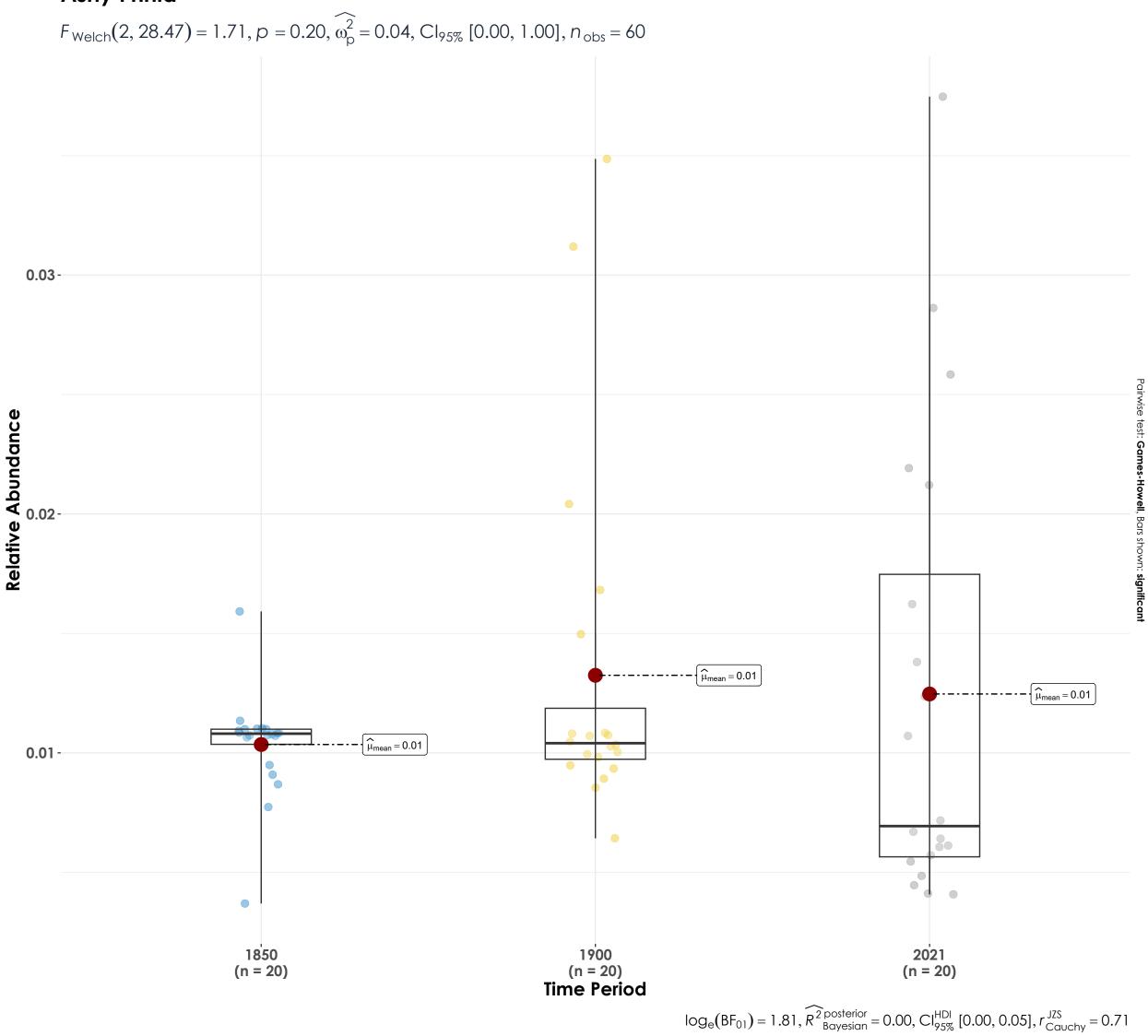
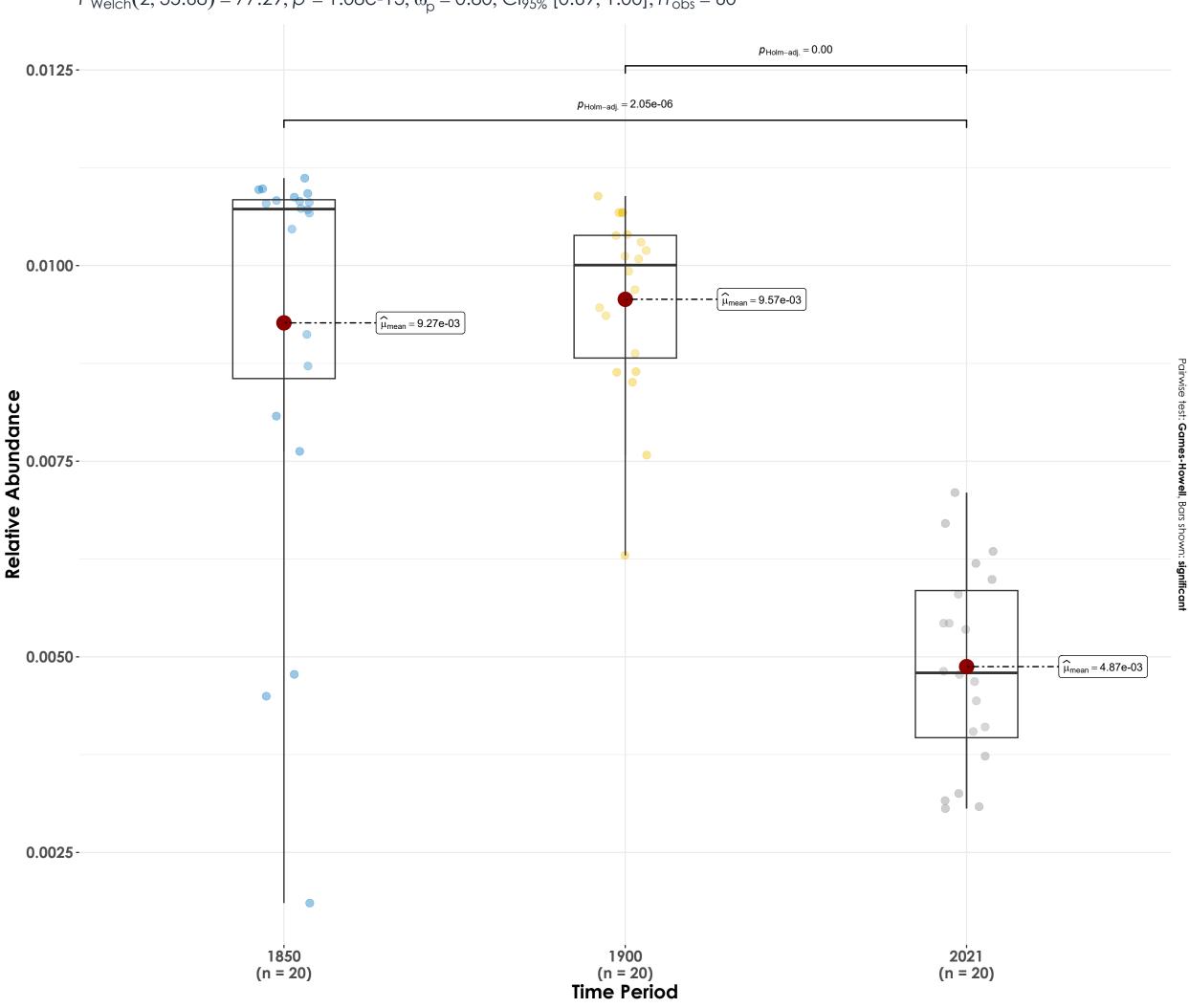
Ashy Prinia



