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1 Insights from tracking a 19 month non- 2 stop flight of a sub-adult common swift

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19 Abstract

20 We present a 19 months of continuous monitored flight in a combined dataset collected
21 through a Multi-DataLogger (MDL) geolocator on a single sub-adult common swift through
22 serendipitous logging event. The strong correspondence between sub-adult and adult flight
23 patterns, in both migration and overall non-breeding moonlight driven flight strategy,
24 provides indications that this is the result of a genetically fixed trait and the learned
25 experience during a relatively long sub-adult stage of a long-lived species like swifts.
26 Deviations from established moonlight-driven patterns during the breeding season highlight a
27 potential flight response to anthropogenic light sources (sky glow). Our findings refine
28 research avenues with respect to the behaviour of sub-adult swifts in relation to migration
29 strategies and the potential influence of sky glow on (diurnal) foraging strategies.

30

31 **Keywords:** Migration, resource and habitat use, foraging, *Apus apus*, sky glow, light
32 environment
33

34 Introduction

35 The migration and flight behaviour of sub-adult common swifts (*Apus apus*) get
36 proportionally less attention than that of adult swifts (Tarburton & Kaiser 2001). This lack of
37 data on sub-adult swifts is mostly limited by their long sub-adult stage, during which time the
38 birds are mostly inaccessible, spending life on the wing. It is therefore challenging to record
39 remote behaviour, outside select sites, mostly requiring the use of proxy methods such as
40 radar tracking or acoustic logging (Dokter *et al.* 2013, Amichai & Kronfeld-Schor 2019,
41 Nilsson *et al.* 2019). These proxy methods are invariably short-term and focus on the vicinity
42 of breeding colonies or key observation sites (Tarburton & Kaiser 2001, Dokter *et al.* 2013,
43 Jukema *et al.* 2015, Nilsson *et al.* 2019, Boano *et al.* 2021).

44 Recent sensor developments have made the logging of behaviour of swifts over
45 extended periods possible (Liechti *et al.* 2013, Hedenström 2016, Meier *et al.* 2018, Kearsley
46 *et al.* 2022, Hufkens *et al.* 2023). The size and weight of data loggers and their
47 microelectronics have come down, while new batteries and power saving extend the logging
48 potential significantly. Despite these technological advances, technical challenges remain in
49 both the tagging and particularly recapturing of sub-adult individuals, which makes
50 describing their behaviour across their full annual cycle difficult.

51 Unless tagged as nest young prior to fledging (see Genton 2010) only the briefest
52 moments allow for the outfitting of sub-adult birds with loggers. Swifts usually rely on natal
53 dispersal rather than breeding dispersal and hence an unringed individual most likely has just
54 arrived from a different colony (Claramunt 2021), although some juveniles return to their
55 original colony (Genton 2010). In the past, tagging chicks has been mostly unsuccessful, and
56 sub-adults also attend the colony rarely (e.g. 10% recapture rate in the Swiss population,
57 unpublished data by Meier). The only other possibility is to catch them during displaying

58 behaviour, called "banging", outside of the colony with a net (Lack & Lack 1951, Boano *et*
59 *al.* 2021).

60 Here, we present a 19 months of continuous monitored flight in a combined dataset
61 collected through a Multi-Sensor geolocator on a single "banging" sub-adult Common swift
62 (CC894, ring number N21196, see Table 1). We analyse the behaviour of this sub-adult swift,
63 in relation to adult behaviour, observed at the same colony such as: the flight track, timing,
64 flight altitude and environmental light responses.

65 Methods

66 Four adults and one (post-hoc determined) sub-adult common swift (*Apus apus*) were
67 outfitted in the summer of 2021 (Table 1) with a Multisensor Data Logger (MDL; Intigeo-
68 CAR, Migrate Technology Ltd, Cambridge, UK; CAR: ~0.42 g including harness, ~18 x 6 x
69 4.3 mm) from a colony comprised of 20 nest boxes installed in a modern housing
70 development (51.08°N, 3.73°E) along a dockside in the Ghent Voorhaven, Belgium
71 (<https://swifts.be/>) during an ongoing ringing program (see ethical statement). Control group
72 return rates: 15 ring only, of which 7 returned (47%), overall 18 out of 31 ringed or otherwise
73 logged returned (58%) of which 7 out of 9 MDL sensor-logged birds returned (78%).

74 The sub-adult swift, with no fixed nest spot yet, was captured by mist net when
75 "banging" in front of a nest box and assumed to be an unringed individual of the breeding
76 pair. The particular group of MDL sensors logged light levels, pressure and temperature, and
77 activity (Table 1). Light intensity data was logged at five-minute intervals while other
78 variables were recorded every 30 minutes. Data were logged for one or two seasons for the
79 breeding adults and almost two continuous seasons for the sub-adult non-breeder (2021 to
80 2023). For simplicity, but despite the sub-adult not having a formal breeding season, we will
81 refer to the time spent near the breeding location of adult swifts as the breeding season

82 throughout the manuscript. Data were recorded until the memory was full, the battery
83 depleted and/or the logger recovered. Logger deployment and recovery followed the protocol
84 used in previous campaigns (Kearsley *et al.* 2022, Hufkens *et al.* 2023). We avoided breeding
85 disturbance through limited deployment catches late in the season. We used a full body
86 harness with a 1mm wide flat braided soft terylene cord to avoid abrasion. The geolocators
87 data were retrieved upon first recovery, i.e. one year for the adult birds and after two years
88 when the sub-adult swift had succeeded in finding a breeding location and partner in the
89 colony. All tagged swifts were examined upon recapture and no visible abrasion or skin
90 damage was observed.

