This is a peer-reviewed, final published version of the following document, This is the peer reviewed version of the following article: Vaugoyeau, Marie and Adriaensen, Frank and Artemyev, Alexandr and Bańbura, Jerzy and Barba, Emilio and Biard, Clotilde and Blondel, Jacques and Bouslama, Zihad and Bouvier, Jean-Charles and Camprodon, Jordi and Cecere, Francesco and Charmantier, Anne and Charter, Motti and Cichoń, Mariusz and Cusimano, Camillo and Czeszczewik, Dorota and Demeyrier, Virginie and Doligez, Blandine and Doutrelant, Claire and Dubiec, Anna and Eens, Marcel and Eeva, Tapio and Faivre, Bruno and Ferns, Peter N. and Forsman, Jukka T. and García-del-Rey, Eduardo and Goldshtein, Aya and Goodenough, Anne E and Gosler, Andrew G. and Grégoire, Arnaud and Gustafsson, Lars and Harnist, Iga and Hartley, Ian R. and Heeb, Philipp and Hinsley, Shelley A. and Isenmann, Paul and Jacob, Staffan and Juškaitis, Rimvydas and Korpimäki, Erkki and Krams, Indriks and Laaksonen, Toni and Lambrechts, Marcel M. and Leclercq, Bernard and Lehikoinen, Esa and Loukola, Olli and Lundberg, Arne and Mainwaring, Mark C. and Mänd, Raivo and Massa, Bruno and Mazgajski, Tomasz D. and Merino, Santiago and Mitrus, Cezary and Mönkkönen, Mikko and Morin, Xavier and Nager, Ruedi G. and Nilsson, Jan-Åke and Nilsson, Sven G. and Norte, Ana C. and Orell, Markku and Perret, Philippe and Perrins, Christopher M. and Pimentel, Carla S. and Pinxten, Rianne and Richner, Heinz and Robles, Hugo and Rytkönen, Seppo and Senar, Juan Carlos and Seppänen, Janne T. and Pascoal da Silva, Luis and Slagsvold, Tore and Solonen, Tapio and Sorace, Alberto and Stenning, Martyn J. and Tryjanowski, Piotr and von Numers, Mikael and Walankiewicz, Wieslaw and Møller, Anders Pape (2016) Interspecific variation in the relationship between clutch size, laying date and intensity of urbanization in four species of hole-nesting birds. Ecology and Evolution, 6 (16). pp. 5907-5920., which has been published in final form at http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ece3.2335. This article may be used for non-commercial purposes in accordance with Wiley Terms and Conditions for Self-Archiving. and is licensed under Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0 license:

Interspecific variation in the relationship between clutch size, laying date and intensity of urbanization in four species of hole-nesting birds


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Patterns of Urbanization and Breeding Ecology

M. Vaugoyeau et al.

Keywords
Breeding phenology, orthophotograph, passerine birds, population dynamics, urban heat island effect.

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Funding Information
We acknowledge funding from University Paris-Sud. H. Robles was funded by FUNDAEM and Xunta de Galicia (“Angelès Alvaríno” and “Plan I2C” postdoctoral programs). M. Eens and R. Pinxten acknowledge funding of FWO-Flanders and the University of Antwerp. E. Barba acknowledges funding of project CGL2013-48001-C2-1-P (Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation). The Montpellier blue tit team acknowledges funding from the OSU-OREME, the French ANR, and the ERC (ERC-2013-StG-337365-SHE to A. Charmantier).

