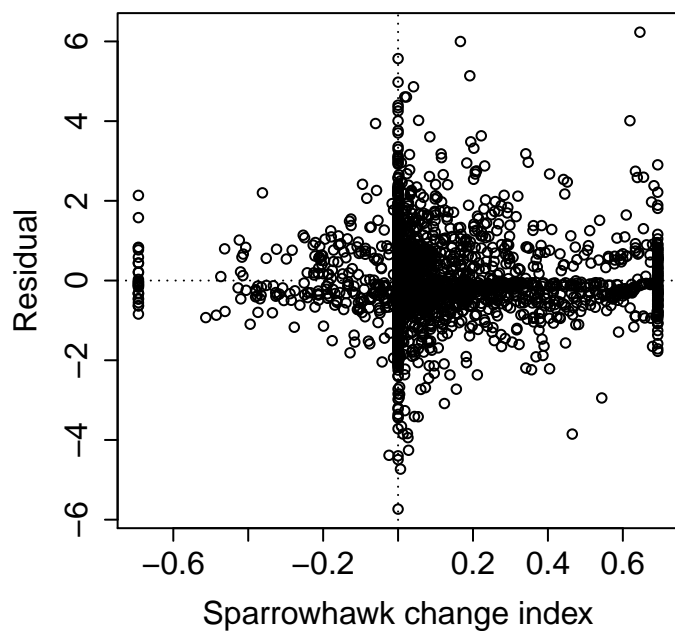
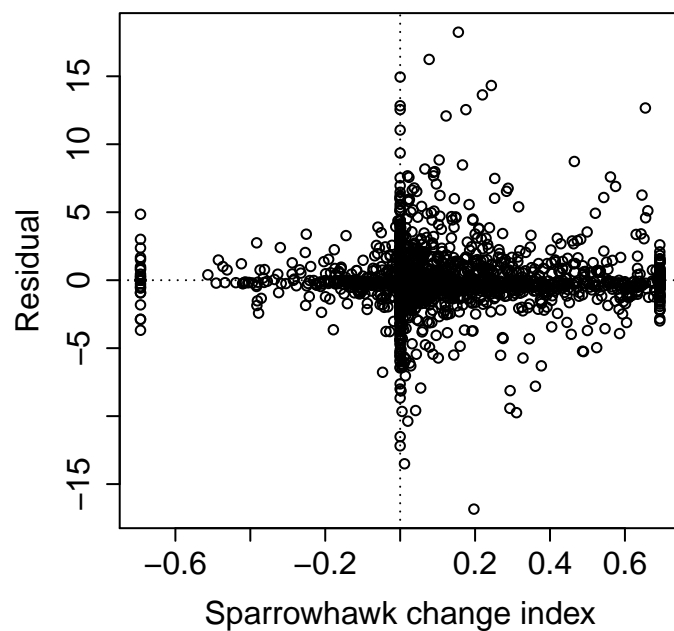


Supplementary figure S1. Plots of residuals against change in log Sparrowhawk indices. Note that site-level modelling produces a high frequency of change indices (i.e. $\ln((P[i,t]+1)/(P[i,1]+1))$) at values of zero ($=\ln(1)$, generally where the predator is absent from the site or ever present) and ± 0.693 ($=\ln(2)$ or $\ln(1/2)$), indicating a change in the value of $P[i,t]$ from 0 to 1 or 1 to 0).

