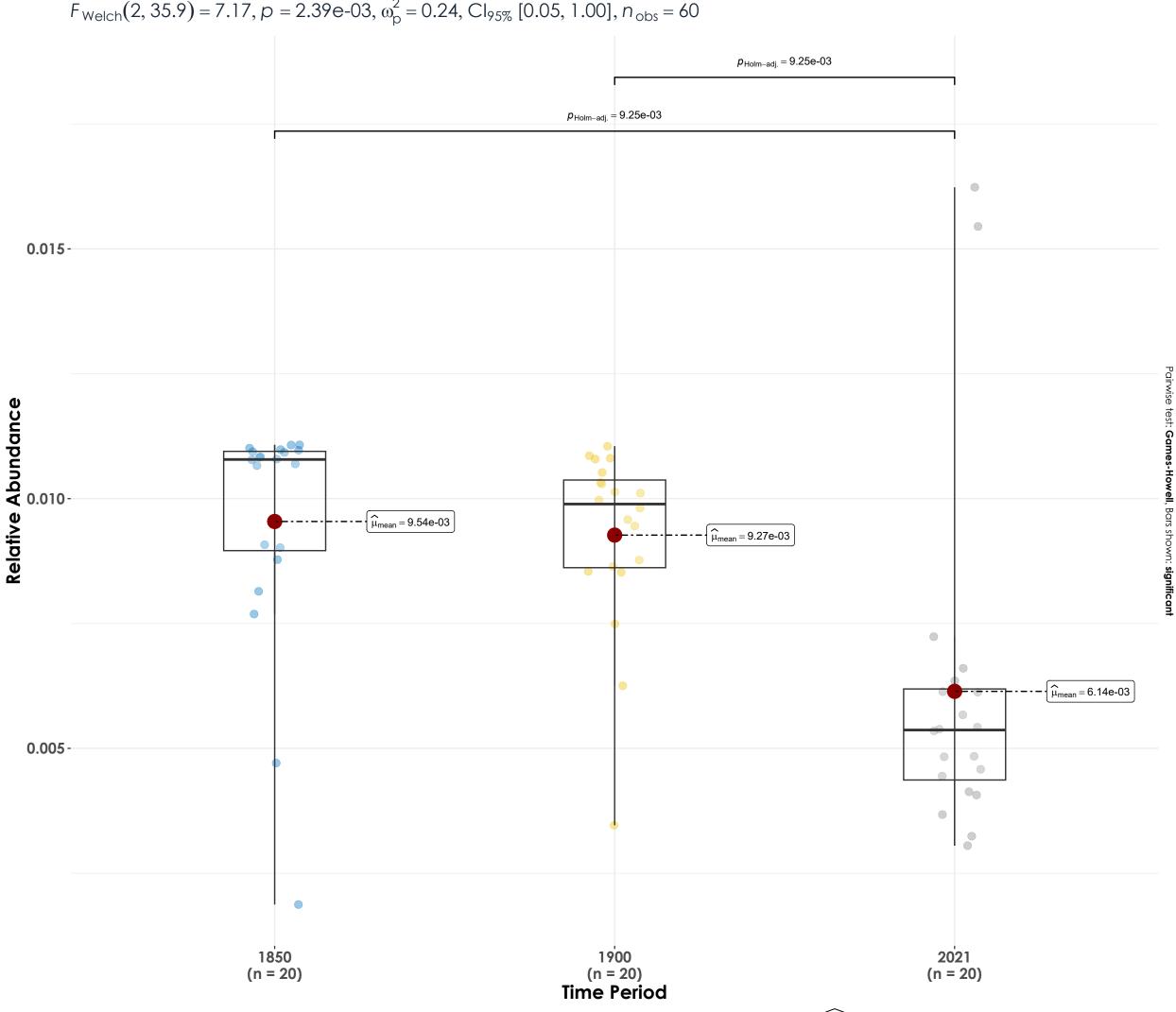
Alpine Swift

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.9) = 7.17, p = 2.39e-03, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.24, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.05, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



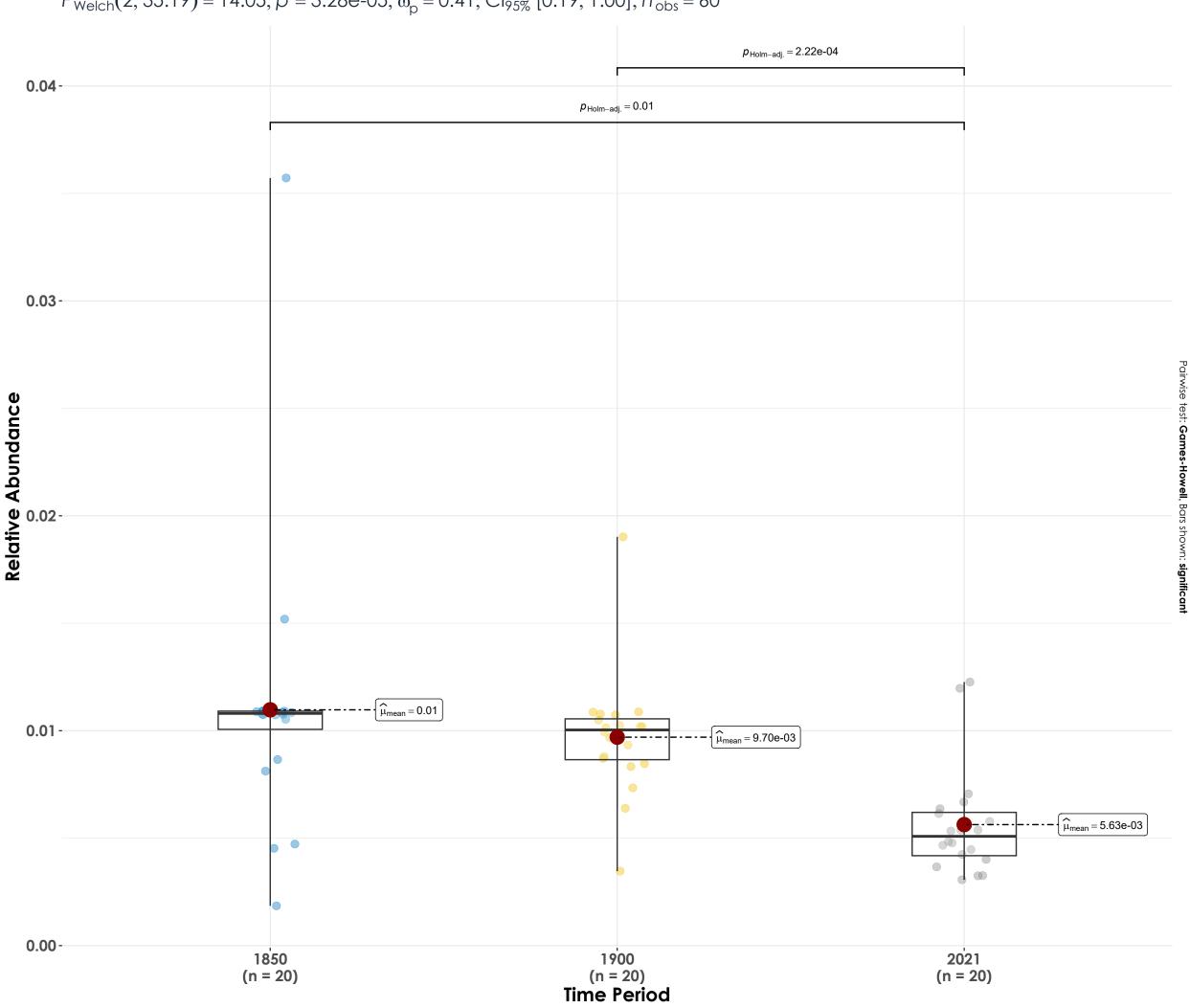
 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -4.93, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.23, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.06, 0.39], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Ashy Drongo

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.45) = 2.83, p = 0.07, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.09, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.04-0.03-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 -0 % $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 9.15e-03$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 7.21\text{e-}03$ 0.00 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period** 2021 (n = 20) 1850 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -0.25, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.03, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.19], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

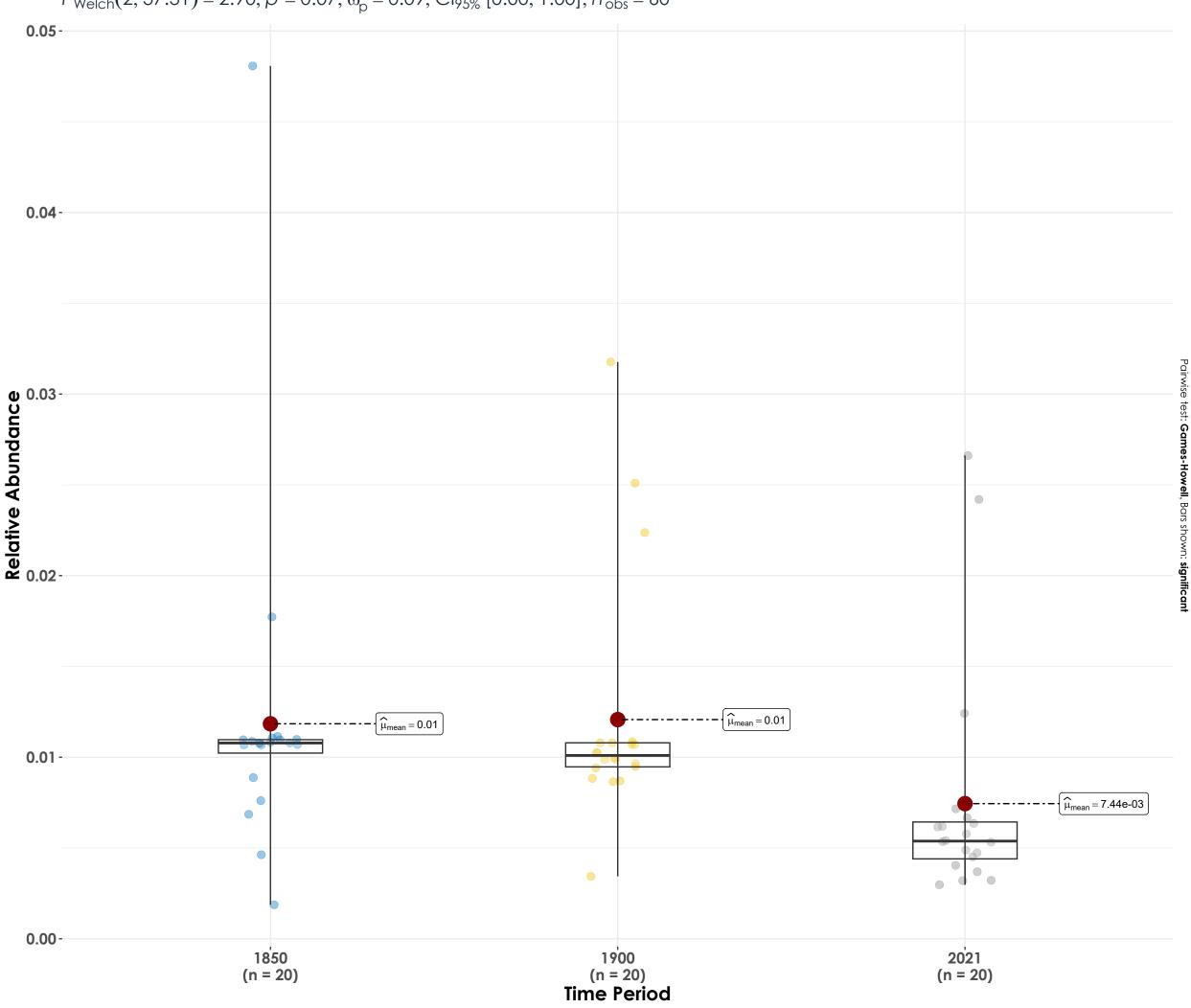
Asian Emerald Dove

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.19) = 14.05, p = 3.28e-05, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.41, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.19, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



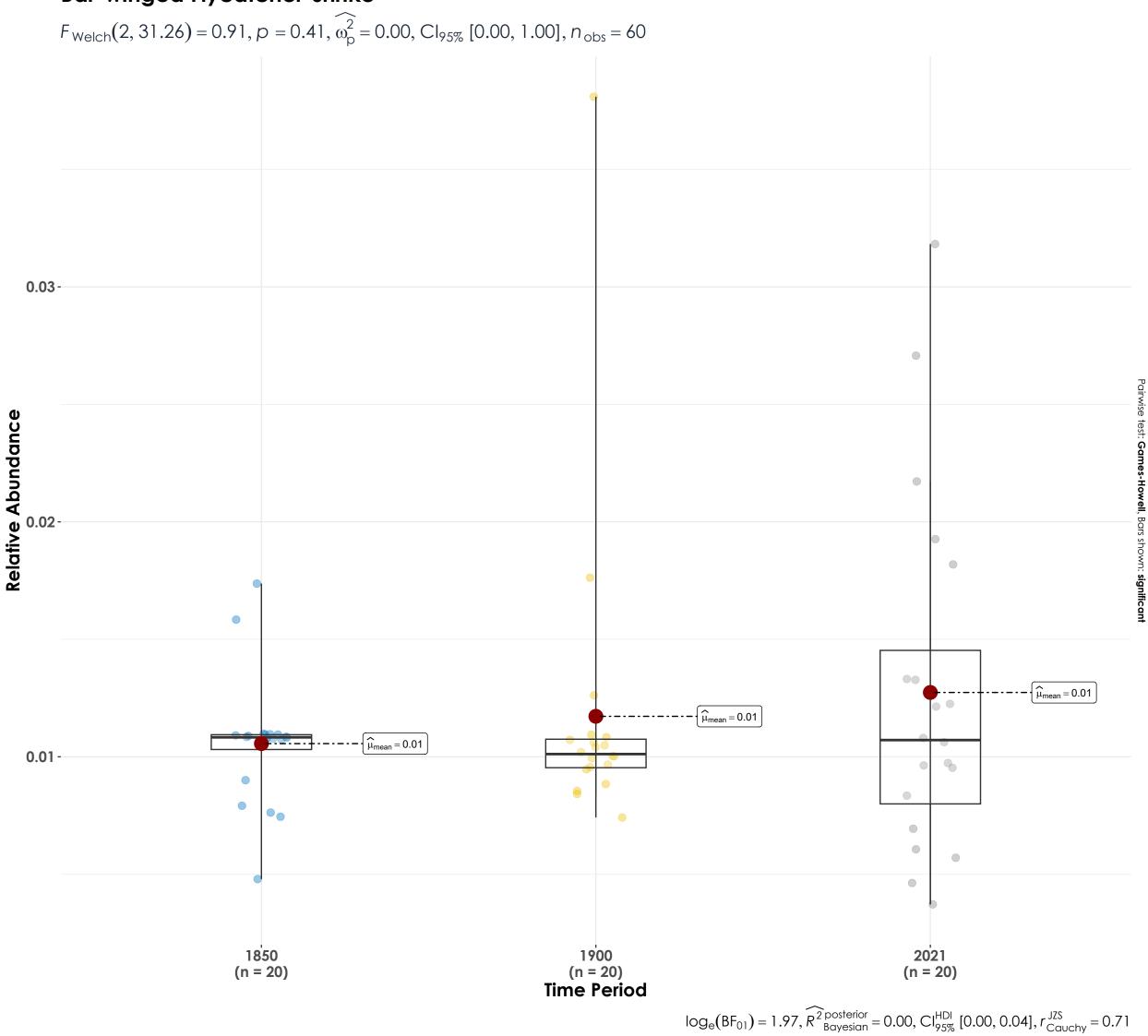
 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -3.75, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.19, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.33], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Asian Fairy-bluebird $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 37.31) = 2.90, p = 0.07, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.09, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 0.54$, $\widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00$, $Cl_{95\%}^{HDI}$ [0.00, 0.14], $r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

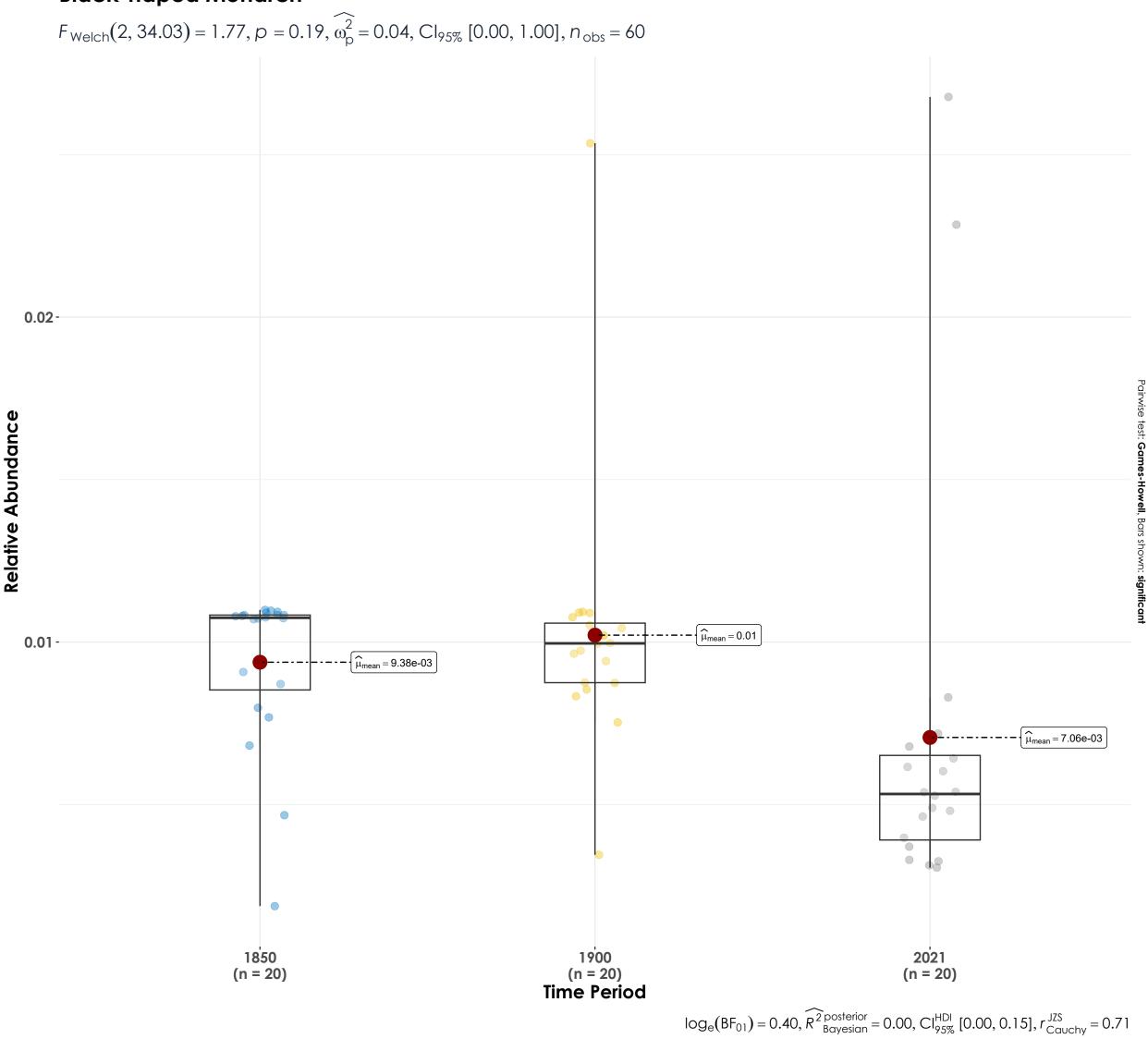
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike



