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

Nolet, B.A.; Kölzsch, A.; Elderenbosch, M.; van Noordwijk, A.J.

[Link to publication](#)

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*
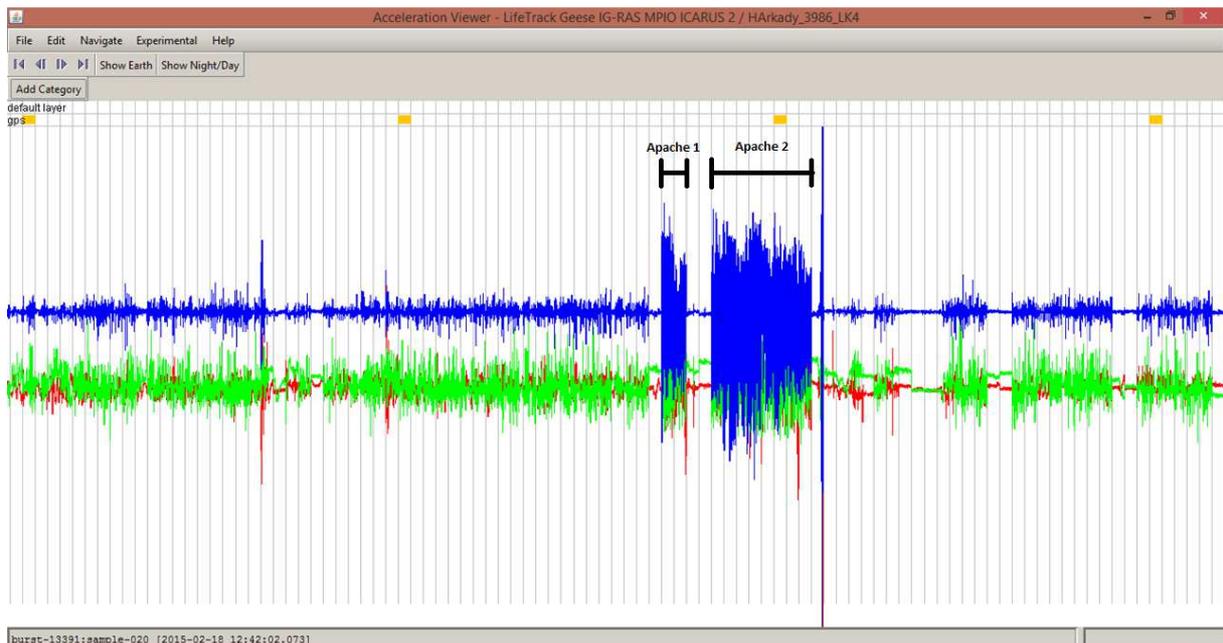

Fig. S2. *Example recording (80 min) of accelerometer on three axes (blue, green and red traces) made visible in Movebank Acceleration Viewer. Vertical lines separate recordings (5 s min^{-1}). Orange blocks on top row indicate measurements of GPS positions. Indicated are two flights caused by a disturbance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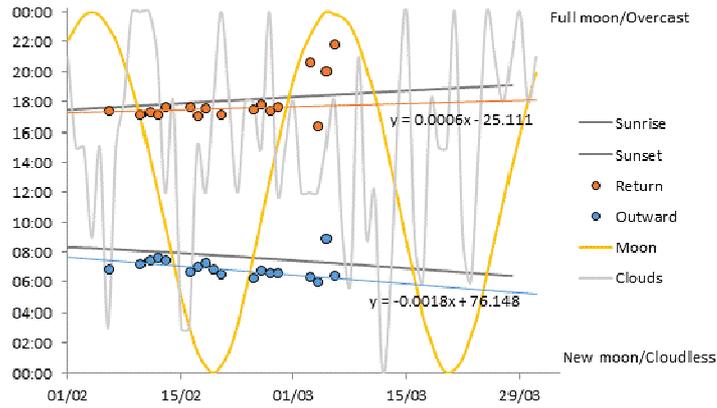
Fig. S3. Timing of roost flights relative to sunset and sunrise of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each. Moon phase and cloud cover (on scale 1-9) are also indicated. Linear regressions without outliers.
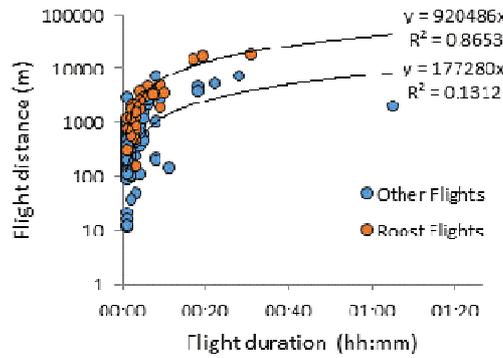