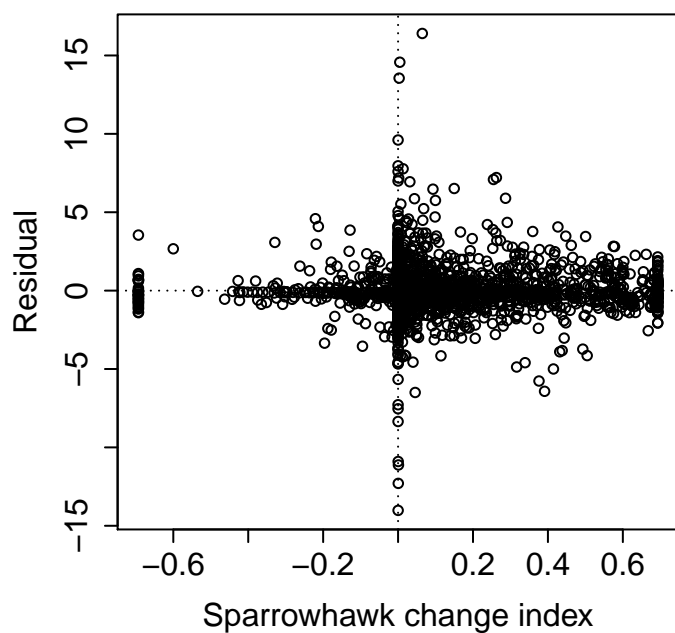
Grey Partridge



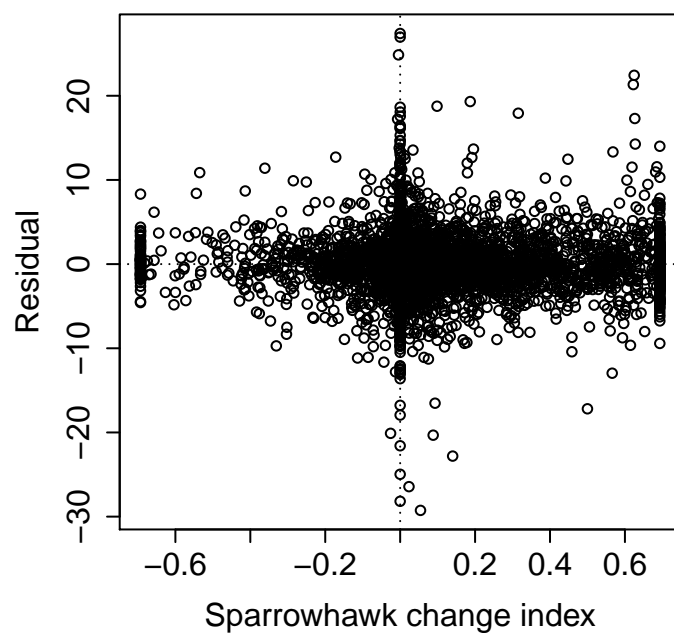
Lapwing



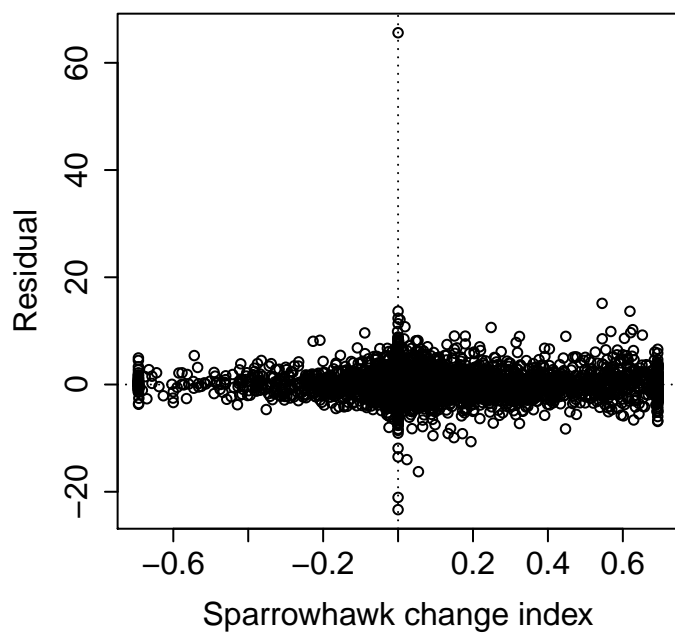
Turtle Dove



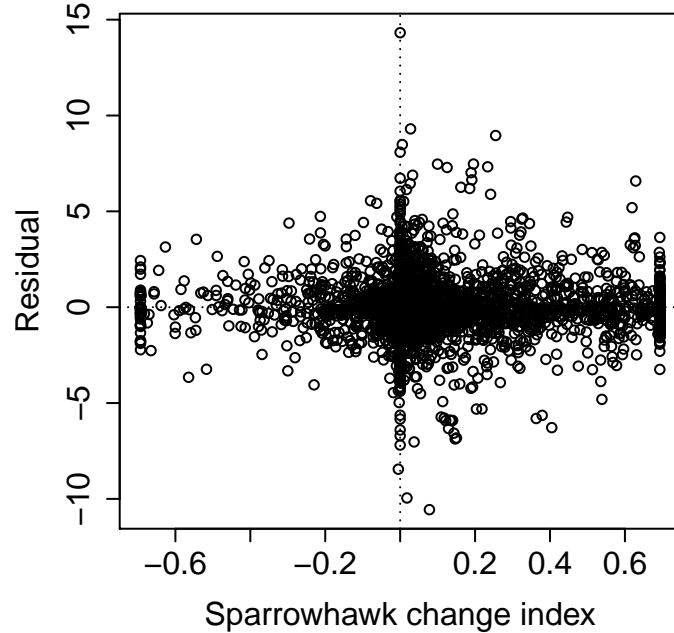
Blue Tit



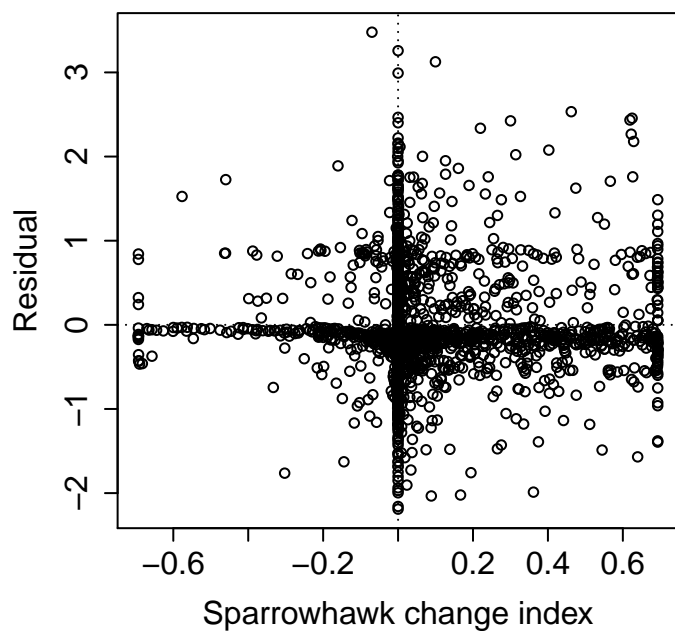
Great Tit



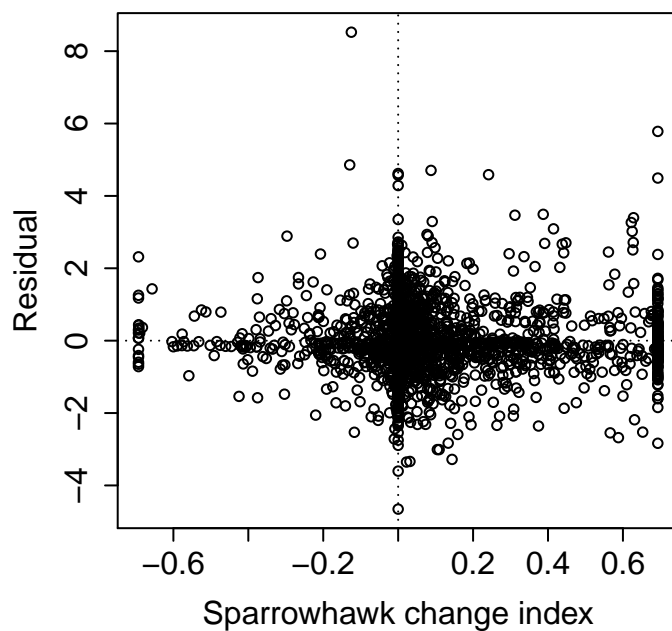
