

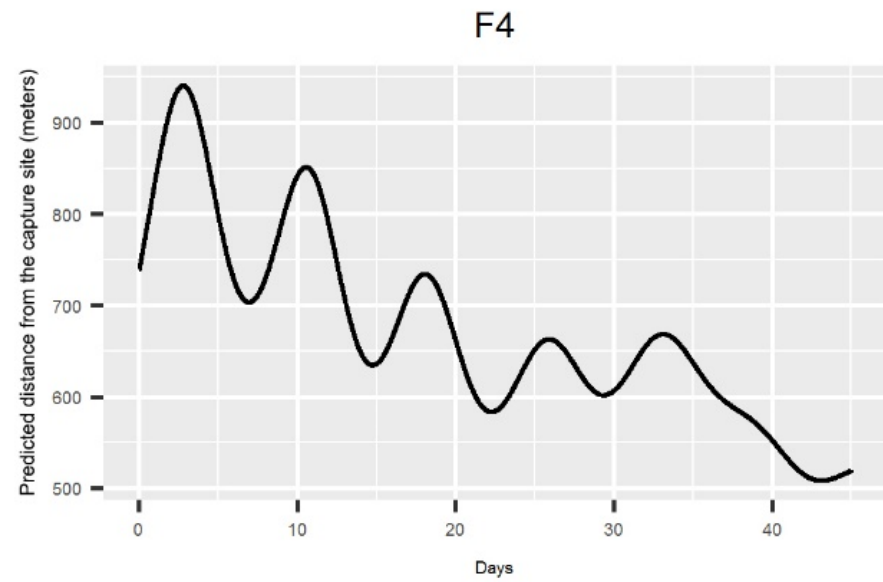
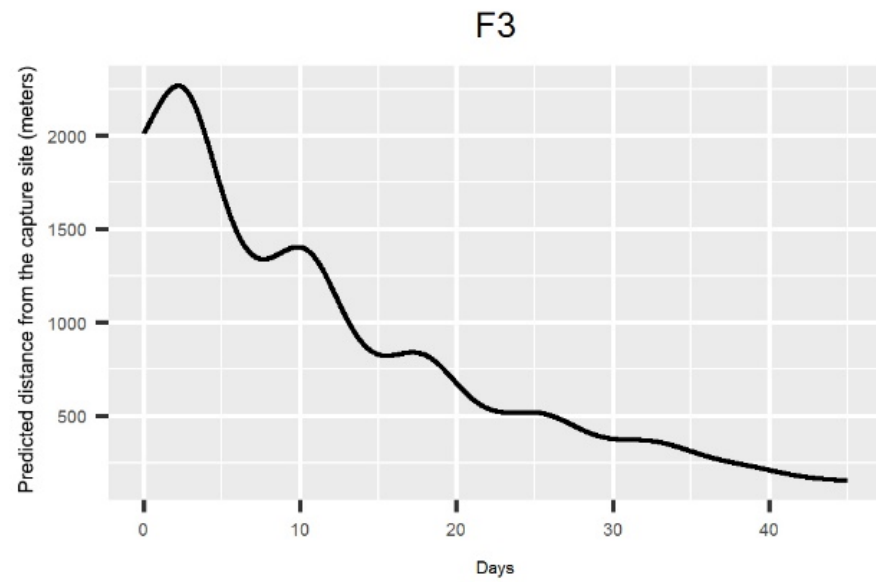
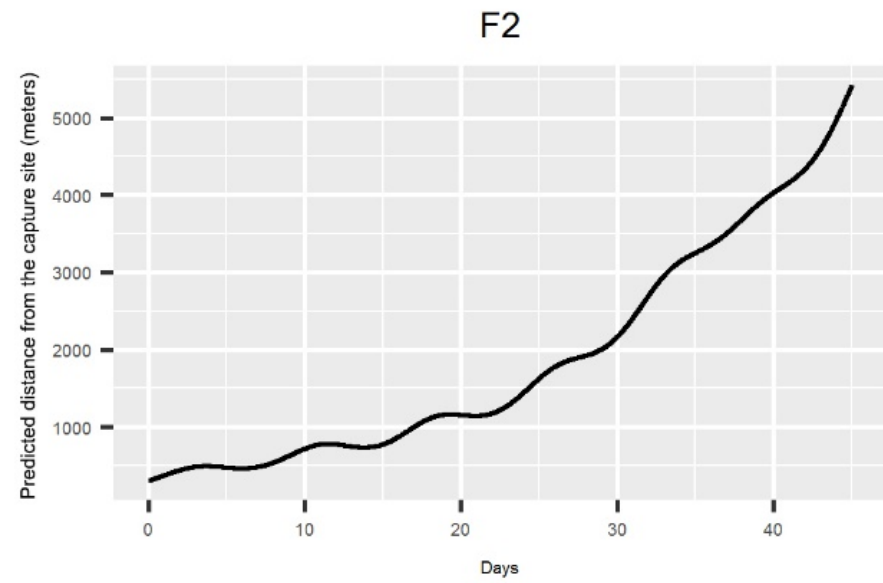
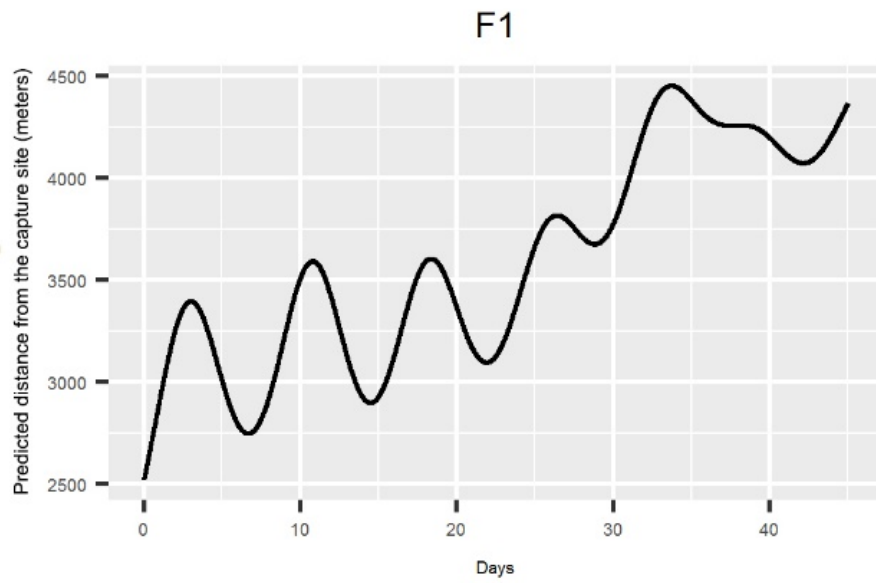
Becciolini, V., Lanini, F. and Ponzetta M. P. 2019.
Impact of capture and chemical immobilization on the