Black-and-orange Flycatcher

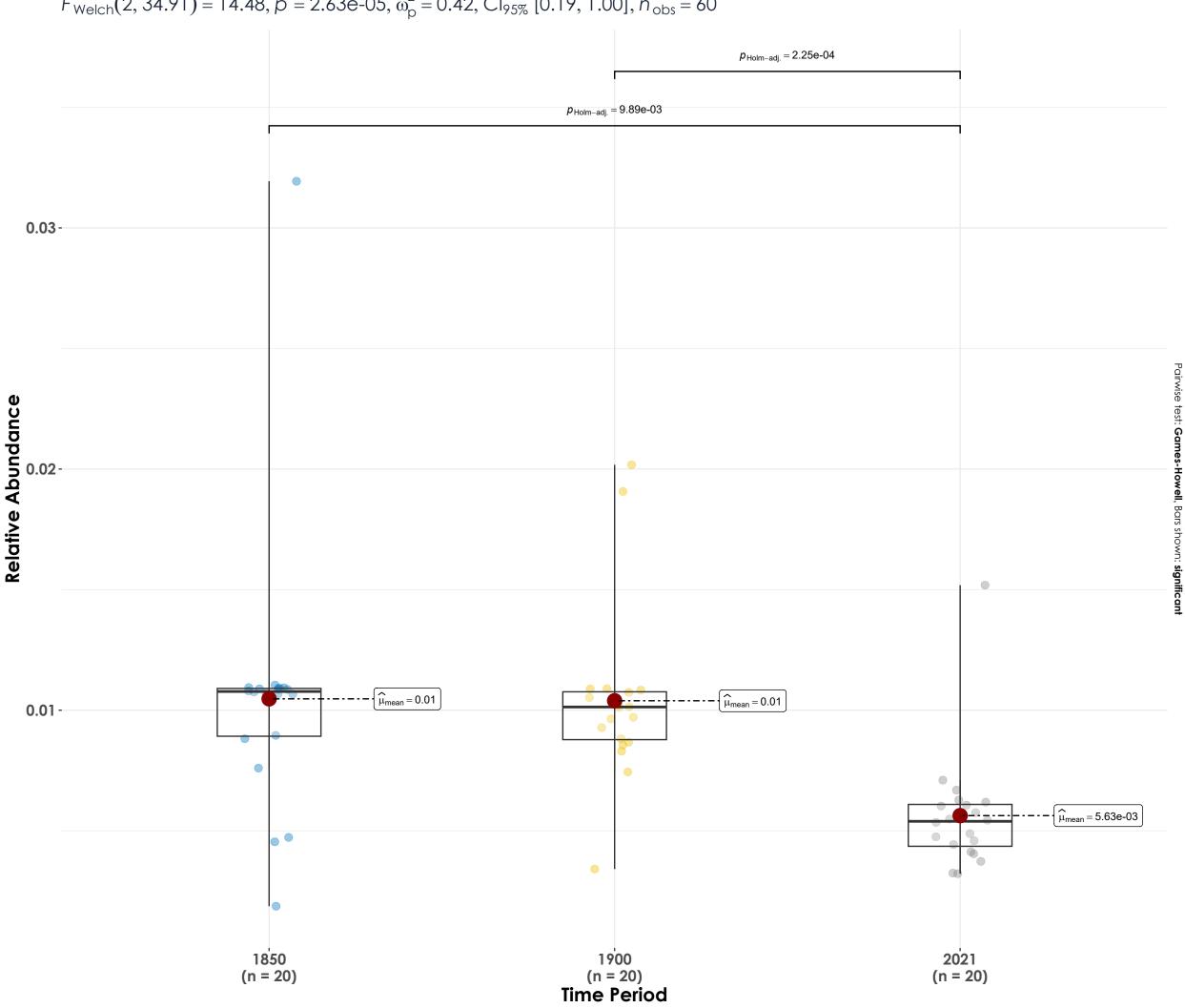
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 37.25) = 0.84, p = 0.44, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.04 0.03-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.02$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ $\widehat{\widehat{\mu}_{mean}} = 0.01$ 0.01 -0 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period** 2021 (n = 20) 18⁵0 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 1.65, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.06], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Black-naped Monarch



Blue-bearded Bee-eater

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.91) = 14.48, p = 2.63e-05, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.42, Cl_{95\%}[0.19, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -4.24, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.21, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.05, 0.37], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Blue-faced Malkoha $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.07) = 36.93, p = 2.34e-09, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.65, Cl_{95\%}[0.48, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ $\rho_{Holm-adj.} = 2.94e\text{-}08$ $p_{\text{Holm-adj.}} = 4.98e-05$ 0.02-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 9.25 \text{e-}03$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 5.11e-03$ 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period**

Relative Abundance

1850

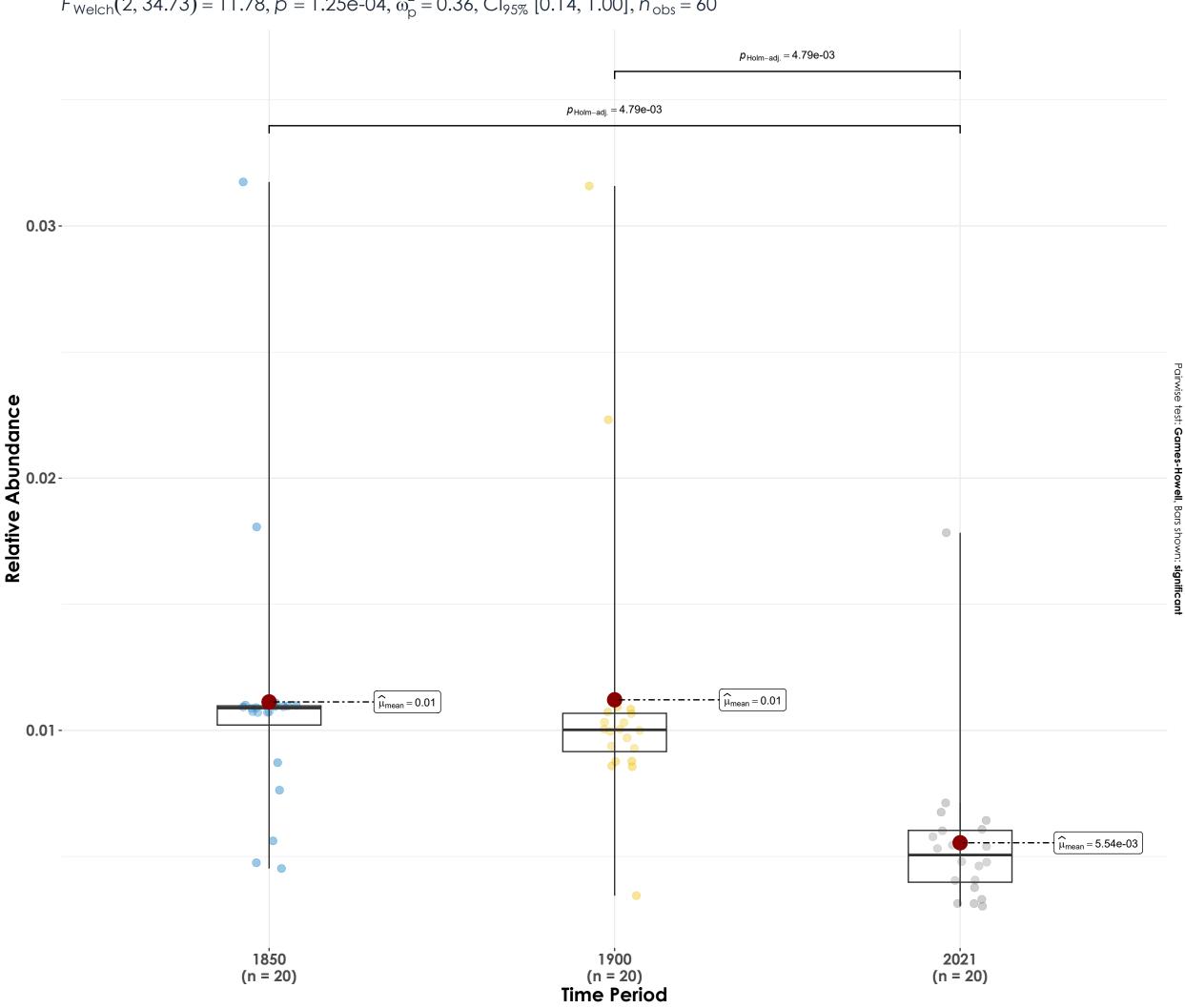
(n = 20)

 $log_e(BF_{01}) = -11.99$, $\widehat{R^2}_{Bayesian}^2 = 0.40$, $Cl_{95\%}^{HDI}$ [0.23, 0.54], $r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

2021 (n = 20)

Bronzed Drongo

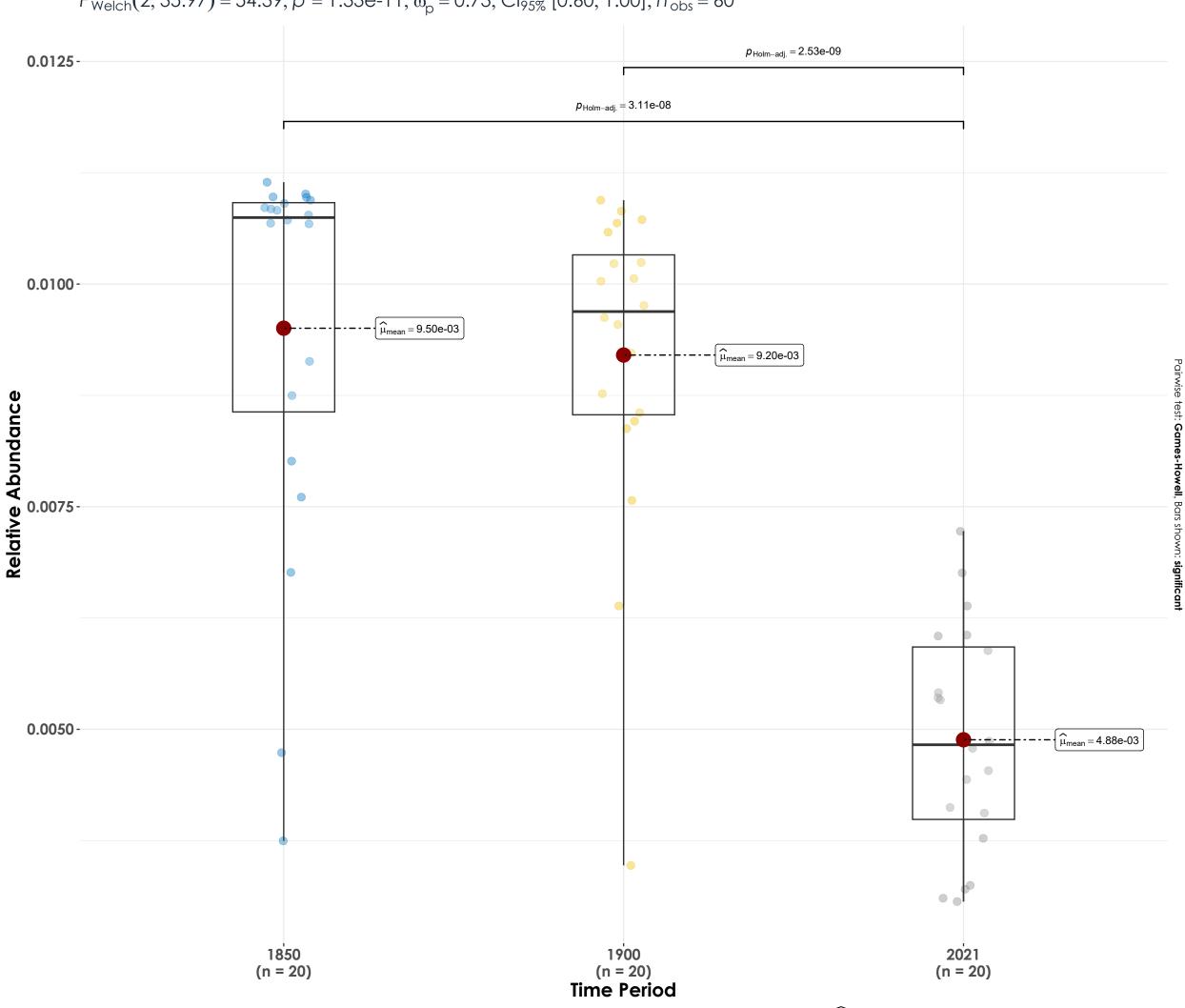
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.73) = 11.78, p = 1.25 \text{e-}04, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.36, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.14, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -3.86, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.19, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.03, 0.36], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Brown-backed Needletail

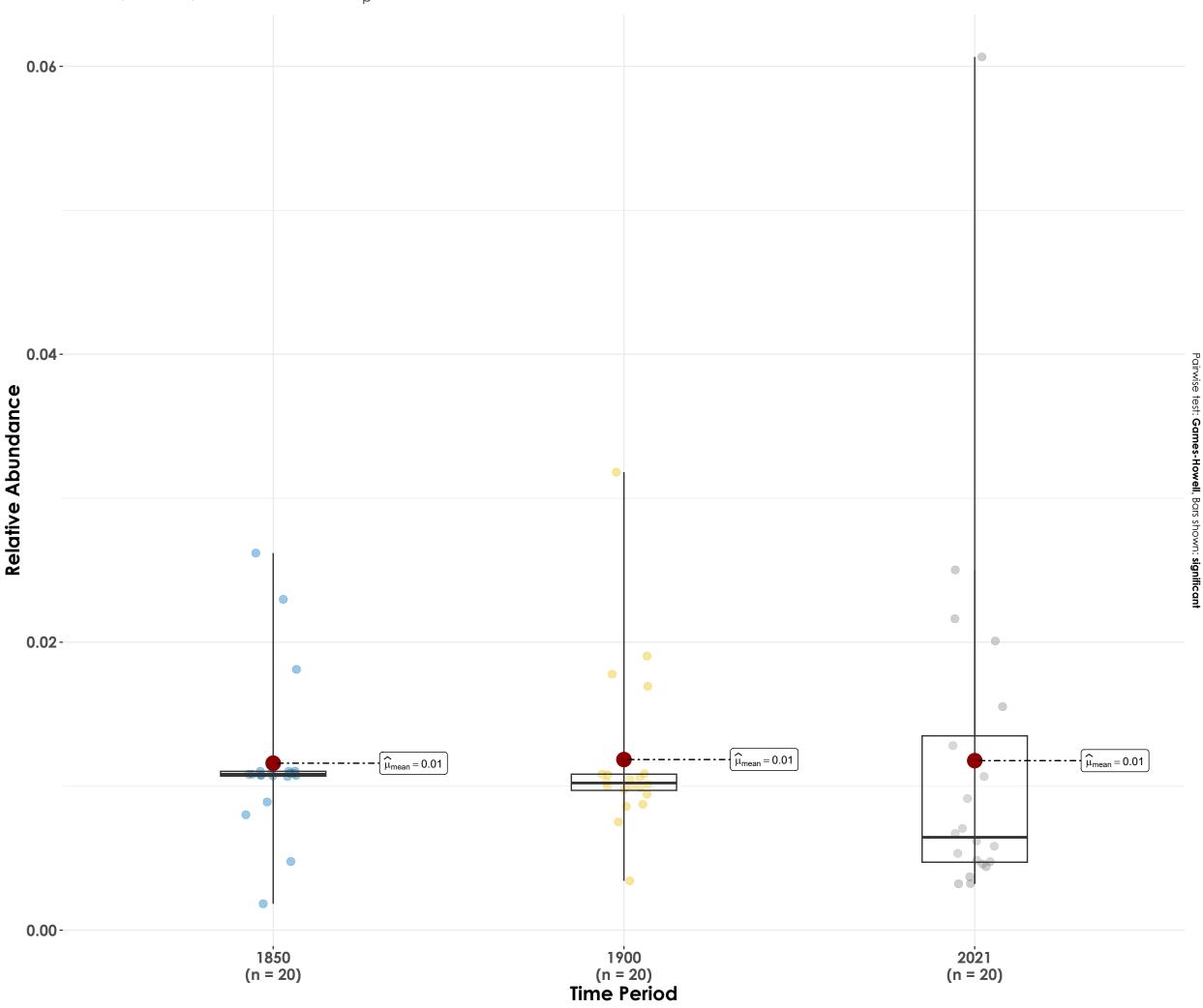
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.97) = 54.39, p = 1.33e-11, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.73, \text{Cl}_{95\%} [0.60, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -20.67, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.57, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.44, 0.67], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

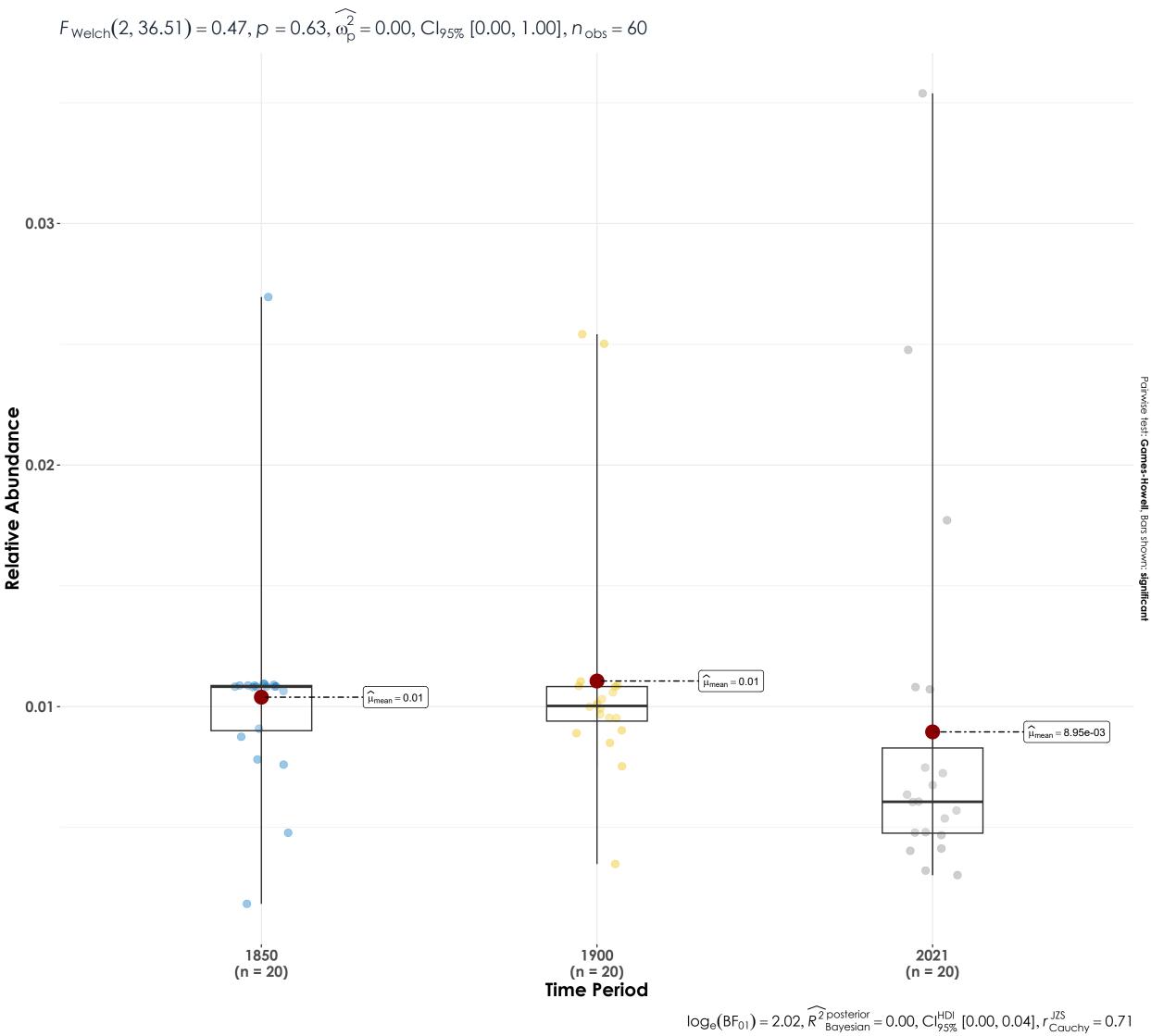
Brown-cheeked Fulvetta

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.42) = 0.01, p = 0.99, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 2.53, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.01], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Chestnut-headed Bee-eater



Chestnut-tailed Starling $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 30.76) = 29.84, p = 6.24e-08, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.63, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.44, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ $p_{\text{Holm-adj.}} = 7.25\text{e-}04$ $p_{\text{Holm-adj.}} = 3.19e-06$ 0.03-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 9.30e-03$ $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 4.88\text{e-}03$