Coal Tit



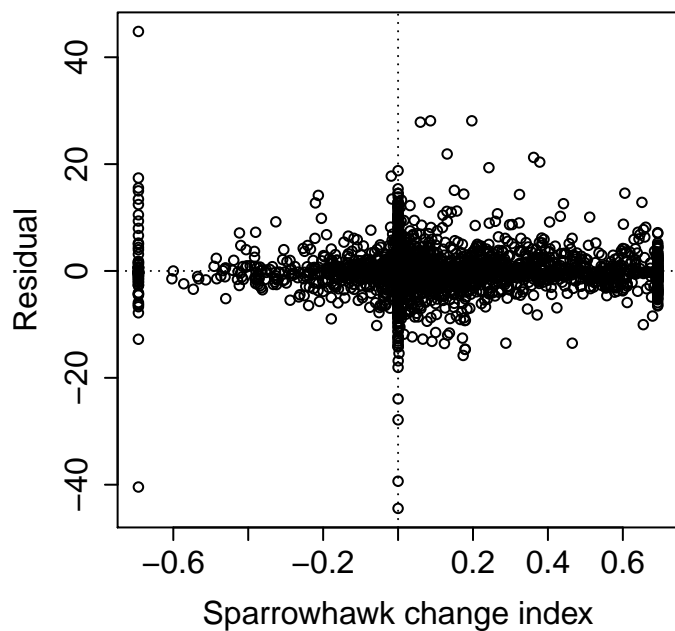
Willow Tit



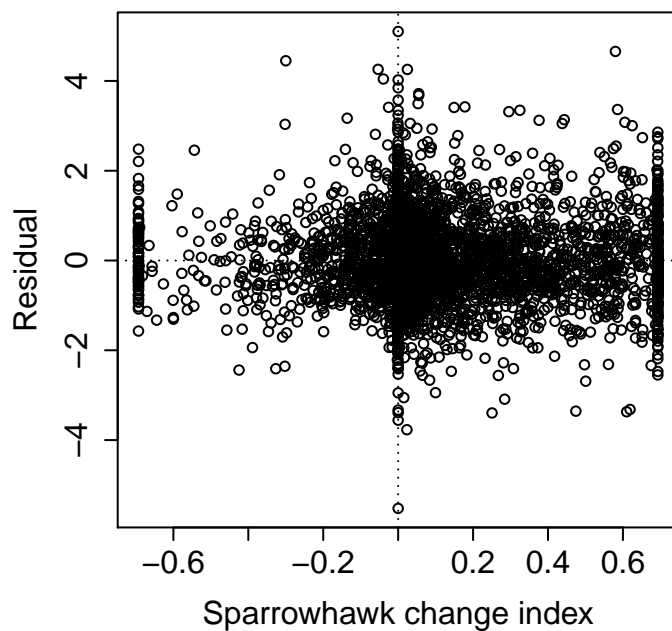
Marsh Tit



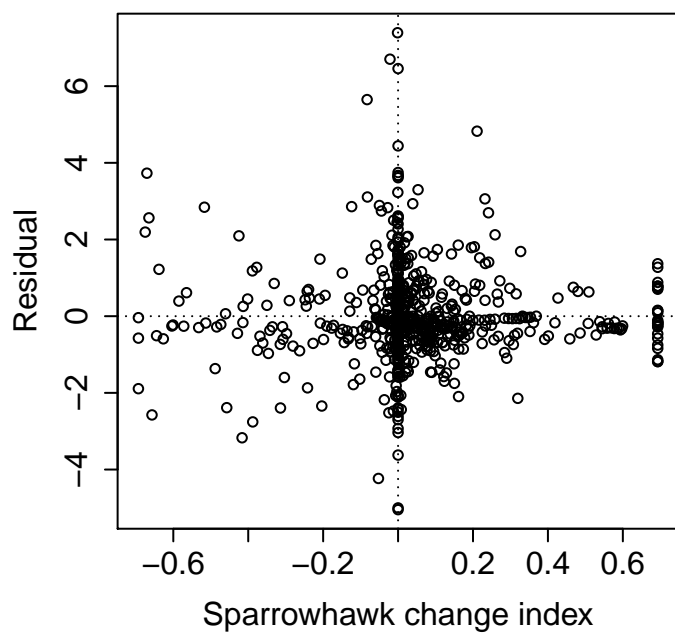
Skylark



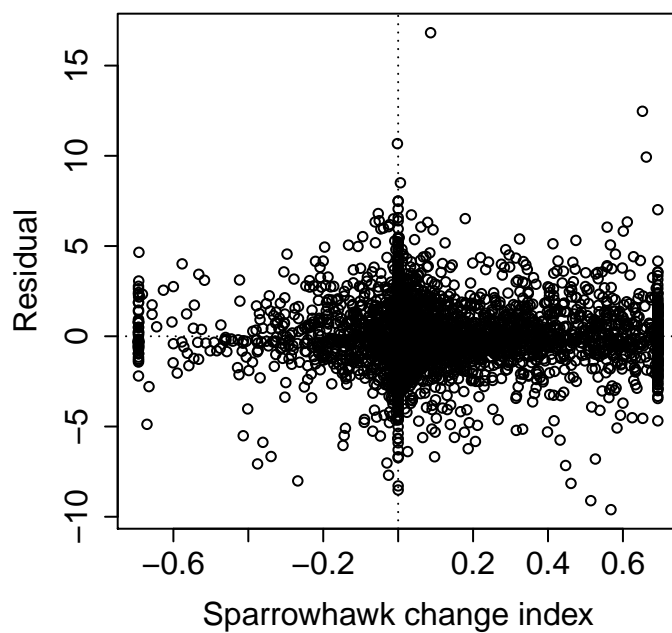
Long-tailed Tit



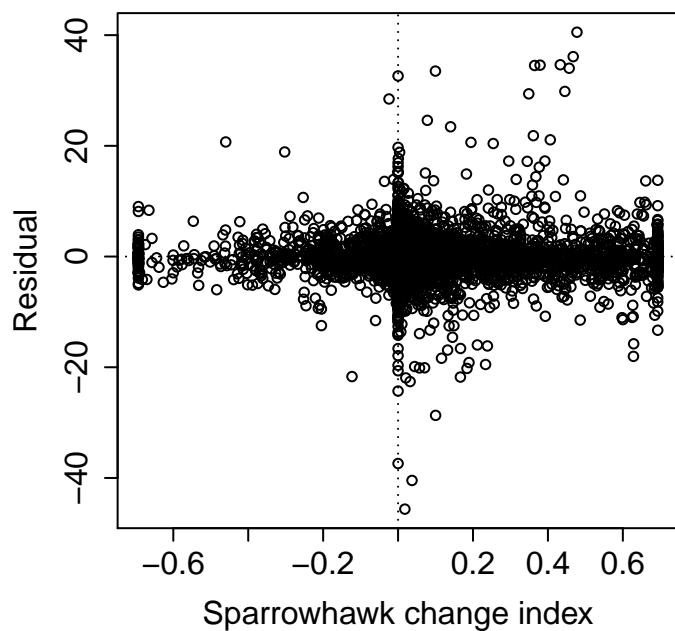