91 Data pre-processing

92 Location

93 All data were downloaded from the loggers and the approximate locations were determined
94 using geolocation by light (Lisovski & Hahn 2012) following Hufkens *et al.* (2023). Clock
95 drift was addressed by correcting the difference between the on-board clock of the tag and a
96 reference time in a linear manner. Light data were log-transformed and the first and the last
97 light value of the day above the threshold ($\log(1.5)$) was used to assign sun rise, and sun set
98 times, respectively. Loggers were outfitted close to migration periods which did not allow for
99 in-situ sensor calibration of the sun-angle. We used sun-angles determined by comparing
100 derived positions with known GPS-based locations and published literature on other
101 individuals at the same colony (see Hufkens *et al.* 2023). Location estimates were clustered in
102 stationary and migration periods using a breakpoint analysis (i.e. the changeLight function in
103 {GeoLight}, with the quantile parameter set to 0.9). We calculated the median longitude and
104 latitude across a stationary cluster of dates to best approximate a swift's location during that

105 time (25th and 75th percentiles are used to map uncertainties). Beforehand, outliers were
106 removed using geographic constraints with limits of -33° to 53° latitude, and -18° to 42°
107 longitude.

108 Sun and Moon parameters

109 Daytime was defined as values with a sun angle above 0 degrees (above the horizon).
110 Twilight was specified as times where the sun angle is between 0 degrees to 12 degrees
111 below the horizon (the beginning and the end of nautical twilight) on the sun's rising or
112 setting direction, respectively. The remaining times were nighttime. We used MDL loggers'
113 median positions per stationary cluster (Figure 1) to calculate the moon illuminance values
114 (see Hufkens *et al.* 2023).

115 Altitude and flight height

116 The MDL atmospheric pressure recorded was converted to altitude (in m) using the
117 international standard atmosphere (International Organizations for Standardization ISO
118 2533:1975, Hedenström *et al.* 2022). MDL pressure data was joined with the corresponding
119 daily location estimates. We calculated flight heights above ground level by subtracting the
120 mean daytime altitudes on a day-by-day basis. We assumed relatively stable flights during
121 this period, see Dokter *et al.* (2013) and Kearsley *et al.* (2022). This method retains absolute
122 diurnal altitude differences as a proxy for true flight heights, but might at times give rise to
123 negative flight heights.

124 Sky illuminance & sky glow

125 To assess the influence of light pollution and sky glow we downloaded night sky
126 illuminance values from estimates of night sky brightness by Falchi *et al.* (2016), buffering

127 the extraction with a radius of 65 km (or the standard deviation around the summertime
128 positions as estimated by light levels) around the Ghent Voorhaven site. This clear sky
129 illuminance value was converted to lux, following Kyba *et al.* (2017). Cloudiness can
130 increase sky glow and local sky brightness by orders of magnitude (Kyba *et al.* 2011, Jechow
131 *et al.* 2017). We therefore used ERA5-land climate reanalysis data (Muñoz-Sabater *et al.*
132 2021) to estimate total cloud cover (as a fraction, 0 - 1) during the 2022 breeding season
133 around the colony. We approximate the effect of cloud cover using an approximate ten-fold
134 (10) multiplier on sky illuminance linearly scaled by cloud cover fractions (see Kyba *et al.*
135 2011).

136 Statistics

137 We divide our dataset into two distinct periods. First, a non-breeding season, which is
138 broadly understood to be time spent across and travelling to and through the African
139 continent, including migration movements between relatively stationary stop-over locations.
140 Second, a breeding season, when swifts return to their colony in Western Europe. Seasonal
141 migration happens between the breeding and non-breeding season. We calculate and visualize
142 inactive periods broadly following Liechti *et al.* (2013) using the combined metric of low
143 activity (<10) and a negative flight height (< 0 m) flight height as indicative of roosting.
144 Negative flight heights indicate a lower than average daytime flight, and are dependent on the
145 flight height distribution during the day.

146 We visually compare the migration dynamics of adults and the sub-adult, and
147 calculate the distances between adult and sub-adult non-breeding season stop-over locations.
148 In addition, we calculate the minimum distance between stop-over locations, year-on-year for
149 the sub-adult swifts. We summarise sub-adult daily flight height dynamics and compare them
150 to known behaviour of adults in the same colony (Table 1, see Hufkens *et al.* 2023). We

151 describe flight responses in relation to the nighttime light environment across the breeding
152 and non-breeding season, under natural and anthropogenic light environments (i.e. sky glow).
153 It has been shown that moonlight can trigger behaviour (flight height) in the non-breeding
154 season (Hedenström *et al.* 2022, Hufkens *et al.* 2023). We therefore hypothesise that a similar
155 response might exist during the breeding season, as shown for nightjars (Evens *et al.* 2023)
156 and swifts (Amichai & Kronfeld-Schor 2019). We fit an inverse exponential curve relating
157 moonlight illuminance (in lux) to observed flight height during the non-breeding season. This
158 relationship allows us to estimate maximum flight heights for a given sky illuminance value
159 (lux). For both periods we calculate the median flight height by time-of-day (hour from
160 midnight). A similar calculation is made for the sub-adult's non-breeding season, taking into
161 account the combined natural and anthropogenic light pollution induced sky glow (in lux).

