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

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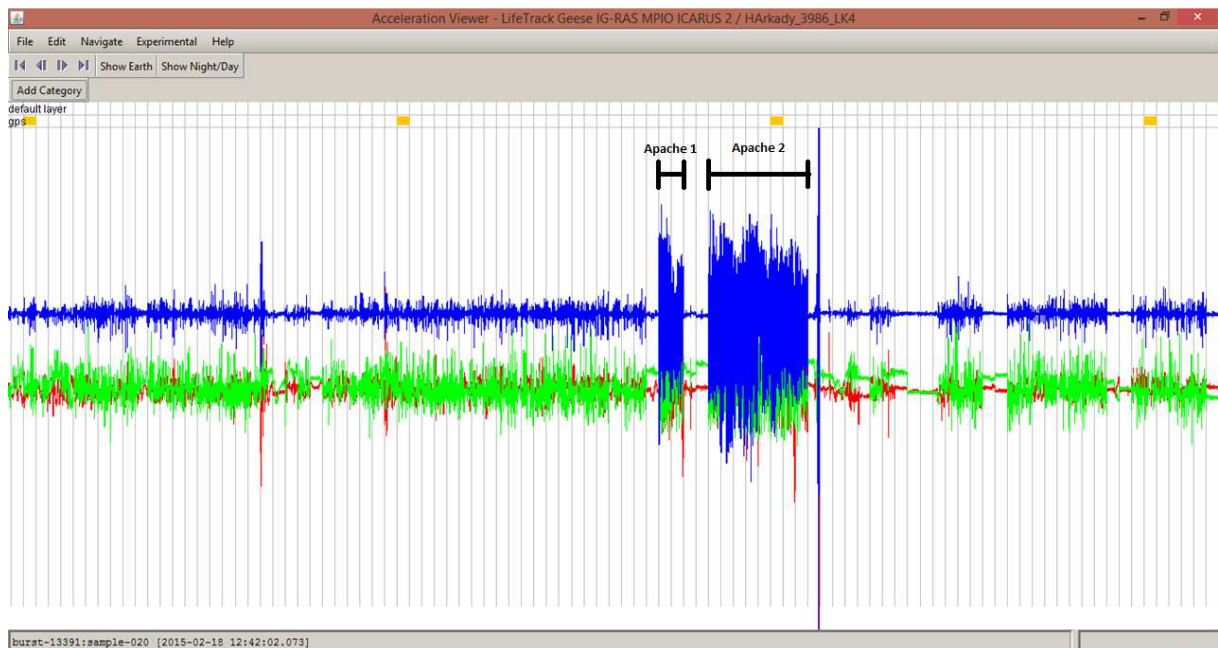
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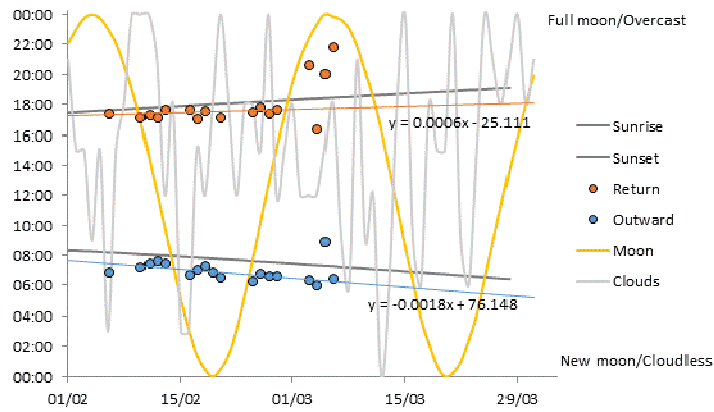
## Appendix S1. Additional figures



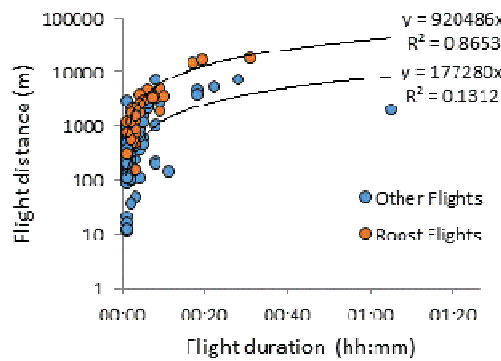
*Fig. S1. One family of white-fronted geese equipped with numbered neck-collars and backpack GPS/accelerometer tags during release. Picture G. Müskens*