Wood Warbler



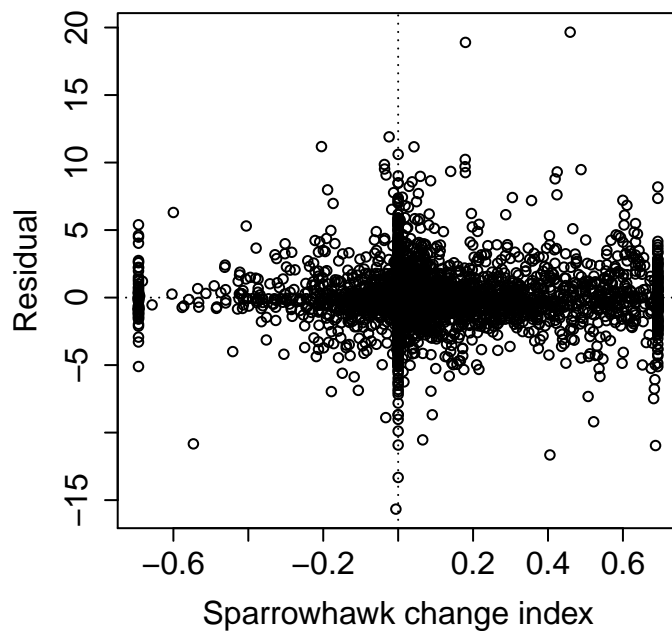
Chiffchaff



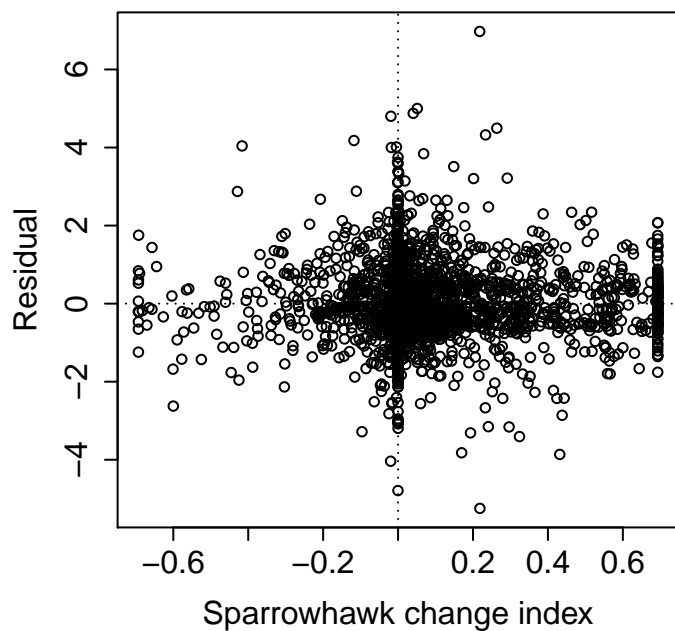
Willow Warbler



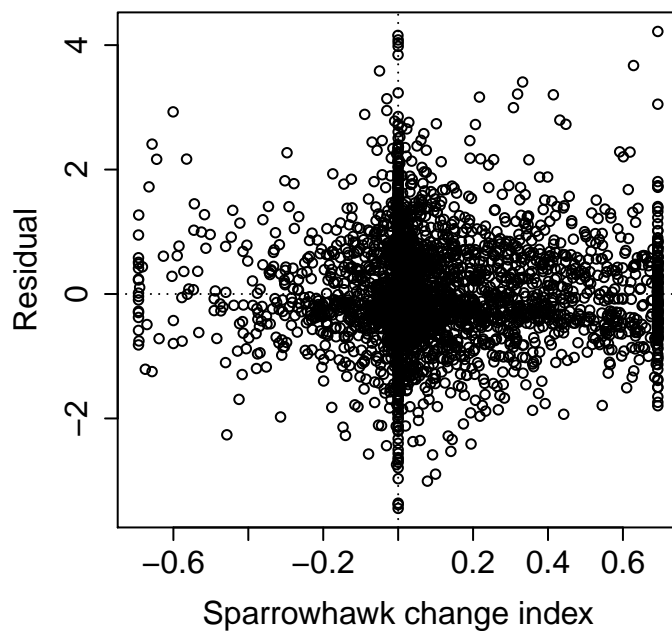
Whitethroat



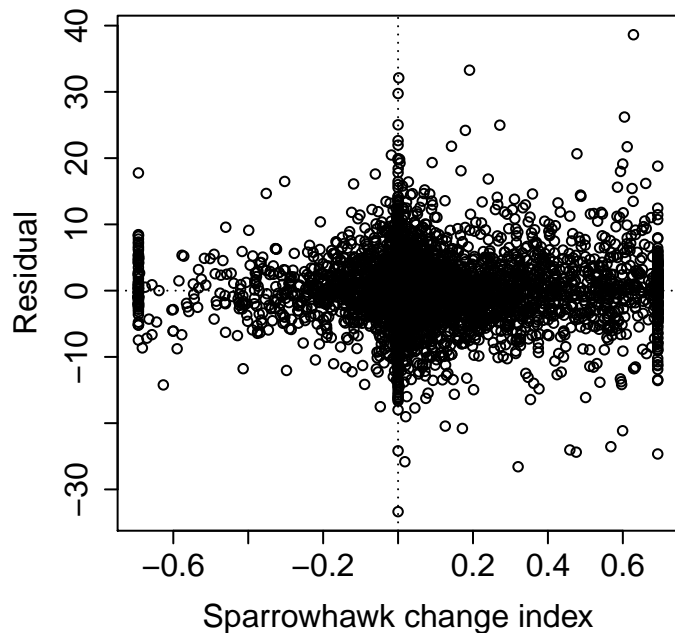
Nuthatch



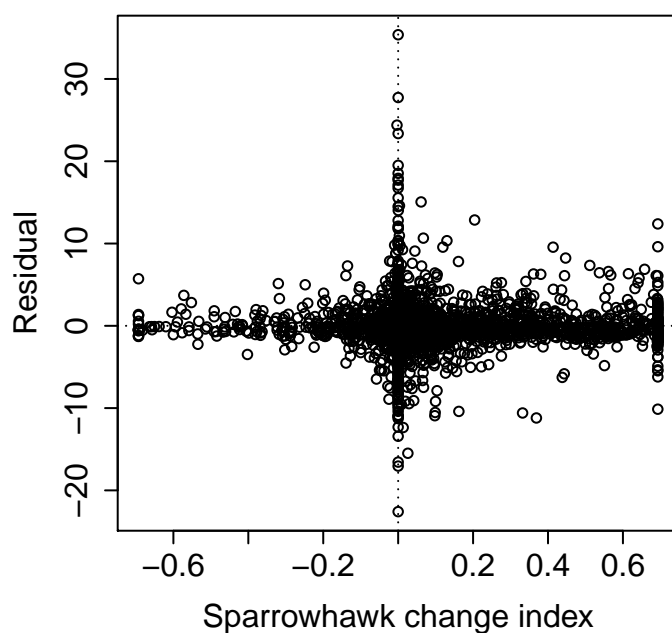
Treecreeper