Barn Swallow

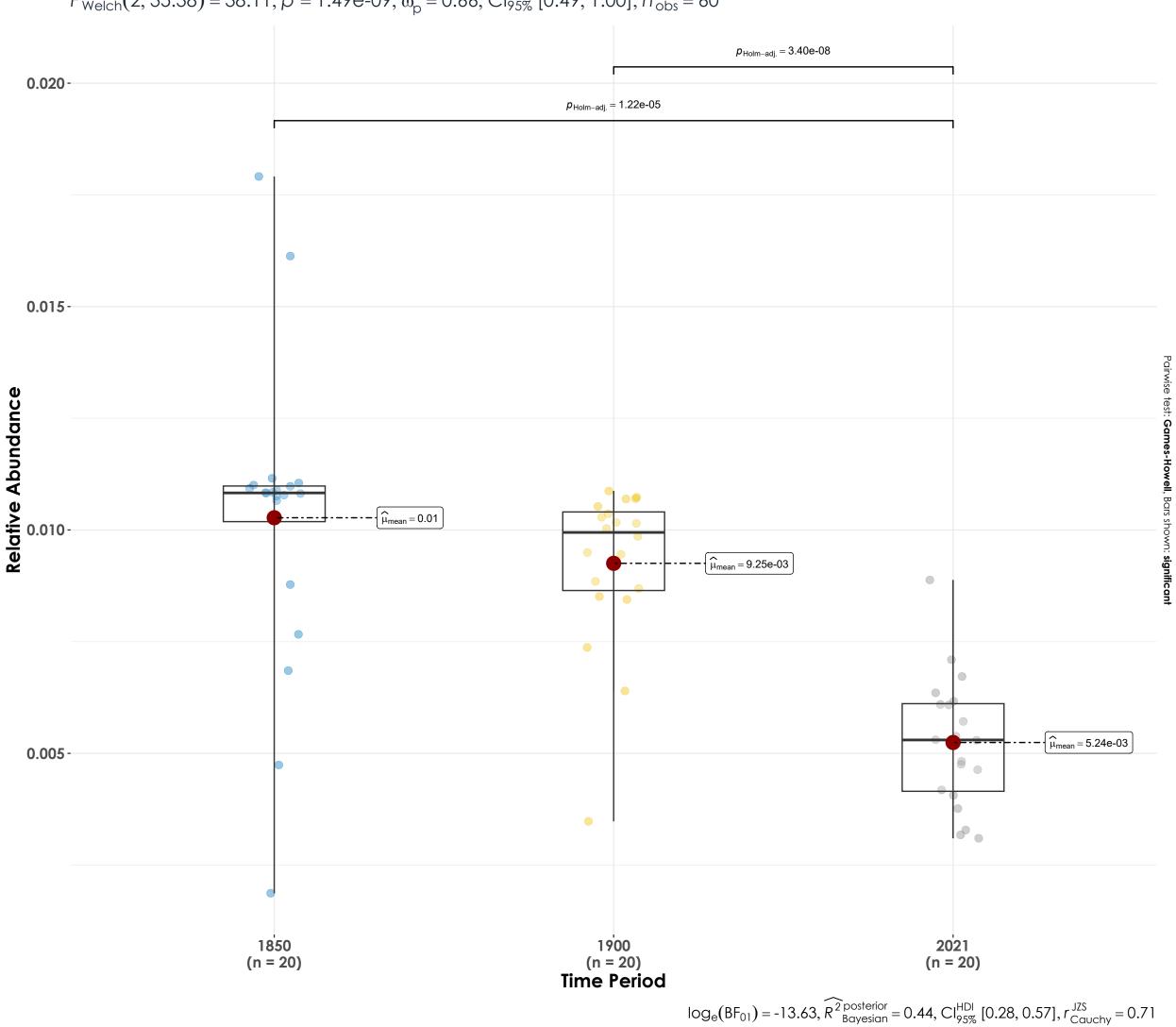
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.68) = 77.29, p = 1.08e-13, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.80, Cl_{95\%}[0.69, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -20.83, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.57, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.44, 0.66], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

