

Karris, G., Xirouchakis, S., Maina, I., Grivas, K. and Kavadas, S. 2018. Home range and foraging habitat preference of Scopoli's shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* during the early chick-rearing phase in the eastern Mediterranean – Wildlife Biology 2018: wlb.00388

## Appendix 1

The total surface area covered by the home range polygons for each breeder (i.e. individual) was used to detect how much the home range of each individual differs from the mean (outliers). The detection of outliers was based on z-scores:

$$z = \frac{(R_i - m)}{std}$$

where  $R_i$  is the total surface area covered by the home range polygons for each breeder  $i$ ;  $m$  is the mean total surface area covered by the home range polygons for all breeders; and  $std$  is the standard deviation of total surface area. If the z-score is  $> 2.58$  or  $< -2.58$ , events can be considered as outliers within a 99% confidence interval. Based on the abovementioned, no statistical differences were detected between the sizes of the most individual home ranges (except one particular outlier i.e. bird 10; Table A1).

Table A1. Z-scores for the total surface area covered by the home range polygons for each individual.

Bird identity	surface area of home range (km <sup>2</sup> )	z-score
1	5281.25	-0.20
2	7789.30	0.07
3	4053.16	-0.34
4	16.27	-0.78
5	9062.08	0.21
6	12.10	-0.78
7	6135.53	-0.11
8	7183.29	0.00
9	2509.47	-0.50
10	33369.15	2.85
11	3209.28	-0.43

Moreover, the spatial overlapping of the home ranges for all individuals revealed that most of the breeders (besides one outlier) prefer to allocate their foraging activity in a particular area which suggests an almost similar spatial behaviour for the majority of individuals (Fig. A1).

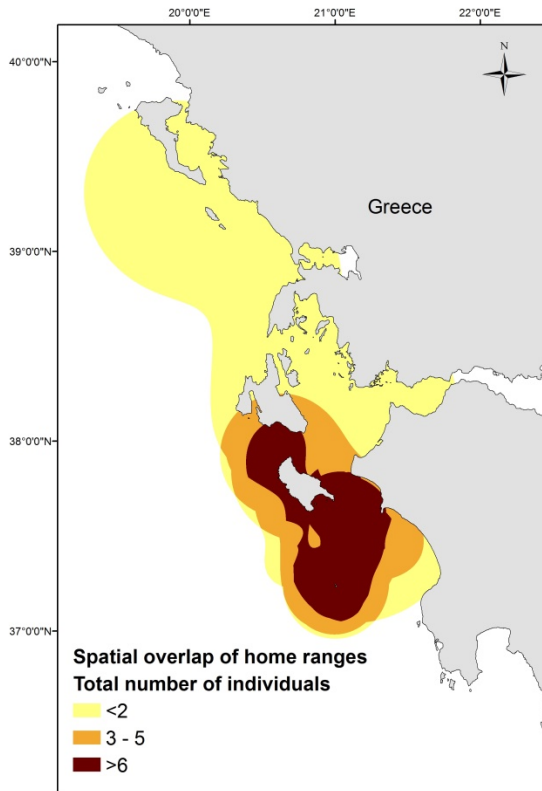


Figure A1. Spatial overlapping of the home ranges for all individuals. The map indicates the total number of individuals for which a specific location found to be a home range.