spatial behaviour of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) hinds. –
Wildlife Biology 2019: wlb.00499.

Appendix 1

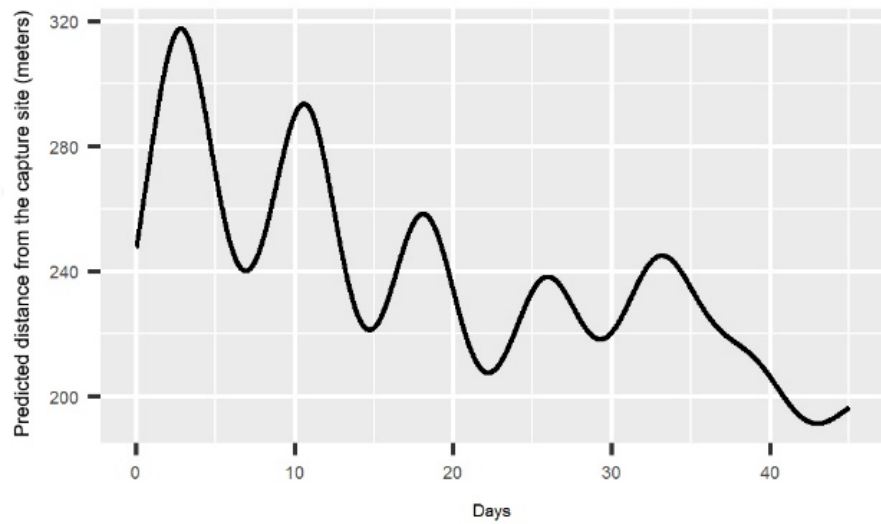
Table A1. Date of capture, age and location (northern and southern side of the Apennine) of the 17 hinds. Age was estimated according to tooth eruption and wear.