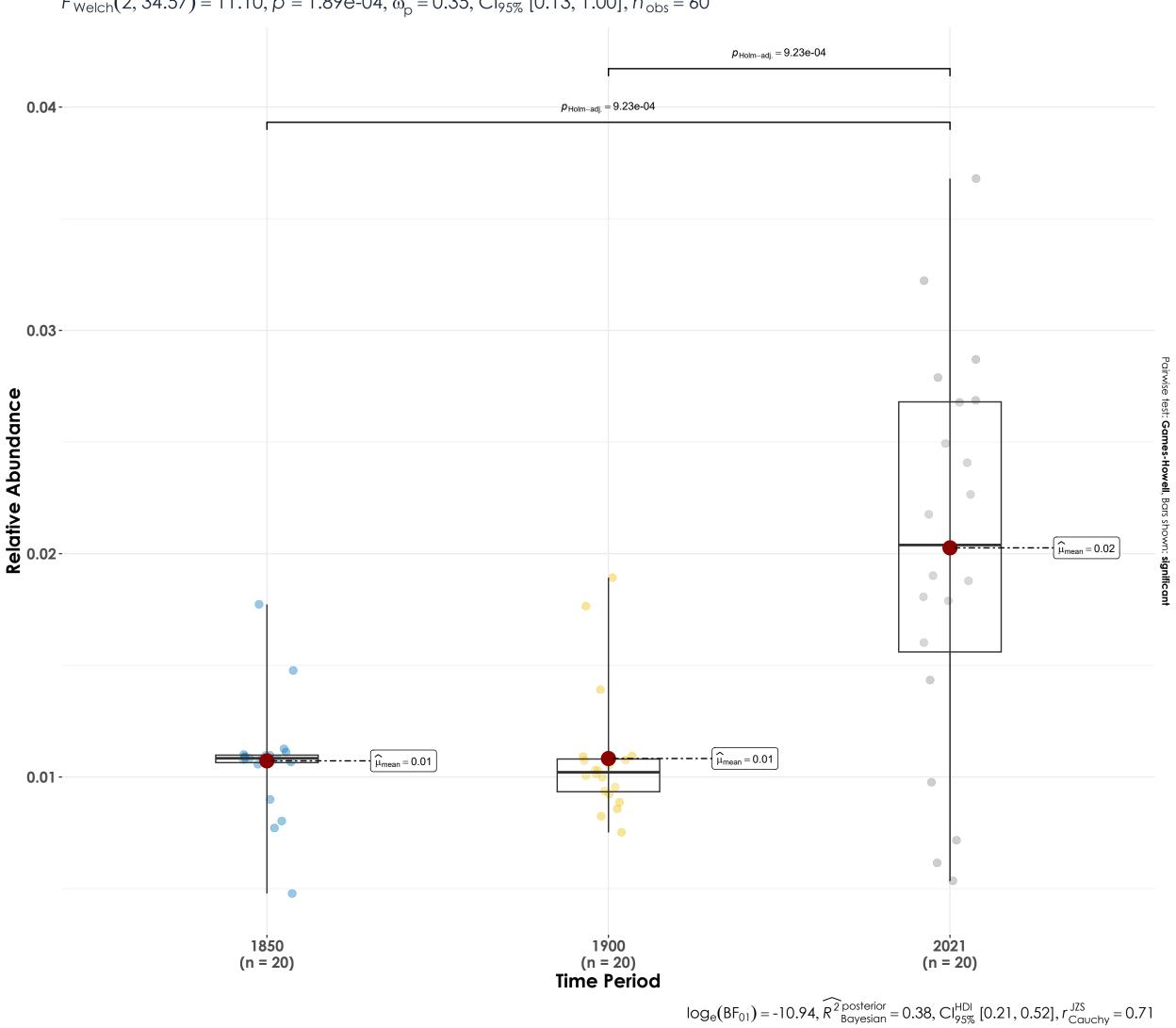
Black-rumped Flameback

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.38) = 38.11, p = 1.49e-09, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.66, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.49, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$

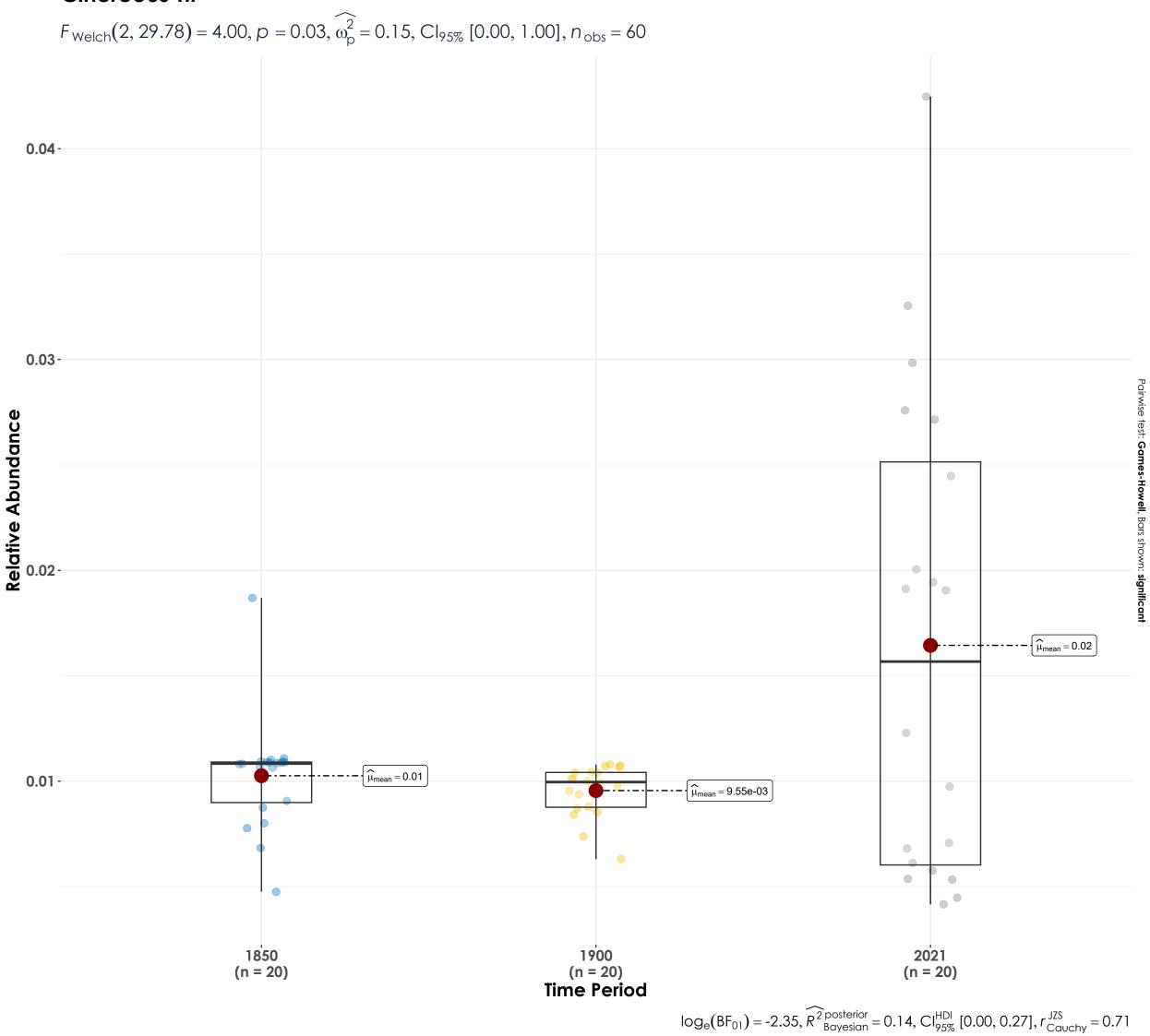


Blyth's Reed Warbler

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.57) = 11.10, p = 1.89e-04, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.35, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.13, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$