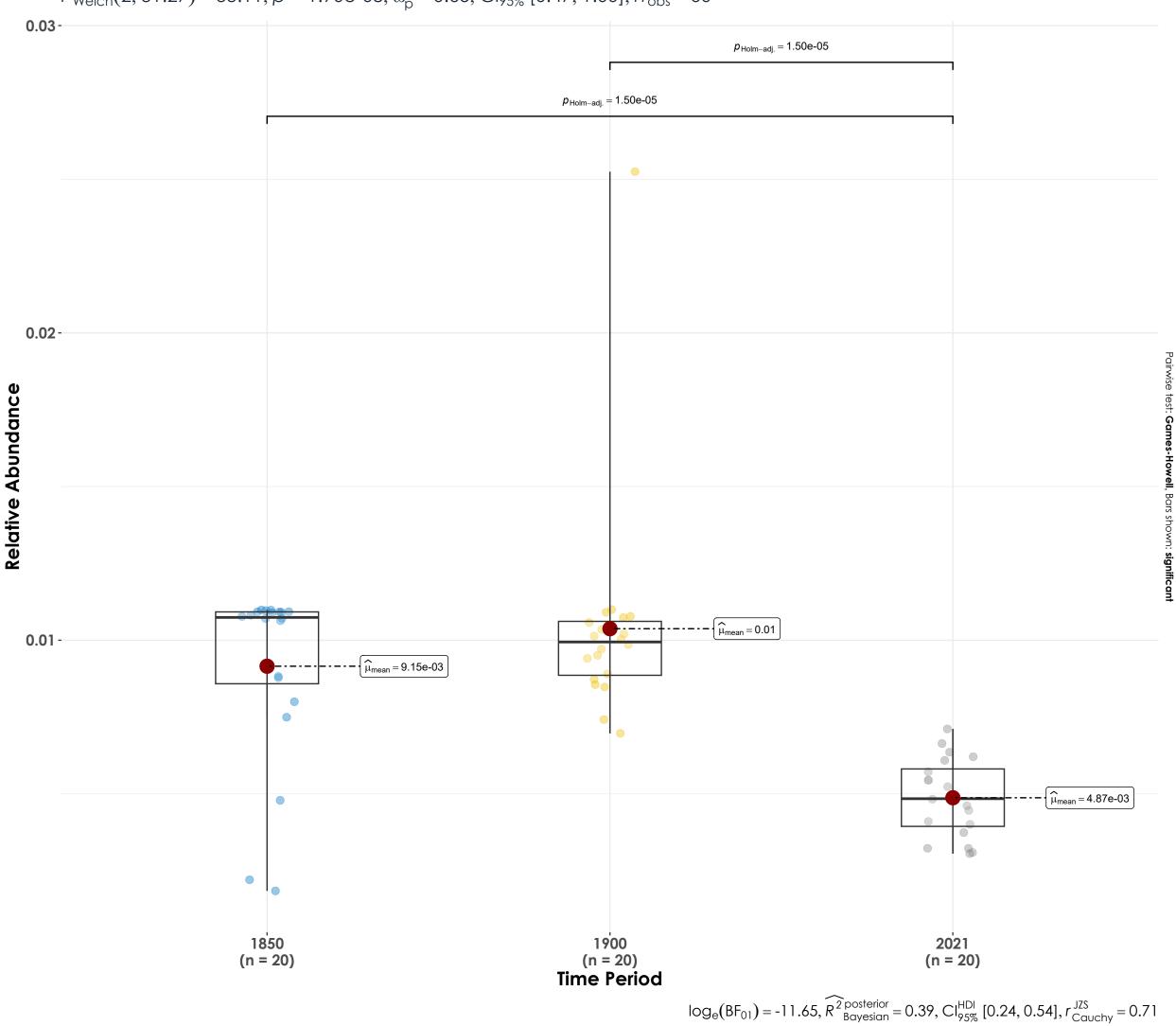
> 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period**

18⁵0 (n = 20)

2021 (n = 20)

Common Hawk-Cuckoo

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2,31.27) = 33.11, p = 1.90 \text{e-}08, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.65, \text{Cl}_{95\%} [0.47, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Common Rosefinch $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.97) = 21.59, p = 7.82e-07, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.52, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.31, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ $\rho_{Holm-adj.} = 3.79e\text{-}03$ $p_{\text{Holm-adj.}} = 2.93\text{e-}06$ 0.03-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 9.68e-03$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 5.56e-03$

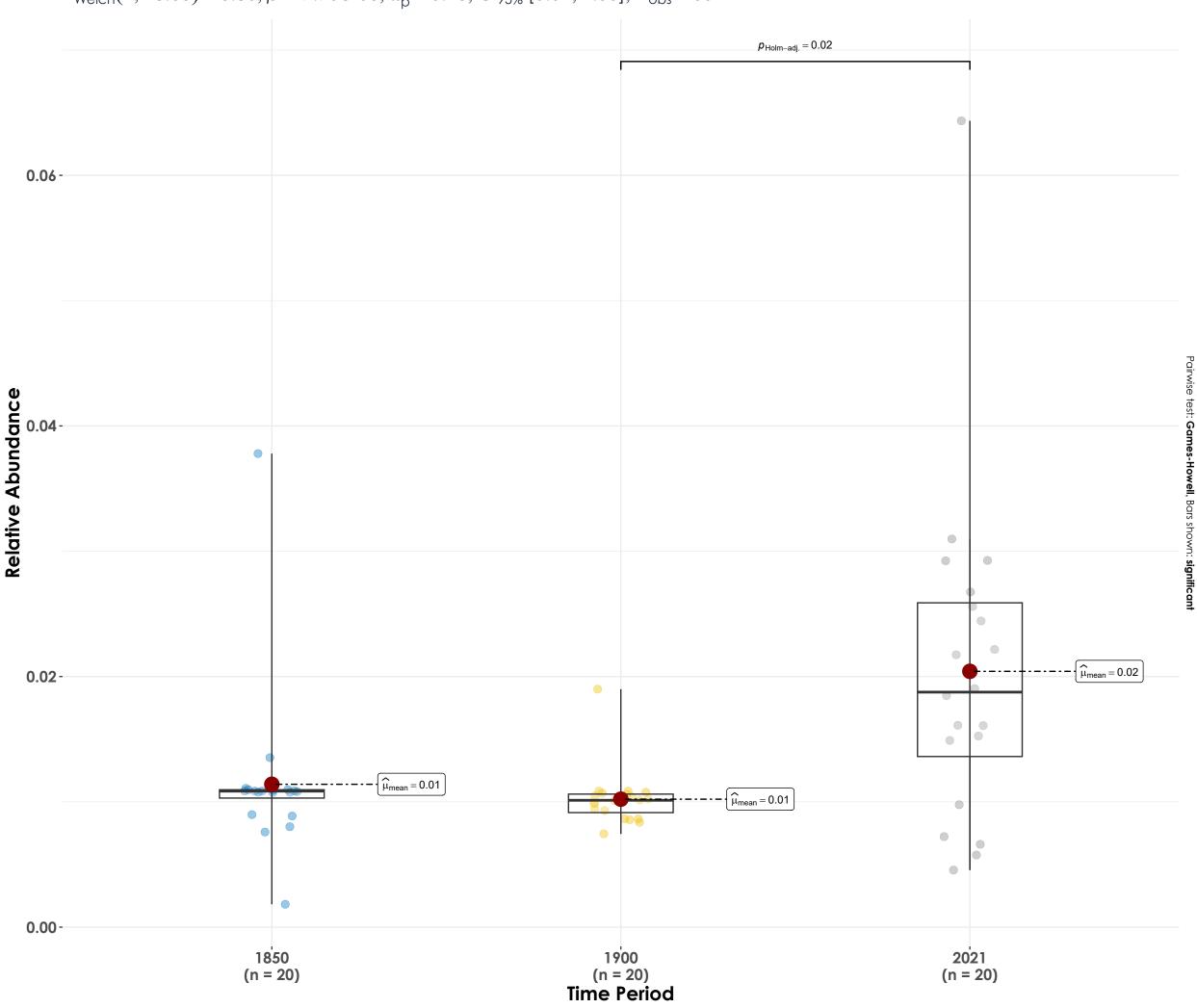
> 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period**

1850

(n = 20)

Crimson-backed Sunbird

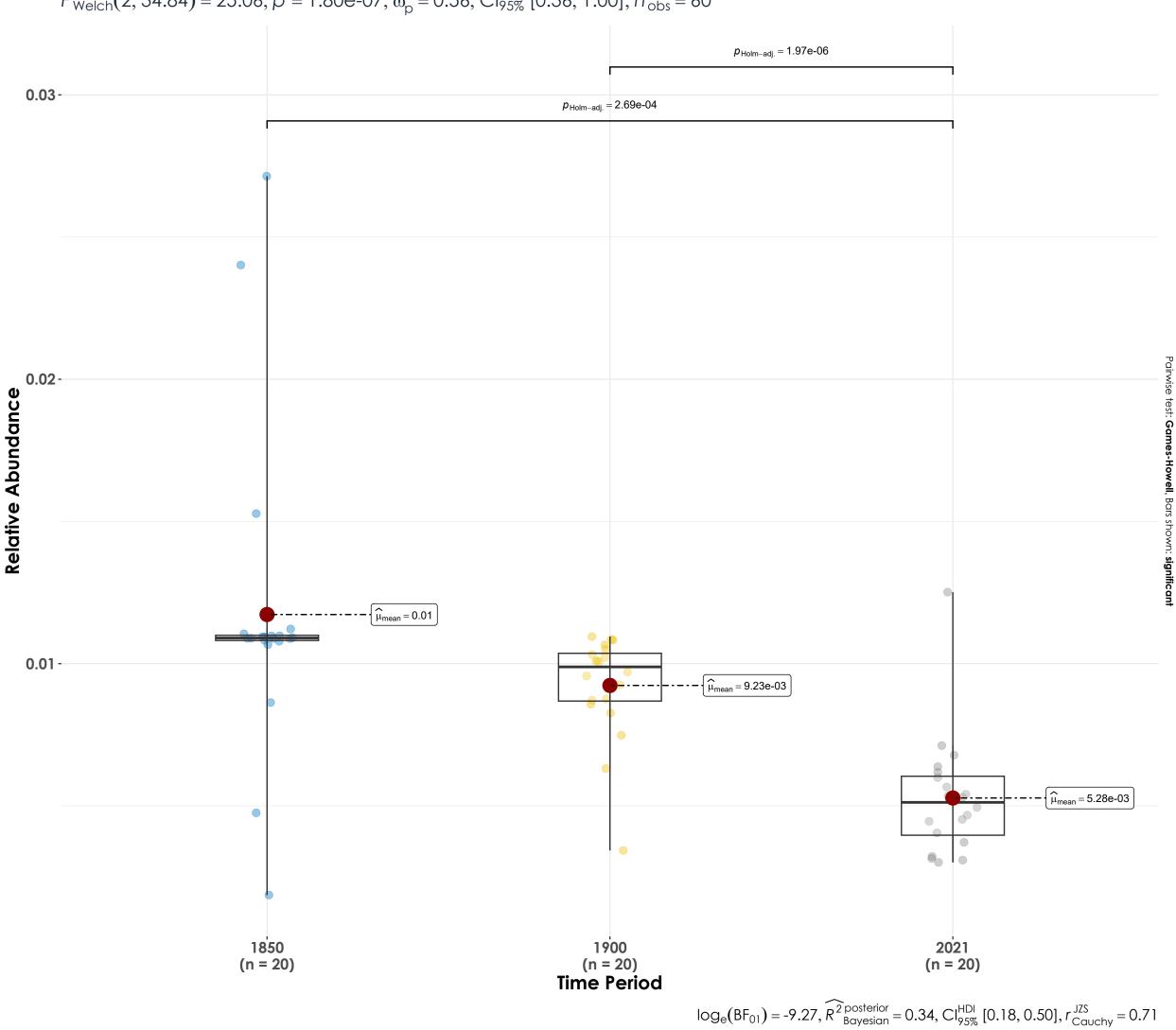
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 28.63) = 5.80, p = 7.70e-03, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.23, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.02, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -3.83, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.19, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.03, 0.36], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Golden-fronted Leafbird

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.84) = 25.06, p = 1.80e-07, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.56, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.36, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Gray Junglefowl $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.56) = 17.88, p = 4.66e-06, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.47, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.26, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ $p_{Holm-adj.} = 1.01e-05$ $p_{\text{Holm-adj.}} = 4.17e-03$ 0.06-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.02$ 0.02- $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 0.01$

> 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period**

18⁵0 (n = 20)

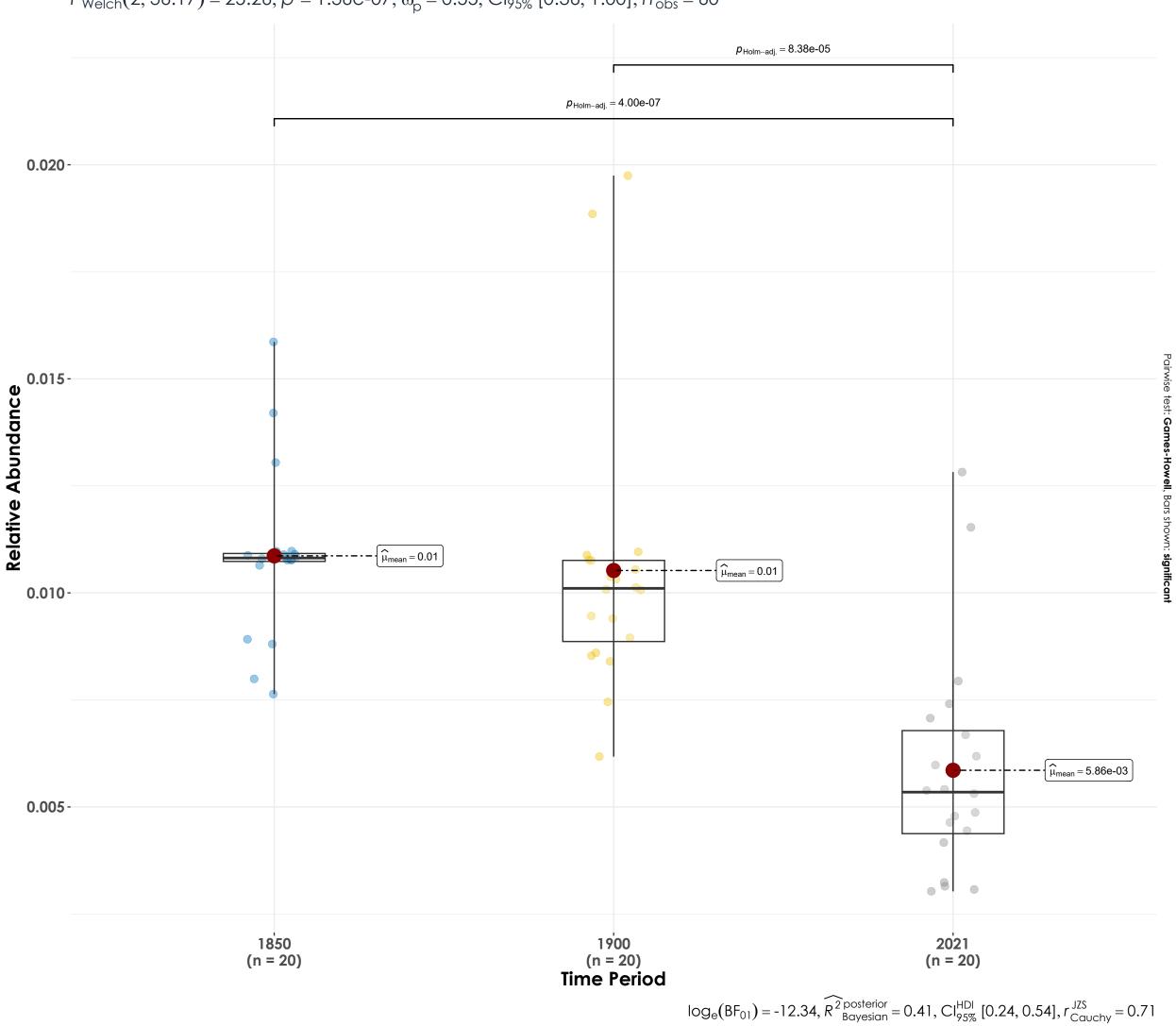
2021 (n = 20)

Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 28.6) = 4.48, p = 0.02, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.18, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.04-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant 0.03-Relative Abundance 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 9.79e-03$ 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period** 20²1 (n = 20) 1850 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -1.67, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.11, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.25], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

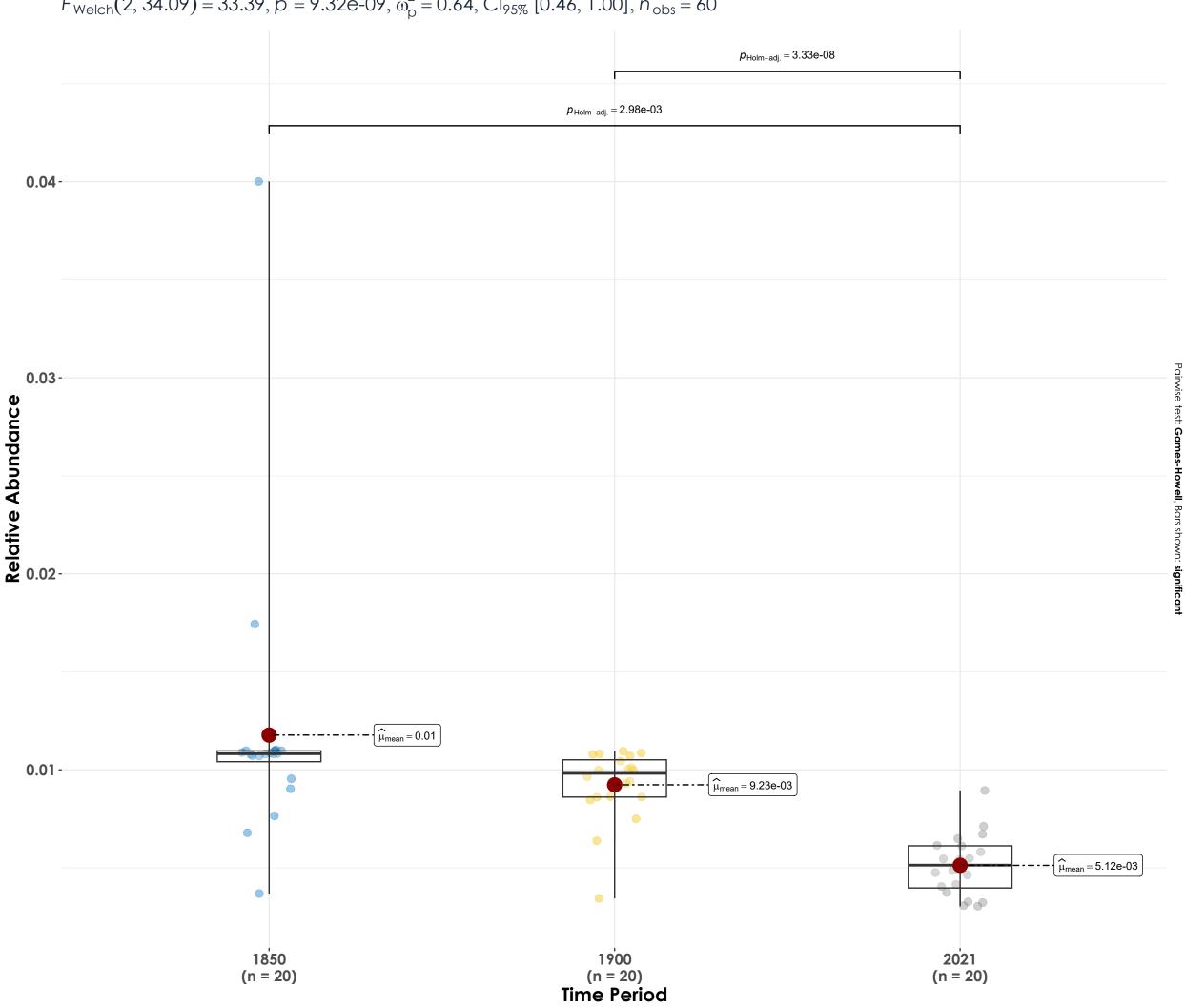
Greater Flameback

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 36.17) = 25.26, p = 1.36\text{e-}07, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.55, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.36, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Greater Racket-tailed Drongo