Received: 21 March 2016; Revised: 20 June 2016; Accepted: 23 June 2016

doi: 10.1002/ece3.2335

Abstract

The increase in size of human populations in urban and agricultural areas has resulted in considerable habitat conversion globally. Such anthropogenic areas have specific environmental characteristics, which influence the physiology, life history, and population dynamics of plants and animals. For example, the date of bud burst is advanced in urban compared to nearby natural areas. In some birds, breeding success is determined by synchrony between timing of breeding and peak food abundance. Pertinently, caterpillars are an important food source for the nestlings of many bird species, and their abundance is influenced by environmental factors such as temperature and date of bud burst. Higher temperatures and advanced date of bud burst in urban areas could advance peak caterpillar abundance and thus affect breeding phenology of birds. In order to test whether laying date advance and clutch sizes decrease with the intensity of urbanization, we analyzed the timing of breeding and clutch size in relation to intensity of urbanization as a measure of human impact in 199 nest box plots across Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East (i.e., the Western Palearctic) for four species of hole-nesters: blue tits (Cyanistes caeruleus), great tits (Parus major), collared flycatchers (Ficedula albicollis), and pied flycatchers (Ficedula hypoleuca). Meanwhile, we estimated the intensity of urbanization as the density of buildings surrounding study plots measured on orthophotographs. For the four study species, the intensity of urbanization was not correlated with laying date. Clutch size in blue and great tits does not seem affected by the intensity of urbanization, while in collared and pied flycatchers it decreased with increasing intensity of urbanization. This is the first large-scale study showing a species-specific major correlation between intensity of urbanization and the ecology of breeding. The underlying mechanisms for the relationships between life history and urbanization remain to be determined. We propose that effects of food abundance or quality, temperature, noise, pollution, or disturbance by humans may on their own or in combination affect laying date and/or clutch size.
Introduction

The apparent dichotomy between urban and rural areas is usually used to analyze the impact of urban habitats on populations, although this definition does not consider that rural areas may also be urbanized when compared to truly natural habitats. Indeed, Pickett et al. (2011) defined urbanized areas as those where people live in high densities and also where infrastructures such as roads or bridges as well as buildings cover most of the surface. Urbanized areas influence climate and soil characteristics with impacts on ecosystems (Pickett et al. 2011). Temperatures are generally higher in cities than in neighboring rural or natural areas, phenomenon known as “heat island effect” (Escourrou 1990; Pachauri and Reisinger 2008; Stocker et al. 2013). These temperature increases are influenced by urban human population density (Gaston 2010; Pickett et al. 2011; Susca et al. 2011). High human population density also causes socio-politico-economic pressures on ecosystems that provide services such as food, raw materials, recreational values and decontaminated water and atmosphere for human populations (Grimm et al. 2008; Gaston 2010; Pickett et al. 2011), although urban areas also support animal and plant species (Aronson et al. 2014).

Urbanization characteristics influence ecosystems at all levels, from individuals to communities, depending on the systematic group considered. For example, humans greatly modify plant communities in parks and gardens across cities and often urban communities are dominated by non-native plants that have lower insect populations (Pickett et al. 2011). A lower diversity of insects, amphibians, and reptiles occurs in urban compared to rural areas, and the abundance of domestic animals such as cats and dogs increases with human density (Bol’shakov et al. 2001; Gil and Brumm 2013; Johnson et al. 2013; Vittoz et al. 2013). In birds, generalists are more predominant than specialists in urban areas (Blair 1996; Devictor et al. 2008; Shwartz et al. 2008; Sorace and Gustin 2009; Huste and Boulinier 2011). Moreover, the behavior of animals, but especially also of birds, is influenced by environmental urban characteristics, for example, noisy backgrounds and/or buildings influence intra- and interspecifc communication such as acoustic detection of predators and conspecifics (Brumm 2004; Barber et al. 2010; Snell-Rood 2012; Slabbe Koorn 2013), and artificial light during night perturbs circadian and annual rhythms affecting sleep and timing of breeding (Small and Elvidge 2011; Dominoni et al. 2014; Fonken and Nelson 2014; Raap et al. 2015). Moreover, a previous quantitative review demonstrated a significant advance in laying dates in urban areas for five bird species (including great tits) and a delay for one of a total of ten avian species considered (Chamberlain et al. 2009).