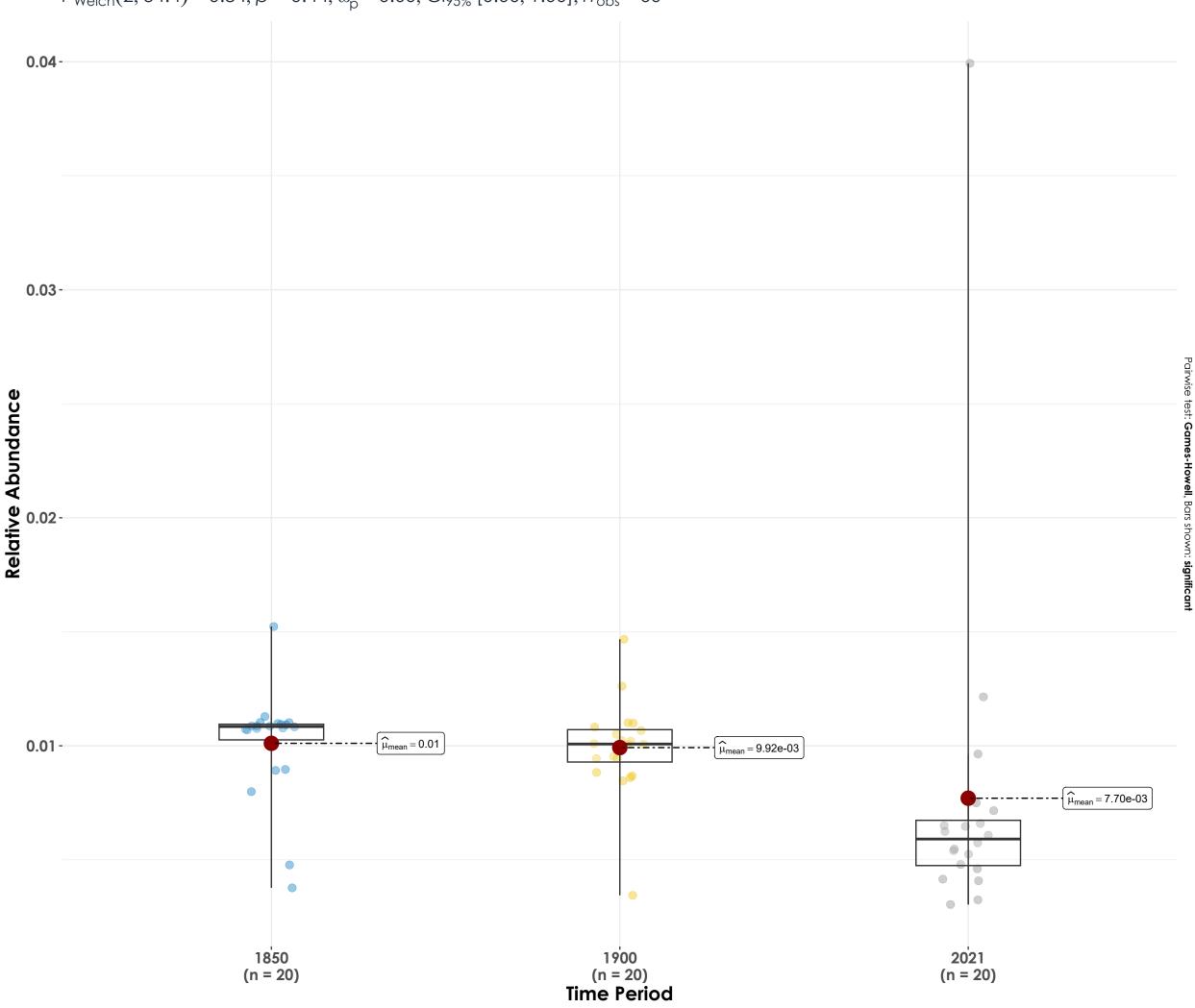


Cinereous Tit



Common lora

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.4) = 0.84, p = 0.44, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_e(BF_{01}) = 1.30, \widehat{R^2}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.08], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Common Tailorbird