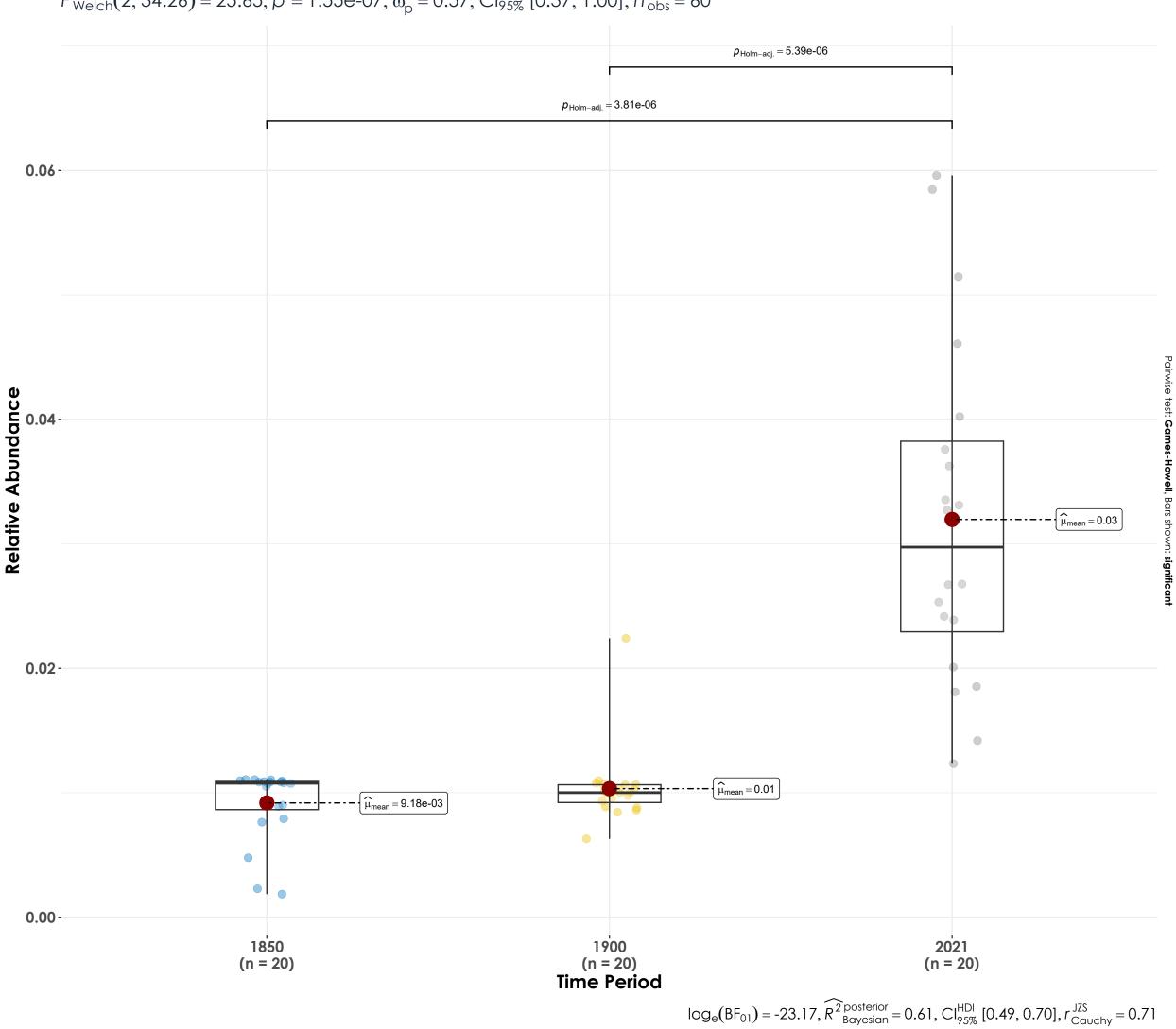
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.09) = 33.39, p = 9.32e-09, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.64, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.46, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -6.29, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.26, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.10, 0.43], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

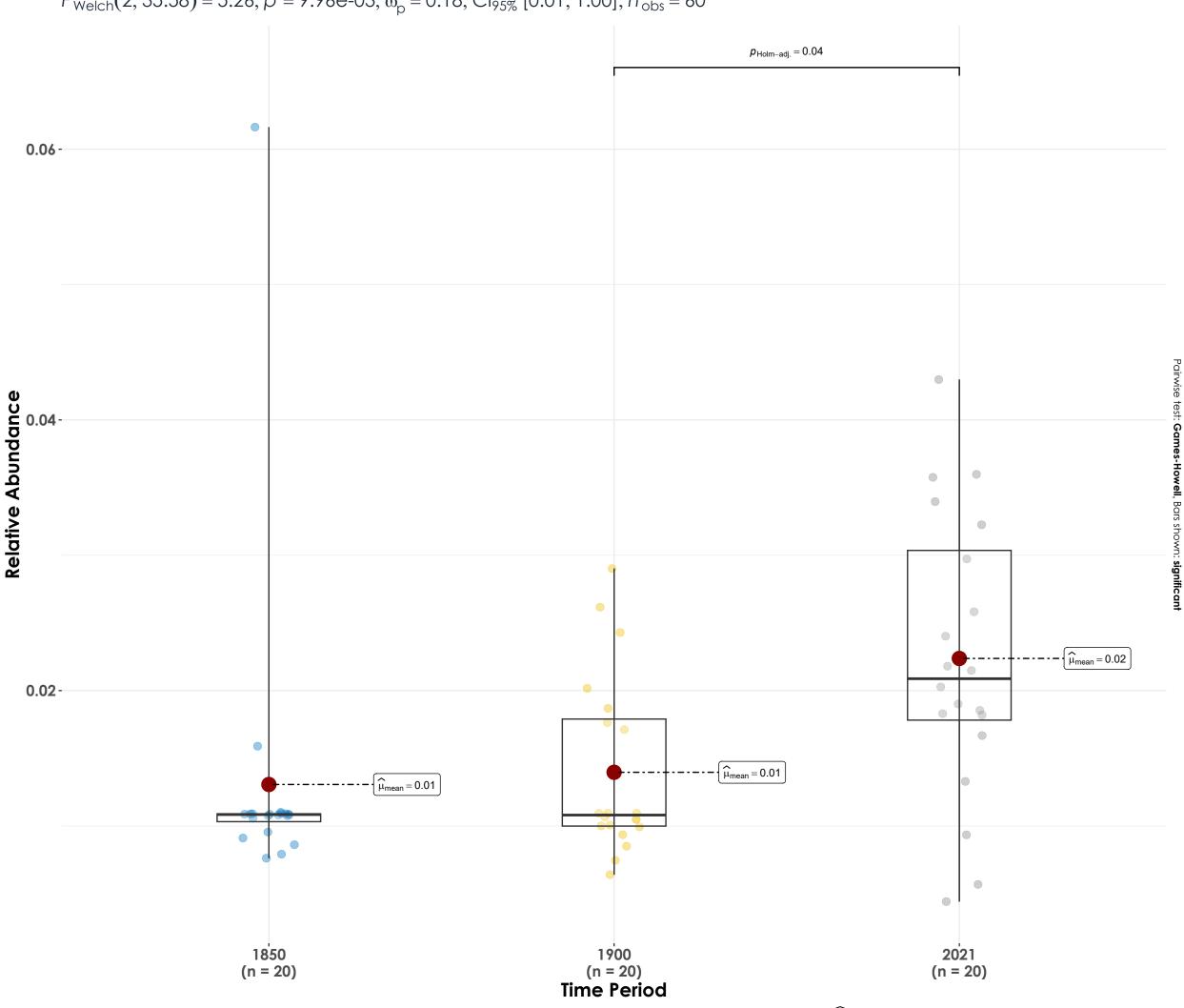
Greenish Warbler

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.26) = 25.65, p = 1.55e-07, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.57, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.37, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Indian Blackbird

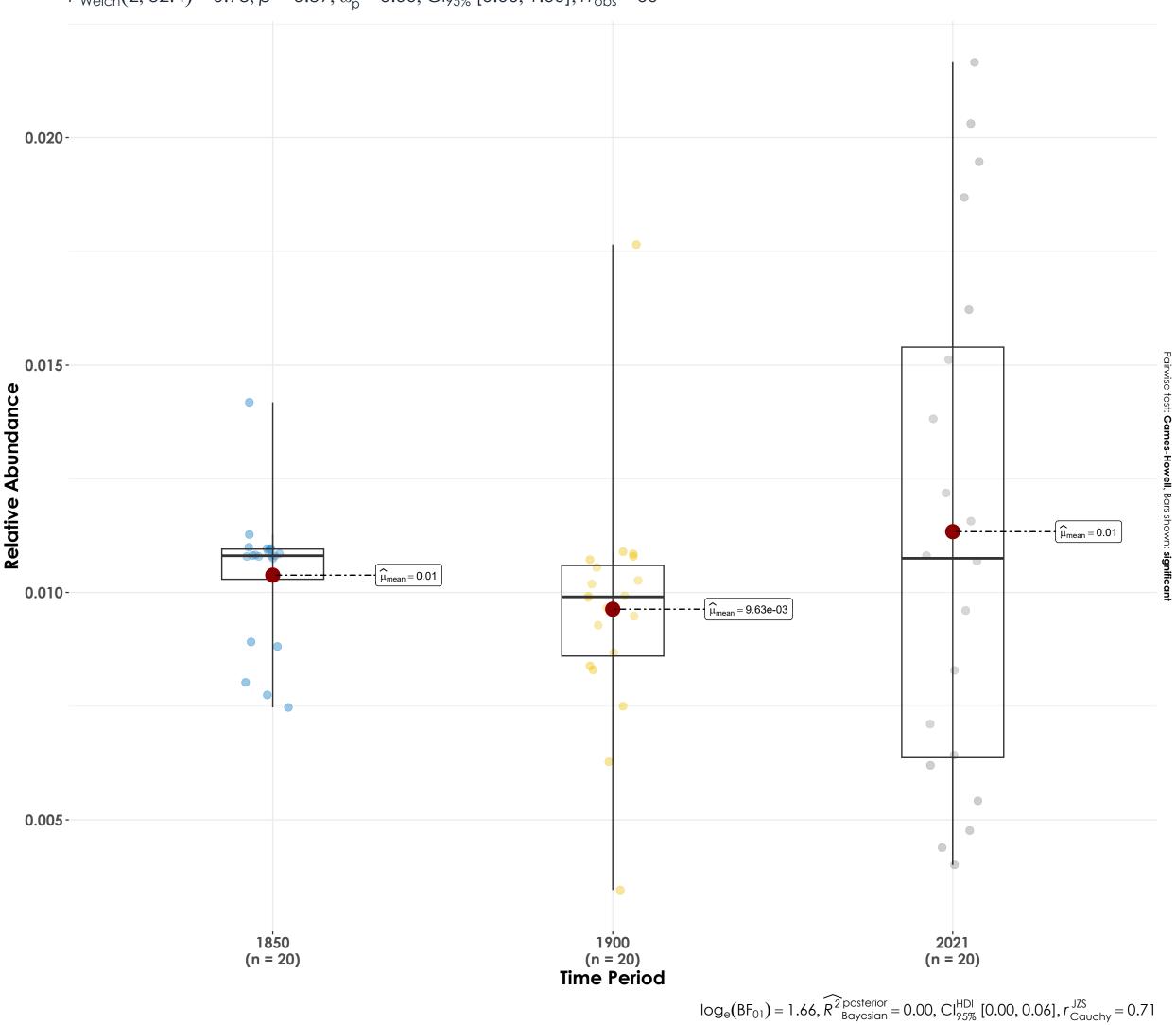
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.58) = 5.26, p = 9.96e-03, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.18, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.01, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -1.85, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.12, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.27], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

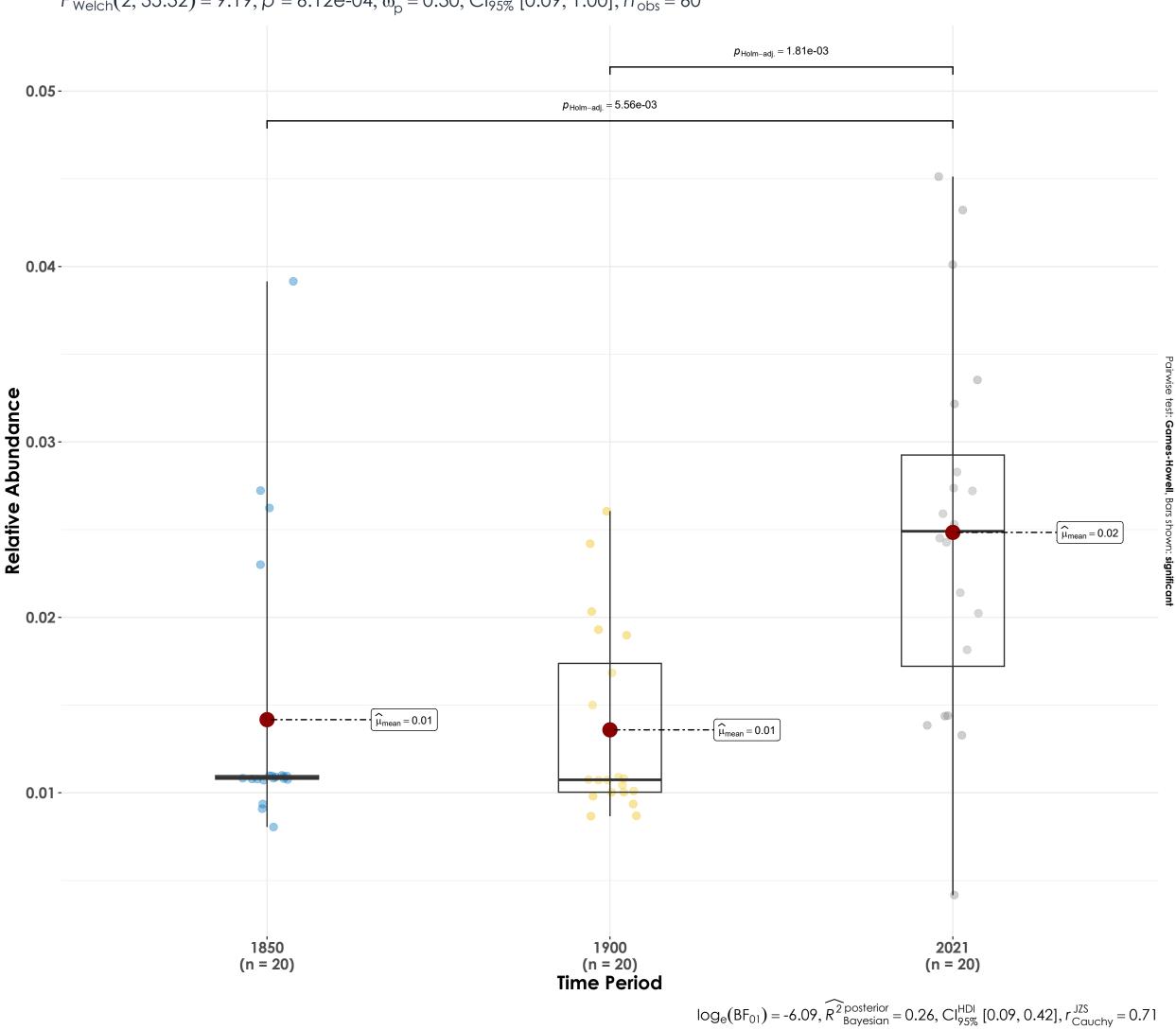
Indian Blue Robin

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 32.4) = 0.98, p = 0.39, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



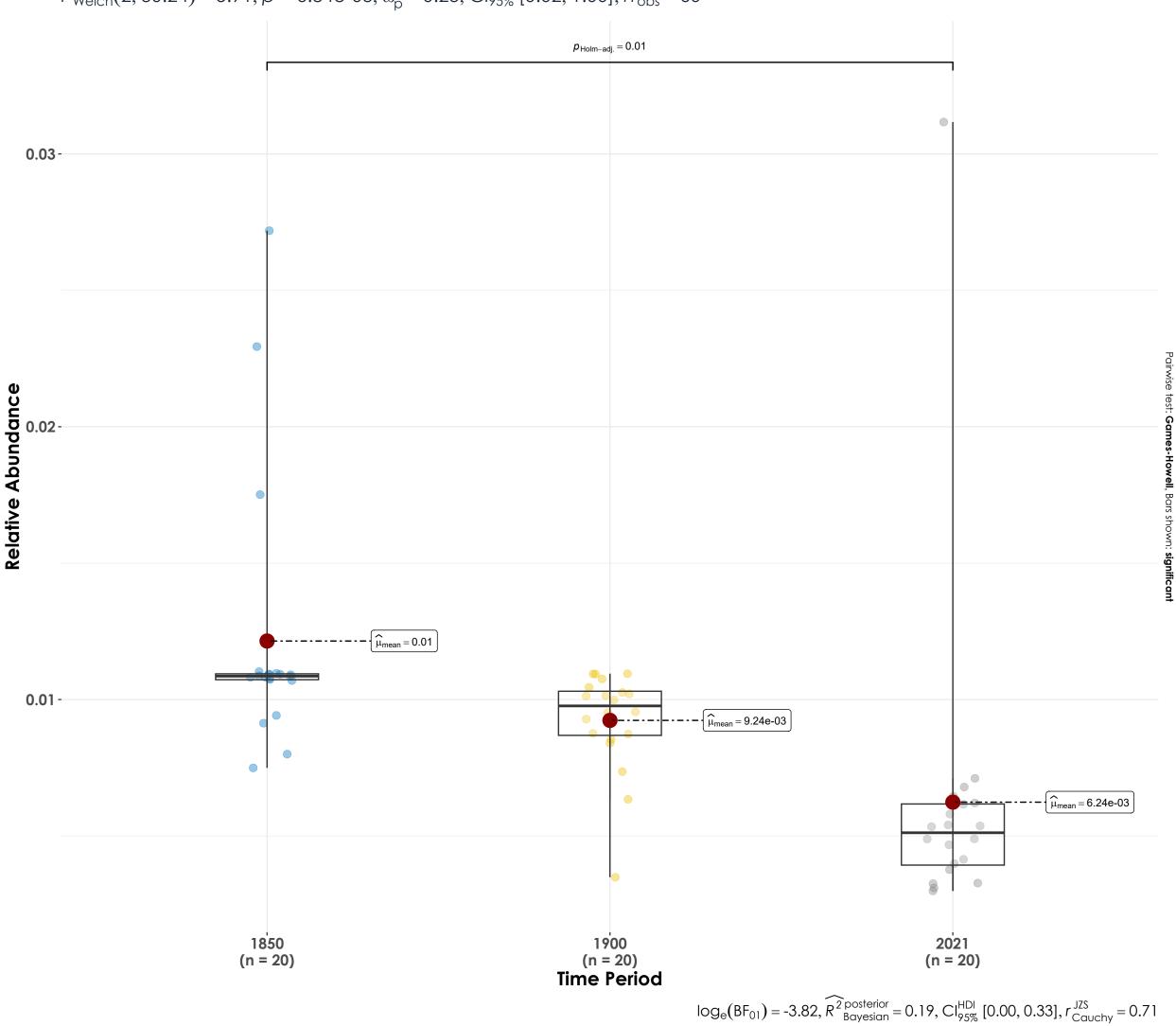
Indian Scimitar-Babbler

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.32) = 9.19, p = 6.12e-04, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.30, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.09, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



