Spatiotemporal variation in hatching success and nestling sex ratios track rapid movement of a songbird hybrid zone

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Robert J. Driver¹,†,* Valentina Ferretti¹,‡ Emily S. Burton¹,¶ Michael W. McCoy², Kerri C. Duerr¹,§ and Robert L. Curry¹

¹ Department of Biology, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19087 USA;
² Department of Biology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858 USA;
† Present address: Department of Biology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858 USA; ‡ Present address: Departamento de Ecología, Genética y Evolución, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ¶ Present address: School of Biological Sciences, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164 USA; § Present address: Department of Biological Sciences, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431 USA; § Present address: Department of Biology, Westminster College, New Wilmington, PA 16172 USA

*Corresponding author email address: driverr16@students.ecu.edu

Journal title: The American Naturalist
Species identity of both parents influence hatching success increased with both (a) male and (b) female genotypic indices, which ranged from 0 for hybrids to 0.5 for non-hybrid individuals (BCCH or CACH). Lines denote model predictions ± 95% CI. Data points represent individual breeders; point sizes increase with number of individuals.
Supplementary figure 2. Compatibility index, a measure of the proportion of homozygous loci within breeding pairs, did not predict proportion of male nestlings at Hawk Mountain. Lines denote model predictions ± 95% CI. Data points represent individual pairs; point sizes increase with number of pairs.
Supplementary figure 3. Clutch size did not influence hatching success. Lines denote model predictions ± 95% CI, combining data from all four study sites and all sampled years. Points represent individual nests; point sizes increase with number of nests.
Supplementary figure 4. Clutch initiation date, measured as day of the year, did not influence hatching success. Lines denote model predictions ± 95% CI, combining data from all four study sites and all sampled years. Data points represent individual clutches; point sizes increase with number of clutches.
Supplementary figure 5. Proportion of male nestlings within broods did not vary with hatching success at Hawk Mountain. Lines denote model predictions $\pm$ 95% CI. Data points represent individual broods; point sizes increase with number of broods.
Supplementary figure 6. Clutch size did not vary with pair genotypic index at Hawk Mountain. Lines denote model predictions ± 95% CI. Data points represent individual pairs; point sizes increase with number of pairs.