**Supplementary material Section S2:**

**Bayesian statistical inference for the wrapped normal (WN) model**

In order to fit the WN model in WinBUGS it is necessary to introduce an auxiliary variable, *K*, which denotes the “wrap number”. The model for an angle θ is of the form

,

where WN denotes the wrapped normal distribution and μ and σε2 denote the parameters of this distribution. This formulation implies that

 [1]

where TNR denotes a truncated normal distribution over the domain *R* and Φ denotes the cumulative distribution function of a standard normal distribution (see Modlin et al. 2011 for a full derivation). To apply this model within WinBUGS, Modlin et al. (2011) introduced an equivalent representation of [1] such that the prior for K is replaced with a two-stage model that requires only standard parametric distributions, and can be implemented using the ‘ones trick’ (Modlin et al. 2011).

**Model code**

In this section we give WinBUGS code for specifying the Wrapped Normal density for the angle-transformed day of the year for the start and end of seasonal activity for the subgenus *Avaritia* females.

model{

*#priors on fixed regression parameters*

for(i in 1:n){

 b[i]~dnorm(0,.0001)

}

*#prior for intercept*

a~dnorm(-3.141592,3.141592)

*#prior for residual variance*

tau <- 1/(sigma\*sigma)

sigma~dunif(0,100)

*#prior for random site effect*

for(s in 1:n.site){

 epsi[s]~dnorm(0,tau.epsi)

}

*#hyperprior for variance of random site effect*

tau.epsi <- 1/(hsd\*hsd)

hsd~dunif(0,50)

*#prior for random year effect*

for(s in 1:y){

 yr[s]~dnorm(0,tau.yr)

}

*#hyperprior for variance of random year effect*

tau.yr <- 1/(ysd\*ysd)

ysd~dunif(0,50)

for(y in 1:Y){

 mu2[y] <- a + epsi[site[y]] + yr[year[y]] + b[1]\*cattle[y]

}

for(i in 1:Y){

 START[i] ~ dnorm(meany[i],tau)

 one[i] <- 1

 one[i] ~ dbern(denom[i])

 meany[i] <- mu2[i] + 2\*pi\*K[i]

 K[i] <- trunc(-z[i]/(2\*pi)) + 1

 z[i] ~ dnorm(mu2[i],tau)

 U[i] <- phi(sqrt(tau)\*(2\*pi-mu2[i]))

 L[i] <- phi(sqrt(tau)\*(0-mu2[i]))

 denom[i] <- c/(U[i]-L[i])

}

}End of model

where *c* is a small constant used in the ‘ones trick’ to ensure that denom[i]∈(0,1). The product of the normal density for START (θi) and the Bernouilli density for *one[i]* gives the truncated normal density. For details of the two-stage auxiliary model involving *K* and *z* see Modlin et al. (2011).