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*

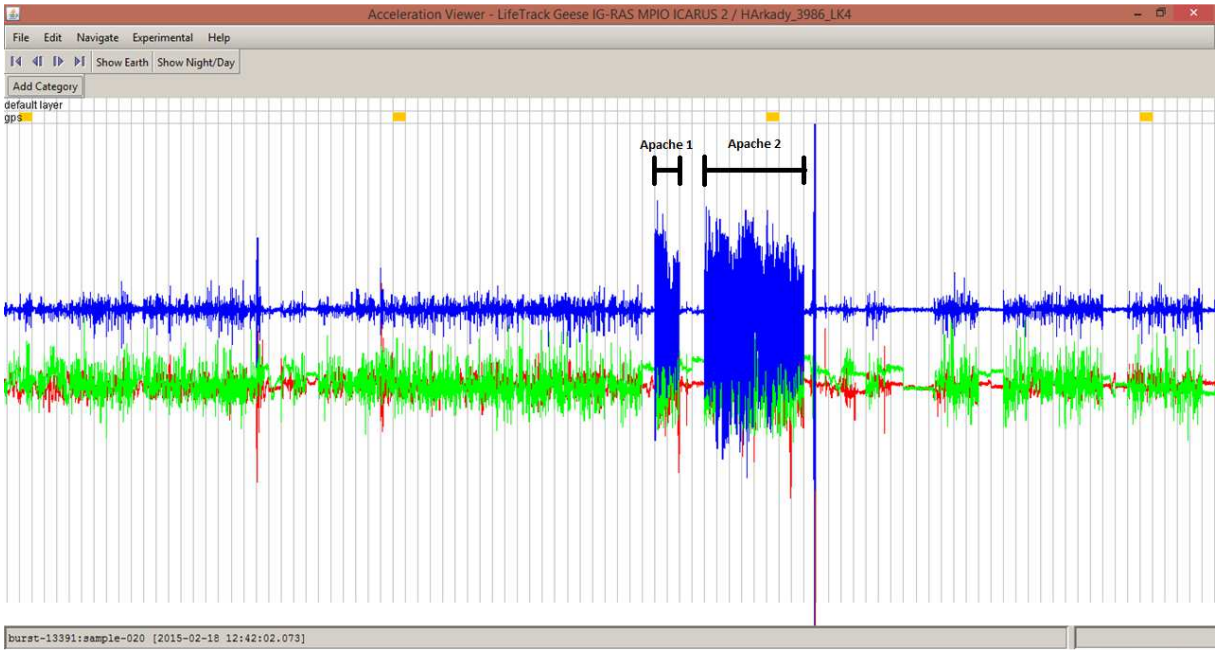

Fig. S2. *Example recording (80 min) of accelerometer on three axes (blue, green and red traces) made visible in Movebank Acceleration Viewer. Vertical lines separate recordings (5 s min^{-1}). Orange blocks on top row indicate measurements of GPS positions. Indicated are two flights caused by a disturbance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

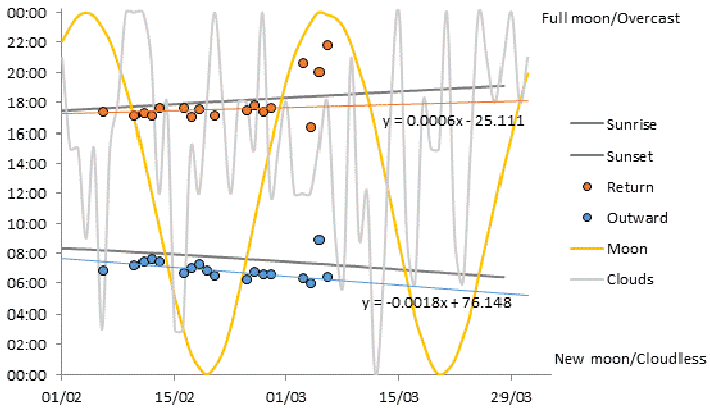

Fig. S3. *Timing of roost flights relative to sunset and sunrise of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each. Moon phase and cloud cover (on scale 1-9) are also indicated. Linear regressions without outliers.*

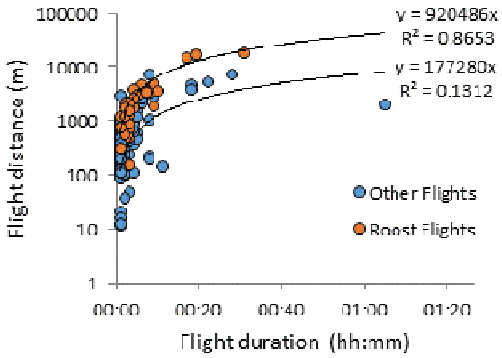

Fig. S4. *Flight distance against flight duration (as estimated from accelerometer recordings) of roost flights and other flights of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each. Lines are linear regressions plotted on a semi log-scale for clarity.*