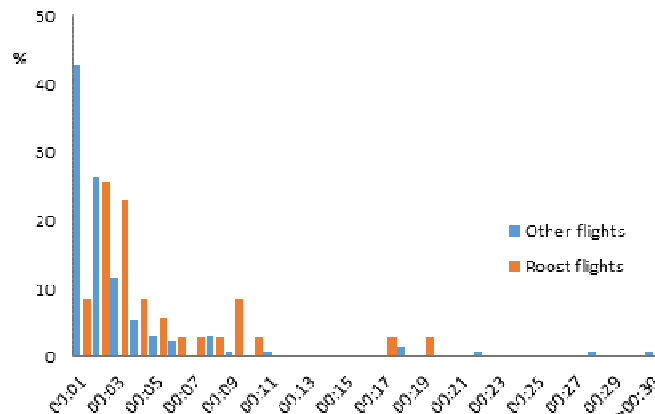
*Fig. S2. Example recording (80 min) of accelerometer on three axes (blue, green and red traces) made visible in Movebank Acceleration Viewer. Vertical lines separate recordings (5 s min<sup>-1</sup>). Orange blocks on top row indicate measurements of GPS positions. Indicated are two flights caused by a disturbance (in this case by helicopters flying overhead shortly after one other).*



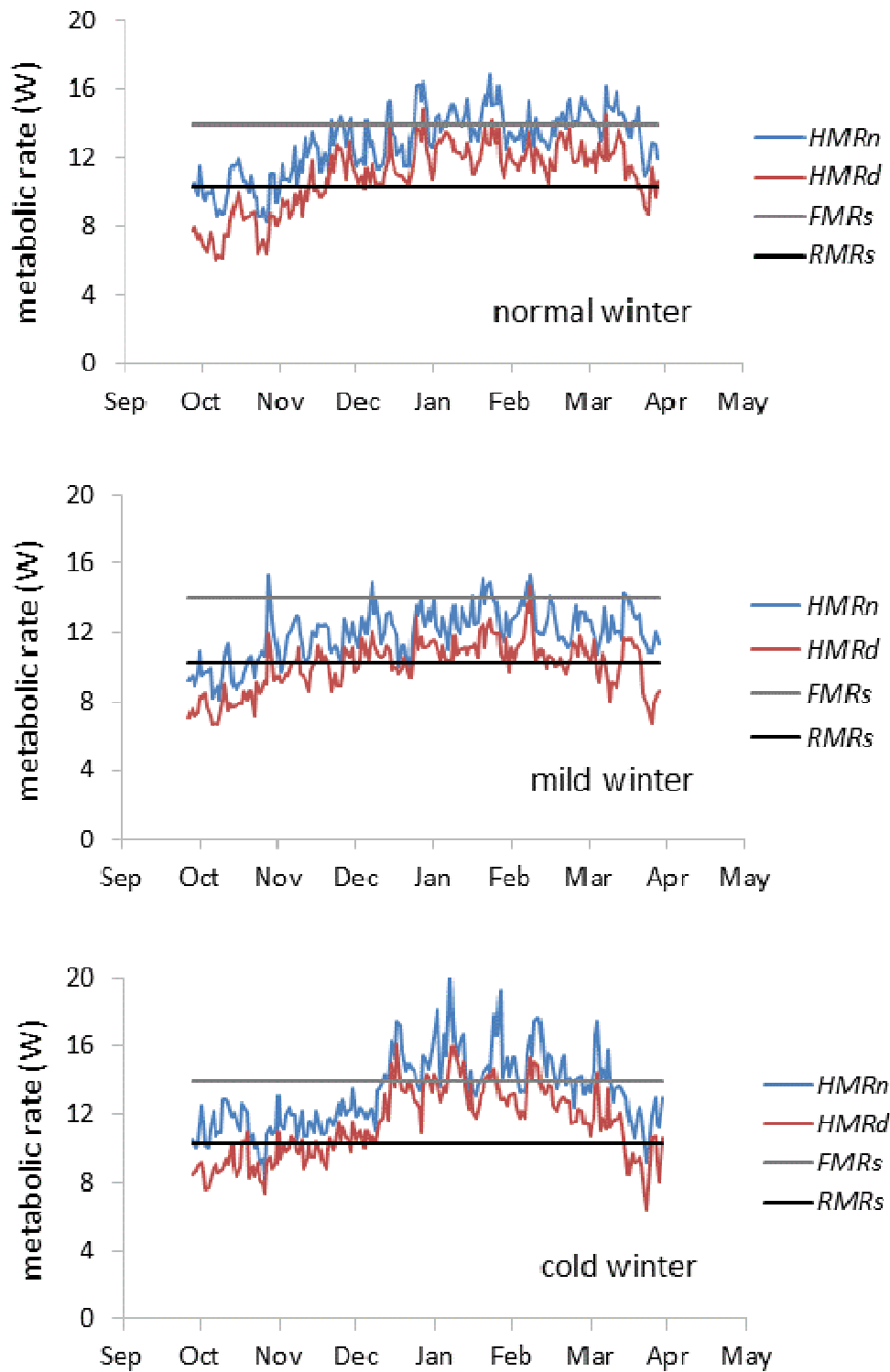
**Fig. S3.** Timing of roost flights relative to sunset and sunrise of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each. Moon phase and cloud cover (on scale 1-9) are also indicated. Linear regressions without outliers.



**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).