Fig. S4. Flight distance against flight duration (as estimated from accelerometer recordings) of roost flights and other flights of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each. Lines are linear regressions plotted on a semi log-scale for clarity.
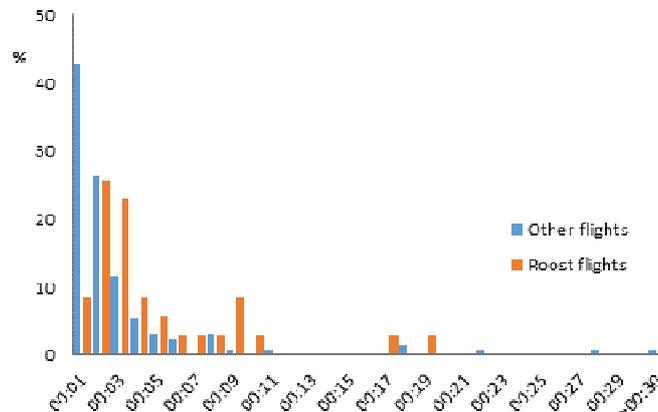

Fig. S5. Distribution of durations of roost flight (N = 35) and other (=non-roost) flights (N = 129) of nine focal wintering white-fronted geese tracked for two days each.
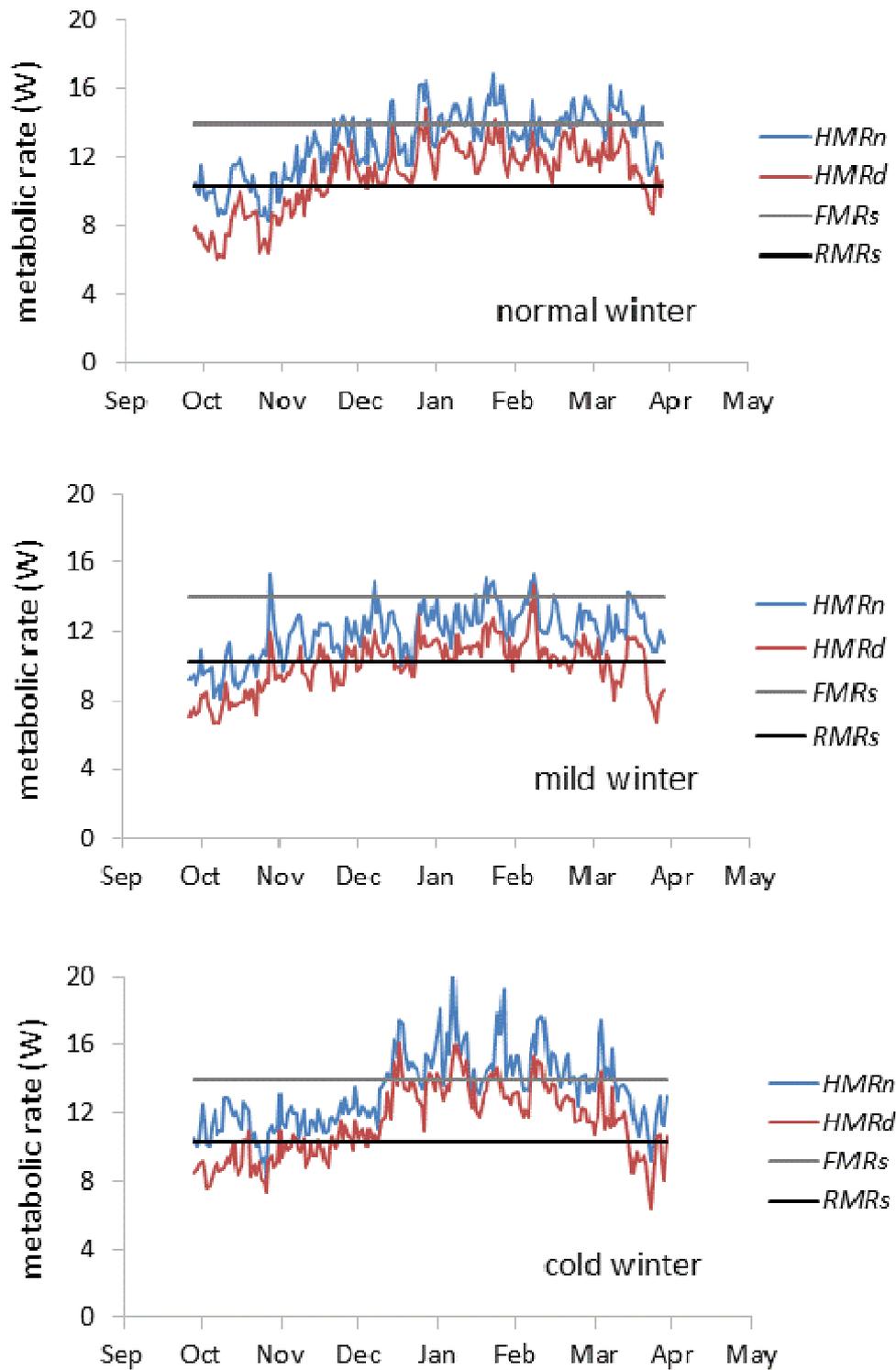
2

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).*