A mismatch between phenology and suitable timing of migration or breeding may reduce individual fitness and affect population dynamics in birds (Visser et al. 2004, 2012). Hatching date is constrained by laying date, clutch size and incubation date (Godfray et al. 1991; Visser et al. 2004). Synchrony between individual behavior and suitable timing of breeding is determined by environmental clues (Parmesan 2006; Visser et al. 2006; Sih et al. 2011) such as temperature (Both et al. 2004; Charmantier et al. 2008; Naef-Daenzer et al. 2012), light (Dominoni et al. 2013), and date of bud burst (Visser et al. 2012). Moreover, global temperature increases in early spring have advanced the phenology of birds over the last few decades (Both and Visser 2001; Both et al. 2004; Visser et al. 2006; Both and te Marvelde 2007; Møller et al. 2010; Poirier et al. 2012; Charmantier and Gienapp 2014; Dunn and Møller 2014). As urban areas are usually warmer than the surrounding rural areas, breeding in urban areas could be advanced by higher ambient temperatures (Escourrou 1990; Pachauri and Reisinger 2008; Stocker et al. 2013) and/or by artificial night light (Small and Elvidge 2011; Dominoni et al. 2014; Fonken and Nelson 2014), but also by more intensive feeding of birds (Stenning 1995; Robb et al. 2008a,b). These modifications may make urban areas become habitable to migrant birds arriving at their breeding grounds slightly earlier than nearby rural areas, which may be earlier than more natural areas (Tryjanowski et al. 2013; Dunn and Møller 2014).

In rural and natural habitats, egg laying of birds is delayed by cold prelaying temperatures (Charmantier et al. 2008; Visser et al. 2009; Naef-Daenzer et al. 2012; Schaper et al. 2012; Chmielewski et al. 2013; Vatka et al. 2014), at high latitudes (Mainwaring et al. 2012; Ruffino et al. 2014), or when bud burst date is delayed (Naef-Daenzer et al. 2012). Moreover, the both effects of latitude (Mainwaring et al. 2012) and bud burst (Schaper et al. 2011; Visser et al. 2012) seem to be related to temperature effects. In migratory species, laying date is mainly determined by arrival date, which in turn is advanced by global temperature increases especially in northerly populations (Walther et al. 2002; Both and te Marvelde 2007; Pulido 2007) even if laying date and arrival date of some migratory species are more poorly correlated than in others (Laaksonen et al. 2006) or in southern populations (Goodenough et al. 2011). Thus, variation in temperature and environmental conditions more broadly are the determinants of breeding phenology.

Previous studies of the effects of urbanization on avian life history variables have often relied on a single or a couple of populations (Hörak et al. 2002; Isaksson and Andersson 2007; Chamberlain et al. 2009; Brahmia et al. 2016 The Authors. Ecology and Evolution published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd. Patterns of Urbanization and Breeding Ecology
laying date and clutch size were also analyzed. Nect habitat, nest floor surface, and nest box material on protection from predation. Thus, the influence of domini-

(O'Connor 1978) offer better thermal isolation and better 

1984; Summers and Taylor 1996) and concrete boxes 

Larger and deeper nest boxes (Mertens 1977; Van Balen 1973; Mänd et al. 2005; Arriero et al. 2006; Mizuta 2006) or the presence of 

habitat structure (Van Balen 1973; Mänd et al. 2005; Arriero et al. 2006; Mizuta 2006) or the presence of predators (Lank and Ydenberg 2003; Sergio et al. 2007). Larger and deeper nest boxes (Mertens 1977; Van Balen 1984; Summers and Taylor 1996) and concrete boxes (O’Connor 1978) offer better thermal isolation and concrete protection from predation. Thus, the influence of dominant habitat, nest floor surface, and nest box material on laying date and clutch size were also analyzed.

Material and Methods

Study species

Blue tits (Cyanistes caerules), great tits (Parus major), pied flycatchers (Ficedula hypoleuca), and collared flycatchers (Ficedula albicollis) are all small insectivorous passerine birds that breed commonly in nest boxes in large parts of Europe. The two species of tits are residents or partial short-distance migrants depending on their population (Nowakowski and Vähätalo 2003), while the two flycatcher species are both migratory and spend the winter months in sub-Saharan West Africa.