162 We report summary statistics for daytime, nighttime and twilight periods. Moonlight
163 responses of both the sub-adult and adults are compared to nighttime flight heights in
164 response to sky glow during the breeding season.

165 All statistics were carried out in R (R Core Team 2023) where visualisations were
166 supported by the ‘terra’, ‘sf’, ‘tidyverse’, ‘patchwork’, ‘ggtext’ packages (Wickham 2017,
167 Pebesma 2018, Pedersen 2022, Wilke 2022, Hijmans 2025).

168 Results

169 The swift CC894 is assumed to be at least one year old, but sub-adult, as it did not find a
170 nesting spot during the logging period. Swift CC894 returned to the colony and briefly was
171 established in a nest box (camera box 2) around the 25th of May 2023, as visually confirmed
172 by video feed and sexed as female (copulation, egg laying), before subsequent logger
173 retrieval. The logger on swift CC894 telemetry showed that logging started on the preset start

174 date (2021-07-10) and the battery remained functional and holding charge until retrieval
175 (2023-06-11), running ~25 months, yet exhausting the logger memory for both light level and
176 ancillary measurements. Light and pressure data did not suggest roosting at a nest (box)
177 during the day or night, showing vastly insufficient roosting opportunities to foster a brood.
178 Across the whole logging period only a total of ~48 hours scattered across the whole logging
179 period of >12 000 hours are flagged as potentially inactive, this in contrast to well defined
180 inactive roosting periods for breeding adult swifts (Appendix Figure S1).

181 Swift CC894 followed a similar flight patterns to adults in the colony when migrating
182 to foraging sites in Eastern Africa, passing briefly through Western Africa and skirting the
183 gulf of Guinea to pass south of the Congo Basin to the coastline of Malawi and Mozambique
184 (Figure 1a, Hufkens *et al.* 2023). During this trip the swift made several stop-overs. Stop-
185 overs were more common in Eastern Africa than those in Western Africa. Average distances
186 between the sub-adult and adult stop-overs registered to be in the low hundreds of kilometers
187 (303 ± 108 km). Swift CC894 showed great site fidelity between the two observed years,
188 returning to within a hundred kilometres (~129 km) from previously visited final (furthest)
189 foraging locations in eastern Mozambique, year-on-year (see Figure 1a).

190 A comparison of diurnal flight behaviour during the non-breeding and breeding
191 season showed distinct differences (Figure 1b). During the non-breeding season differences
192 in average daily flight altitude or flight heights are limited. However, during the breeding
193 season twilight flights remain present but are lower in absolute altitude (i.e. due to the terrain)
194 but higher in flight height (i.e. due to a larger diurnal change) than during the non-breeding
195 season. We also note the lower altitudes during daytime for sub-adults than adults (Appendix
196 Figure S3). In short, during the day non-breeding season flights are higher in baseline altitude
197 than those during the breeding season for sub-adults (Appendix Figure S2), while roosting
198 behaviour in adult birds (see Appendix Figure S1) is shown by negative flight heights.

199 During the non-breeding season the sub-adult swift followed the established diurnal
200 pattern of moonlight induced flight height changes of adults, with high flights in response to
201 moonlit night times (Figure 1b). Increased flight heights were recorded in response to sky
202 brightness values as low as 0.02 - 0.05 lux, translating to a modelled flight height of ~850 m
203 (Figure 2c, with C = 854 (17 Std. Error), k = -65 (5 Std. Error)). Moonlight-driven flight
204 patterns were not observed in sub-adults during the breeding season, with no characteristic
205 asymmetry in flight height, following the moon phases, as observed during the non-breeding
206 season (Figure 1b).

207 We note that during the breeding season swifts residing around Ghent, Belgium, are
208 exposed to high sky glow values of up to ~0.12 lux (Figure 2d). Night sky brightness data
209 (Falchi *et al.* 2016) show 31% of the values during the breeding season exceeding the 0.1 lux
210 on cloudy nights, as 55% of the time the mean nighttime cloud cover exceeded 50% (Figure
211 2d). During ambient illuminance values exceeding ~0.1 lux will trigger a maximum flight
212 height response during moonlit nights (Figure 2b). As such, maximum flight heights under
213 extensive Belgian sky glow (Appendix Figure S3) show correspondence to moonlight
214 responses (Figure 2c). A comparative analysis for a location in Southern Sweden (Lund)
215 during the non-breeding season did not allow us to differentiate sub-adult flight behaviour
216 based on previous radar studies. Although at Lund light pollution and sky glow is lower (at
217 ~0.009 lux and ~0.098 lux, respectively) and high latitude summer nights are brighter with
218 most only reaching nautically twilight with illuminance values varying from 0.008 lux to 2
219 (Appendix Figure S4). Illuminance values exceeding 0.01 lux are sufficient to trigger an
220 ascending flight, when based on moonlight behaviour during the non-breeding season (Figure
221 2b).

222 Discussion and conclusion

223 Our serendipitous logging of a single sub-adult common swift provided us with critical
224 insights into their year-round pre-breeding flight behaviour. Our results show consistency in
225 behaviour with respect to where swift CC894 forages during the non-breeding season. The
226 behaviour, both in the preference of spatial foraging locations and the vertical use of the
227 airspace correspond to those observed in other adults.

