A critique of ‘Collision mortality has no discernable effect on population trends of North American Birds’

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This file shows the two figures that are mentioned in the critique to the article of Arnold and Zink (2011, PLoS ONE 6(9): e24708).

Fig. 1. Population trends of species A (red) and species B (blue) in the absence (dashed) and in the presence (solid) of collision mortality. This hypothetical example shows that there is no logical basis for concluding that mortality effects of collisions of birds will lead to an observed statistical association between a vulnerability index (length of the vertical arrows) and population trends.
Fig. 2. Illustration of the effects of a confounding factor in correlative studies. The graph shows annual population trends against relative collision vulnerability for urban (open circles) and non-urban (dots) species. The correlation is significantly negative within both groups, but not when the groups are pooled in the analysis (broken line). The example data is simulated.