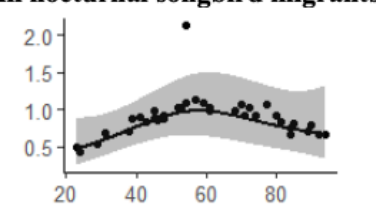
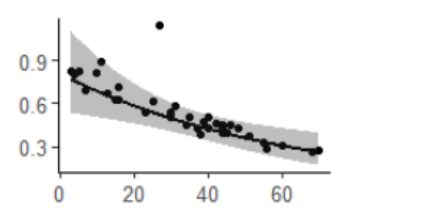
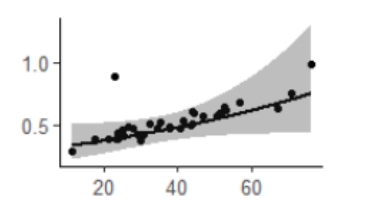
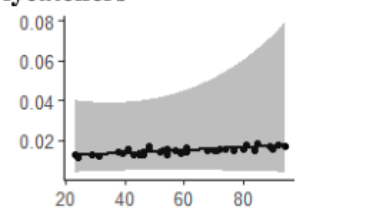
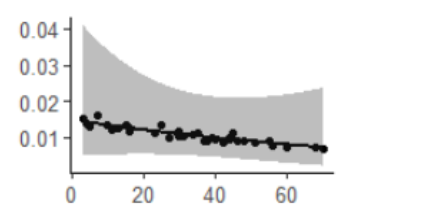
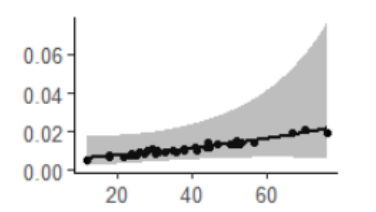
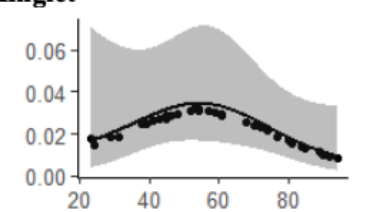
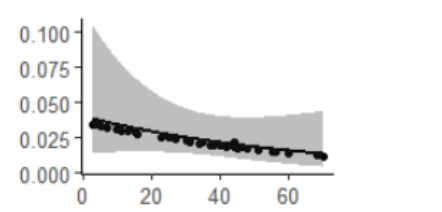
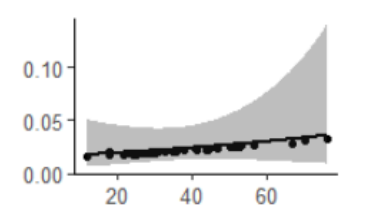


Appendix 16. Results table from GAM models of the relationship between the number of calling migrant songbirds recorded per minute and the % forest in landscape at 2 km and % conifers in forest at 6 km, and GAM models of the relationship between the number of calling migrant songbirds recorded per minute and the % non-conifer forest in landscape at 2 km, of 37 bird sampling sites in southeastern Ontario, Canada. Models include the wiggleness of each basis spline curve (edf) or estimate of the slope (\pm standard error), and the significance of each landscape variable at its scale of effect (p-value; $p < 0.05$ is marked with *asterisk). The grey area is the 95% confidence band for the predicted curve of the negative binomial GAM. The dome-shaped effect of % forest in landscape was more prominent with sparrows, the negatively linear effect of % conifer in forests was more prominent with vireos, and the positively linear effect of % non-coniferous forest in landscape was more prominent with warblers.

Terms: smooth(%forest at 2 km, 3 knots) + %conifer at 6 km + smooth(site, random effect) + smooth(date, random effect) + smooth(hour after sunrise)	Terms: %conifer at 6 km + smooth(site, random effect) + smooth(date, random effect) + smooth(hour after sunrise)	
% forest in landscape (2 km)	% conifers in forest (6 km)	% non-conifer forest in landscape (2 km)
<p>All nocturnal songbird migrants</p>  <p>edf = 1.85, p = 0.07</p>	 <p>Slope = -0.016 (\pm 0.005), p = 0.001*</p>	 <p>edf = 1.00, p = 0.059</p>
<p>Flycatchers</p>  <p>edf = 1.00, p = 0.67</p>	 <p>Slope = -0.012 (\pm 0.013), p = 0.42</p>	 <p>edf = 1.00, p = 0.17</p>
<p>Kinglet</p>  <p>edf = 1.70, p = 0.44</p>	 <p>Slope = -0.016 (\pm 0.014), p = 0.26</p>	 <p>edf = 1.00, p = 0.50</p>
<p>Sparrow</p> 