228 The sub-adult swift follows adult tracks and well established flyways using stop-overs
229 in Western Africa before migrating to Central and Eastern Africa where they spend the
230 majority of their time (Åkesson *et al.* 2012, Hedenström 2016). The presence of explicit
231 twilight ascents during the non-breeding season has previously been linked to social
232 interaction or orientation (Dokter *et al.* 2013, Meier *et al.* 2018). This pattern remains present
233 and consistent for the sub-adult swift. Moonlight-driven ascending flights as described for the
234 common and black swift (Hedenström *et al.* 2022, Hufkens *et al.* 2023) are also confirmed
235 for the sub-adult, with patterns consistent with adults of the same colony across multiple
236 seasons (Figure 1b).

237 Unlike the adult swifts during the breeding season, the sub-adult swift spent its time
238 on the wing across Belgium and the Netherlands showing no nighttime roosting behaviour by
239 landing or entering a nest chamber (Appendix Figure S1). We note that flights for sub-adults
240 during daytime are lower than those of adults, in line with previously observed behaviour of
241 low flying screaming parties (Henningsson *et al.* 2009). The absence of any twilight ascents
242 for adults suggests that twilight activity during the breeding season is mainly driven by sub-
243 adults. Sub-adult swift twilight ascents during the non-breeding season also show higher
244 relative altitude gains. Similar twilight ascending behaviour has been shown in sub-adult
245 swifts along the “Afsluitdijk” in the Netherlands and near Lund Sweden, by Dokter *et al.*

246 (2013) and Nilsson *et al.* (2019), respectively. We did not find any evidence of moonlight
247 mediated ascending nighttime flights, as the characteristic asymmetric response across moon
248 phases was missing (Figure 1b). Comparison with radar-based observations showed a similar
249 response, with high nighttime flights. We speculated that recently described moonlight-driven
250 ascending behaviour of adult swifts (Hedenström *et al.* 2022, Hufkens *et al.* 2023) could
251 translate to the sub-adult swift CC894 during (bright) summer nights if solely driven by
252 environmental illuminance levels.

253 Research on nightjars has shown that foraging is extended under a bright light
254 polluted sky dominated by sky glow (Evens *et al.* 2023). Nighttime foraging of breeding pairs
255 has also been observed in the common swift under bright artificial lights (Amichai &
256 Kronfeld-Schor 2019). The Belgian light environment could provide a trigger for high
257 nighttime flights as otherwise observed in response to moonlit nights during the non-breeding
258 season. We could not invalidate this theory as data by Nilsson *et al.* (2019) or Dokter *et al.*
259 (2013) were equally influenced by either bright summer “white nights” or the presence of
260 profound levels of light pollution around Belgium and the Netherlands. For example, only
261 three out of six observed nights in Nilsson *et al* (2019) are nautically dark, and only one
262 briefly being astronomically dark in early September (Appendix Figure 1). Both sites,
263 although showing different light environment causes, are not sufficiently different in overall
264 nighttime light environment to contrast behavioural responses. To fully test the hypothesis
265 and isolate a contrasting moonlight-driven response, additional data from a dark (more
266 southerly) colony would be needed.

267 We acknowledge that our data is limited to a single individual. Yet, it opens the
268 discussion on the influence of the light environment (and light pollution) on the flight and
269 foraging behaviour of sub-adult or otherwise non-nest-bound swifts, within the context of
270 light-driven flight responses during the remainder of the year (Amichai & Kronfeld-Schor

271 2019, Hedenström *et al.* 2022, Hufkens *et al.* 2023).
272 The strong correspondence between sub-adult and adult flight patterns, both in
273 migration and overall non-breeding flight strategy, provides indications that this is the result
274 of a genetically fixed trait and a learned experience during a relatively long sub-adult stage
275 for a long-lived species like swifts. We speculate that the short summer nights (with no nights
276 being truly astronomically dark) and/or the presence of sky glow due to light pollution might
277 influence sub-adult flight behaviour, in line with nighttime activity observed during the
278 remainder of the season. Our data confirms previously observed flight behaviour but provides
279 a larger continuous multi-year context, amending partial observations of (sub-)adult flight
280 behaviour through radar or radio observations. This continuous track confirms consistency in
281 recorded patterns throughout the whole life stage and points to interesting new research
282 avenues for biologging with respect to the behaviour of sub-adult swifts in relation to
283 migration behaviour and responses to their light environment.

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287 Ethics

288 For research at the Gent Voorhaven site, the licence was issued by the Agency for Nature and
289 Forest, Belgium (Flanders) number ANB/BL-FF/VERG/11-00316.

290 **Data and code**

291 The manuscript's data supporting our findings is made available on Github at:
292 https://bluegreen-labs.github.io/swift_CC894/ with a matching Zenodo
293 repository: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.XYZ> under CC-BY 4.0 and ODbL 1.0 licences.