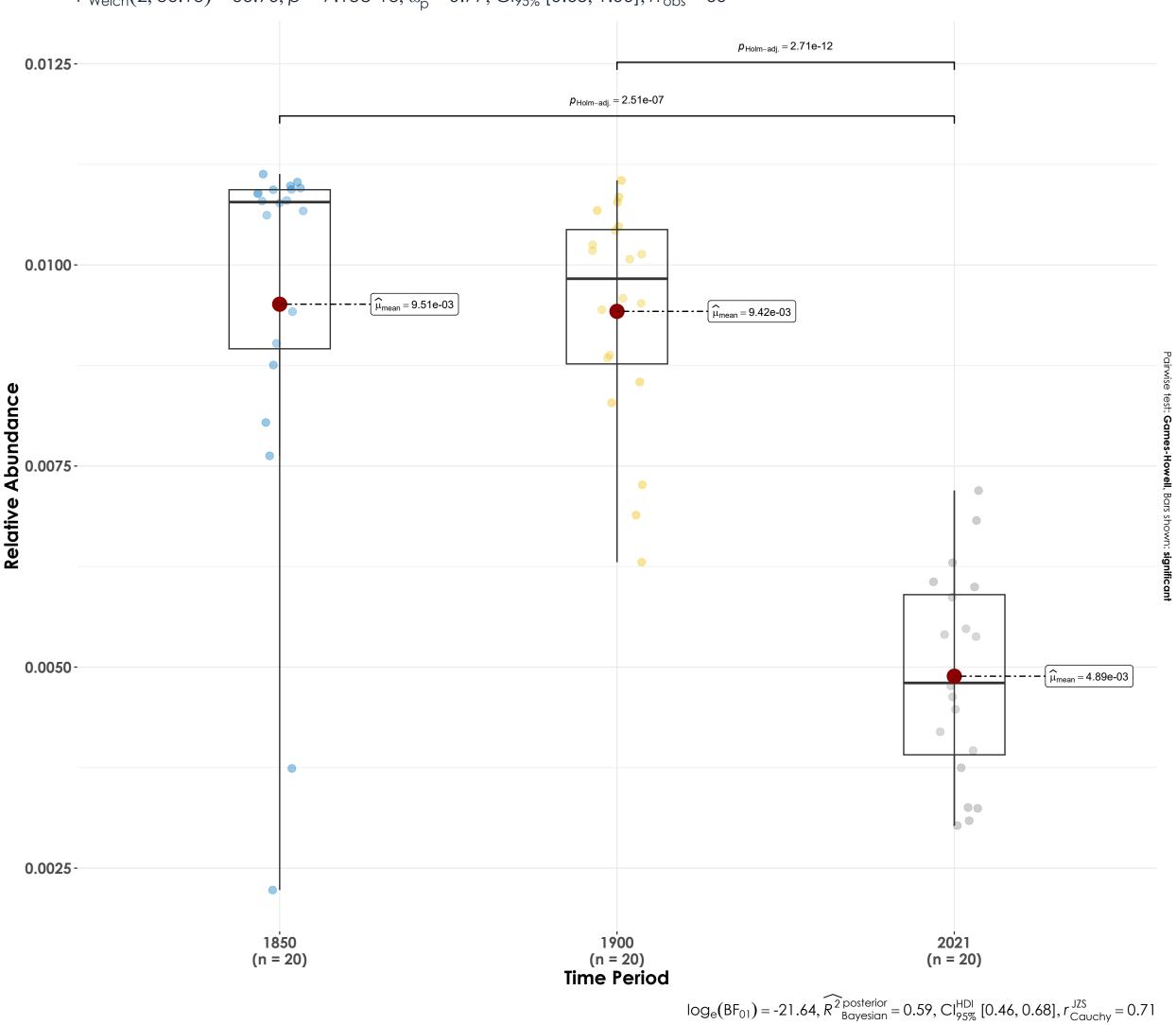
Indian Yellow Tit

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 30.24) = 5.91, p = 6.84e-03, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.23, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.02, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



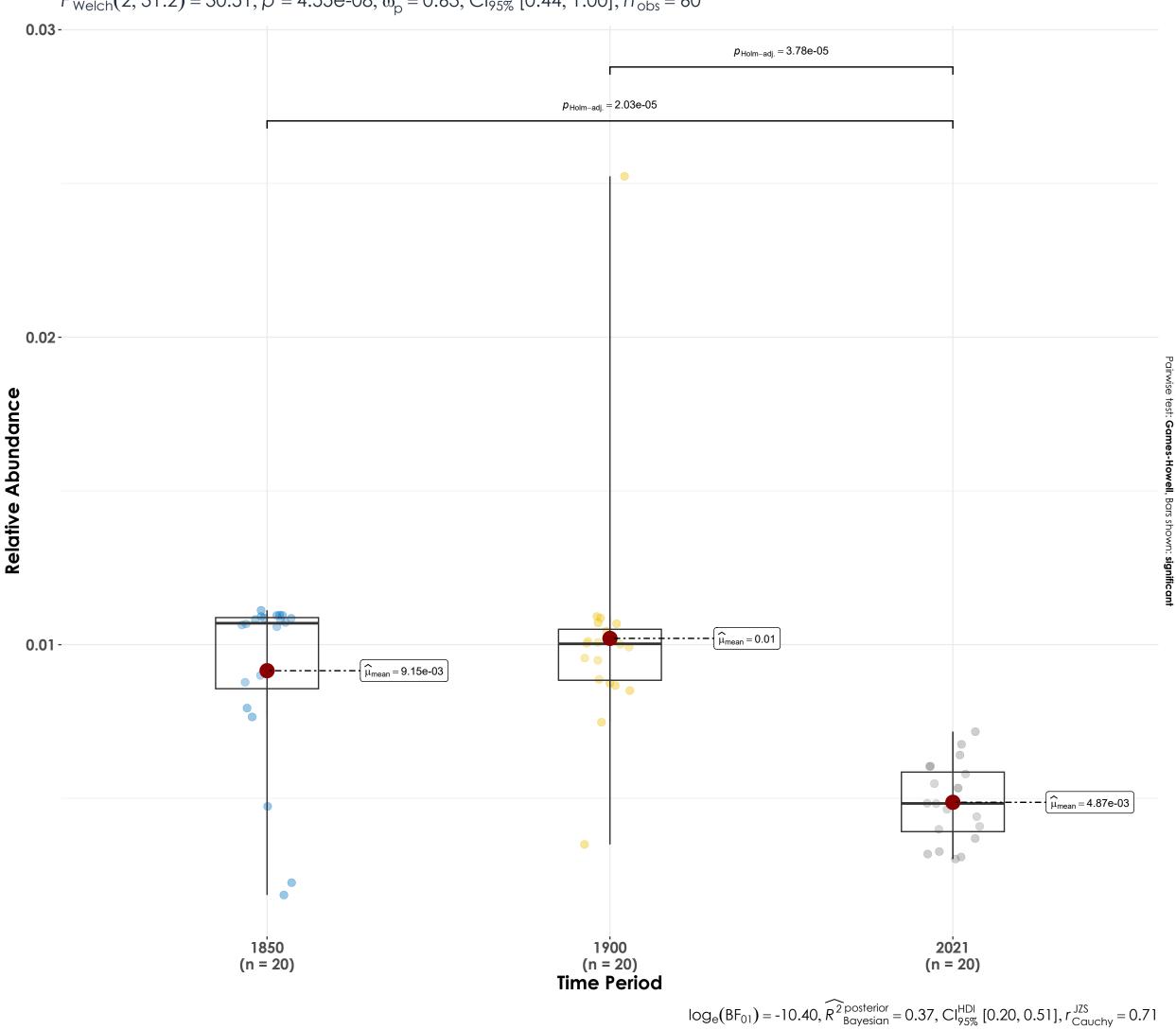
Large Hawk-Cuckoo

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 36.13) = 66.90, p = 7.13e-13, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.77, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.65, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Lesser Yellownape

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2,31.2) = 30.51, p = 4.55\text{e-}08, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.63, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.44, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Malabar Barbet

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 29.09) = 1.99, p = 0.15, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.06, Cl_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.04-0.03-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 9.24\text{e-}03$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 7.09e\text{-}03$ 0.00-1900 (n = 20) Time Period 1850 2021 (n = 20) (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 0.73, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.13], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

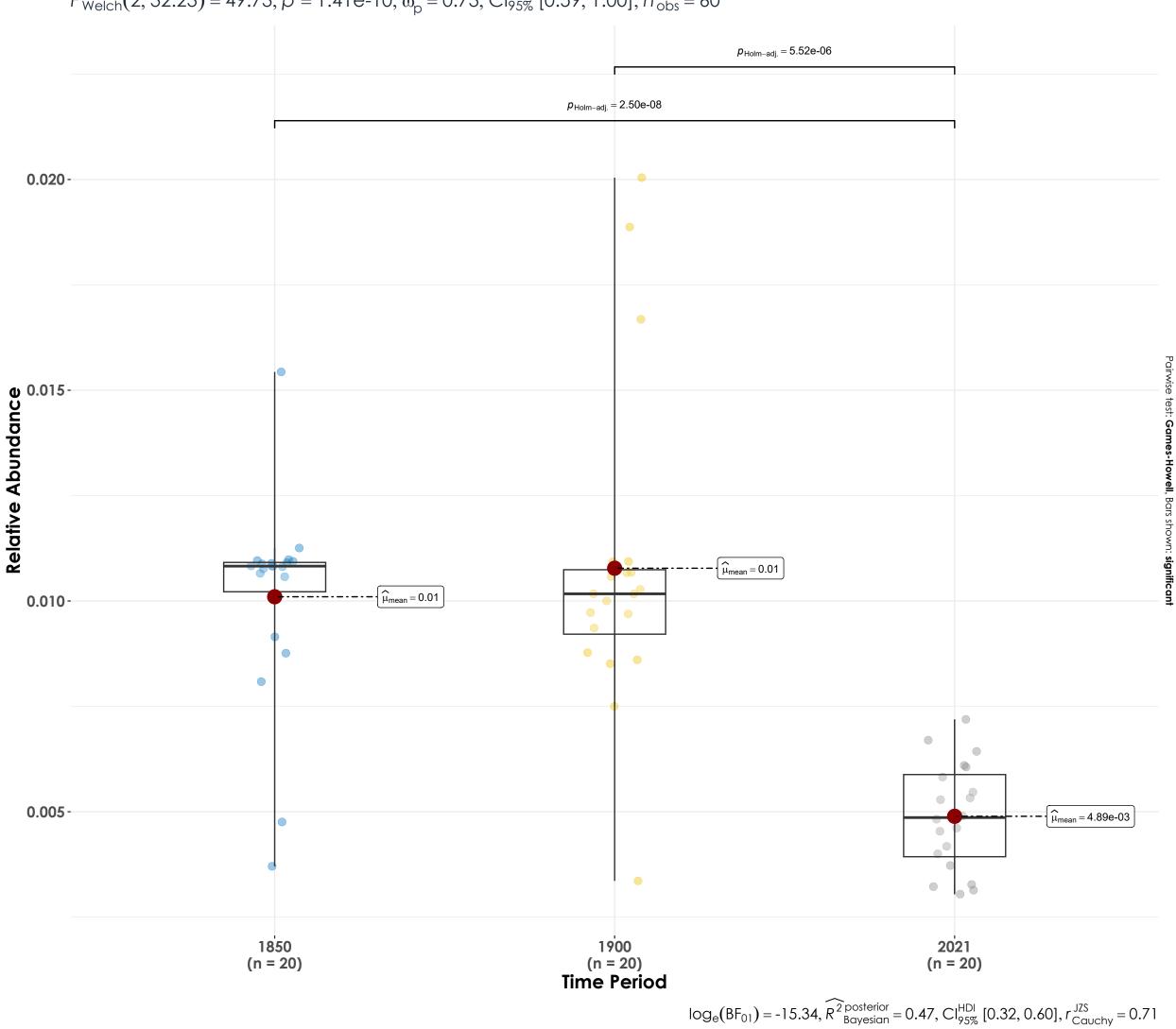
Malabar Parakeet

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 36.26) = 0.72, p = 0.49, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.05-0.04 Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance 0.02 $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 8.40 \text{e-} 03$ 19⁰00 (n = 20) Time Period 2021 (n = 20) 1850 (n = 20)

 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 1.70, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.06], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Malabar Trogon

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 32.23) = 49.73, p = 1.41e-10, \widehat{\omega_{p}^{2}} = 0.73, \text{Cl}_{95\%} [0.59, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$

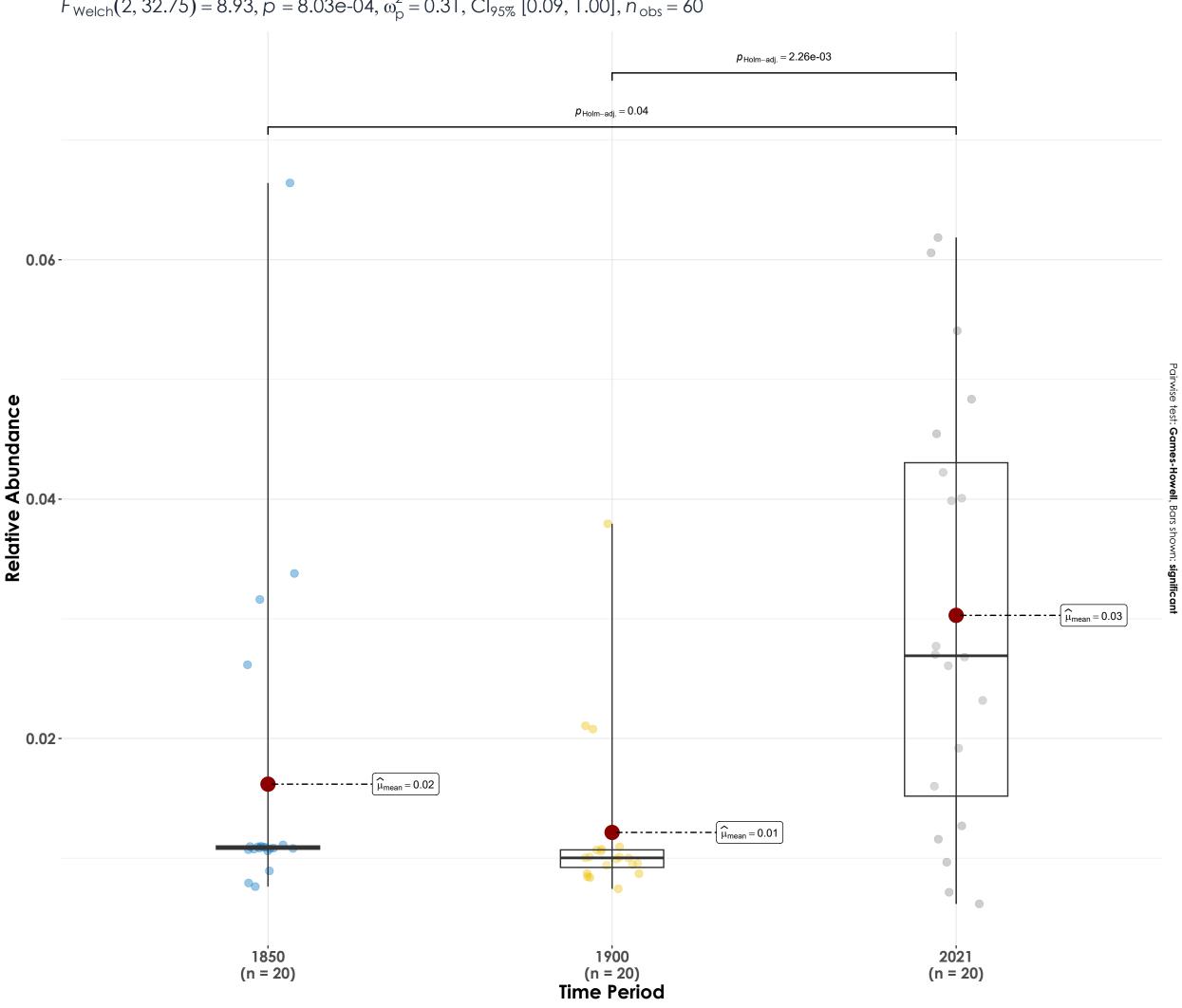


Malabar Whistling-Thrush

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.68) = 2.12, p = 0.14, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.06, Cl_{95\%} [0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.03-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 9.22 \text{e-}03$ 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period** 2021 (n = 20) 1850 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 0.72, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.13], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Nilgiri Flowerpecker

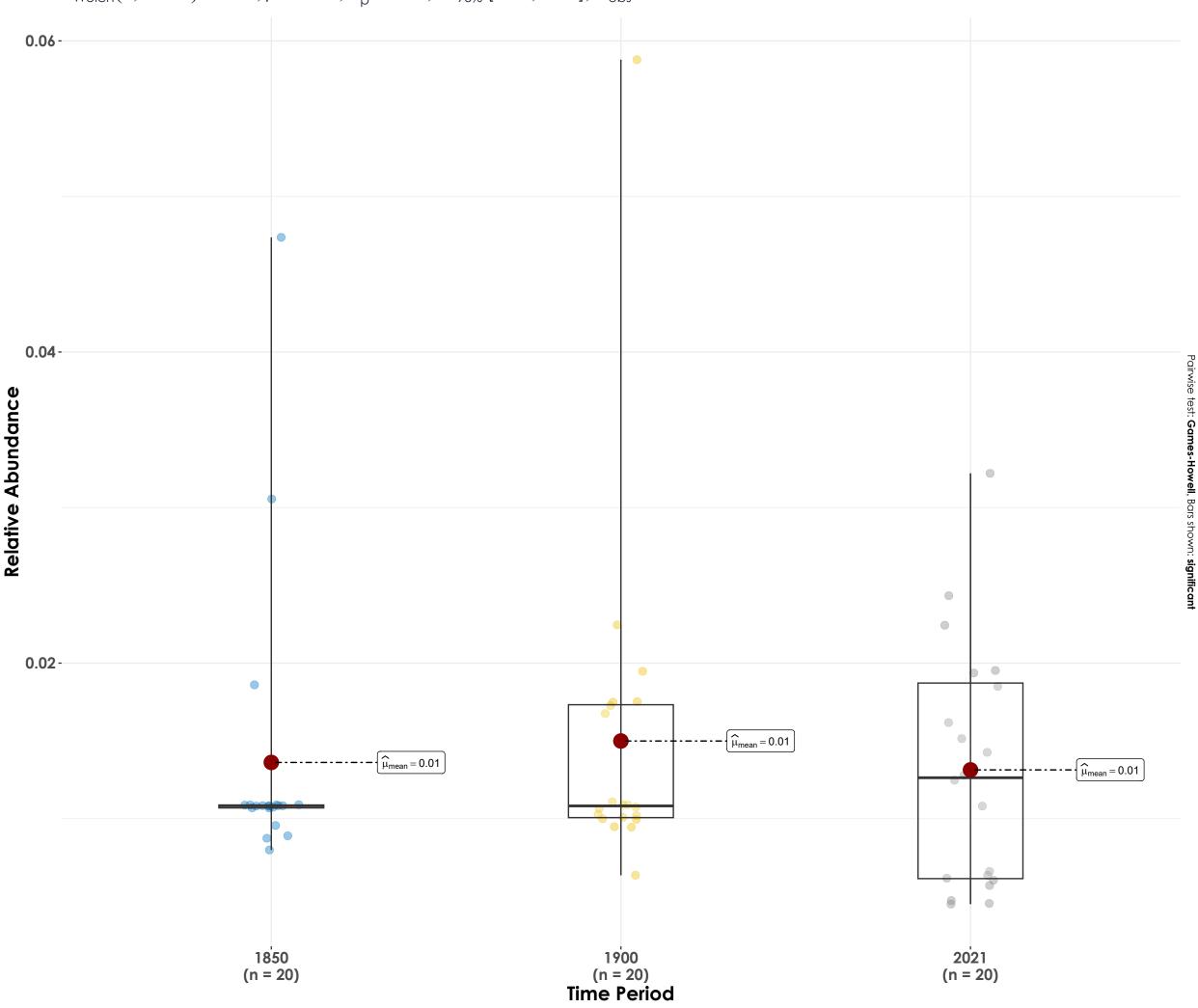
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 32.75) = 8.93, p = 8.03e-04, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.31, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.09, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -4.76, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.22, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.06, 0.38], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Nilgiri Flycatcher

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 37.26) = 0.18, p = 0.83, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%} [0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$