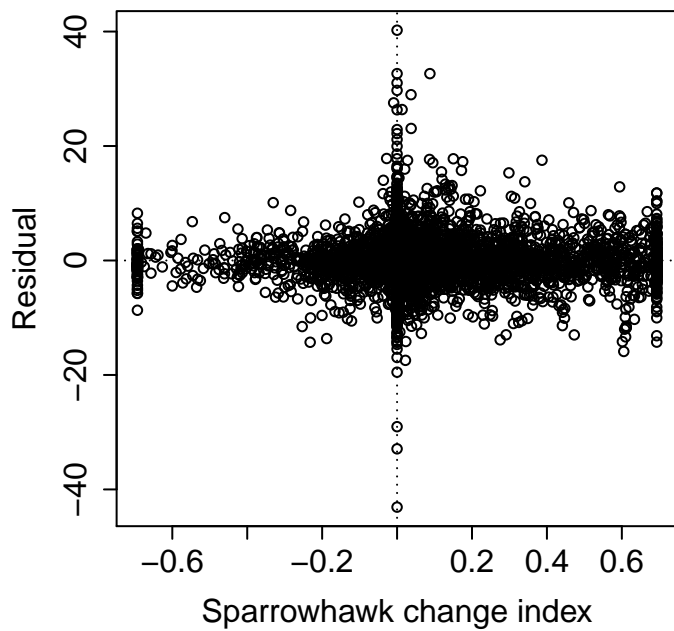
Wren



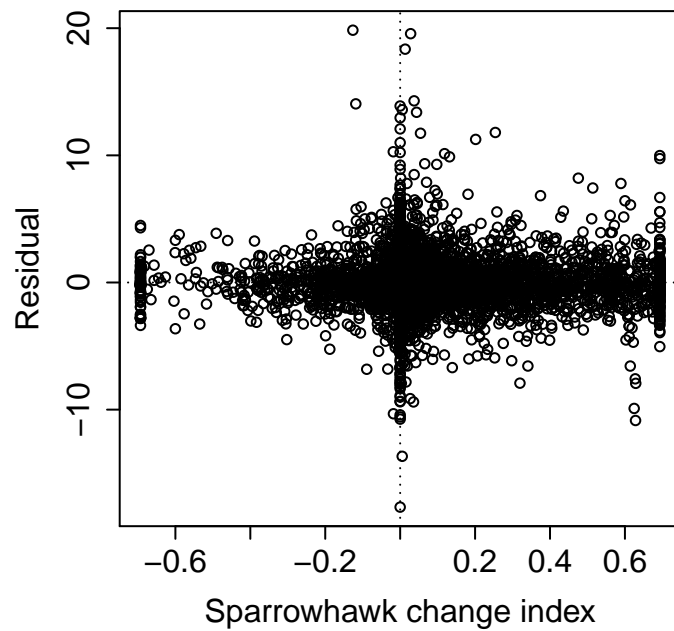
Starling



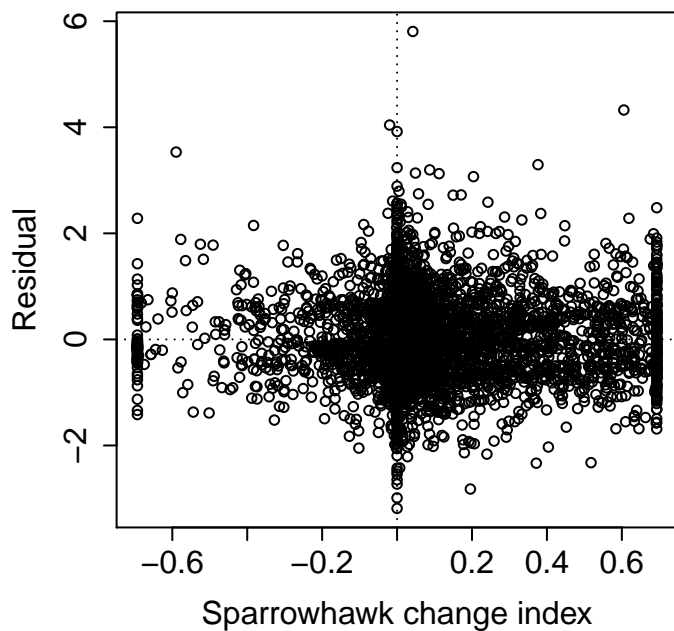
Blackbird



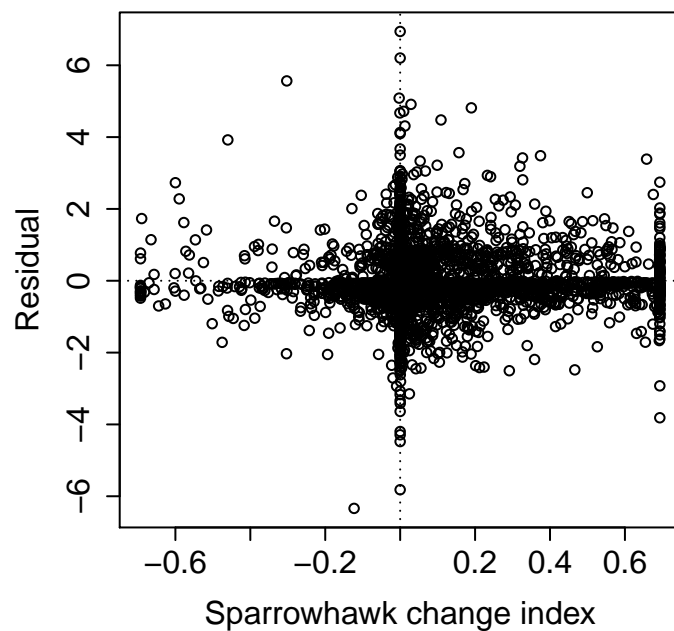
Song Thrush



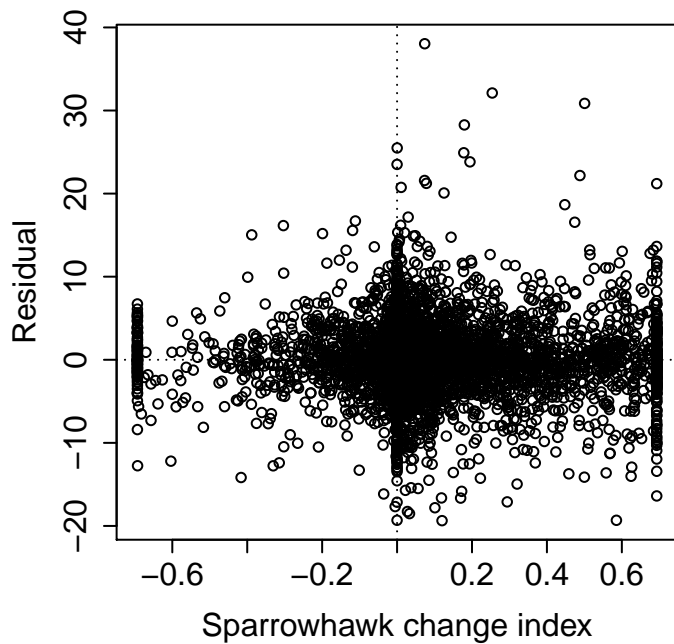
Mistle Thrush



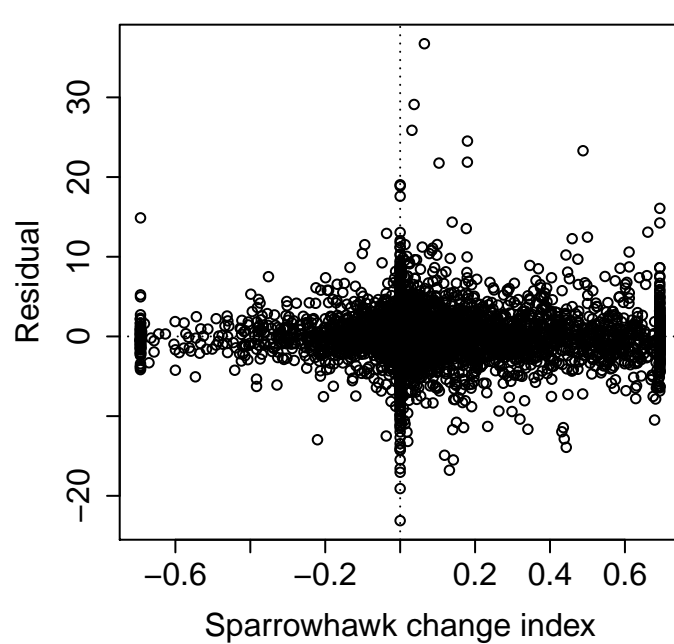