Data

Annual mean breeding dates, clutch sizes, and sample sizes of first clutches derive from an exhaustive attempt to obtain information from populations across Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East (Fig. S1; Møller et al. 2014). We used mean laying date per population and year of (1) 101 study populations of blue tits, with a total of 1127 study years for laying date, and 1124 study years for clutch size; (2) 138 study populations of great tits, 1439 study years for laying date, and 1436 for clutch size; (3) 66 study populations of collared flycatchers, with a total of 592 study years for both parameters; and (4) 23 populations of pied flycatchers, with a total of 259 study years. Information on latitude, longitude, altitude, mean study year, species, dominant breeding habitat (coniferous, deciduous, evergreen, or mixed forest), nest box floor area, and nest box material (wood or concrete) for all study plots were provided by scientists or reported in a previous publication (Møller et al. 2014). Borders and numbers of nest boxes depended on study plot as determined by researchers who monitored the populations.

The increase in the density of buildings is known to correlate with the increase in the total number of individual birds (Hedblom and Söderström 2010), advanced laying date (Shustack and Rodewald 2010), and increased breeding success (Ryder et al. 2010; Hedblom and Söderström 2012). All study plots were classified by each researcher who followed a given population as either rural or urban without single criterion (see Supporting information). This dichotomy is commonly used, but inadequate when quantifying human influence because rural areas include agricultural, and natural habitats and urban areas include parks and gardens with mature trees. Therefore, we recorded an estimate of the density of buildings using information from ArcGIS Earthstar Geographics for each of the study plots (N = 199). An index of the “Intensity of urbanization” was obtained by dividing the number of buildings by the area of the study site (see next paragraph) followed by log-transformation of density of buildings adding a constant of one to avoid values of zero and to normalize the data. We counted the number of roofs of each building as the number of roofs with one color and one direction, while L-shaped buildings were counted as two roofs. We used the density of buildings and not the cover by roads or buildings because these
Fig. S1B). CORINE land cover code assessed the land on average 59 buildings/km² (SE was recorded in each of the study plots in 2015 subsequent analyses; that is, an intensity of urbanization building/area of study estimate of the intensity of urbanization (log[number of near the nest box plots for all study plots (Student t-test: \[ t_{197} = 7.64, P < 0.01, \text{Fig. S2} \]), although not causing problems of collinearity (based on correlograms; Dormann et al. 2007). The interaction between longitude and latitude and quadratic terms for latitude and longitude were entered in models to account for nonlinear relationships and spatial autocorrelation (Legendre 1993). There was no autocorrelation in model residuals (Moran test; Dormann et al. 2007). Collared flycatchers only used wooden nest boxes, while the two species of flycatchers were absent from evergreen habitats.

**Statistical analyses**

All statistical analyses were performed in R v. 3.2.0 (R Core Team 2015). Explanatory variables were correlated, but coefficients were small (see Table S2). We used linear mixed models and backward elimination of factors using Akaike’s information criterion (AIC) to select the best predictive model to explain variation in laying date (package nlme, function lme, method REML and package car, function Anova, type III). The initial model included the three-way interaction (latitude \( \times \) species \( \times \) intensity of urbanization), two-way interactions (latitude \( \times \) species, species \( \times \) intensity of urbanization, latitude \( \times \) intensity of urbanization and latitude \( \times \) longitude), study plot as random factor and intensity of urbanization, log-transformed altitude, latitude, latitude squared, longitude, longitude squared, nest floor surface, material of nest box and dominant habitat as fixed factors. As the three-way interaction was significant (see Table S3), models were subsequently developed and performed for each of the four species separately.

In the second part, for species for which the interaction between latitude and intensity of urbanization and the main effect of intensity of urbanization were not significant, the initial model to explain variation in clutch size included two-way interactions (latitude \( \times \) intensity of urbanization and latitude \( \times \) longitude), study plot as random factor and intensity of urbanization, laying date, log-transformed altitude, latitude, latitude squared, longitude, longitude squared, nest floor surface, material of nest box,
and dominant habitat as fixed factors. Altitude was log-transformed to avoid residuals of models that deviated from normal distributions. As discussed in detail above, we used linear mixed models and backward elimination of factors using AIC (package nlme, function lme, method REML and package car, function Anova, type III).

