

**Table S2. Seasonal sampling structure that corresponded to migration strategy and timing of breeding in Illinois, USA, 2010.**

Season	Beginning Date of Survey Period <sup>a</sup>	Permanent Residents		Short-distance Migrants			Long-distance Migrants <sup>b</sup>	
		Non-breeding	Breeding	Non-breeding	Migrating	Breeding	Migrating	Breeding
Winter	8 Jan	X		X				
	22 Jan <sup>c</sup>	X		X				
	5 Feb <sup>d</sup>	X		X				
Spring	21 Mar		X	X	X			
	18 Apr		X		X	X	X	
	10 May <sup>e</sup>		X		X	X	X	
Summer	16 Jun <sup>e</sup>		X			X		X
	5 Jul		X			X		X
	22 Jul		X			X		X
Fall	12 Sep		X			X	X	
	26 Sep		X		X		X	
	17 Oct	X			X		X	

Three point count surveys and daily carcass searches were conducted at 20 study buildings during each survey period, which lasted seven days.

<sup>a</sup>Point count surveys were completed only during favorable weather conditions (Ralph et al. 1995)

<sup>b</sup>Non-breeding column is not included since these species do not spend the winter in this region

<sup>c</sup>Inclement weather permitted only two point count surveys during this week

<sup>d</sup>Carcass surveys on 9 February were postponed to 13 February due to inclement weather

<sup>e</sup>Searcher efficiency was evaluated

### References for Table S2

Ralph CJ, Sauer JR, Droege S (1995) Monitoring bird populations by point counts. Albany: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service General Technical Report PSW-149.