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298

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378 Figures

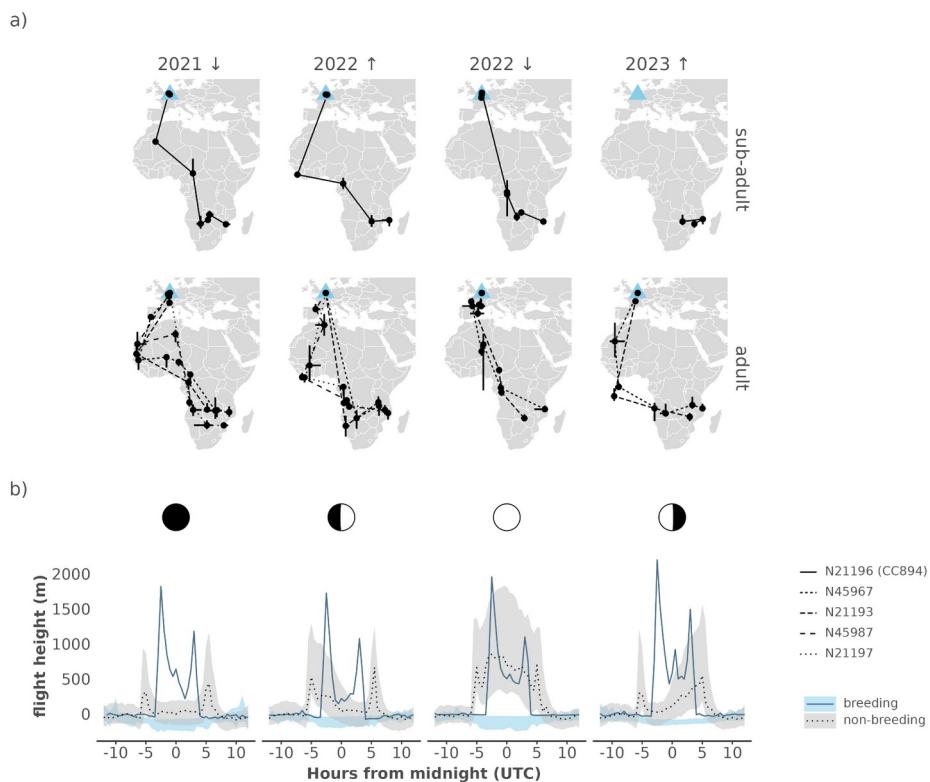


Figure 1. Overview panel plot showing: **a)** the flight path of the common swifts (*Apus apus*) from Ghent Voorhaven including the sub-adult CC894 (N21196, top panels) and four adult swifts (top panels) as derived from MDL geolocator data during two consecutive seasons (2021 - 2022 and 2022 - 2023). The general movement of the flight path is indicated by arrows ($\uparrow\downarrow$). Geolocator based locations were clustered using a breakpoint analysis dividing migration and stationary periods, and only stationary periods were retained and shown as full circles (●). Error bars showing quantiles around the median position for every cluster. The originating colony at the Ghent Voorhaven site is marked with a large light blue triangle. Locations outside the mapping domain around the equinoxes were removed. **b)** The diurnal flight height (normalized altitudes in m, relative to daytime mean values) dynamics, centered on midnight, for both sub-adult and adults swifts according to moon phases (from left to right: new moon, first quarter, full moon and last quarter as indicated by icons). Adult flight dynamics are shown as ribbon plots bounded by the 25th and 75th quantile of the flight height across all individuals. Median flight responses for the sub-adult CC894 are shown as a single full or dotted line, for the breeding and non-breeding season, respectively. Note the overlap between moonlight-driven flight height responses during the non-breeding season for both adults and the sub-adult (see Hufkens et al. 2022). During the breeding season this correspondence in adult swifts is lacking, as well as the typical asymmetrical flight height patterns in response to moon phases.