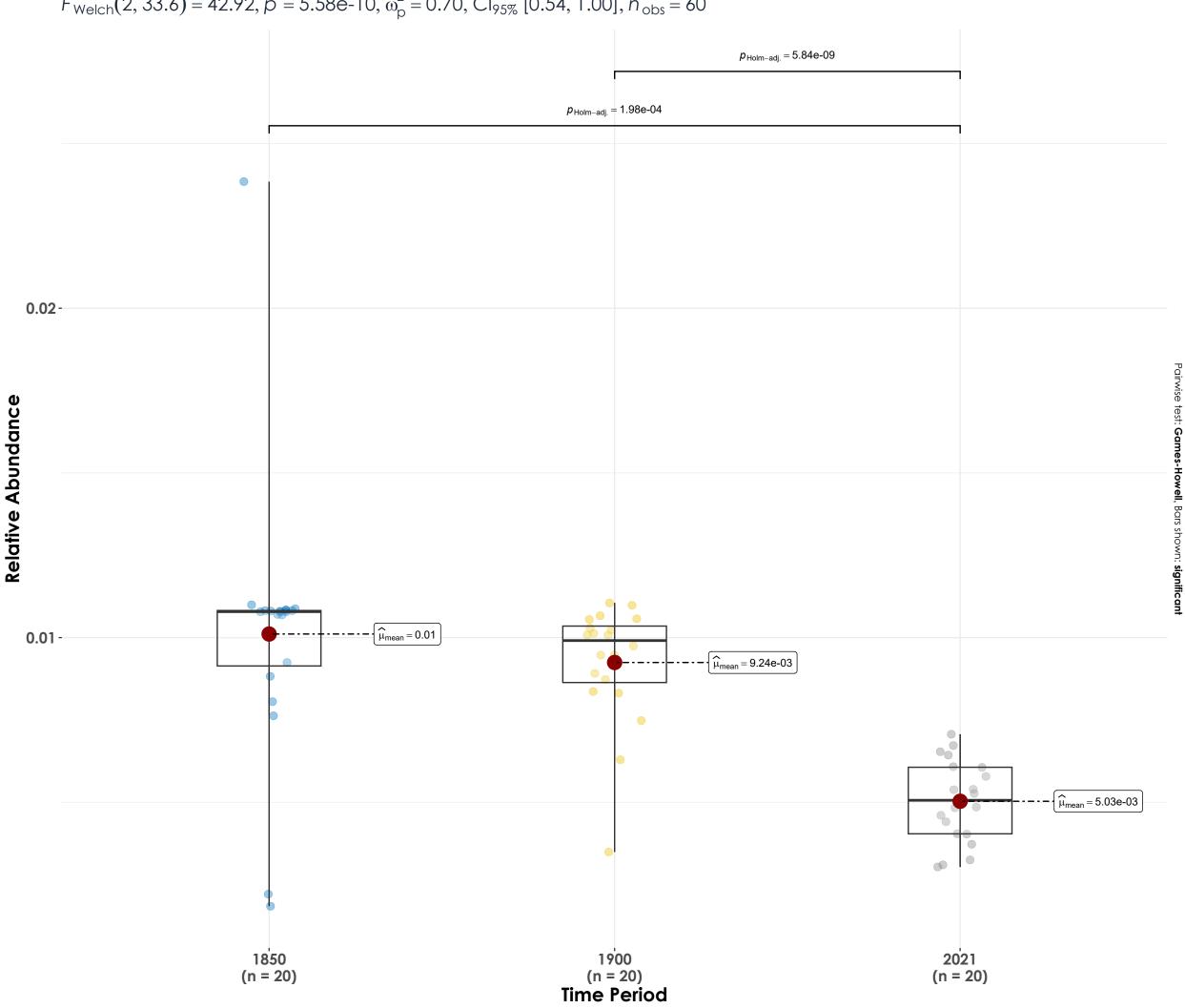
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 33.5) = 1.91, p = 0.16, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.05, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.02-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 9.27e-03$ $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 7.66\text{e-}03$ 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period** 20²1 (n = 20) 1850 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 0.44$, $\widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00$, $Cl_{95\%}^{HDI}$ [0.00, 0.15], $r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Gray Wagtail

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 36.41) = 3.06, p = 0.06, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.09, Cl_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.03-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant 0.02 -Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 9.19e-03$ $\widehat{\widehat{\mu}_{mean}} = 7.32e\text{-}03$ 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period** 20²1 (n = 20) 1850 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -0.45, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.05, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.20], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Gray-bellied Cuckoo

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 33.6) = 42.92, p = 5.58e-10, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.70, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.54, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -10.75, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.38, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.20, 0.51], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