Several nests were followed in each plot and each year (blue tits: from 1 to 154 nests, mean \( \pm SE = 17 \pm 22 \) nests per year and per plot/great tits: from 1 to 210 nests, mean \( \pm SE = 20 \pm 24 \) nests per year and per plot/collared flycatchers: from 1 to 159 nests, mean \( \pm SE = 26 \pm 19 \) nests per year and per plot/pied flycatchers: from 1 to 189 nests, mean \( \pm SE = 50 \pm 35 \) nests per year and per plot). The number of nests per year and per study plot was used for weighting each data point, thereby ensuring that each observation contributed to the models relative to the level of sampling (Draper and Smith 1998; Kutner et al. 2004). Likelihood ratio tests (LRT) were manually calculated for the random effect of study plot. No residuals of final models deviated from normal distributions.

Results

Laying date

Box plots of laying dates for the four species across a gradient of “intensity of urbanization” are shown in Figure 1. For all four species, the interaction between latitude and intensity of urbanization, the main effect of intensity of urbanization, and altitude were not significant, while laying date advanced significantly over years (Table 1).

In blue tits, laying date varied with nest box floor area and study plot coordinates, and differed significantly among habitats (Table 1). In great tits, laying date varied with study plot coordinates, and it differed among habitats (Table 1). In collared flycatchers, laying date was correlated with study plot coordinates, nest box floor area, and habitat (Table 1). In pied flycatchers, laying date varied with study plot coordinates and was earlier in wooden nest boxes compared to concrete boxes (Table 1).

Clutch size

Box plots of clutch size for the four species across a gradient of “intensity of urbanization” are shown in Figure 2. For all four species, the interaction between latitude and intensity of urbanization and altitude were not significant, and clutch sizes did not differ between habitats but decreased with laying date (Table 2).

In blue tits, clutch size did not vary significantly with the intensity of urbanization, but decreased across years, varied with nest box floor area, nest box material and study plot coordinates (Table 2). In great tits, clutch size did not vary significantly with intensity of urbanization, but decreased across years and varied with study plot (Table 2). In collared flycatchers, clutch size decreased with intensity of urbanization and increased across years (Table 2). In pied flycatchers, clutch size decreased with intensity of urbanization, varied with study plot coordinates and was larger in wooden than in concrete nest boxes (Table 2).

Discussion

We analyzed the breeding ecology of four species of passerine birds in nest boxes in relation to the intensity of urbanization across Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. Nest box characteristics, habitat, and geographic location were included in the models to account for potentially confounding environmental effects other than that of intensity of urbanization. To our knowledge, this is the first large-scale study of the relationship between intensity of urbanization and avian breeding ecology. The intensity of urbanization was not correlated with laying date in the four species, while clutch sizes decreased with increasing intensity of urbanization in both collared and pied flycatchers.

In all four species, our large-scale analysis confirmed correlations between laying date, clutch size, and various environmental factors which have previously been demonstrated in single-specific studies (Van Balen 1973, 1984; Mertens 1977; O’Connor 1978; Pearson and Lack 1992; Summers and Taylor 1996; Both and Visser 2001; Ahola et al. 2004; Both et al. 2004, 2006; Mänd et al. 2005; Arriero et al. 2006; Mizuta 2006; Both and te Marvelde 2007; Charmantier et al. 2008; Magi et al. 2009; Sisask et al. 2010; Mainwaring et al. 2012; Chmielewski et al. 2013; Charmantier and Gienapp 2014; Møller et al. 2014; Ruffino et al. 2014; Vatka et al. 2014). Thus, we focus the remainder of the discussion on the correlation between intensity of urbanization and breeding ecology.