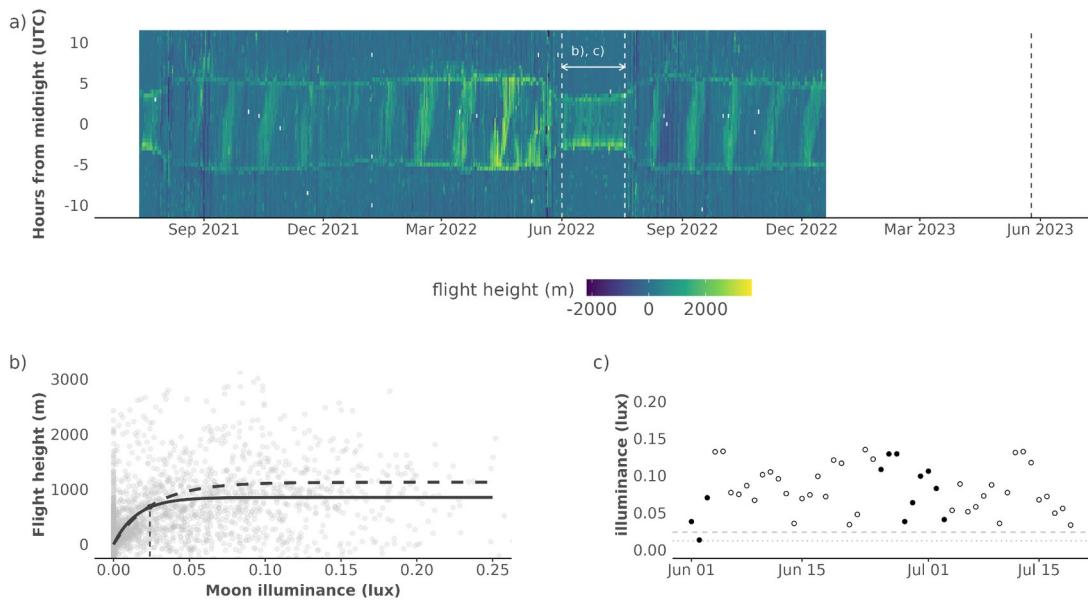


Figure 2. Overview plot of the flight dynamics during the 25 month journey of sub-adult common swift (*Apus apus*) CC894 (ring N21196). We show **a)** the raw actogram of flight height changes using normalized altitudes (m) relative to daytime mean values with a dashed vertical line marking the logger retrieval date, **b)** the non-breeding season moonlight driven flight height changes, **c)** and the changes in sky glow due to cloud cover, relative to a fixed site based light pollution baseline (dotted line) across the breeding season. Nighttime moonlight driven flight responses in (b), for adult swifts and sub-adult swift CC894, are fitted using an inverse exponential fit for months October to May and shown as dashed and full lines, respectively. The expected flight heights from model fits for a reference value of 80% of the asymptote (dashed vertical line), or maximum flight height, is highlighted with dotted vertical line. The sub-adult modelled 80% maximum flight height illuminance level is marked as a horizontal dashed line in (c), with new moon values marked as closed black circles (●), linking exceeding this reference value with increased flight heights during the breeding season.

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382 Tables

Table 1. Overview table of the Multisensor Data Logger (MDL) meta-data. We report the logger tag number, the sun angle used in geolocation calculations, the start and end date defining the maximum available data or the recapture date (whichever comes first). Adult birds which were logged twice are highlighted in bold text. Tag CC874 does not have activity data.

Age	Ring	Tag	Season(s)	Sun angle	Start date	End date
Adult	N45987	CC893	2021	-5	2021-07-30	2022-06-17
Adult	N21197	CC895	2021	-5	2021-07-10	2022-06-18
Adult	N45967	CC896	2021	-7	2021-06-25	2022-07-22
Adult	N21193	CC874	2021	-6	2021-07-10	2022-06-18
Adult	N45967	CH767	2022	-5.5	2022-07-22	2023-06-11
Adult	N21193	CH766	2022	-4	2022-07-22	2023-06-11
Sub-adult	N21196	CC894	2021 - 2022	-3	2021-07-10	2023-06-11

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386 Appendix

387 We calculated the altitude (z) from pressure values using the international standard
 388 atmosphere (International Organizations for Standardization ISO 2533:1975) which is
 389 defined as:

$$z = \frac{T_0}{L} \left(\left(\frac{P_0}{P} \right)^{\frac{R_0}{g}} - 1 \right) \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

390 With T_0 the temperature at sea level (288.15 K), L the temperature lapse rate (-0.0065° K m⁻¹),
 391 P_0 the standard atmospheric pressure at sea level (1013.25 hPa), P the measured air
 392 pressure (hPa), g the gravitational acceleration (9.81 m s⁻¹) and R_0 the universal gas constant
 393 (287.053 J kg⁻¹ K⁻¹).

394 Light pollution processing

395 The returned values from Fachi et al. (2019) in candella (mcd/m²) are converted to
 396 approximate values in lux using the approximation of $I = \pi * (L * 0.001)$, where I is
 397 illuminance in candella and L is zenith luminance following Kyba et al. (2017).

398 Data are further scaled to sky glow using a fixed ten-fold multiplier scaled by ERA5-
 399 land cloud cover fraction (0 - 1). To assess the influence of light pollution around the Belgian
 400 nesting colony we compare the maximum value in a 5 km radius around the colony with data
 401 collected in a region with lower light pollution levels. We used the location used in the
 402 assessment of nighttime sub-adult flight behaviour as described in the radar study of Nilsson
 403 et al. (2019) and extracted sky brightness values in a 5 km radius, corresponding to the radar
 404 footprint. In addition, we calculate the solar angle (per minute) for the six days on which
 405 radar data were recorded. Total nighttime per day was calculated as the time with sun

406 elevations below -12 degrees.

407 Modelled illuminance responses

408 Flight height responses in relation to changing moon illuminance values were modelled using
409 an ordinary nonlinear least-squares method and an asymptotic exponential model of the form,
410 flight height = C * (1 - e^{k * illuminance}). Where C is the maximum (asymptotic) flight height and k
411 modules an exponential response to illuminance (either natural or anthropogenic). Parameter
412 values were constrained between -2000 and 4000 m for the maximum (asymptotic) flight
413 height C and between -Inf and 0 for the exponential factor k. Only flight height values
414 between October and May during nighttime (excluding all twilight phases), not marked as
415 migratory movements, were considered.

