

Appendix 2. Multiple linear model: dates of the maximum number and the 50th percentile of Common Cranes counts vs abiotic conditions

Table A2.1. Multiple linear models of abiotic variables (temperature, water level and rainfall) as predictors of the Julian day of (a) the maximum number of Common Cranes (migratory peak) and (b) the 50th percentile of Common Cranes counts in autumn and spring migrations. Regression coefficients and standard errors (\pm SE) are shown with t -values and P-values.

Date type	Abiotic variables	Autumn			Spring		
		Estimate \pm SE	t	P	Estimate \pm SE	t	P
(a) Migratory peak							
	Temperature	-12.0 \pm 6.30	-1.92	0.063	-2.9 \pm 2.0	-1.46	0.052
	Water level	-1.8 \pm 7.30	-0.25	0.805	7.0 \pm 2.30	3.05	0.004
	Rainfall	-0.003 \pm 0.038	-0.09	0.928	0.005 \pm 0.01	0.40	0.693
	intercept	467 \pm 77	77	<0.001	86 \pm 24	3.57	<0.001
	Model	F _{3,39} =1.74, P=0.175			F _{3,39} =10.33, P<0.001		
(b) 50 th percentile							
	Temperature	3.93 \pm 1.89	2.07	0.04	-1.37 \pm 2.61	-0.526	0.602
	Water level	2.72 \pm 2.20	1.24	0.22	5.391 \pm 3.04	1.774	0.084
	Rainfall	-0.004 \pm 0.01	-0.4	0.698	-0.007 \pm 0.02	-0.438	0.664
	intercept	276.7 \pm 23.2	11.9	<0.001	67.9 \pm 32.07	2.12	0.041
	Model	F _{3,39} =1.58, P=0.215			F _{3,39} =2.48, P=0.08		