Urbanization is an ongoing process that has intensified over time and differs among countries. Indeed, temporal changes in urbanization varied between 0.1% per year in the Netherlands measured in 1992 (WRR 1992) to more than 2% per year in France between 2000 and 2010 (Clanché and Rascol 2011). With these differences in rate of urbanization, it was difficult to take temporal change in urbanization into account. In order to verify the validity of our measure of intensity of urbanization among years, we only analyzed data collected after 2000. However, we still found qualitatively similar results (analyses not shown). Thus, the use of a unique intensity of urbanization for a specific year seemed not to be an issue for the analysis of the correlation between urbanization on
Figure 1. Box plots of laying date in relation to intensity of urbanization in four passerine bird species in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. Box plots show medians, quartiles, 5- and 95-percentiles, and extreme values. Width of box plots reflects sample size (study populations/total number of years: 100/1125, 138/1439, 66/592, and 23/259 for blue tit, great tit, collared flycatcher, and pied flycatcher, respectively). Intensity of urbanization was estimated as the local density of buildings per km$^2$ and log-transformed.
Table 1. Results of linear models investigating variation in laying date as a function of two-way interactions (latitude × intensity of urbanization and latitude × longitude), study plot (random factor), intensity of urbanization, altitude (log-transformed), latitude, latitude squared, longitude and longitude squared, year, nest floor area, nest box material, and dominant habitat (fixed factors).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Blue tit</th>
<th>Great tit</th>
<th>Collared flycatcher</th>
<th>Pied flycatcher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study populations</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of study years</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1439</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final (initial) model AIC</td>
<td>7837.31</td>
<td>10,513.13</td>
<td>3875.78</td>
<td>1764.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7840.73)</td>
<td>(10,526.64)</td>
<td>(3879.74)</td>
<td>(1795.32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensity of urbanization</td>
<td>0.78,1,98</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>-1.16 ± 1.32</td>
<td>0.21,1,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>9.87,1,1014</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>-9.64 ± 3.07</td>
<td>2.12,1,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude²</td>
<td>11.40,1,1014</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.11 ± 0.03</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>6.94,1,1014</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>3.61 ± 1.37</td>
<td>2.53,1,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude²</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.06 ± 0.03</td>
<td>23.50,1,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>161,99,1,4014</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>-0.19 ± 0.02</td>
<td>36.00,1,1292</td>
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<td>Altitude (log)</td>
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<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.66 ± 1.95</td>
<td>1.48,1,1292</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nest floor area</td>
<td>6.37,1,1014</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>-0.05 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.30,1,1291</td>
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<td>Nest box material</td>
<td>1.25,1,1014</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>1.16,1,1292</td>
<td>0.28</td>
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<td>Wood</td>
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<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>-3.59 ± 3.21</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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<td>Dominant habitat</td>
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<td>2.48 ± 2.31</td>
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<td>Deciduous</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-13.75 ± 2.00</td>
<td>-1.44 ± 1.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evergreen</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-10.26 ± 2.00</td>
<td>5.61 ± 2.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>-4.36 ± 1.01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-4.36 ± 1.01</td>
<td>-2.56 ± 1.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intensity of urbanization × latitude</td>
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<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.06 ± 0.19</td>
<td>0.25,1,1291</td>
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<tr>
<td>Study plot</td>
<td>7.40,1,1014</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>-0.09 ± 0.03</td>
<td>13.22,1,134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initial values of variables that were not retained in the final models are presented in italics, and significant P-values in the final models are shown in bold on a gray background.
breeding phenology. Indeed, even if European cities did not grow at the same speed, a highly urbanized city in mid-century is also likely to be equally highly urbanized today (EEA 2015).

Laying date was not related to the intensity of urbanization in any of the four species. The lack of significant relationship between the intensity of urbanization and laying date in all four species could be due to lack of sensitivity to urbanization or due to the proxy, the intensity of urbanization, used to quantify the degree of human impact on the environment. According to the relationship between CORINE land cover code and the intensity of urbanization, the index measured was related to anthropogenization of areas although radius could still be too small for some borders of monitored study plots.

Although we studied local urbanization of study plots, it is still possible that human impact affects the environment at larger scales (Bol’shakov et al. 2001; Pickett et al. 2011; Gil and Brumm 2013; Johnson et al. 2013; Vittoz et al. 2013). The findings could be affected by the lack of highly urbanized plots, because the plots sampled in our study did not cover all variation in the intensity of urbanization in all European countries. Data were limited by availability of boxes differing in extent of urbanization, although we consider that this is not a serious issue in the present study because rural plots included natural plots as forests and agricultural or industrial plots where people also live. Nevertheless, we have shown that laying dates of the four species were not related to the intensity of local urbanization and lack of data does not seem to affect this result.