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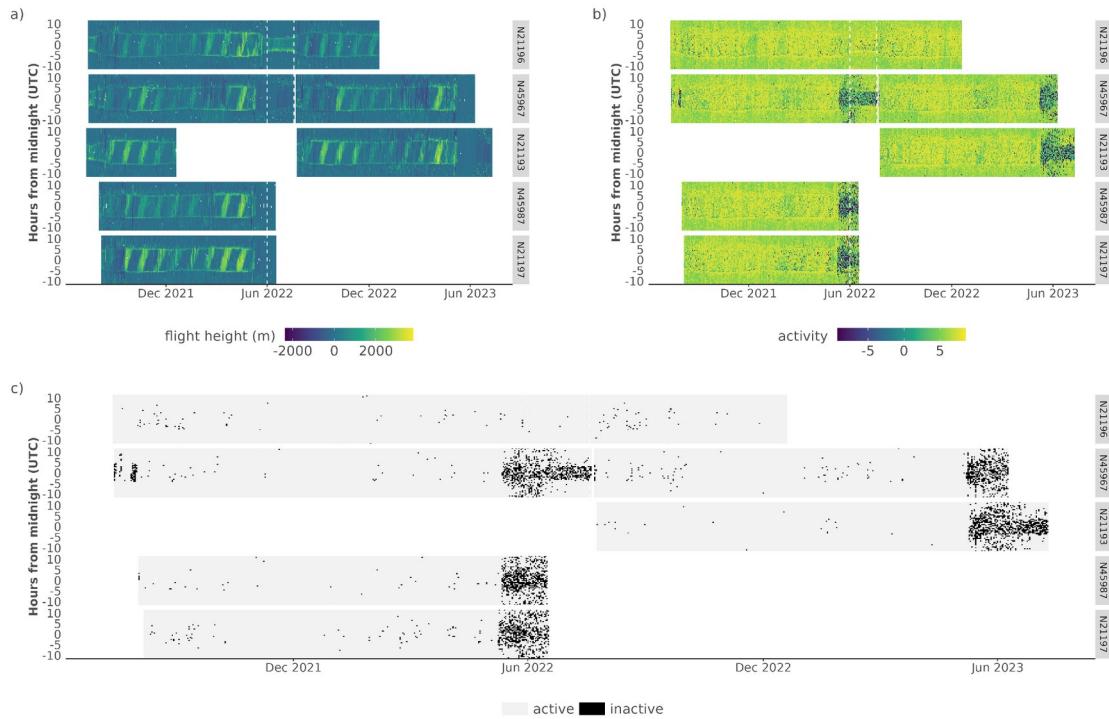


Figure S1. Actograms of all tagged swifts showing both flight height (normalized altitudes relative to daytime flights) **a**) and registered log transformed activity values **b**) and approximate indications of active or inactive behaviour for times where flight heights are negative (below the daytime mean) and activity is lower than 10 (on a scale of 0 to ~5000). Multiple birds have been logged with different tags (but the same ring number) are here plotted on the same time axis (see Table 1). The swift with tag CC894 (ring N21196) is shown in the top panel of each subplot. We note the differences in both the flight height dynamics and activity values between N21196 and more stationary breeding birds (as shown by darker activity values).

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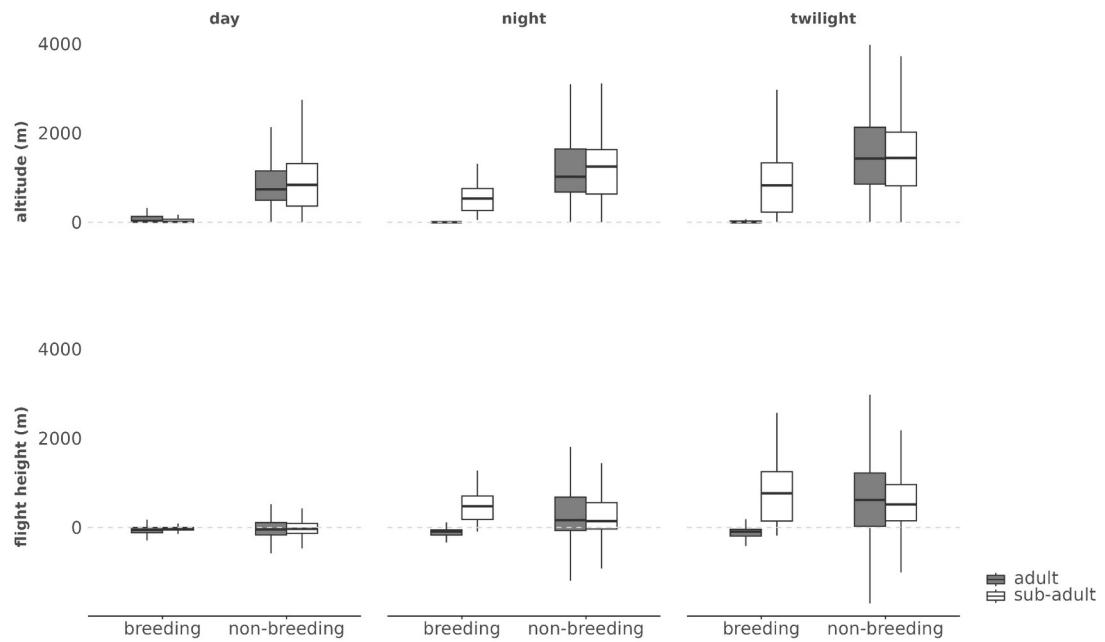


Figure S2. Boxplots of flight altitudes and flight heights according to day, night and twilight periods for both adult and sub-adults swifts. General correspondence between adults and sub-adults is seen during the non-breeding season in the altitude and flight heights. We note marked changes in nighttime patterns due to the roosting of adult swifts during the breeding season. We also note a decrease in flight altitudes relative to the non-breeding season, while flight heights for the sub-adults remain similar. In short, baseline flight altitude values (a reference to calculate flight heights) during daytime are higher as seen in the top left panel.