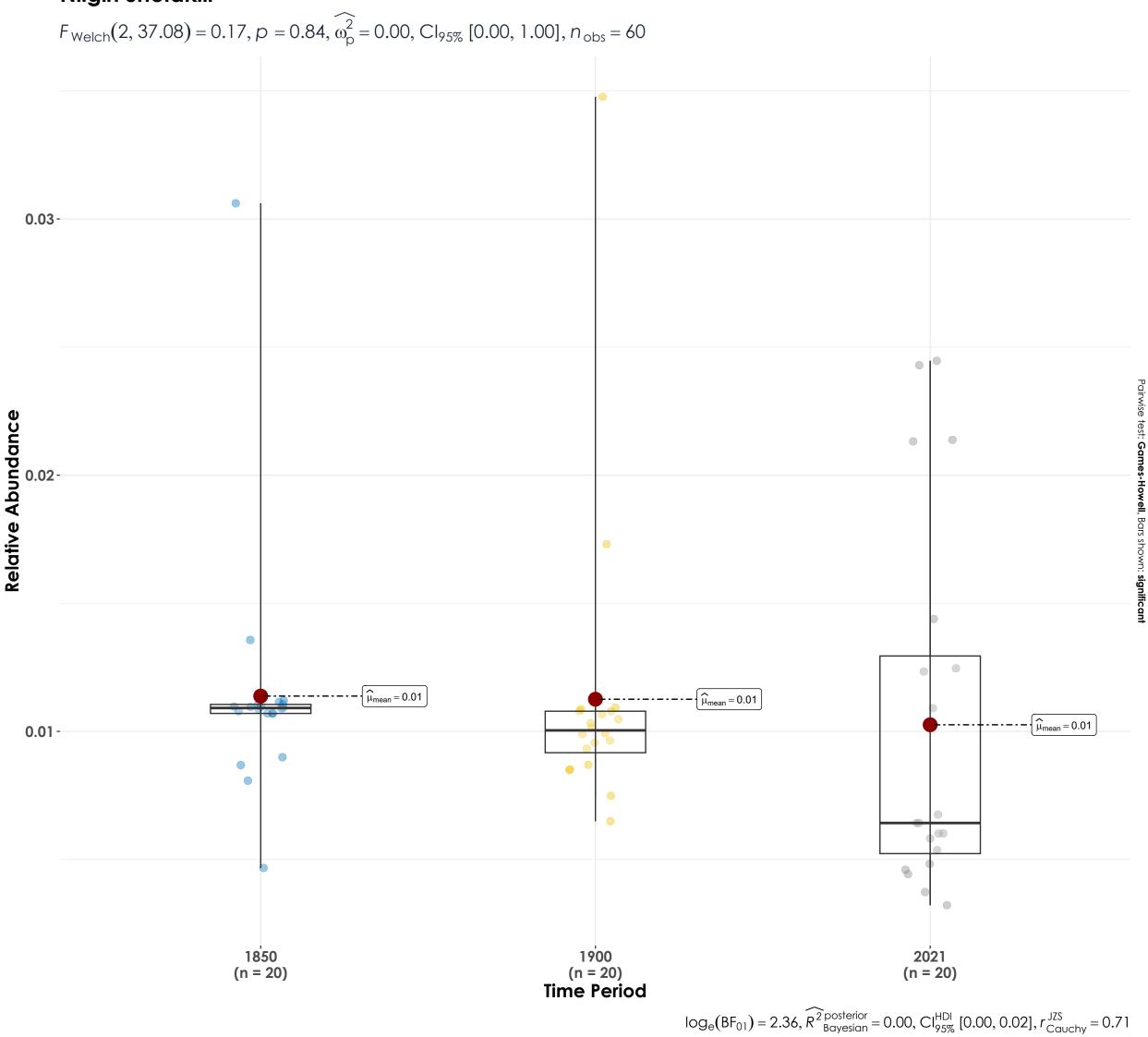


 $log_e(BF_{01}) = 2.36$, $\widehat{R^2}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00$, $Cl_{95\%}^{HDI}$ [0.00, 0.02], $r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Nilgiri Laughingthrush

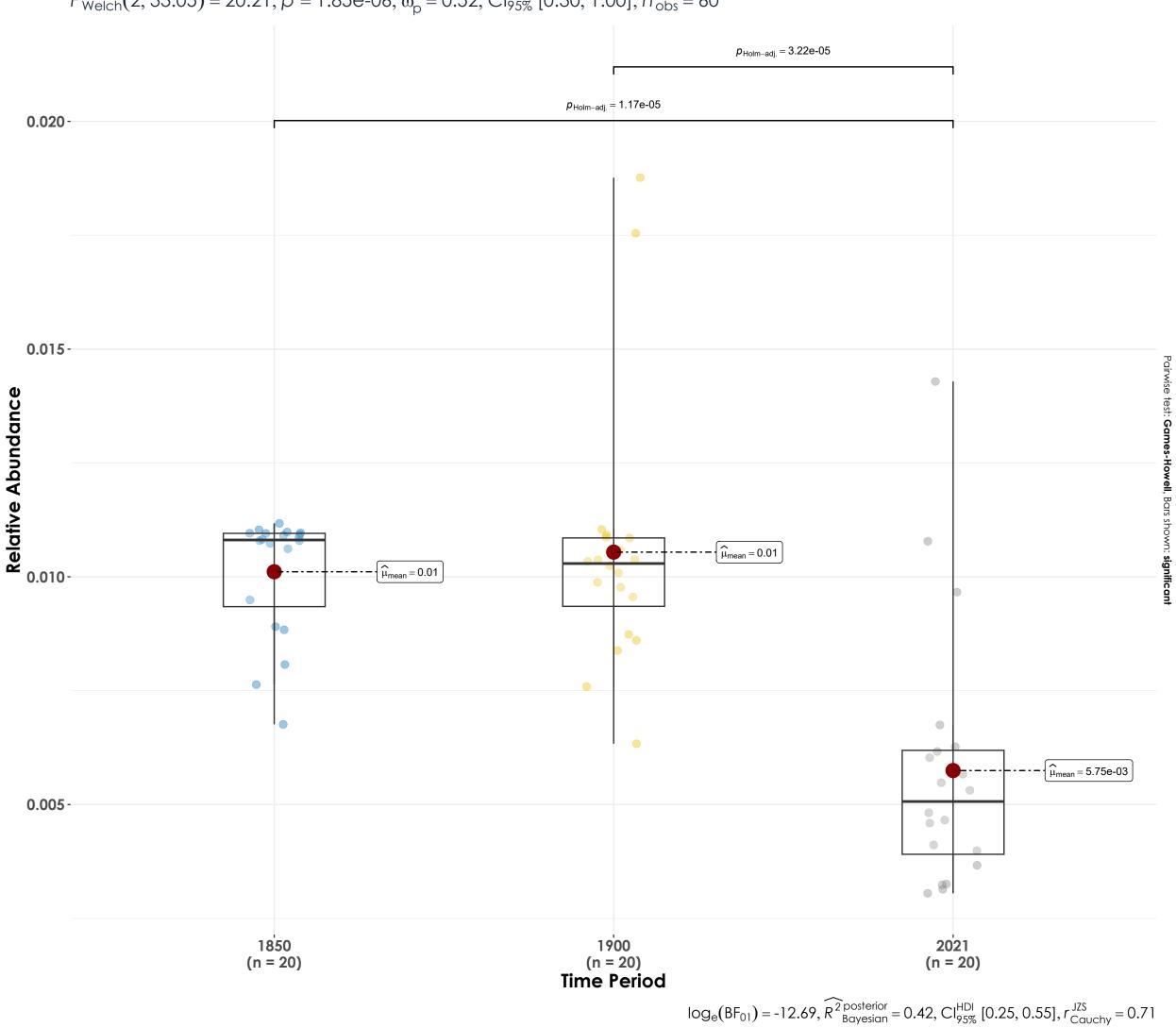
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.54) = 1.55, p = 0.23, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.03, \text{Cl}_{95\%} [0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.09-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance 0.03- $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.03$ 0.00-1900 (n = 20) Time Period 1850 (n = 20) 2021 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 0.77, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.13], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Nilgiri Sholakili



Nilgiri Thrush

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 33.05) = 20.21, p = 1.85\text{e-}06, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.52, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.30, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Nilgiri Wood-Pigeon

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 32.31) = 0.12, p = 0.89, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.04-0.03-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 -• 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period** 2021 (n = 20) 18⁵0 (n = 20)

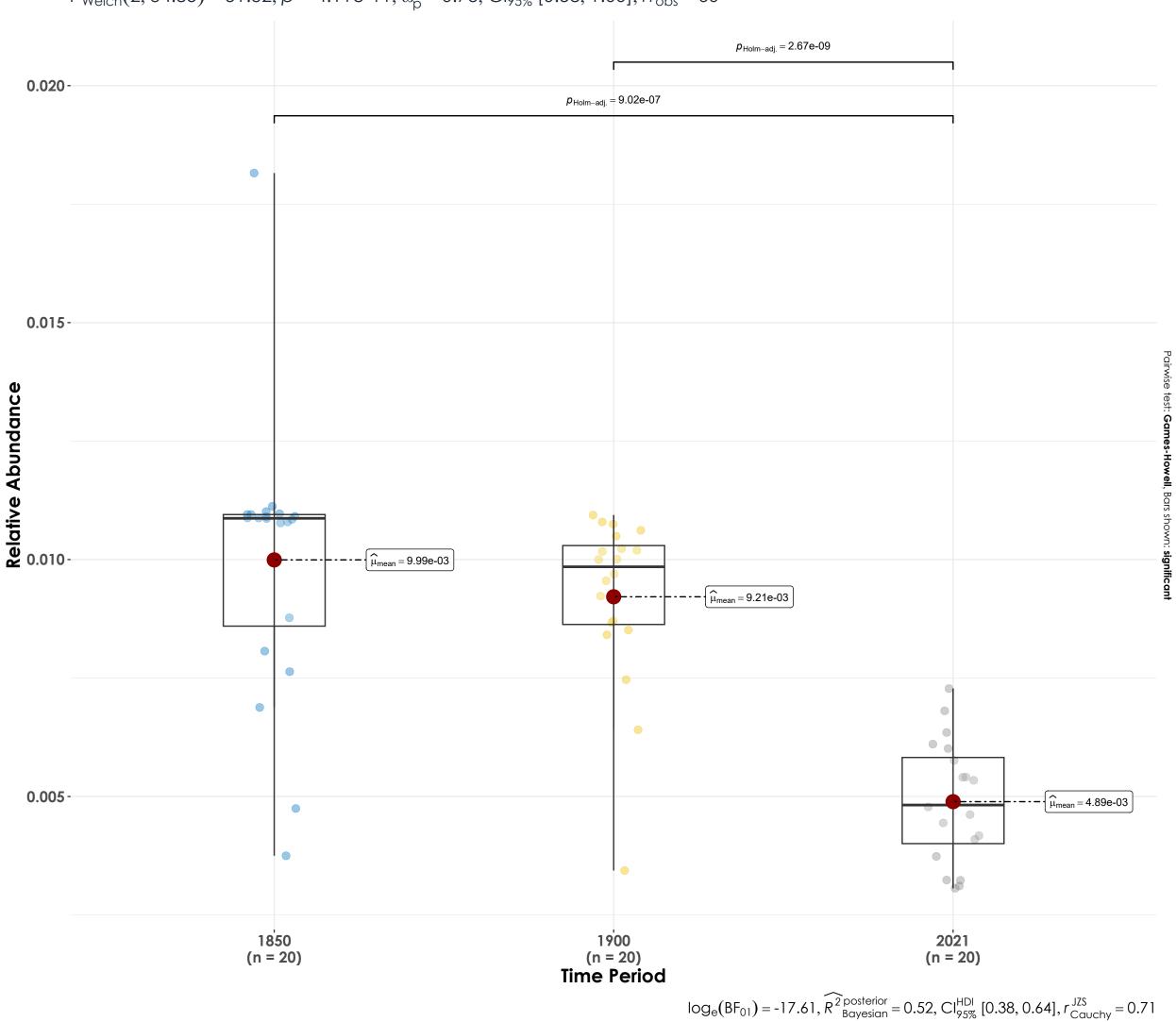
 $log_e(BF_{01}) = 2.45, \widehat{R^2}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.01], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Orange Minivet

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 37.46) = 3.35, p = 0.05, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.10, \text{Cl}_{95\%} [0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.04 Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant 0.03-Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 7.99e\text{-}03$ 19⁰00 (n = 20) Time Period 20²1 (n = 20) 1850 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 0.09, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.17], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

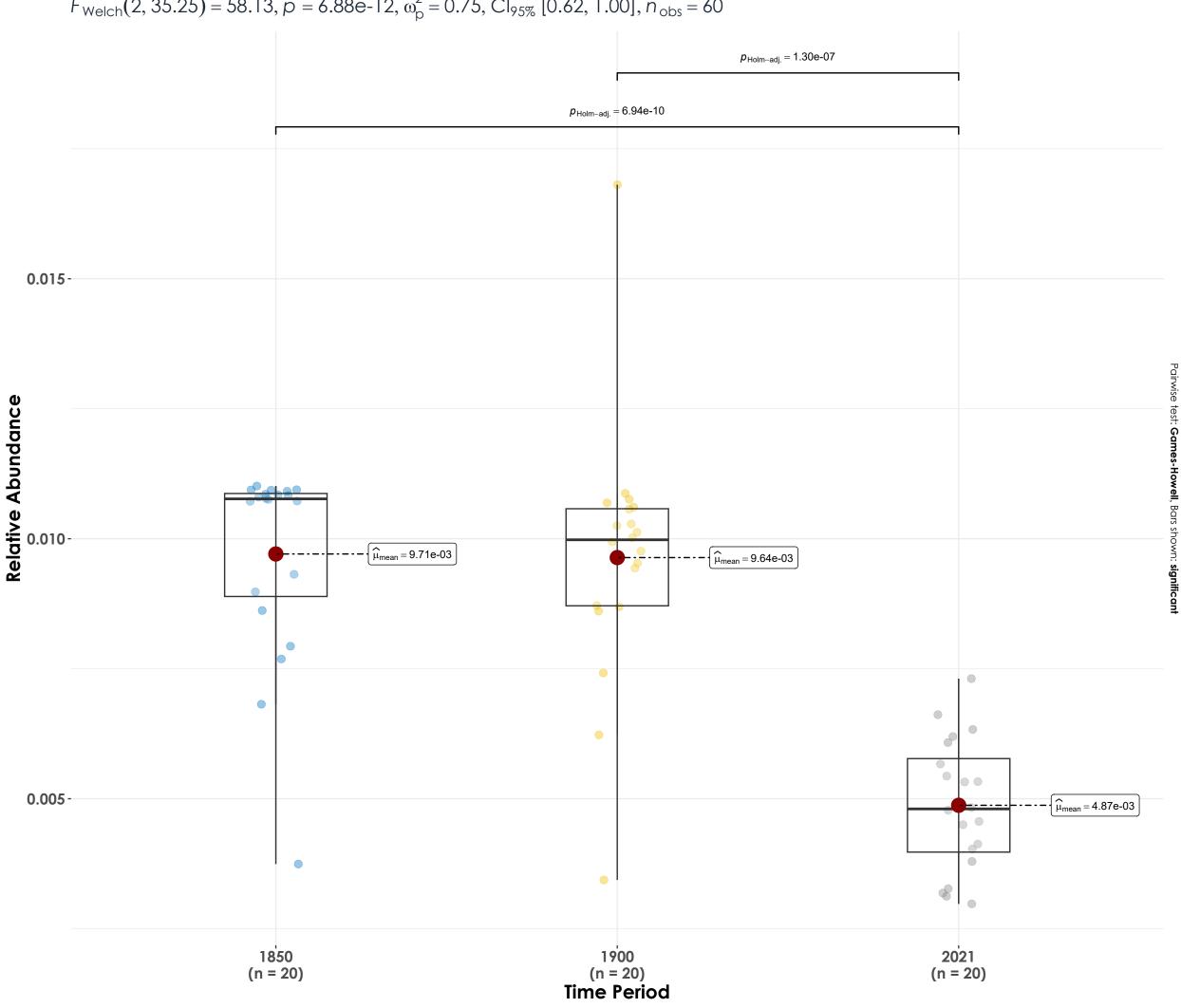
Painted Spurfowl

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 34.85) = 51.32, p = 4.11e-11, \widehat{\omega_{p}^{2}} = 0.73, \text{Cl}_{95\%} [0.58, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



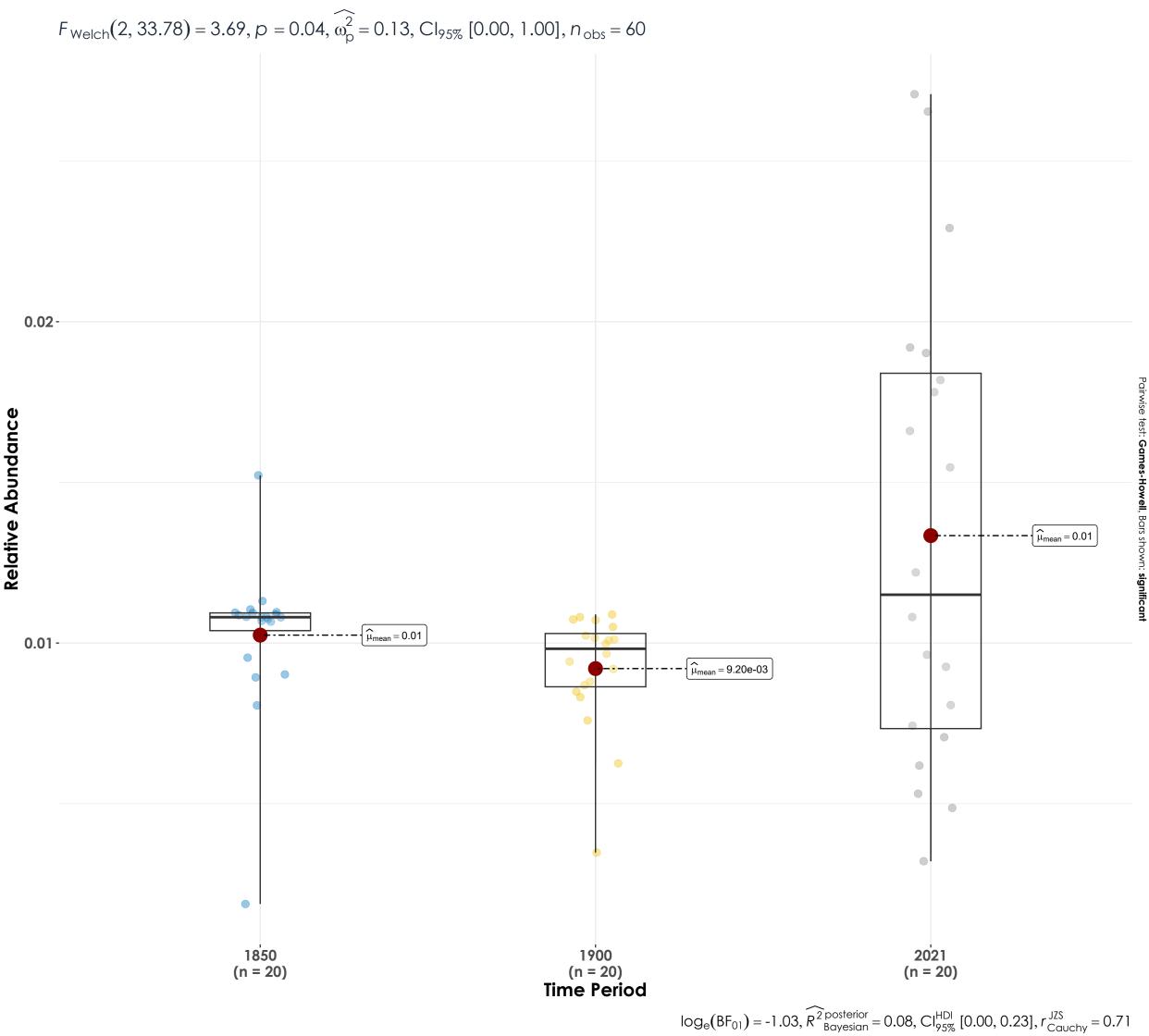
Pied Cuckoo

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.25) = 58.13, p = 6.88e-12, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.75, \text{Cl}_{95\%} [0.62, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



