Authors (2024). Low migratory flight altitudes may explain increased collision risk for American Woodcock. Ornithological Applications.

A map of the united states with red dots

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Figure S1. Distribution of potential flight locations (blue) and likely flight locations (red) for American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*). Locations were collected by GPS transmitters deployed throughout the eastern portion of the woodcock’s range from 2020 through 2024. The criteria for potential flight locations included being 1) recorded at night, 2) recorded during migration, and 3) preceded and followed by >6.68 km steps. Likely flight locations are those identified by the base model as having >50% chance of being recorded during a nocturnal migratory flight. Seventy-nine individual birds recorded likely flight locations (median: 2 points per bird, range 1–6).

Table S1. Metrics describing the estimated shape of the flight altitude distribution. We calculated these metrics by simulating a log-normal distribution for each posterior value of and , and sampling the standard deviation and skewness of each simulated distribution. Estimates indicate the median value of the posterior distribution, while credible intervals reflect highest density intervals.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Model | Standard deviation (m) | Skewness |
| **Base** | 393 (279–540) | 3.95 (2.64–6.53) |
| **Season** |  |  |
| *Fall* | 328 (210–504) | 3.65 (2.33–6.24) |
| *Spring* | 491 (292–825) | 4.34 (2.48–8.38) |
| **Age** |  |  |
| *Adult* | 465 (262–805) | 4.19 (2.33–7.86) |
| *Juvenile* | 358 (233–546) | 3.63 (2.31–6.12) |
| **Sex** |  |  |
| *Male* | 429 (269–674) | 3.93 (2.40–6.95) |
| *Female* | 352 (211–567) | 3.80 (2.20–6.77) |