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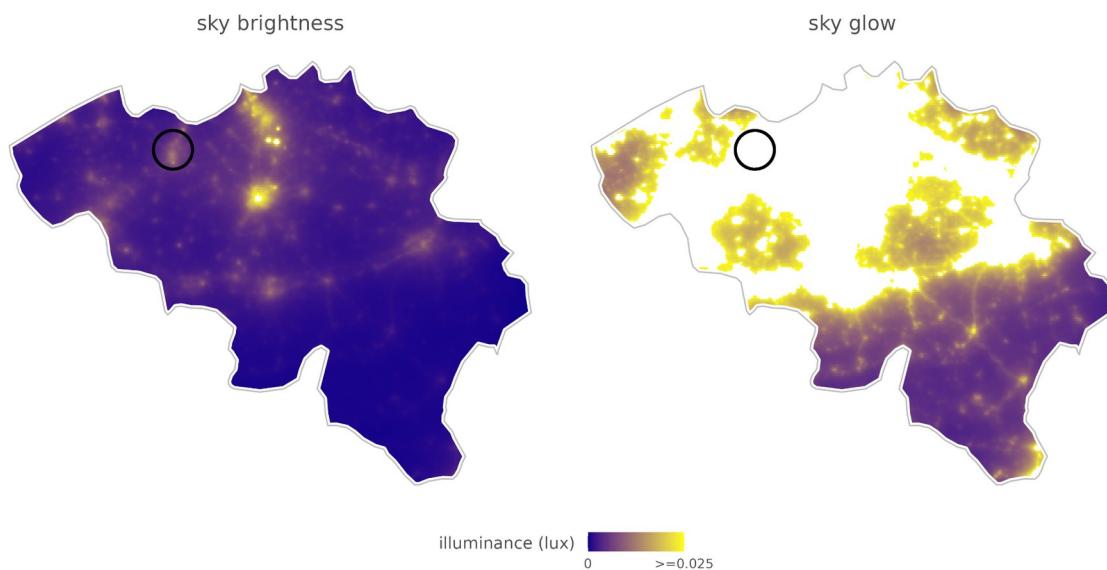


Figure S3. Sky brightness and sky glow values (10x sky brightness) under cloud cover for Belgium (in lux). The Ghent harbor colony and general surroundings is marked with an open round circle. Sky glow values in white exceed the threshold triggering an increased light driven flight response.

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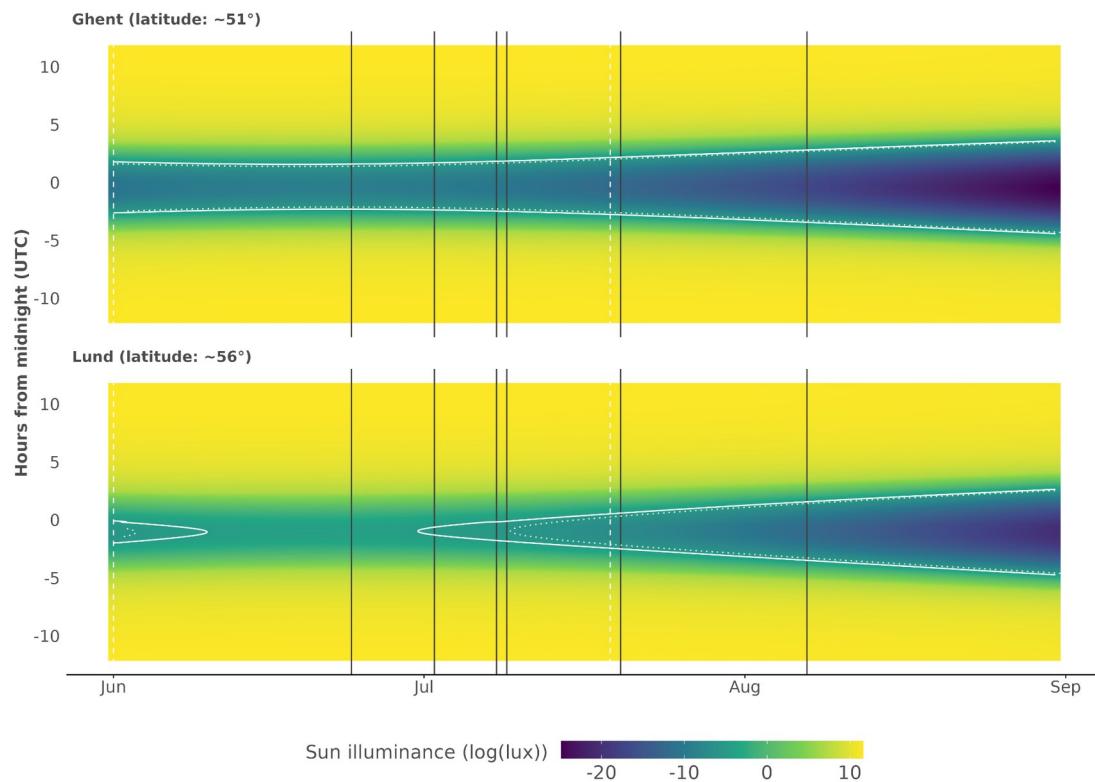


Figure S4. Sun (log) illuminance for the colony locations in Ghent harbor and at Lund, as described in Nilsson et al. (2019). Vertical grey lines indicate the data acquisition dates during the nights of 24 June, 2, 8, 9 and 20 July, and 7 August 2013 in Lund by Nilsson et al. (2019). Contours highlight the threshold value to elicit an 50% flight height increase (i.e. ~ 0.01 lux), nautical twilight, i.e. < -12 degrees sun angle, is shown as a dashed contour. Sampling dates of the Nilsson et al. (2019) radar study are shown as black vertical lines, the summer season of the sub-adult is outlined by two vertical white dashed lines. Note that due to “white nights” only later season acquisition days in Lund pass nautical twilight into astronomical twilight and true nighttime. The influence of the moon is not shown on this graph as variable over the years.

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