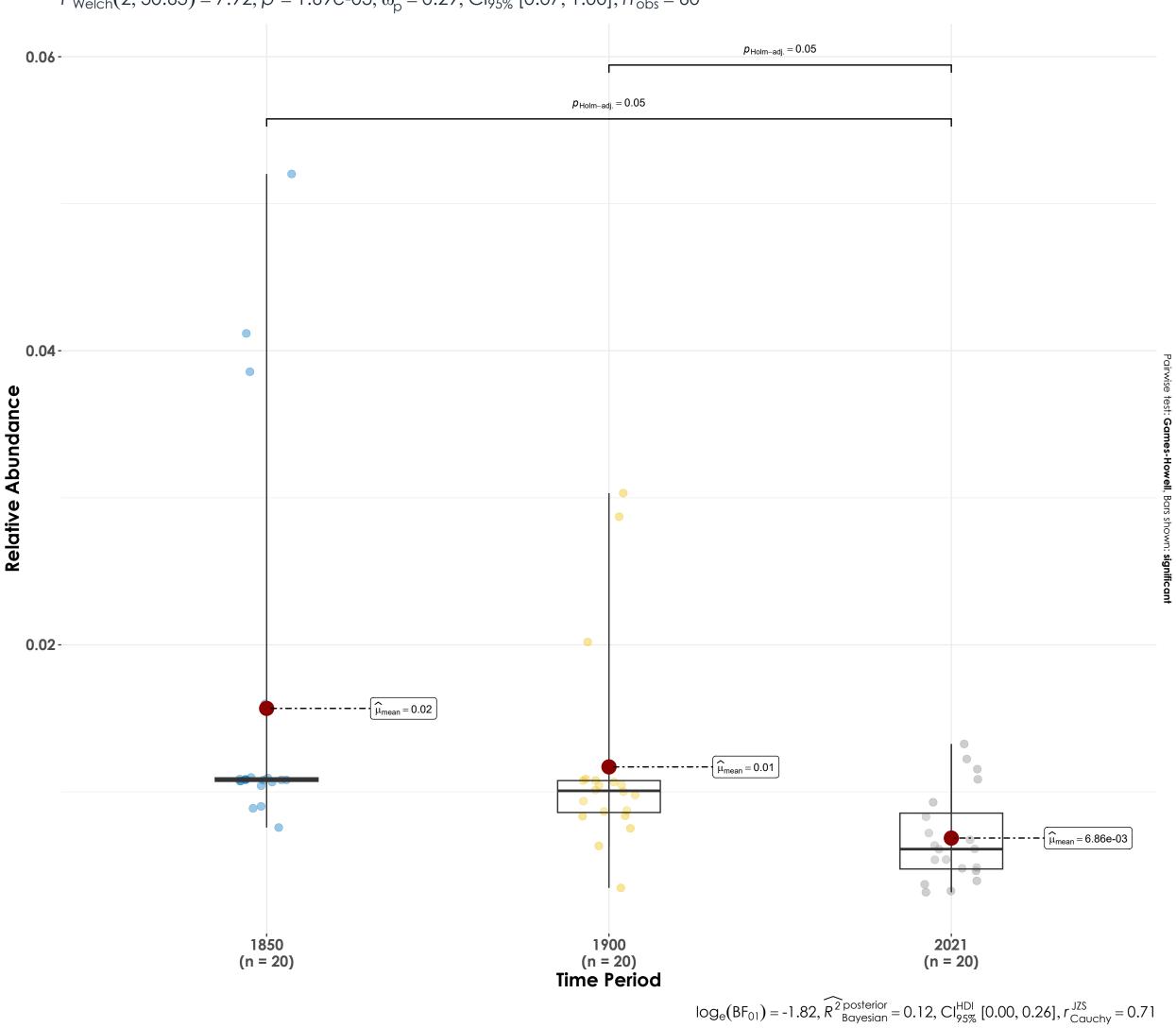
 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -20.47$, $\widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.57$, $Cl_{95\%}^{HDI}$ [0.44, 0.67], $r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Puff-throated Babbler



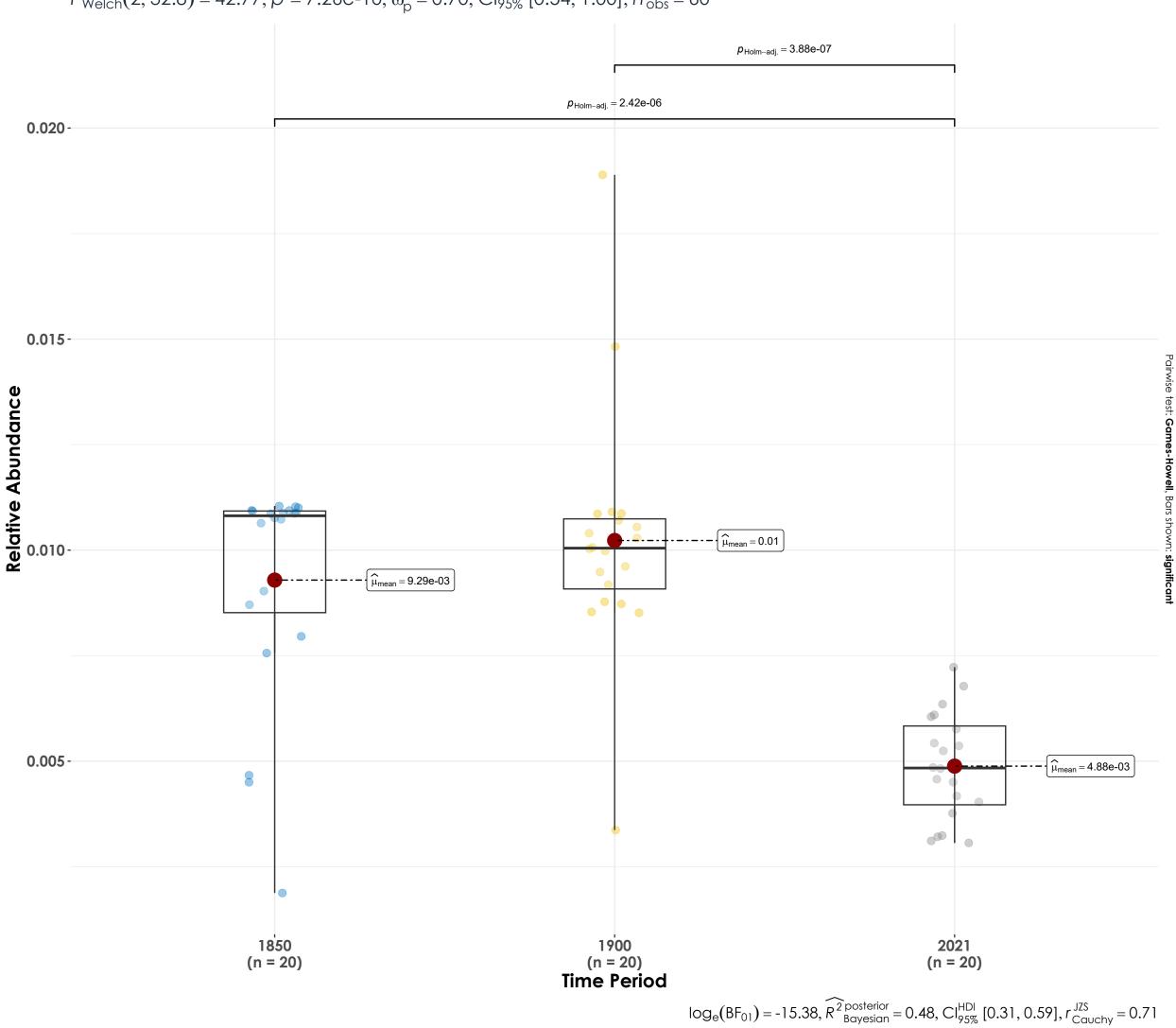
Red Spurfowl

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 30.63) = 7.92, p = 1.69e-03, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.29, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.07, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Small Minivet

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 32.8) = 42.77, p = 7.26e-10, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.70, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.54, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$

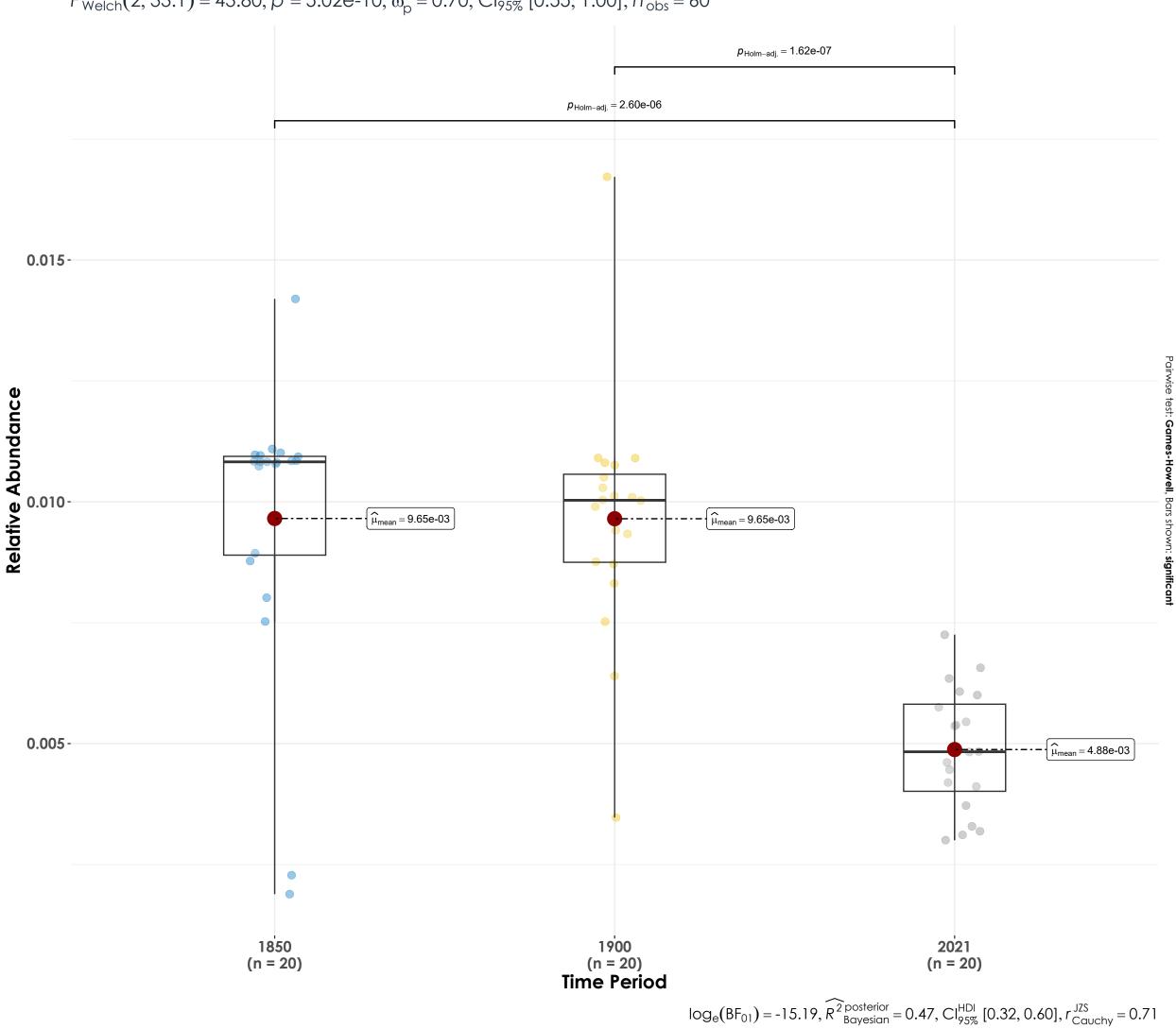


Southern Hill Myna

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 32.79) = 1.94, p = 0.16, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.05, Cl_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.04-0.03-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance 0.01 - $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 9.80 \text{e-} 03$ $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 6.69\text{e-}03$ 0.00 19⁰00 (n = 20) **Time Period** 2021 (n = 20) 1850 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 0.47, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.14], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

Speckled Piculet

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 33.1) = 43.80, p = 5.02e-10, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.70, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.55, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$

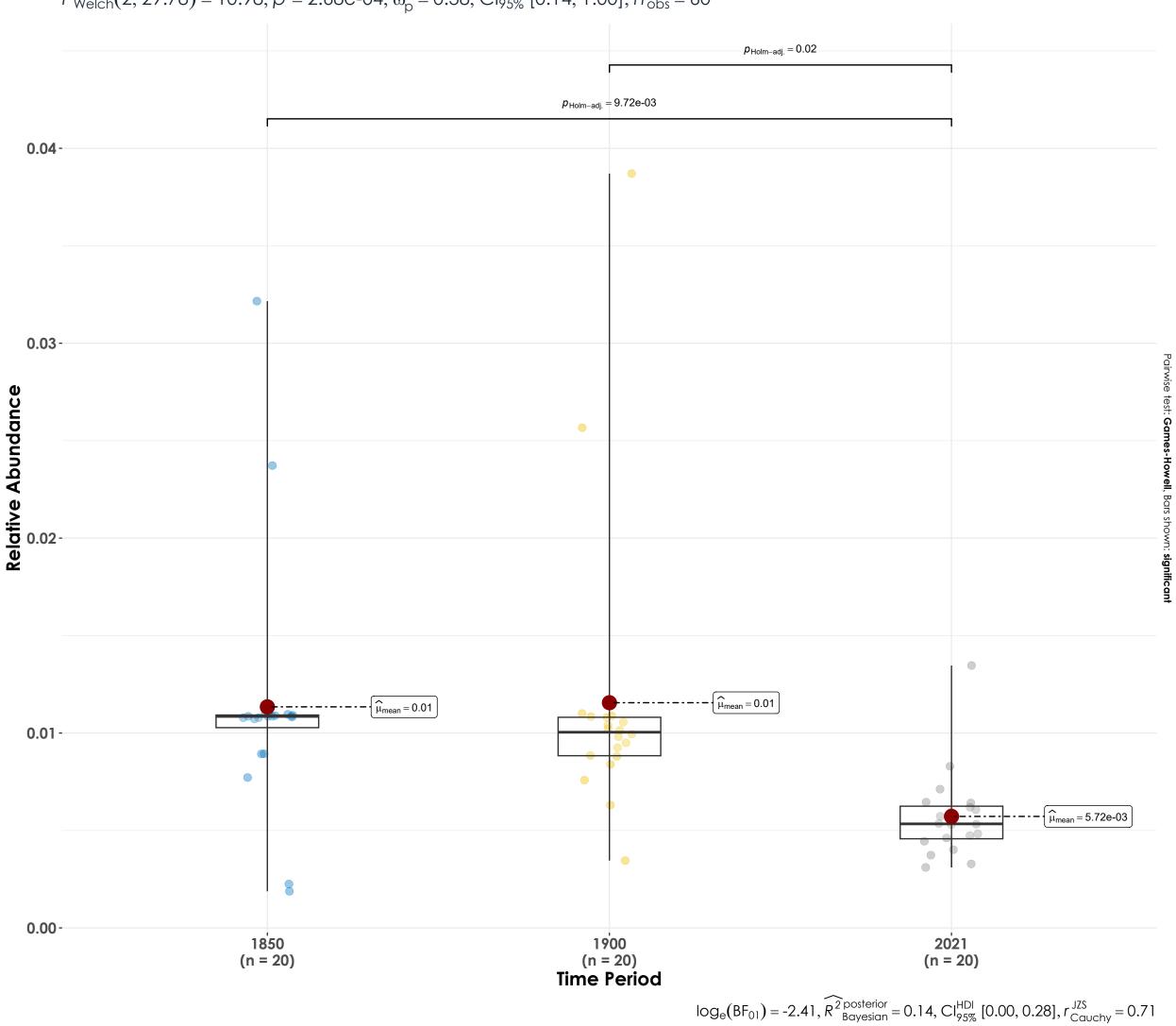


Square-tailed Bulbul

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 32.79) = 2.99, p = 0.06, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.10, Cl_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.10-Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant **Relative Abundance** 0.05 $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ 0.00 1900 (n = 20) Time Period 2021 (n = 20) 18⁵0 (n = 20) $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -0.79, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.07, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.22], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

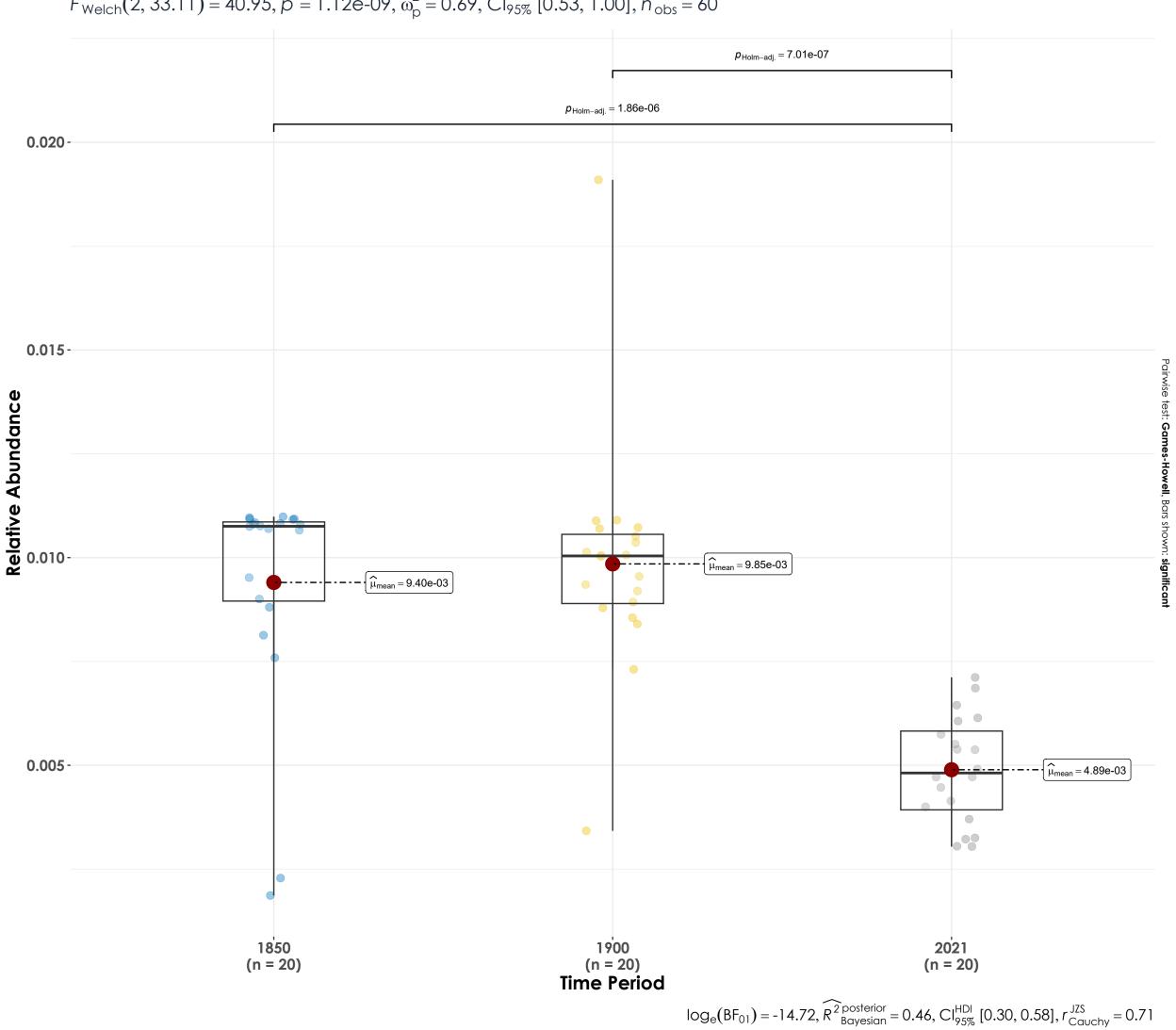
Streak-throated Woodpecker

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 29.78) = 10.98, p = 2.68e-04, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.38, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.14, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Thick-billed Flowerpecker

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 33.11) = 40.95, p = 1.12e-09, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.69, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.53, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$

