Supplementary Material: Seasonal home ranges of black sparrowhawks

(Accipiter melanoleucus) breeding in an urban environment

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Supplement Table 1. Tracking period and number of fixes for six individual radio-tracked male black sparrowhawks (*Accipiter melanoleucus*).

Individual	Tracking period	Number of fixes
male 1 ('Spilhouse')	24/10/2014 – 09/10/2015	21 827
male 2 ('Zonnestraal')	04/09/2012 – 12/04/2015	23 125
male 3 ('Tokai Picnic')	25/09/2014 – 04/03/2015	6 208
male 4 ('Imhoff Farm')	19/08/2013 – 13/02/2014	9 388
male 5 ('Tokai Arboretum')	23/04/2013 – 30/08/2014	15 501
male 6 ('Stone Church')	09/09/2013 – 24/09/2014	17 023

Supplement Figure 1. Change of 95% kernel density estimation (kde, defined as 'home range' in this study) over the breeding seasons, starting September 2012 until October 2015 of six radio-tracked male black sparrowhawks (*Accipiter melanoleucus*). Note individual variations in the length of the tracking period (home range size displayed in grey). The month of pre-laying is indicated in *dark red*, the incubation period in *red*, the nestling period in *orange* and the non-breeding season is displayed in *white*.

Supplement Figure 2. Monthly 95% kernel density estimations (kde, defined as ‘home range’ in this study) for one black sparrowhawk (breeding male number 2 in supplement Figure 1; on territory ‘Zonnestraal’) to illustrate space use changes over a longer period of time. Note that the breeding season in 2015 is missing, as tracking stopped in April before egg-laying.