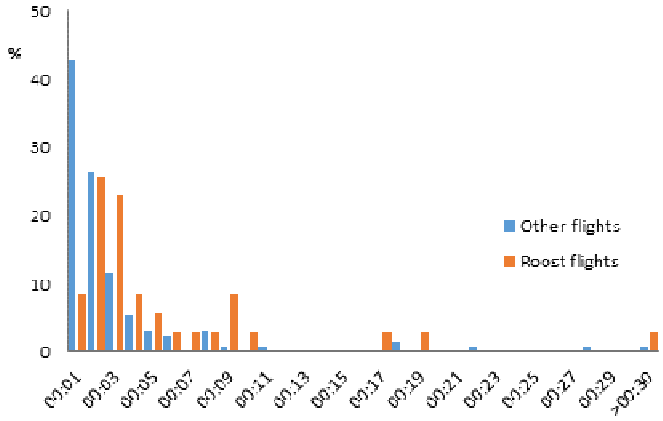

Fig. S5. *Distribution of durations of roost flight (N = 35) and other (=non-roost) flights (N = 129) of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each.*

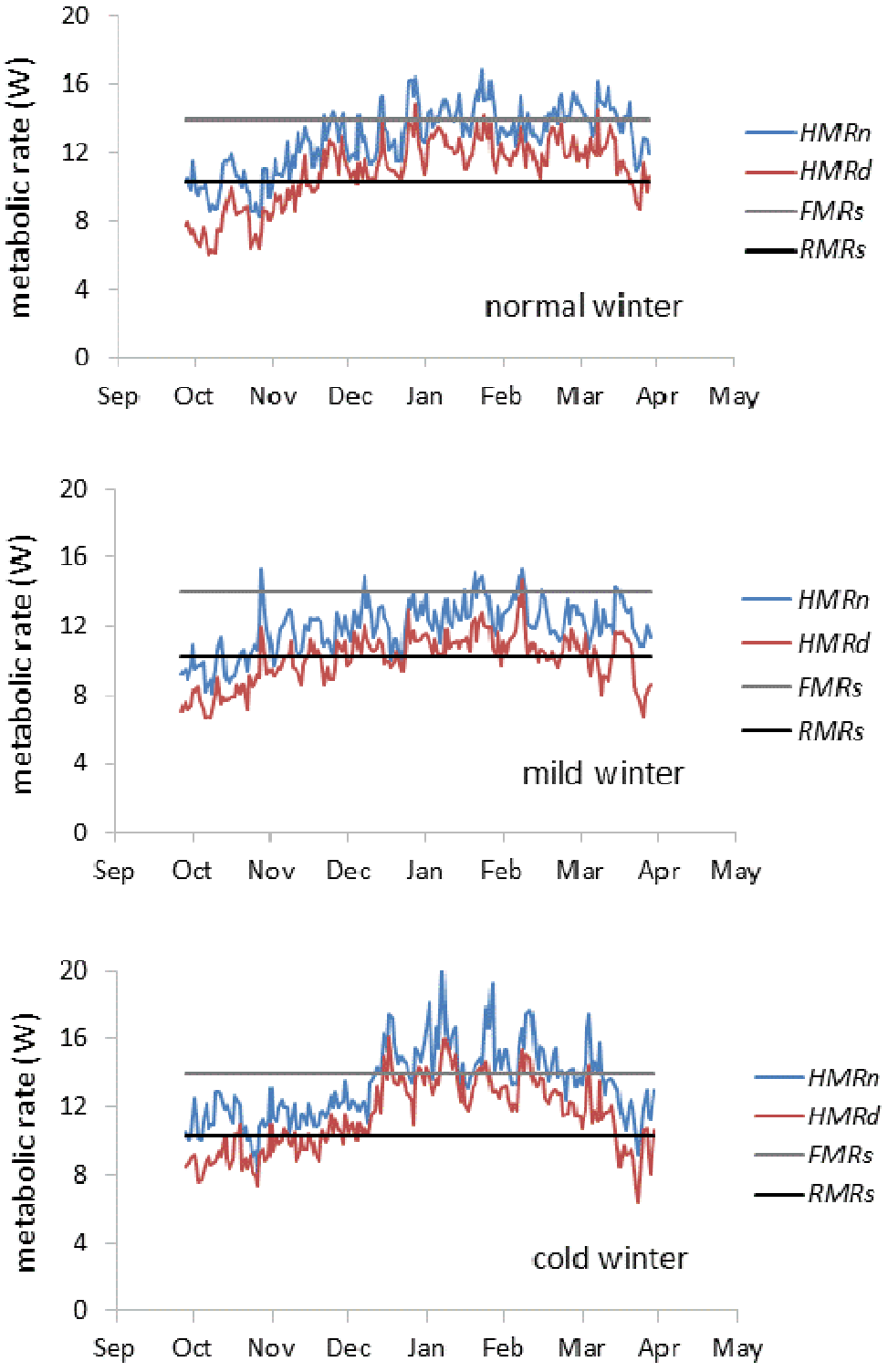

Fig. S6. *Calculated metabolic rates in three types of winter. Standard resting and field metabolic rate (RMR_s and FMR_s) compared to heating metabolic rates during the day (HMR_d) and night (HMR_n) in a mild, normal, and cold winter (in the scenario that geese can forage into the night).*