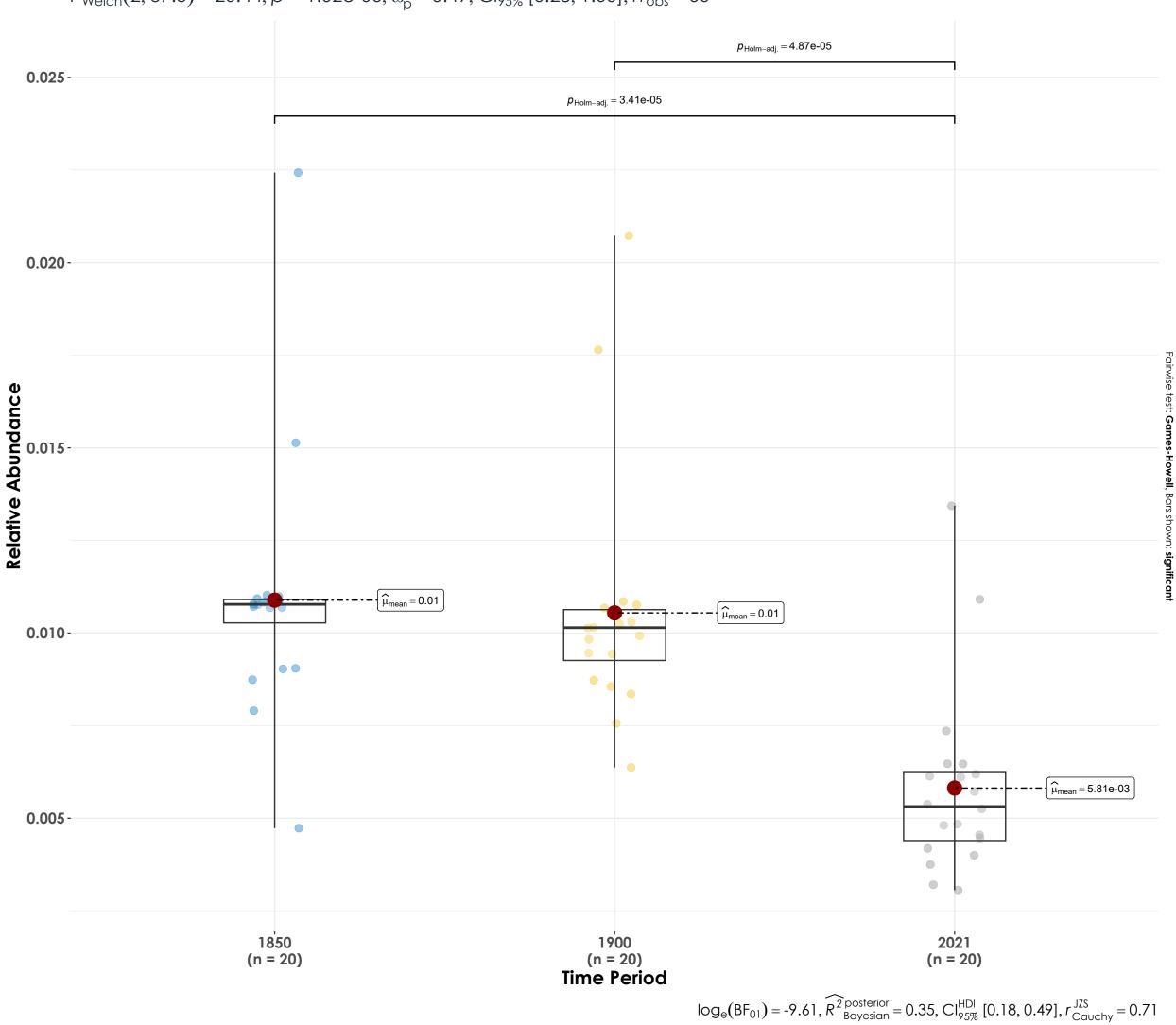


Tickell's Blue Flycatcher $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.05) = 0.49, p = 0.62, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.00, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$ 0.020 -0.015 Pairwise test: Games-Howell, Bars shown: significant Relative Abundance $\widehat{\mu}_{mean} = 0.01$ $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 9.46\text{e-}03$ $\widehat{\mu}_{\text{mean}} = 8.94\text{e-}03$ 0.005 19⁰00 (n = 20) Time Period 2021 (n = 20) 18⁵0 (n = 20)

 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = 2.06, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.00, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.03], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

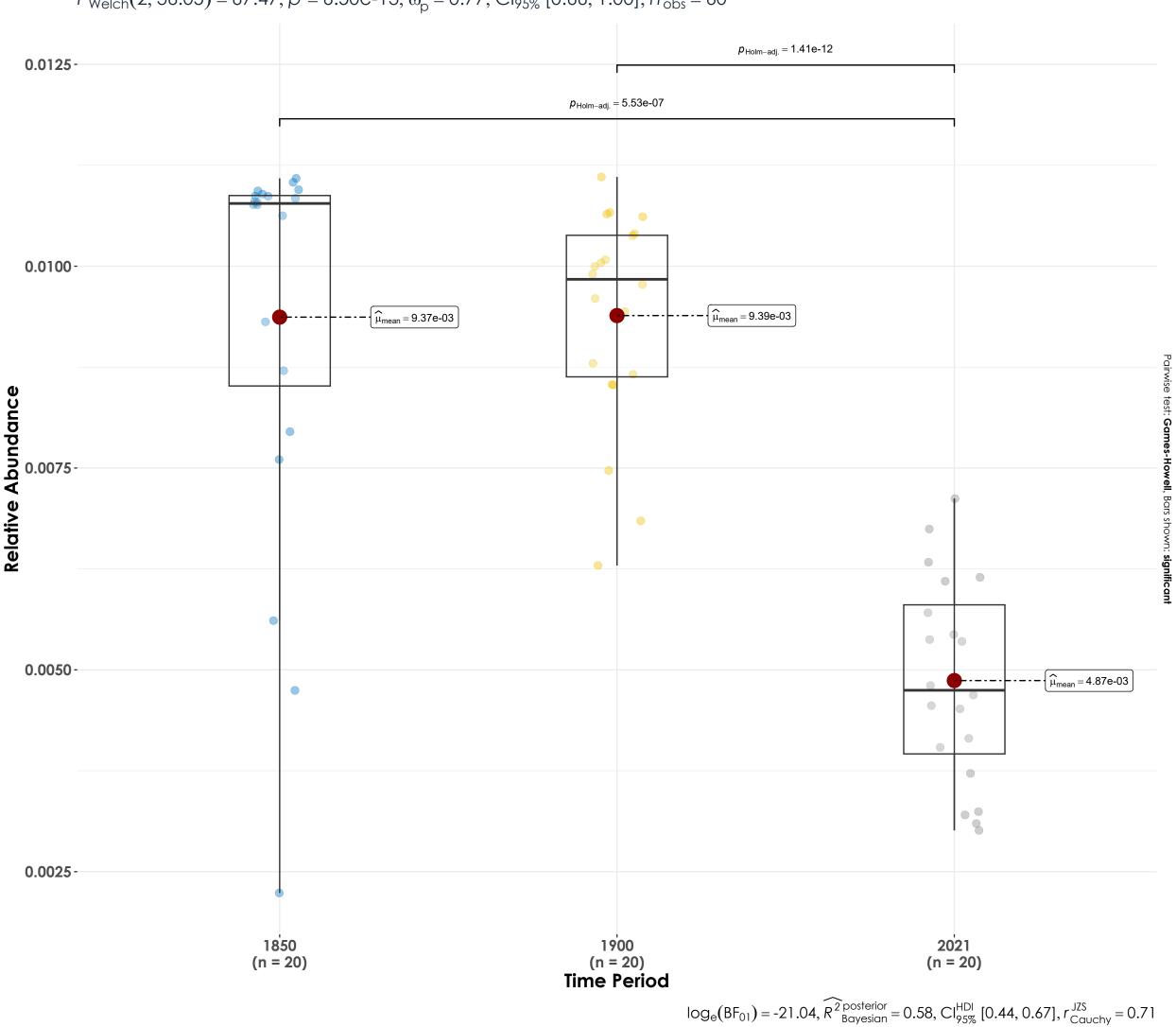
Tickell's Leaf Warbler

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 37.3) = 20.44, p = 1.02e-06, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.49, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.28, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



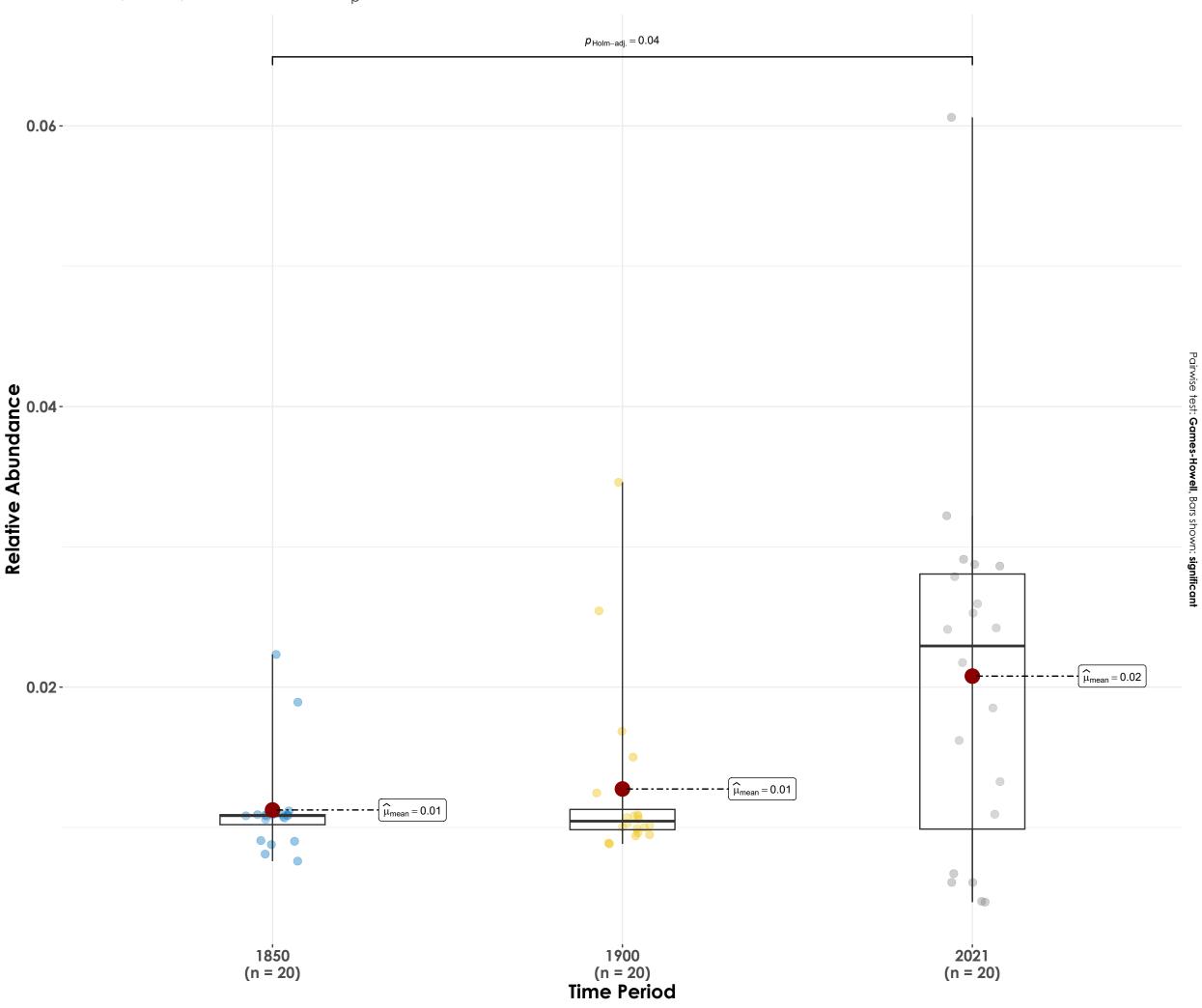
Tytler's Leaf Warbler

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 36.05) = 67.47, p = 6.50e-13, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.77, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.66, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Velvet-fronted Nuthatch

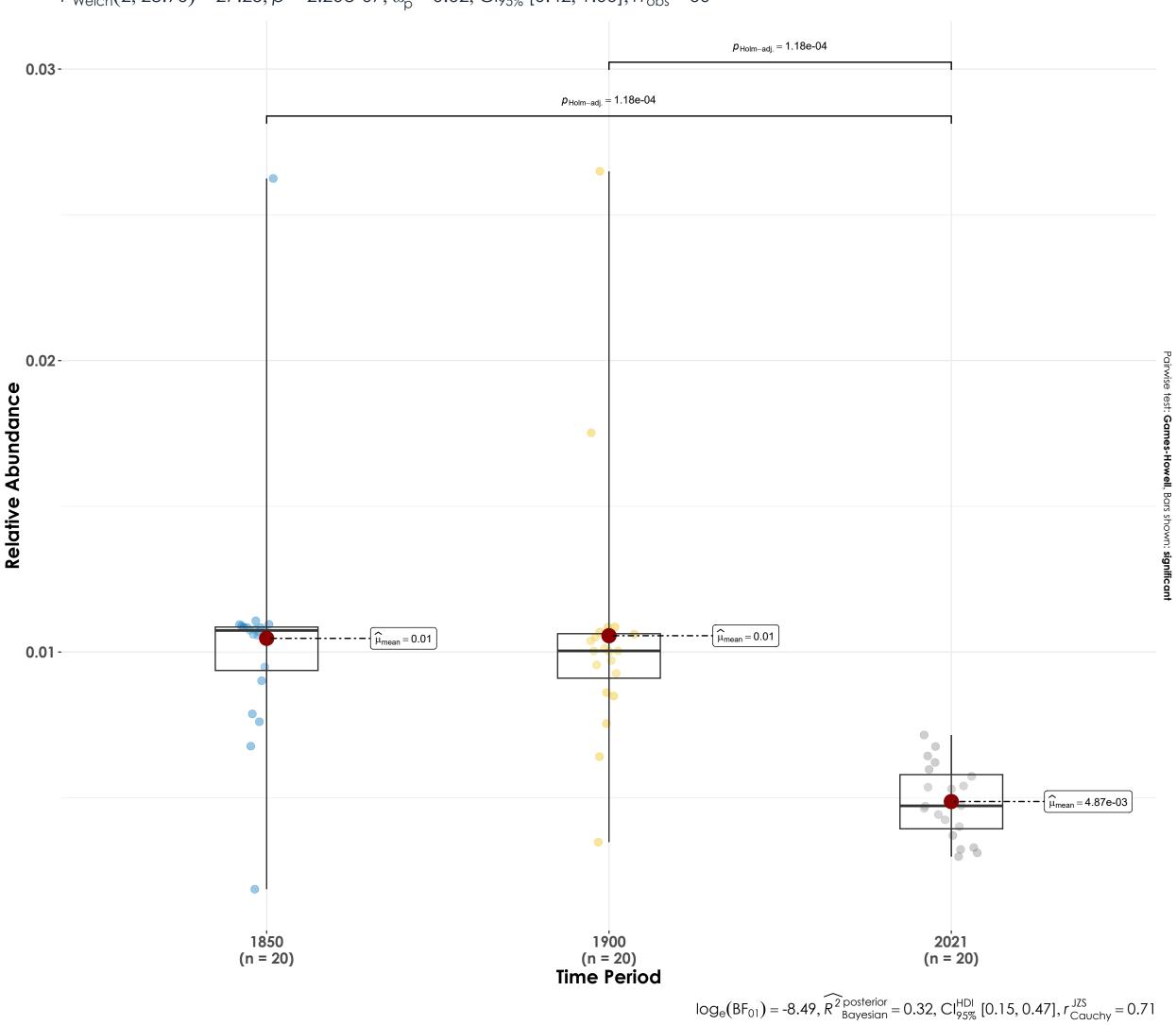
 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2,31.8) = 4.88, p = 0.01, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.18, \text{Cl}_{95\%} \text{ [4.83e-03, 1.00]}, n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



 $log_{e}(BF_{01}) = -2.81, \widehat{R^{2}}_{Bayesian}^{posterior} = 0.16, Cl_{95\%}^{HDI} [0.00, 0.29], r_{Cauchy}^{JZS} = 0.71$

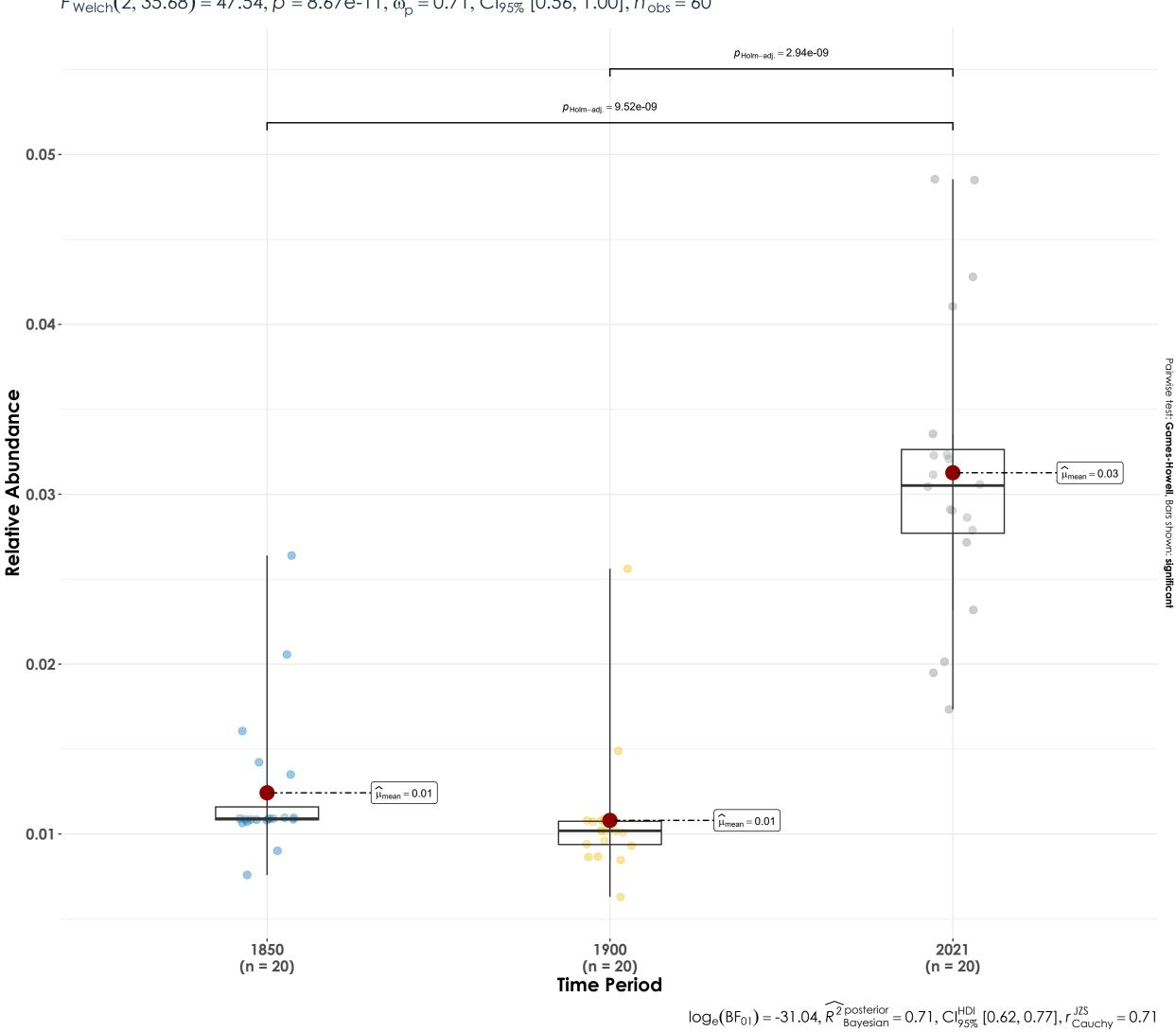
White-bellied Blue Flycatcher

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 28.96) = 27.25, p = 2.20e-07, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.62, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.42, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



White-cheeked Barbet

 $F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 35.68) = 47.54, p = 8.67e-11, \widehat{\omega_p^2} = 0.71, \text{Cl}_{95\%}[0.56, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 60$



Yellow-browed Bulbul