Spotted Flycatcher



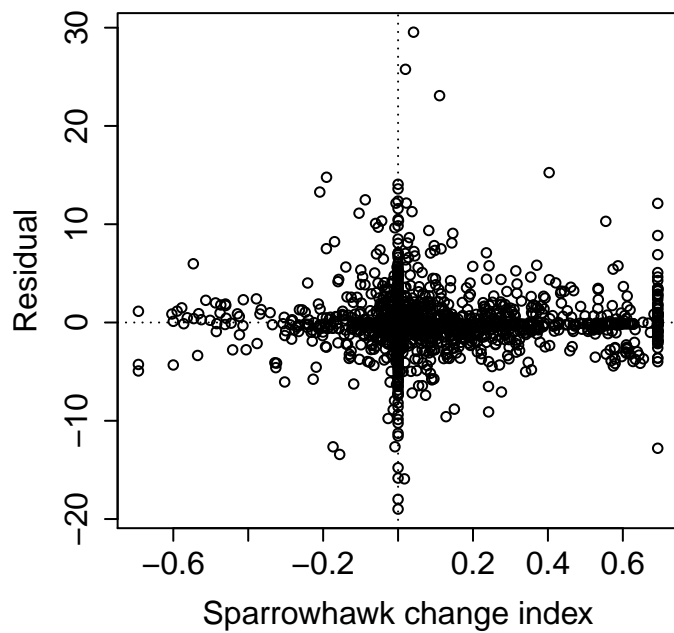
Robin



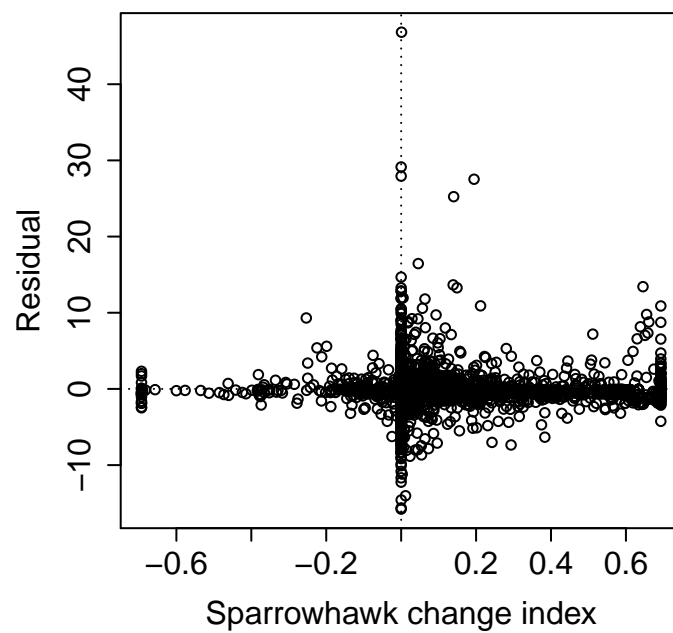
Dunnock



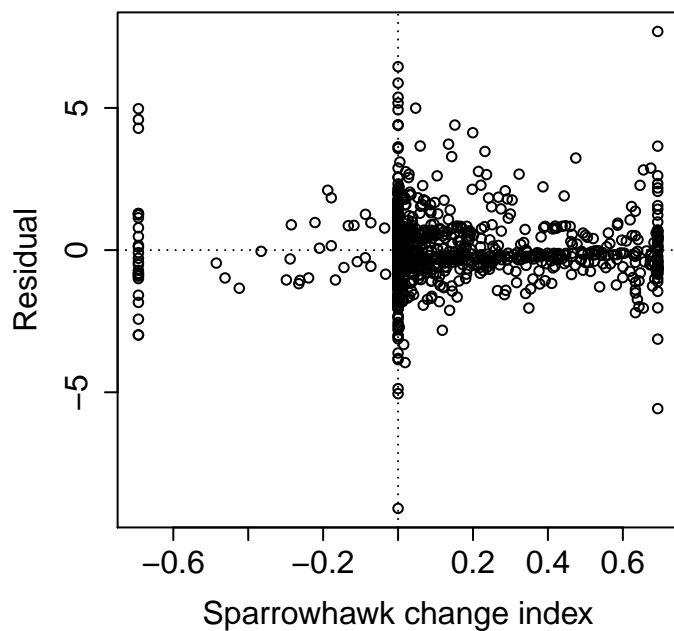
House Sparrow



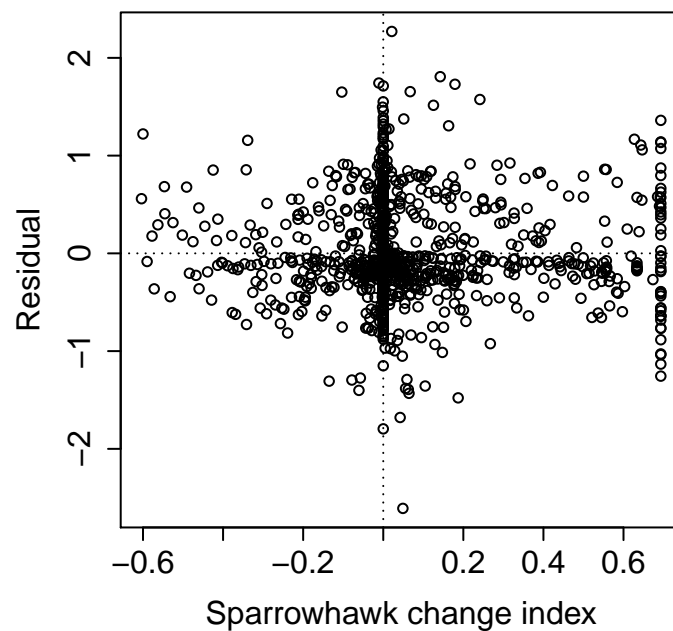
Tree Sparrow



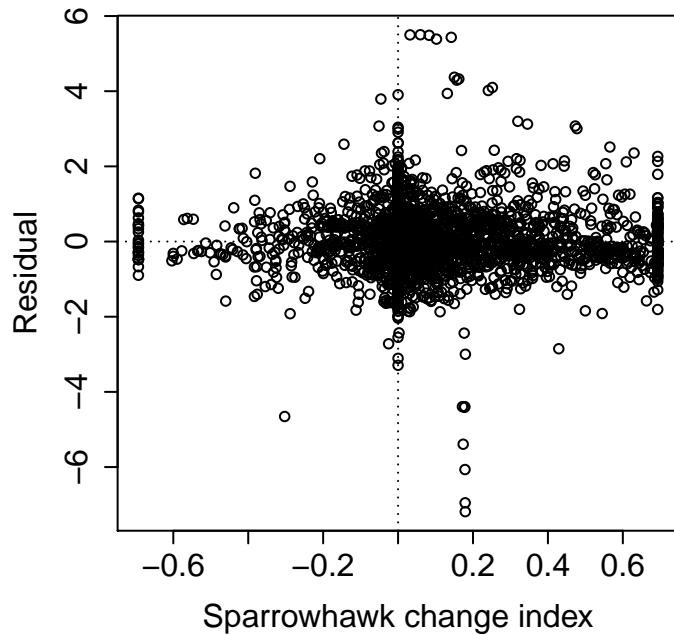
Yellow Wagtail