Animal	Capture	Age (years)	Apennine side
F1	12/11/2008	3	southern
F2	19/11/2008	9	southern
F3	26/11/2008	4-5	southern
F4	04/12/2008	2-3	southern
F5	19/12/2008	4-5	southern
F6	22/12/2008	5-6	southern
F7	23/12/2008	2-3	southern
F8	09/01/2009	4	southern
F9	30/01/2009	>2	southern
F10	30/01/2009	8-9	southern
F11	17/02/2009	2	southern
F12	06/03/2009	3	southern
F13	04/12/2013	1-2	northern
F14	10/01/2014	4-6	northern
F15	18/10/2016	>2	northern
F16	06/12/2016	>2	northern
F17	14/12/2016	>2	northern

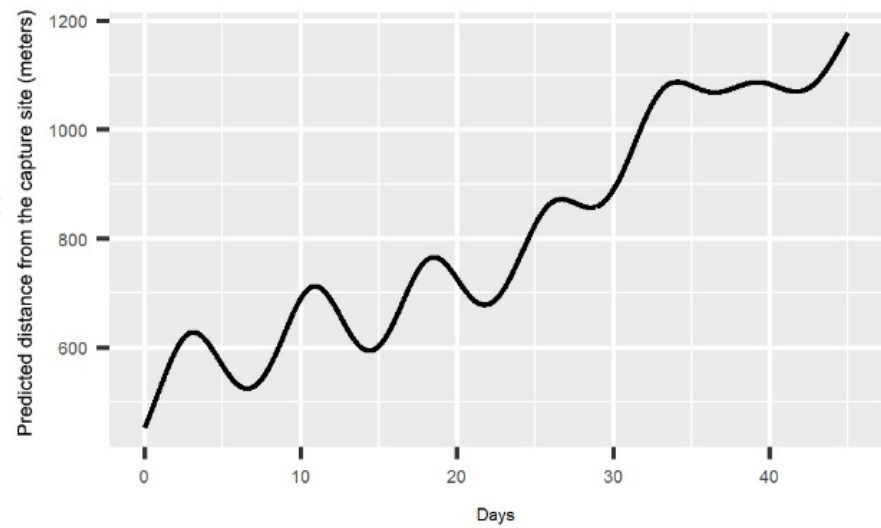
Figure A1. Smoothing splines of the predicted distance from the capture site from generalised additive mixed model fitted to 17 red deer hinds.



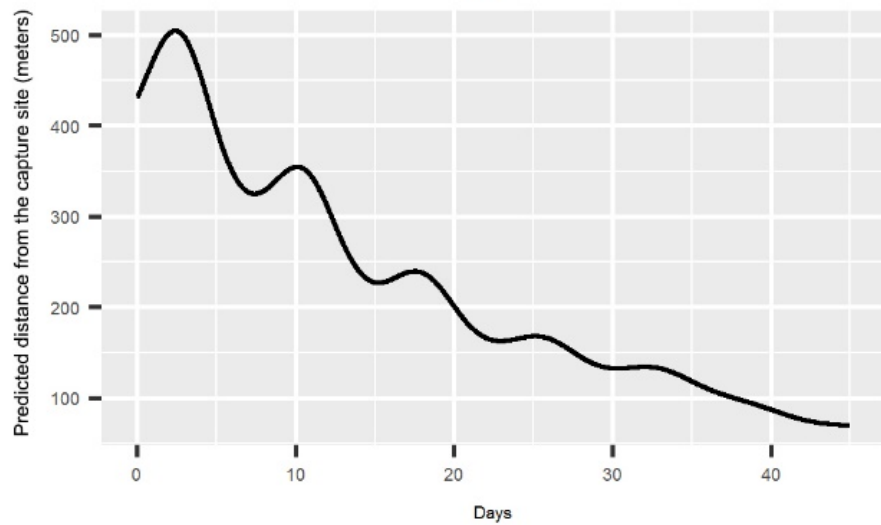
F5



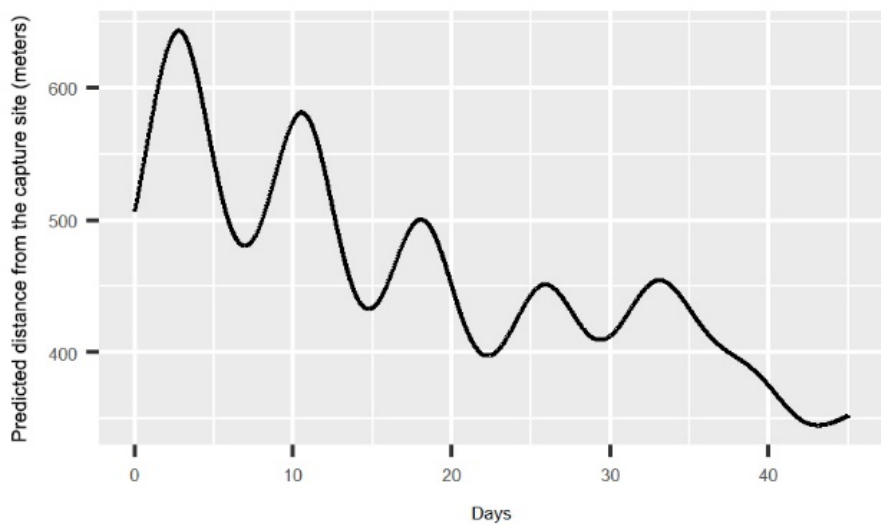