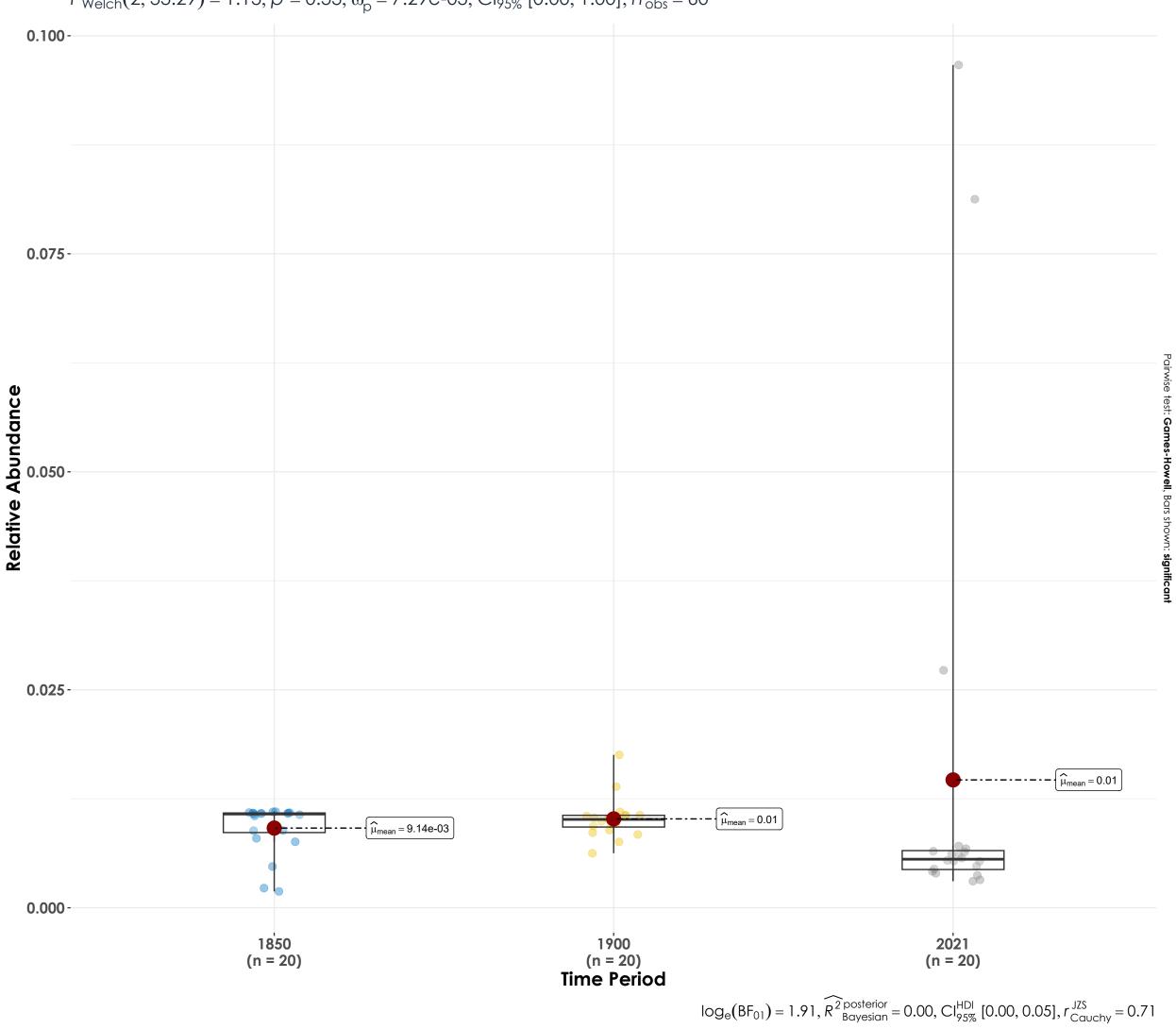
Greater Coucal

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.38) = 0.11, p = 0.89, \widehat{\omega_{p}^{2}} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.025 0.020 Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance 0.010 $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 9.92 \text{e-}03$ $\boxed{\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 9.60\text{e-}03}$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 9.36e-03$ 0.005 0, 19⁰00 (n = 20) Time Period 20²1 (n = 20) 18⁵0 (n = 20)

 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 2.45, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.01], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

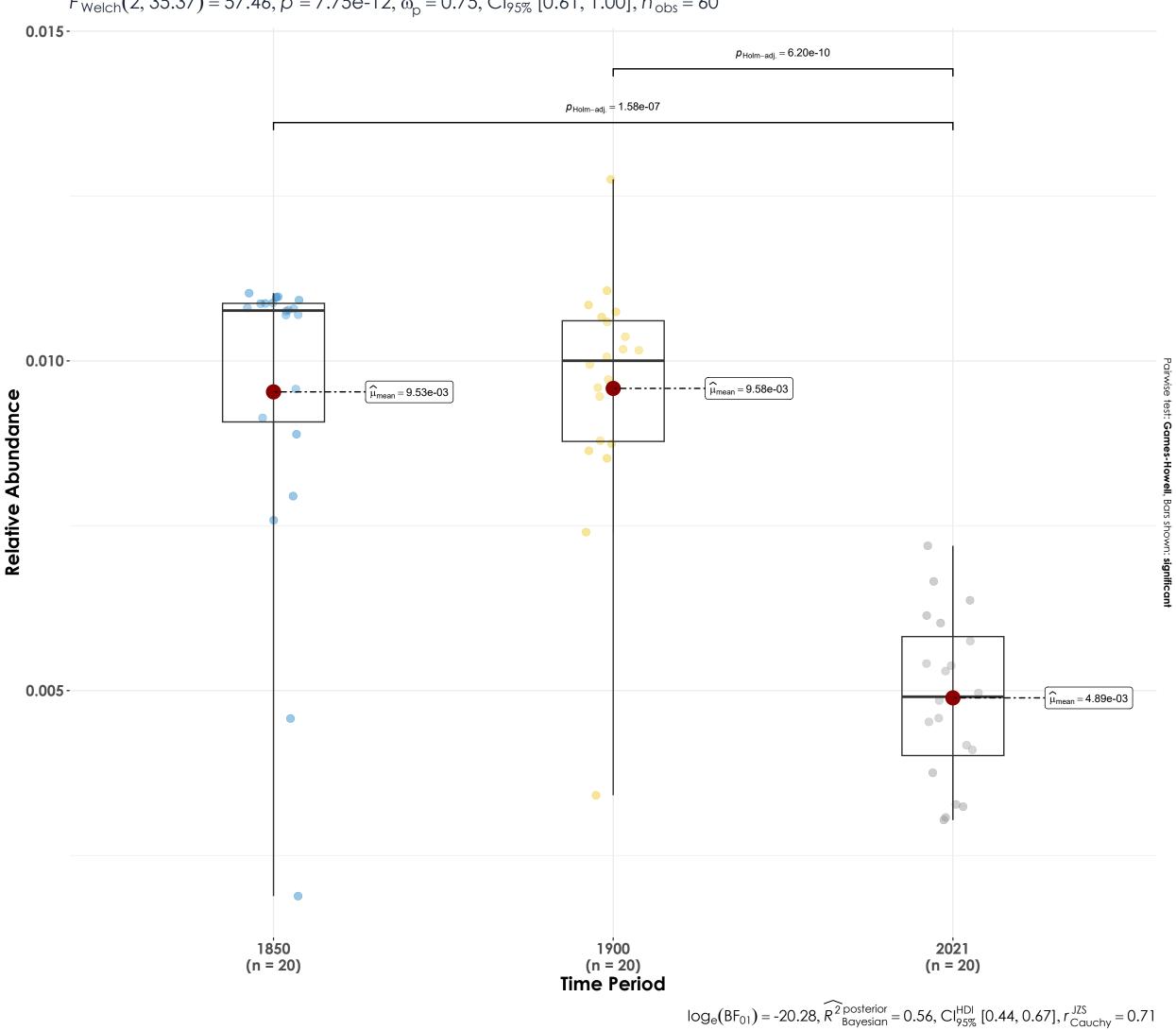
House Sparrow

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 33.29) = 1.13, p = 0.33, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 7.29e-03, \text{Cl}_{95\%} [0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$