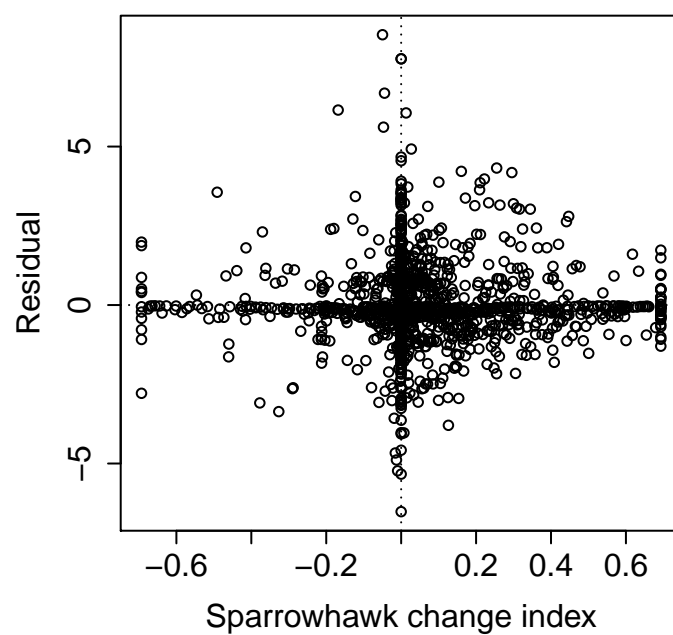
Grey Wagtail



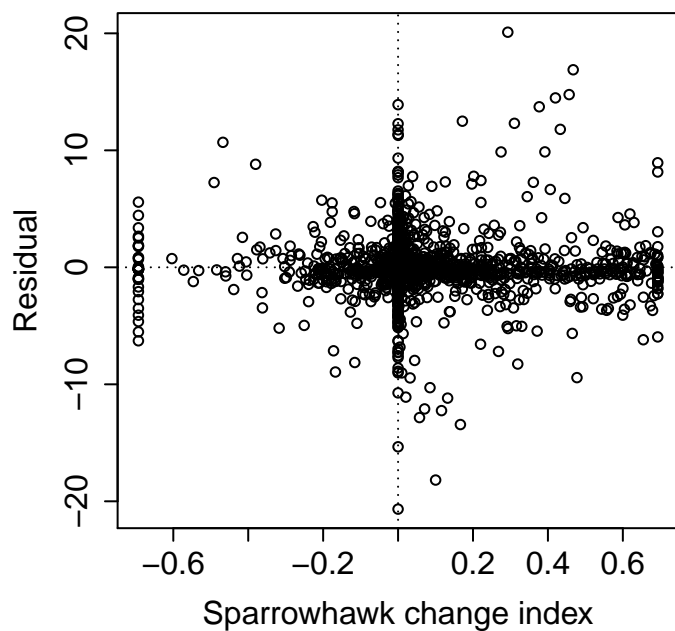
Pied Wagtail



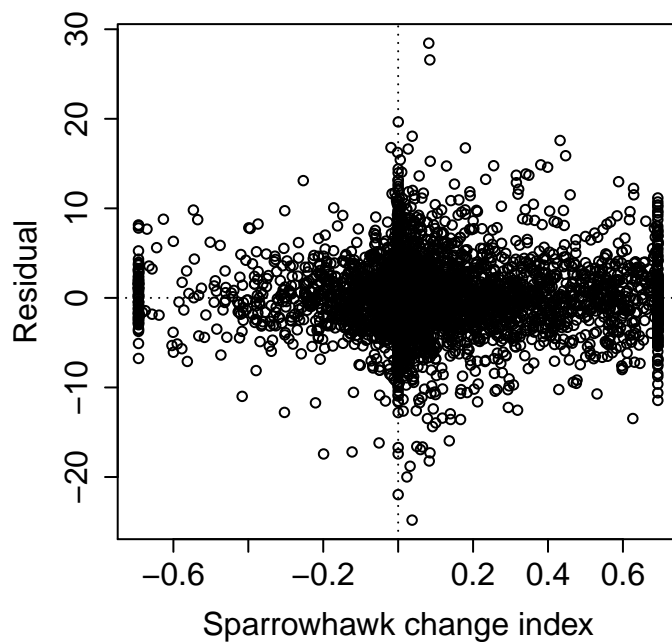
Tree Pipit



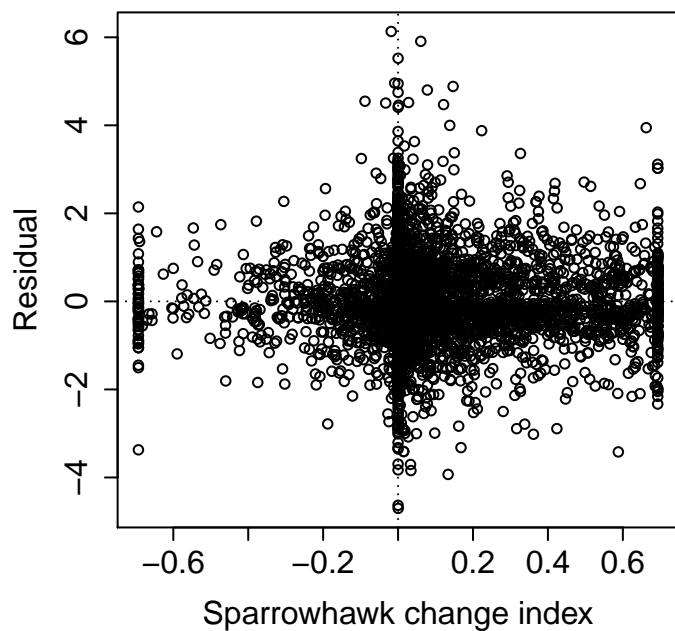
Meadow Pipit



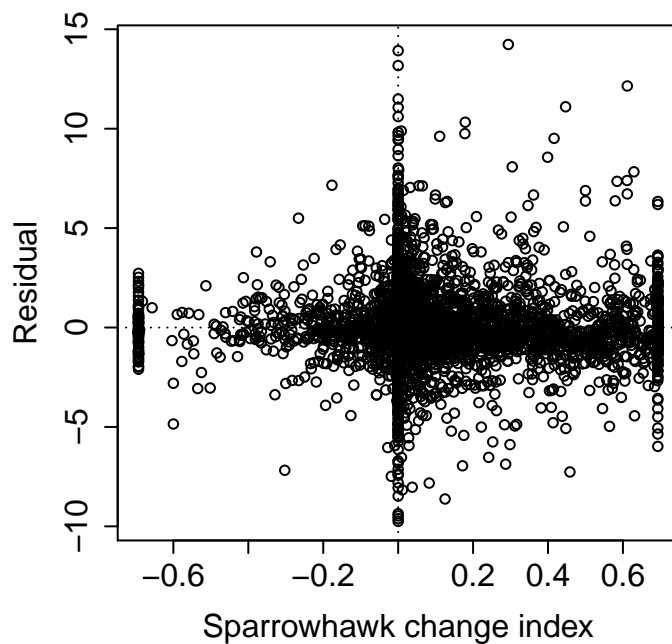
Chaffinch