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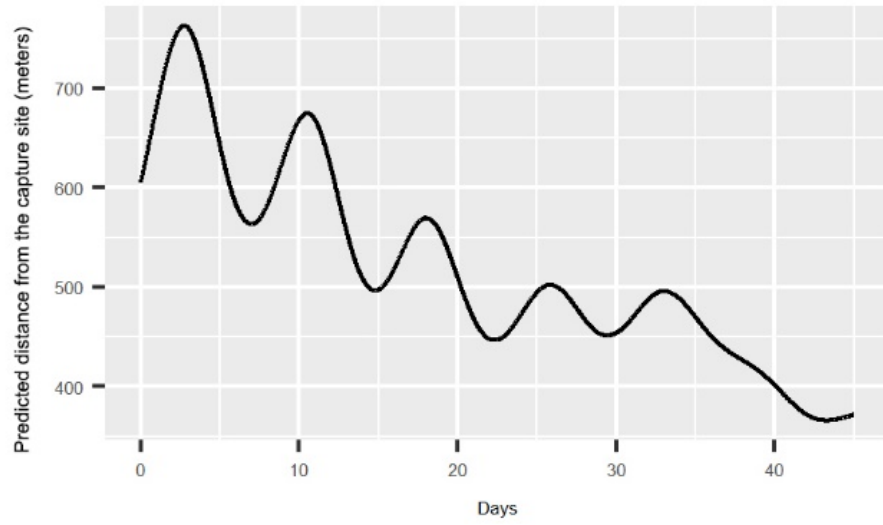
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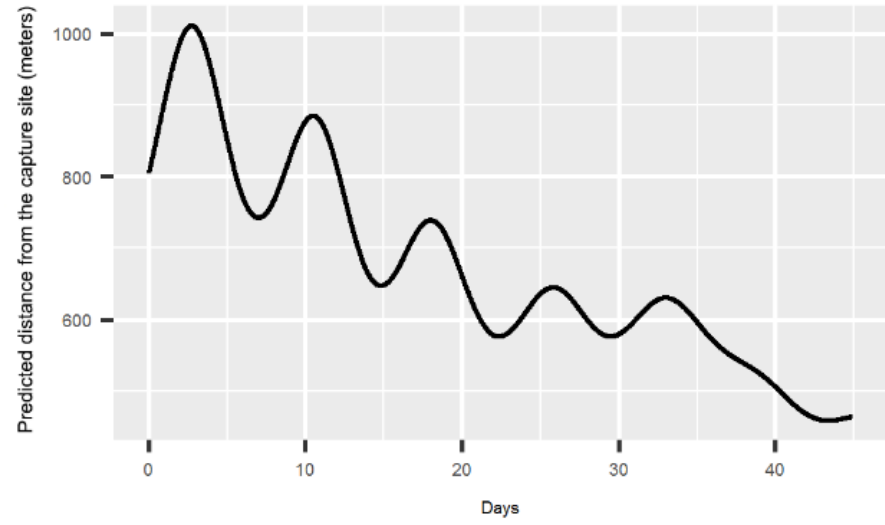
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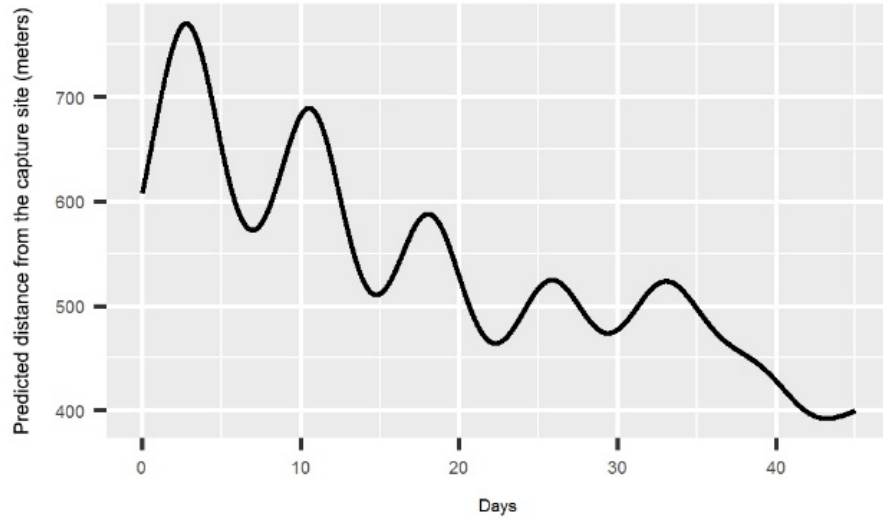
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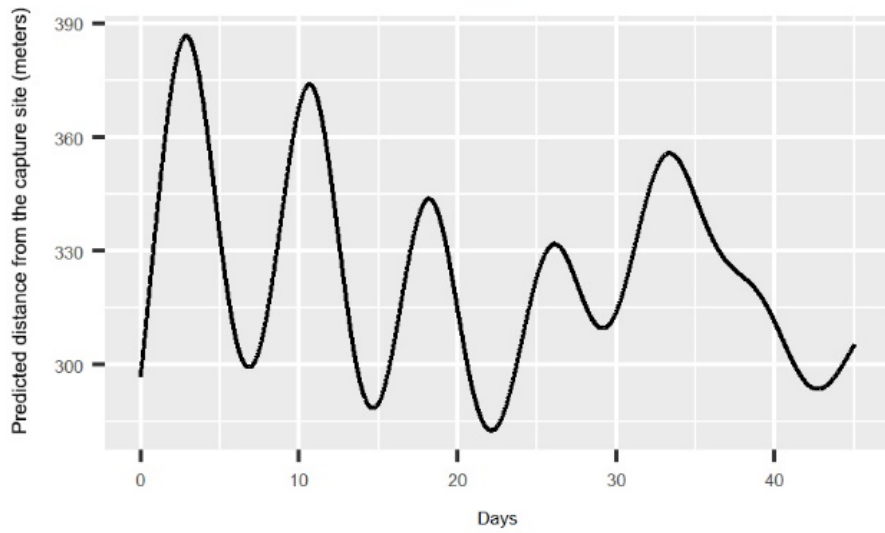
