

**Technical Appendix Table 1.** Census methods used since 1970s for each bird genus in the Camargue\*

Family	Genus	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
GAVIIDAE	<i>Gavia</i>	x	x	x	x										x
PODICIPEDIDAE	<i>Tachybaptus, Podiceps</i>	x	x	x	x										x
PROCELLARIIDAE	<i>Calonectris, Puffinus</i>														
HYDROBATIDAE	<i>Hydrobates</i>														
SULIDAE	<i>Morus</i>														
PHALACROCORACIDAE	<i>Phalacrocorax</i>	x	x	x	x	x									
ARDEIDAE	<i>Botaurus</i>	x	x	x											x
	<i>Ixobrychus</i>	x	x	x											x
	<i>Ardeola, Nycticorax, Egretta, Ardea, Bubulcus</i>	x	x	x	x	x		x	x						x
CICONIIDAE	<i>Ciconia</i>	x	x	x	x										
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	<i>Plegadis, Threskiornis</i>	x	x	x	x	x		x							
	<i>Platalea</i>	x	x	x	x		x	x	x						
PHENICOPTERIDAE	<i>Phoenicopterus</i>	x	x	x	x		x	x							
ANATIDAE	<i>Cygnus</i>	x	x	x	x		x			x					
	<i>Anser, Aythya</i>	x	x	x	x		x								
	<i>Tadorna, Anas</i>	x	x	x	x		x								x
	<i>Netta</i>	x	x	x	x		x								x
	<i>Somateria, Clangula, Melanitta, Bucephala, Mergus</i>	x	x	x											
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Pernis, Milvus, Neophron</i>	x	x	x	x						x				x
	<i>Circaetus, Circus, Accipiter, Buteo</i>	x	x	x	x						x				x
	<i>Aquila, Hieraaetus</i>	x	x	x	x						x				
PANDIONIDAE	<i>Pandion</i>	x	x	x	x						x				
FALCONIDAE	<i>Falco</i>	x	x	x	x						x				x
PHASIANIDAE	<i>Alectoris, Coturnix, Phasianus</i>	x	x	x	x										x
RALLIDAE	<i>Rallus, Gallinula</i>	x	x	x	x										x
	<i>Crex, Porzana</i>	x	x	x	x										
	<i>Fulica</i>	x	x	x	x		x								x
GRUIDAE	<i>Grus</i>	x	x	x	x		x								
HAEMATOPODIDAE	<i>Haematopus</i>	x	x	x	x										
RECURVIROSTRIDAE	<i>Himantopus, Recurvirostra</i>	x	x	x	x										
BURHINIDAE	<i>Burhinus</i>	x													x
GLAREOLIDAE	<i>Glareola</i>	x	x	x	x										x
CHARADRIIDAE	<i>Charadrius, Pluvialis, Vanellus, Xenus</i>	x	x	x	x										
SCOLOPACIDAE	<i>Limosa, Numenius</i>	x	x	x	x			x							

This material, provided by the author(s) as a supplement to Bird Migration Routes and Risk for Pathogen Dispersion into Western Mediterranean Wetlands, is not part of Emerging Infectious Diseases contents.

Family	Genus	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	<i>Scolopax</i>	X												X	
	<i>Gallinago, Lymnocyptes</i>	X	X	X	X									X	
	<i>Calidris, Limicola, Tringa, Actitis, Philomachus,</i> <i>Phalaropus, Phalaropus, Arenaria</i>	X	X	X	X										
STERCORARIIDAE	<i>Catharacta, Stercorarius</i>	X	X	X	X										
LARIDAE	<i>Larus, Sterna, Gelochelidon, Chlidonias</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X							X
ALCIDAE	<i>Alca, Fratercula</i>														
PTEROCLIDIDAE	<i>Pterocles</i>	X													
COLUMBIDAE	<i>Streptopelia, Columba</i>	X											X		
CUCULIDAE	<i>Cuculus, Clamator</i>	X											X		
STRIGIDAE	<i>Tyto, Otus, Asio, Bubo, Strix, Athene</i>	X											X		
CAPRIMULGIDAE	<i>Caprimulgus</i>	X											X		
APODIDAE	<i>Apus</i>	X													
ALCEDINIDAE	<i>Alcedo</i>	X													
MEROPIDAE	<i>Merops</i>	X													X
CORACIIDAE	<i>Coracias</i>	X											X		
UPUPIDAE	<i>Upupa</i>	X											X		
PICIDAE	<i>Jynx</i>	X											X		
	<i>Picus, dendrocops</i>	X											X		X
ALAUDIDAE	<i>Galerida, Lullula, Alauda, Calandrella, Melanocorypha</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
HIRUNDINIDAE	<i>Riparia, Hirundo, Delichon</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
MOTACILLIDAE	<i>Anthus, Motacilla</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
CINCLIDAE	<i>Cinclus</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
TROGLODYTIDAE	<i>Troglodytes</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
PRUNELLIDAE	<i>Prunella</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
TURDIDAE	<i>Oenanthe, Saxicola, Phoenicurus</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
	<i>Erithacus, Turdus, Monticola</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
	<i>Luscinia</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
SYLVIIDAE	<i>Acrocephalus</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
	<i>Locustella, Cisticola</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
	<i>Regulus, Phylloscopus, Hippolais, Sylvia, Cettia</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
MUSCICAPIDAE	<i>Ficedula, Muscicapa</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
TIMALIIDAE	<i>Panurus</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
AEGITHALIDAE	<i>Aegithalos</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
PARIDAE	<i>Parus</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X
SITTIDAE	<i>Sitta</i>	X									X	X	X	X	X

This material, provided by the author(s) as a supplement to Bird Migration Routes and Risk for Pathogen Dispersion into Western Mediterranean Wetlands, is not part of Emerging Infectious Diseases contents.

Family	Genus	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
TICHODROMADIDAE	<i>Tichodroma</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
CERTHIIDAE	<i>Certhia</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
REMIZIDAE	<i>Remiz</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
ORIOIDAE	<i>Oriolus</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
LANIIDAE	<i>Lanius</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
CORVIDAE	<i>Corvus, Pica</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Garrulus</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
STURNIDAE	<i>Sturnus</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
PASSERIDAE	<i>Montifringilla, Petronia, Passer</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
FRINGILLIDAE	<i>Carduelis, Serinus, Fringilla,</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
EMBERIZIDAE	<i>Miliari, Plectrophenax, Emberiza</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	
	<i>Coccothraustes, Pyrrhula, Loxia</i>	x								x	x	x	x	x	

\*A: network of birdwatchers in the Camargue; B: monthly census on protected areas; C: Wetlands International census of waterbirds in mid January by plane and on ground; D: weekly census on Tour du Valat Estate (2,500 ha); E: count on roosting places during winter by a network of ornithologists; F: count on winter roosting places by plane monthly from September to March by a network of ornithologists; G: localization of colonies by plane and count on ground by Tour du Valat ornithologists in spring; H: counts of nests by plane; I: estimation of the number of breeding birds on Tour du Valat Estate every five years; J: weekly census by J. Blondel during three years based on visual contacts and songs on a transect; K: extrapolation according to habitat surfaces during the reproduction period; L: extrapolation according to habitat surfaces during migration and wintering; M: capture with mist nets during migration in the 1960s, 1970s, and since 2004; N: specific studies (detailed references provided on request).