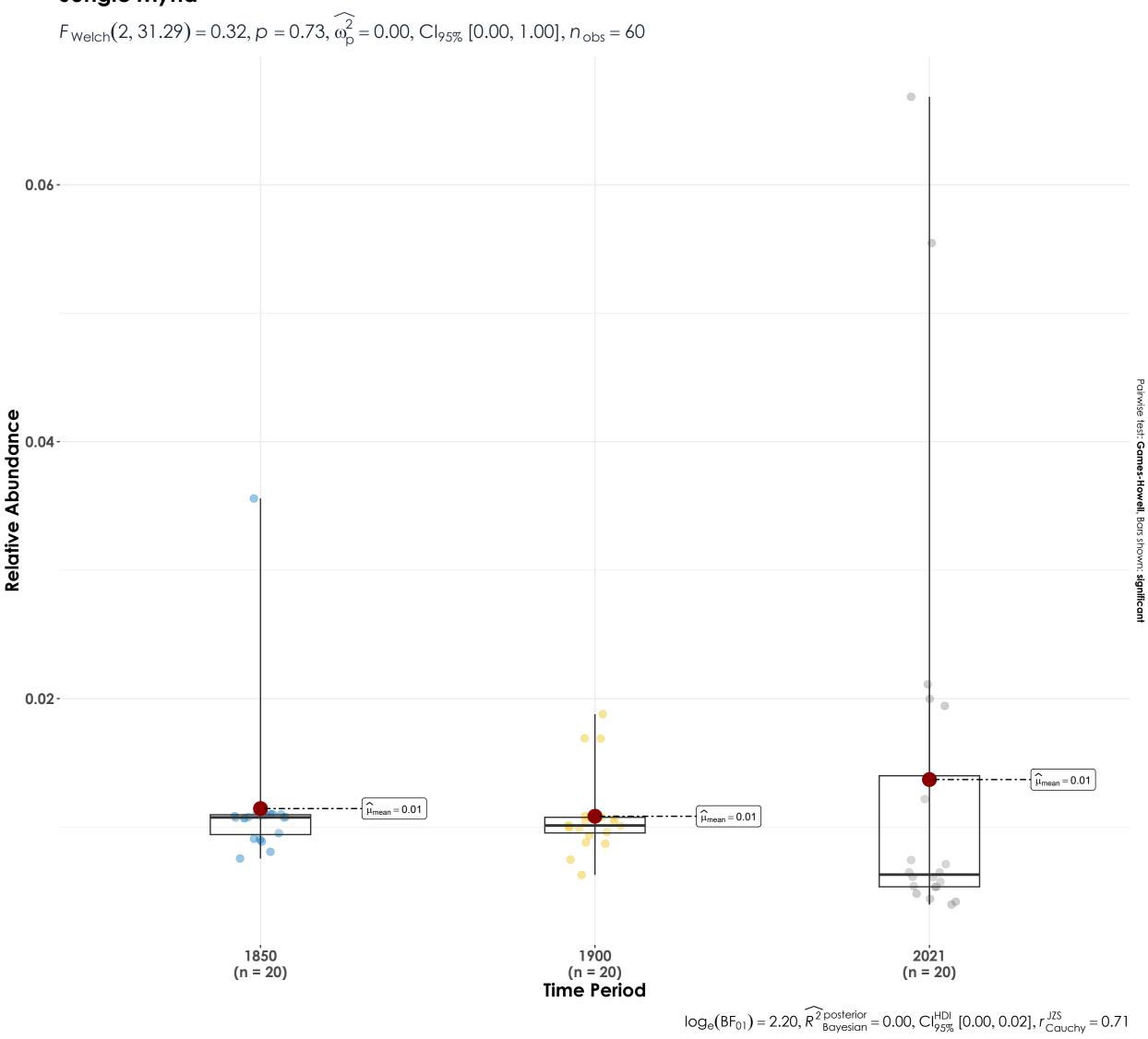


Indian Golden Oriole

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.37) = 57.46, p = 7.75e-12, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.75, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.61, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Jungle Myna



Large-billed Crow $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 30.3) = 11.27, p = 2.19e-04, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.38, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.14, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ $p_{Holm-adj.} = 1.13e-03$ $p_{\text{Holm-adj.}} = 1.13\text{e-}03$ 0.15-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance 000 0.05- $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.05$ $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 9.63\text{e-}03$ 0.00-19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period** 2021 (n = 20) 1850

(n = 20)

 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -11.95$, $\widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.40$, $Cl_{95\%}^{HDI}$ [0.24, 0.54], $r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

