplot comparing Tennessee Warbler flock sizes in forest and shade coffee plantations at a spring stopover site in northern Colombia. Rectangles represent the interquartile range, the dividing line is the median, while whiskers represent maximum or minimum values. Superimposed on the boxplots are the data points.