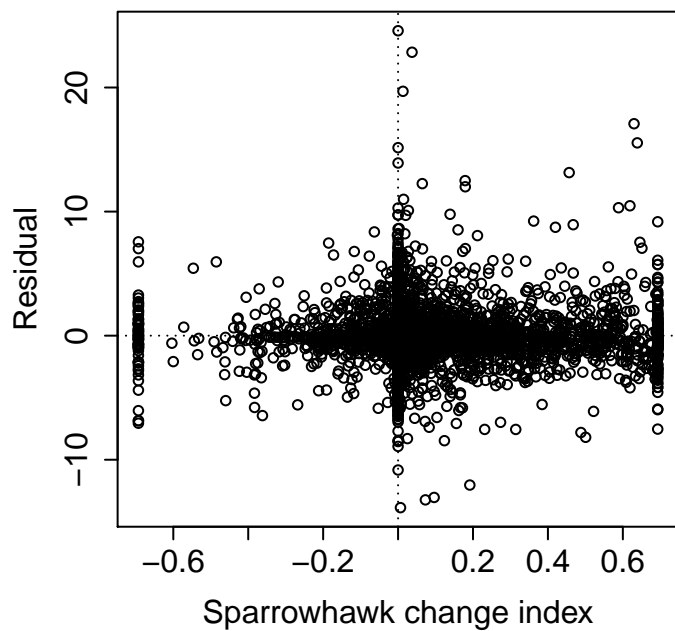
Bullfinch



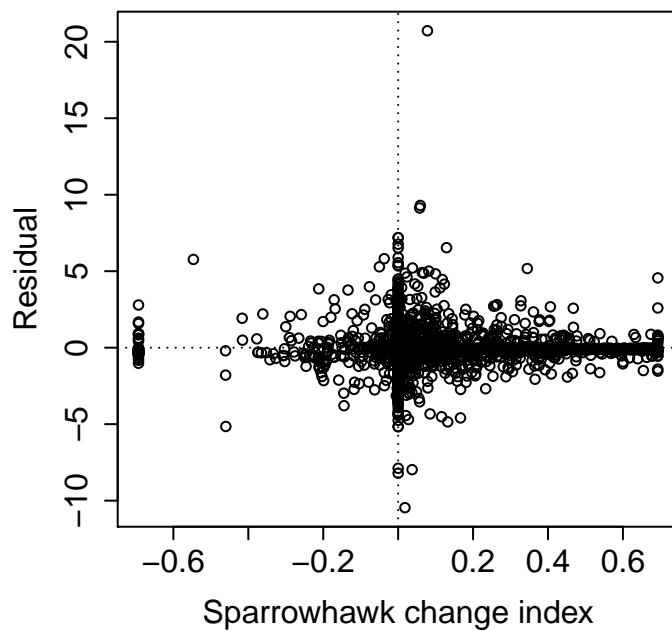
Greenfinch



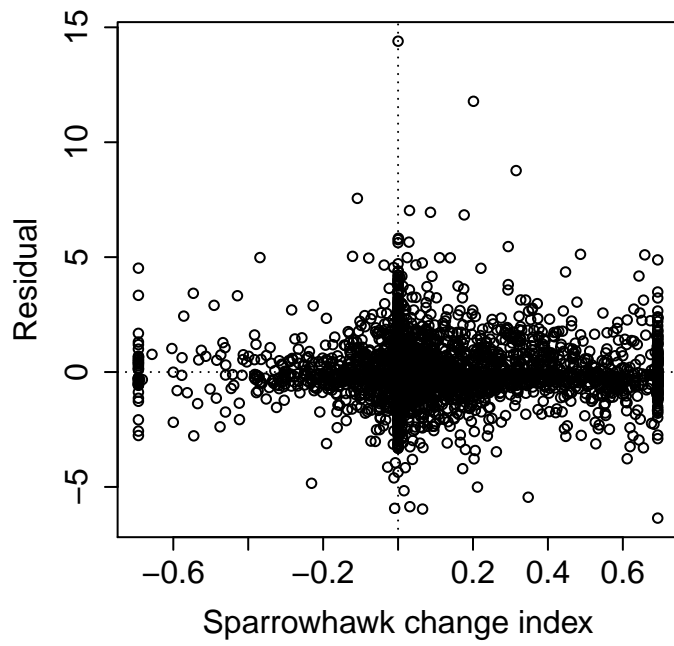
Linnet



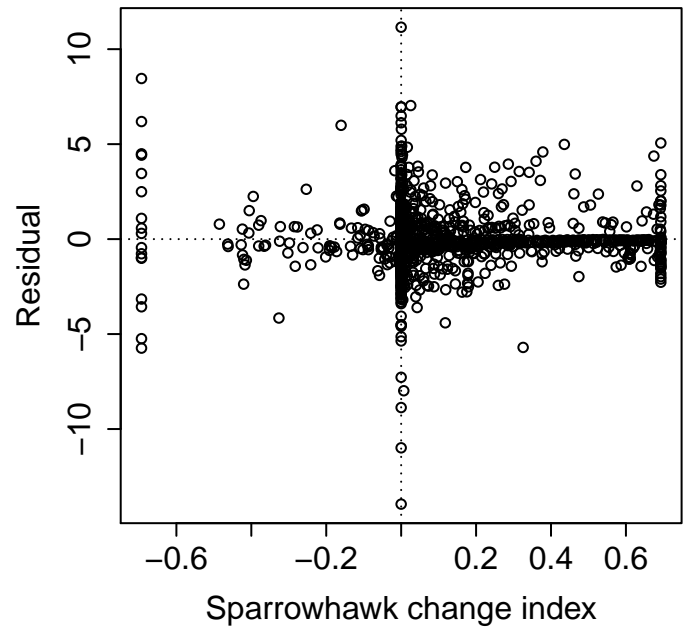
Redpoll



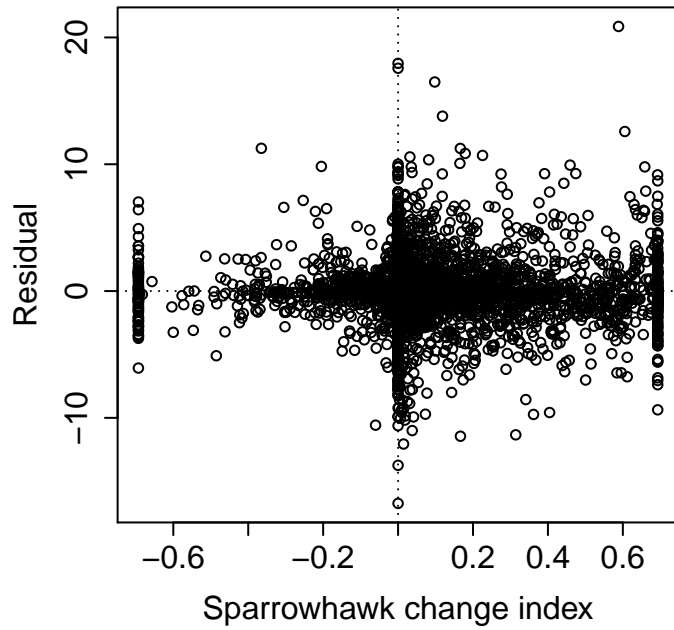
Goldfinch



Corn Bunting



Yellowhammer



Reed Bunting