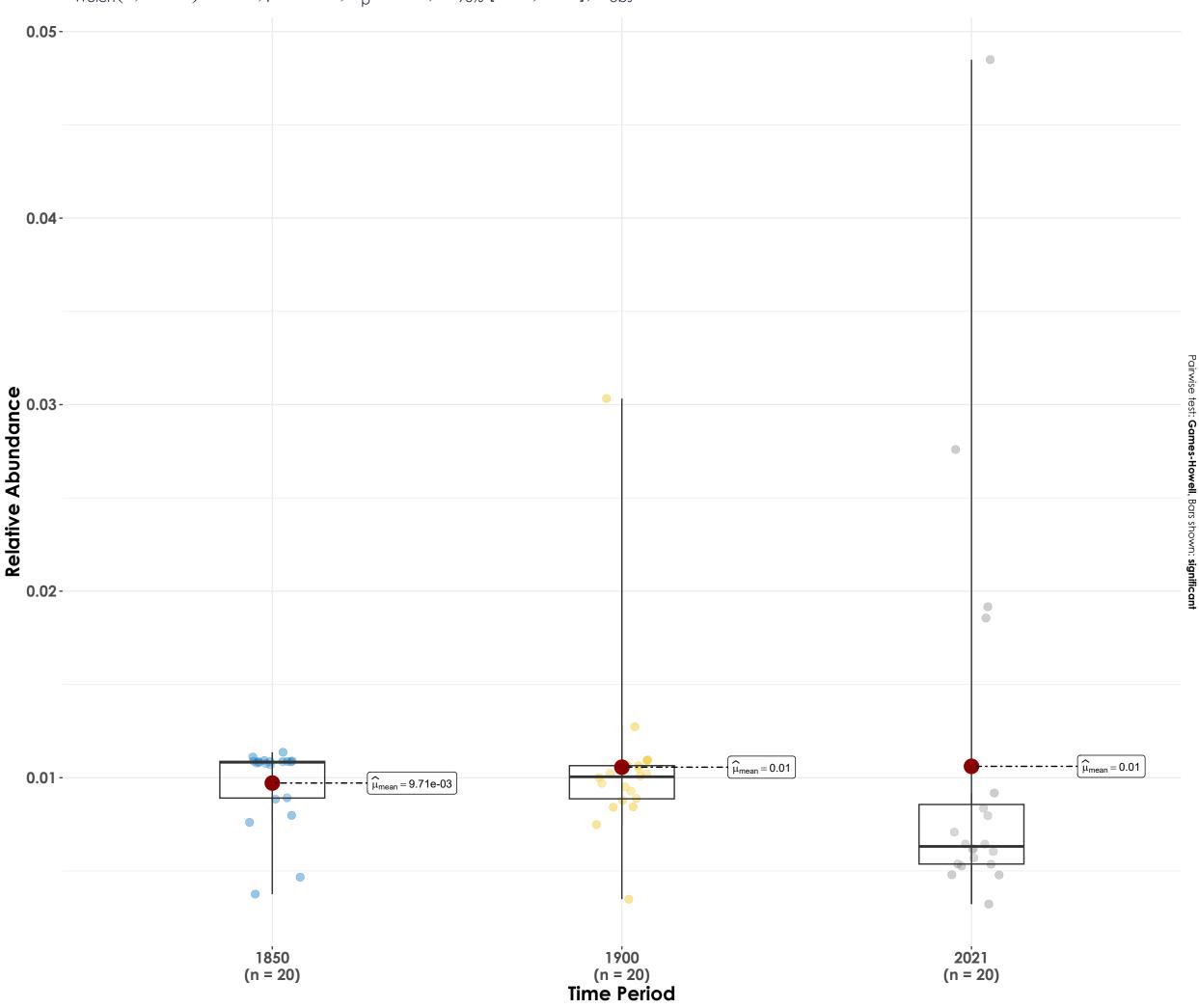
Purple Sunbird

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.92) = 2.20, p = 0.13, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.06, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.020 Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.010 $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 7.76\text{e-}03$ 0.005 19⁰00 (n = 20) Time Period 2021 (n = 20) 18⁵0 (n = 20)

 $log_e(BF_{01}) = 0.07, \widehat{R^2}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.17], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Red-vented Bulbul

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 30.04) = 0.28, p = 0.75, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_e(BF_{01}) = 2.45, \widehat{R^2}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.01], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

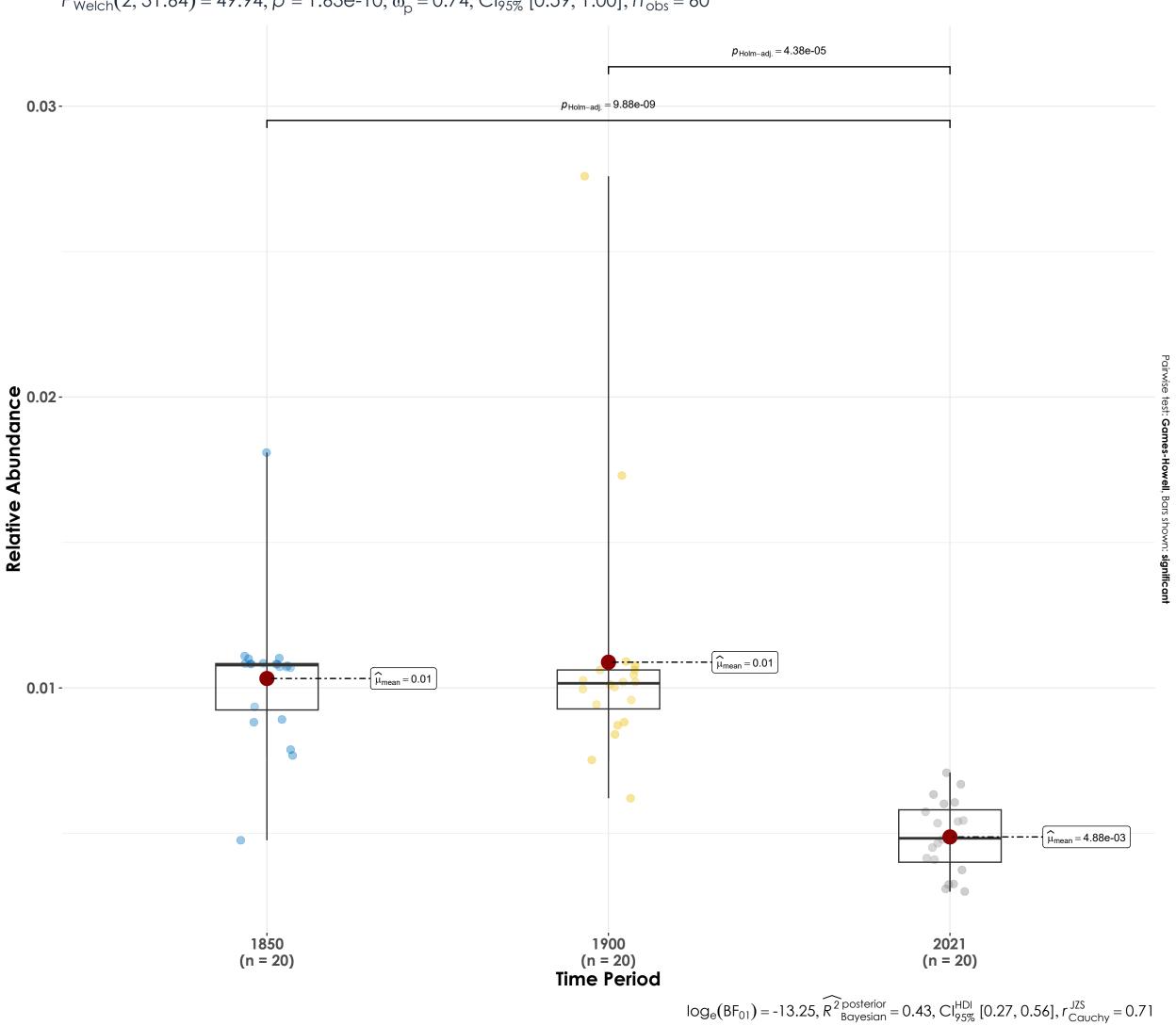
Red-whiskered Bulbul

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 30.02) = 34.79, p = 1.52\text{e-}08, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.67, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.49, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ $p_{Holm-adj.} = 5.37e-07$ $p_{\text{Holm-adj.}} = 5.37\text{e-}07$ 0.15-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.08$ • 0.05- $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.00-1900 (n = 20) Time Period 1850 2021 (n = 20)(n = 20)

 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -28.50, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.68, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.58, 0.74], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Scaly-breasted Munia

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2,31.64) = 49.94, p = 1.63e-10, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.74, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.59, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Spotted Dove

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2,31.02) = 4.88, p = 0.01, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.19, \text{Cl}_{95\%} \text{ [4.65e-03, 1.00]}, n_{\text{obs}} = 60$

