Scaring waterfowl as a management tool: how much more do geese forage after disturbance?

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Appendix S1. Additional figures

**Fig. S1.** One family of white-fronted geese equipped with numbered neck-collars and backpack GPS/Accelerometer tags during release. Picture G. Müskens

**Fig. S2.** Example recording (80 min) of accelerometer on three axes (blue, green and red traces) made visible in Movebank Acceleration Viewer. Vertical lines separate recordings (5 s min⁻¹). Orange blocks on top row indicate measurements of GPS positions. Indicated are two flights caused by a disturbance (in this case by helicopters flying overhead shortly after one other).
**Fig. S3.** Timing of roost flights relative to sunset and sunrise of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each. Moon phase and cloud cover (on scale 1-9) are also indicated. Linear regressions without outliers.

**Fig. S4.** Flight distance against flight duration (as estimated from accelerometer recordings) of roost flights and other flights of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each. Lines are linear regressions plotted on a semi log-scale for clarity.

**Fig. S5.** Distribution of durations of roost flight ($N = 35$) and other (=non-roost) flights ($N = 129$) of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each.
Fig. S6. Calculated metabolic rates in three types of winter. Standard resting and field metabolic rate (RMR$_s$ and FMR$_s$) compared to heating metabolic rates during the day (HMR$_d$) and night (HMR$_n$) in a mild, normal, and cold winter (in the scenario that geese can forage into the night).