Collared and pied flycatchers showed a significant negative relationship between the intensity of urbanization and clutch size. Migratory status could be the decisive factor for the decrease in clutch size in flycatchers and the absence of such a difference in tits. The lack of a significant effect in tits could also be due to differences in thermal capacity as blue and great tits live at more variable latitudes than collared and pied flycatchers (Fig. S3; Svensson 1992; Del Hoyo et al. 2007) and hence display a larger range of temperature tolerance. This is the first time that a negative relationship has been shown between clutch size and intensity of urbanization in the two long-distance migratory flycatcher species (Both et al. 2004, 2006; Laaksonen et al. 2006; Mizuta 2006; Pulido 2007; Sisak et al. 2010; Massa et al. 2011; Smallegange et al. 2011). More studies are needed to understand the underlying mechanism of intensity of urbanization on clutch size, and it is even possible that a reduction in clutch size was due to a combination of local conditions (Pearson and Lack 1992; Both et al. 2006) determined by ambient temperature (Burrows et al. 2011; Stocker et al. 2013), artificial night light (Small and Elvidge 2011; Dominoni et al. 2014; Fonken and Nelson 2014), food availability

Figure 2. Box plots of clutch size in relation to intensity of urbanization in four passerine bird species in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. Box plots show medians, quartiles, 5- and 95-percentiles, and extreme values. Width of box plot reflects sample size (study populations/total number of years: 100/1122, 138/1436, 66/592, and 23/259 for blue tit, great tit, collared flycatcher, and pied flycatcher, respectively). Lines are the linear regression. Intensity of urbanization was estimated as the local density of buildings per km² and log-transformed.
Table 2. Results of linear models investigating variation in clutch size as a function of two-way interactions (latitude × intensity of urbanization and latitude × longitude), study plot (random factor), intensity of urbanization, laying date, altitude (log-transformed), latitude, latitude squared, longitude and longitude squared, year, nest floor area, nest box material, and dominant habitat (fixed factors).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Blue tit</th>
<th>Great tit</th>
<th>Collared flycatcher</th>
<th>Pied flycatcher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study populations</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of study years</td>
<td>1124</td>
<td>1436</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final (initial) model AIC</td>
<td>391.17</td>
<td>5611.25</td>
<td>956.86</td>
<td>640.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3958.37)</td>
<td>(5645.29)</td>
<td>(993.03)</td>
<td>(712.91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensity of urbanization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying date</td>
<td>46.15_{1.1018} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>−0.033 ± 0.005</td>
<td>69.69_{1.1294} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>−0.039 ± 0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>8.90_{1.1018} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.70 ± 0.23</td>
<td>7.46_{1.134} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.82 ± 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude^2</td>
<td>4.68_{1.1018} 0.03</td>
<td>−0.05 ± 0.002</td>
<td>6.76_{1.134} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>−0.008 ± 0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>1.37_{1.1010} 0.24</td>
<td>0.17 ± 0.15</td>
<td>1.41_{1.134} 0.24</td>
<td>−0.08 ± 0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude^2</td>
<td>2.75_{1.1010} 0.10</td>
<td>0.004 ± 0.003</td>
<td>0.53_{1.134} 0.28</td>
<td>−0.01 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>29.04_{1.14018} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>−0.015 ± 0.003</td>
<td>59.84_{1.1294} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>−0.021 ± 0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude (log)</td>
<td>1.68_{1.1010} 0.19</td>
<td>−0.26 ± 0.20</td>
<td>1.49_{1.1288} 0.22</td>
<td>0.21 ± 0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest floor area</td>
<td>12.64_{1.1018} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>−0.010 ± 0.003</td>
<td>0.59_{1.1288} 0.44</td>
<td>0.01 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest box material</td>
<td>7.44_{1.1018} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.93_{1.1288} 0.34</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.83 ± 0.30</td>
<td>0.28 ± 0.29</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant habitat</td>
<td>4.55_{3.11010} 0.21</td>
<td>2.59_{1.1288} 0.46</td>
<td>0.01_{2.56} 0.99</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.43 ± 0.25</td>
<td>0.16 ± 0.26</td>
<td>0.01 ± 0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.21 ± 0.30</td>
<td>−0.22 ± 0.36</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.33 ± 0.18</td>
<td>0.22 ± 0.22</td>
<td>−0.01 ± 0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensity of urbanization</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01_{1.1010} 0.96</td>
<td>−0.01 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.10_{1.132} 0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>× latitude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>1.83_{1.1010} 0.18</td>
<td>−0.005 ± 0.004</td>
<td>6.92_{1.1294} &lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.003 ± 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>× longitude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study plot</td>
<td>LRT: 790.62 &lt;0.01</td>
<td>LRT: 1384.18 &lt;0.01</td>
<td>LRT: 754.05 &lt;0.01</td>
<td>LRT: 496.76 &lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initial values of variables that were not retained in the final models are presented in italics, and significant P-values in the final models are shown in bold on a gray background.
(Stenning 1995; Robb et al. 2008a,b; Saggese et al. 2011), avian population density (Krebs 1970; Stenning et al. 1988), nest predation by cats (Zanette et al. 2011), or vandalism (Brahmia et al. 2013).