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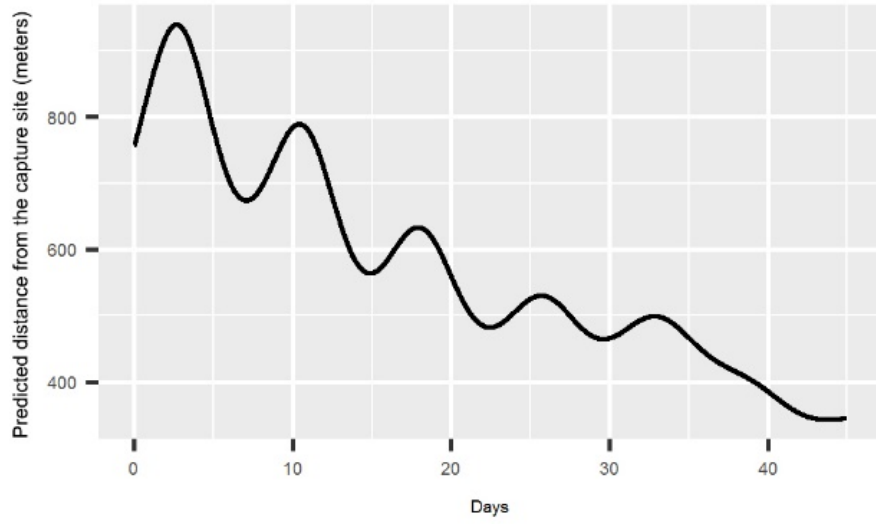
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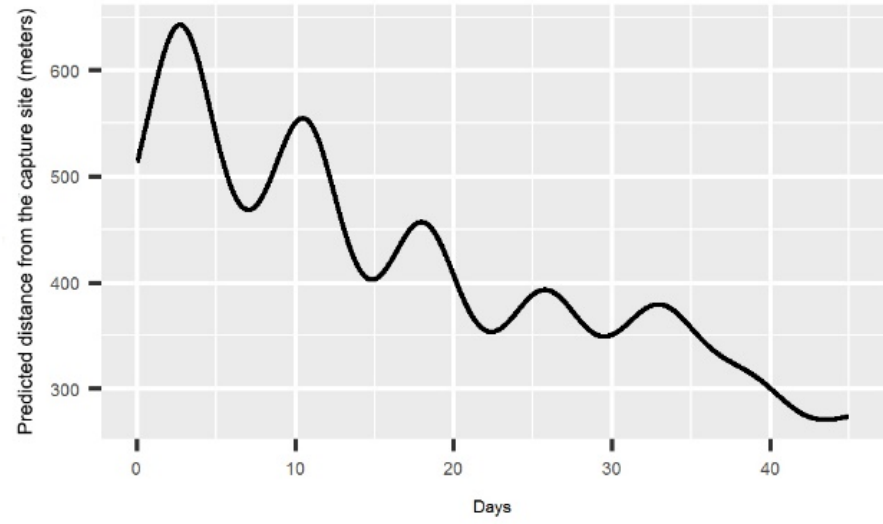
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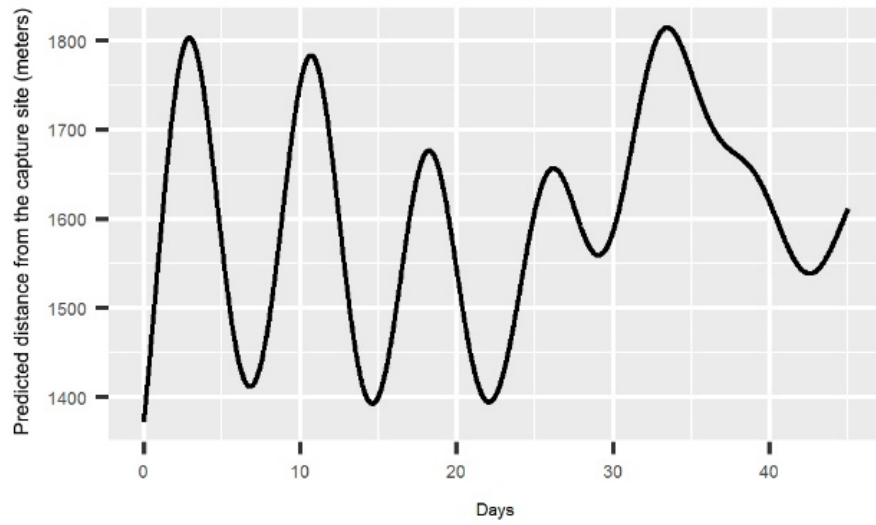
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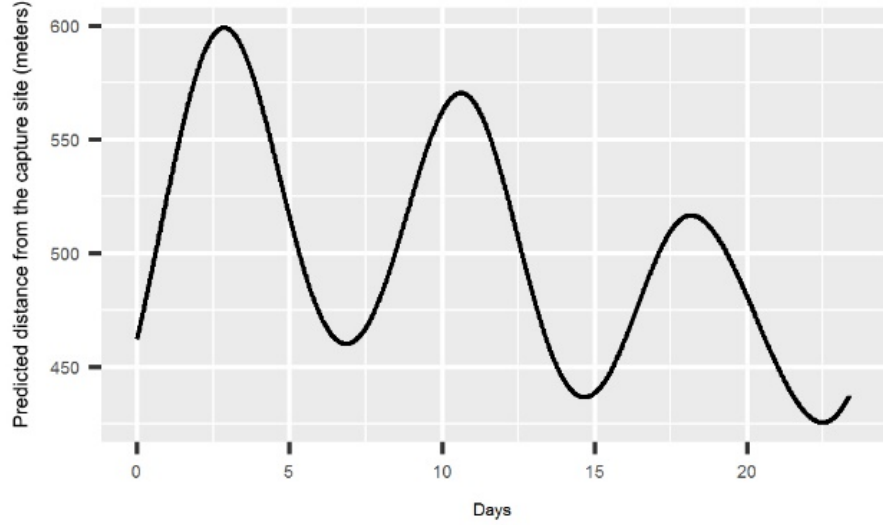
F14



F15



F16



F17