In conclusion, in this first large-scale study of life history traits and intensity of urbanization we showed a complex species-specific major relationship between intensity of urbanization and breeding. The underlying mechanisms for the relationships between life history and intensity of urbanization remain to be determined. However, we propose that effects of food abundance or quality, avian population density, temperature, noise, pollution or disturbance by humans may on their own or in combination affect laying date and/or clutch size. Experiments could compare main and interactive effects of bird feeding by humans (Chamberlain et al. 2009) and temperature increases on advances in breeding date in neighboring urban and rural habitats.

**Acknowledgments**

We acknowledge A. Chaine, W. Kania, E. Matthysen, J. Morales-Fernaz, I. Priedniece, V. Remeš, A. Russell and A. J. van Noordwijk for allowing us to use their study plot data. We acknowledge funding from University Paris-Sud. H. Robles was funded by FUNDAME and Xunta de Galicia (“Ángeles Alvarriño” and “Plan I2C” postdoctoral programs). M. Eens and R. Pinxten acknowledge funding of FWO-Flanders and the University of Antwerp. E. Barba acknowledges funding of project CGL2013-48001-C2-1-P (Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation). The Montpellier blue tit team acknowledges funding from the OSU-OREME, the French ANR, and the ERC (ERC-2013-StG-337365-SHE to A. Charmantier). T. Eeva acknowledges funding by the Academy of Finland (project 265859).

**Conflict of Interest**

None declared.

**References**


Mizuta, T. 2006. Habitat difference in food abundance possibly causes within-population variation in the timing of


**Supporting Information**

Additional Supporting Information may be found online in the supporting information tab for this article:

**Figure S1.** Intensity of urbanisation according to (A) classification by scientists. Box plots show medians, quartiles, 5- and 95-percentiles, and extreme values, and (B) CORINE land cover code (red = discontinuous urban, purple = industrial or commercial units, pink = green urban sites, brown = arable land and rice field, orange = agriculture lands, green = forest and natural field and blue = inland marshes).

**Figure S2.** Distribution of study plots across Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

**Figure S3.** Box plots of latitude of study plots in four passerine birds in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

**Table S1.** Summary data for study plots. See Material and methods for definitions.

**Table S2.** Correlation matrix of explanatory variables.

**Table S3.** Mixed linear model investigating laying date in four passerines species (CF: Collared Flycatcher, GT: Great tit and PF: Pied Flycatcher) as a function of habitat characteristics (intensity of urbanisation, latitude, longitude squared, longitude, latitude squared, altitude (log-transformed), and dominant habitat), nest box characteristics (nest floor surface and nest box material) and year as fixed effects, with study plot as a random factor.