Use of microsatellite-based paternity assignment to establish where Corn Crake *Crex crex* chicks are at risk from mechanised mowing

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APPENDIX S2

Maps of all recorded singing locations attributed to individual male Corn Crakes assigned as fathers of captured young

Figure S1. Map of part of the study area showing all night-time singing locations (diamonds) attributed to adult male Corn Crake EG59372 in 2013. Numerals beside the diamonds show the Julian date (1 January = 1) of each observation. The male was captured to check his ring number at the singing location for which the Julian date is boxed. Capture localities (shaded squares) are shown for two fledged juveniles with different mothers of which EG59372 was the father (broods 1 and 2 in Table 2). The shaded diamond shows the singing place closest in time to the first-egg dates of both juveniles. Co-ordinate labels show northings and eastings in metres in Ordnance Survey square TL. The grid consists of 200-m squares. In these diagrams the shaded triangles, circles and squares denote the age of the brood at capture: triangles identify broods 20 days of age or younger, circles identify older unfledged chicks and squares identify fledged juveniles.

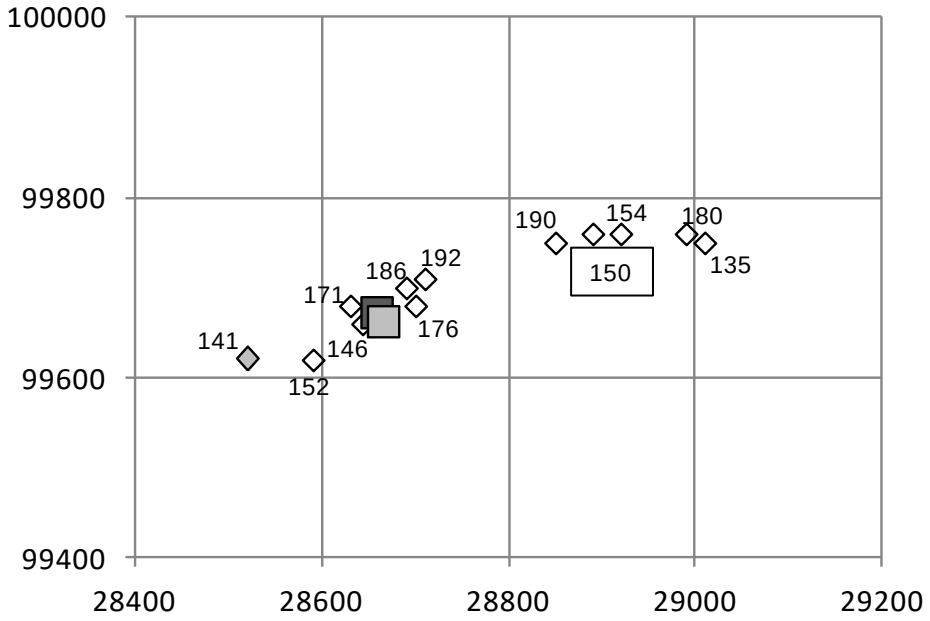

Figure S2. Map of part of the study area showing all night-time singing locations (diamonds) attributed to adult male Corn Crake EG59373 in 2013. Numerals beside the diamonds show the Julian date (1 January = 1) of each observation. The male was captured to check his ring number at the two singing locations for which the Julian date is boxed. Capture localities are shown for a chick (light grey circle) from brood 3 and three captures of chicks from brood 4 (dark grey triangle and circles) (see Table 2) of which this male was the father. The shaded diamonds show the singing places closest in time to the first-egg dates of the two broods, with the shading identifying singing places associated with each brood. Other conventions are as in Figure S1.

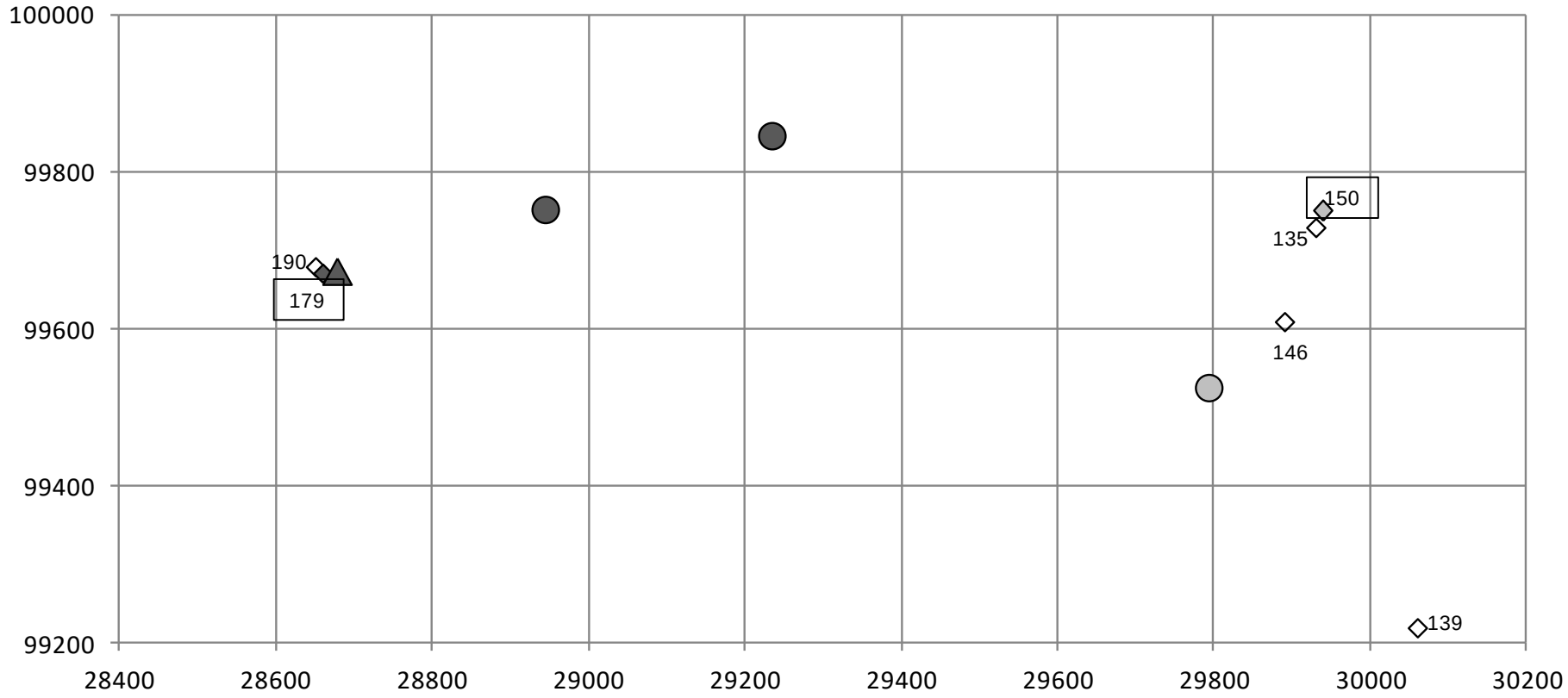

Figure S3. Map of part of the study area showing all night-time singing locations (diamonds) attributed to adult male Corn Crake EY11058 in 2014. Numerals beside the diamonds show the Julian date (1 January = 1) of each observation. The male was captured to check his ring number at the singing location for which the Julian date is boxed. Capture localities are shown for a juvenile (light grey square) from brood 5 (see Table 2) of which this male was the father. The shaded diamond shows the singing place closest in time to the first-egg date of the brood. Other conventions are as in Figure S1.

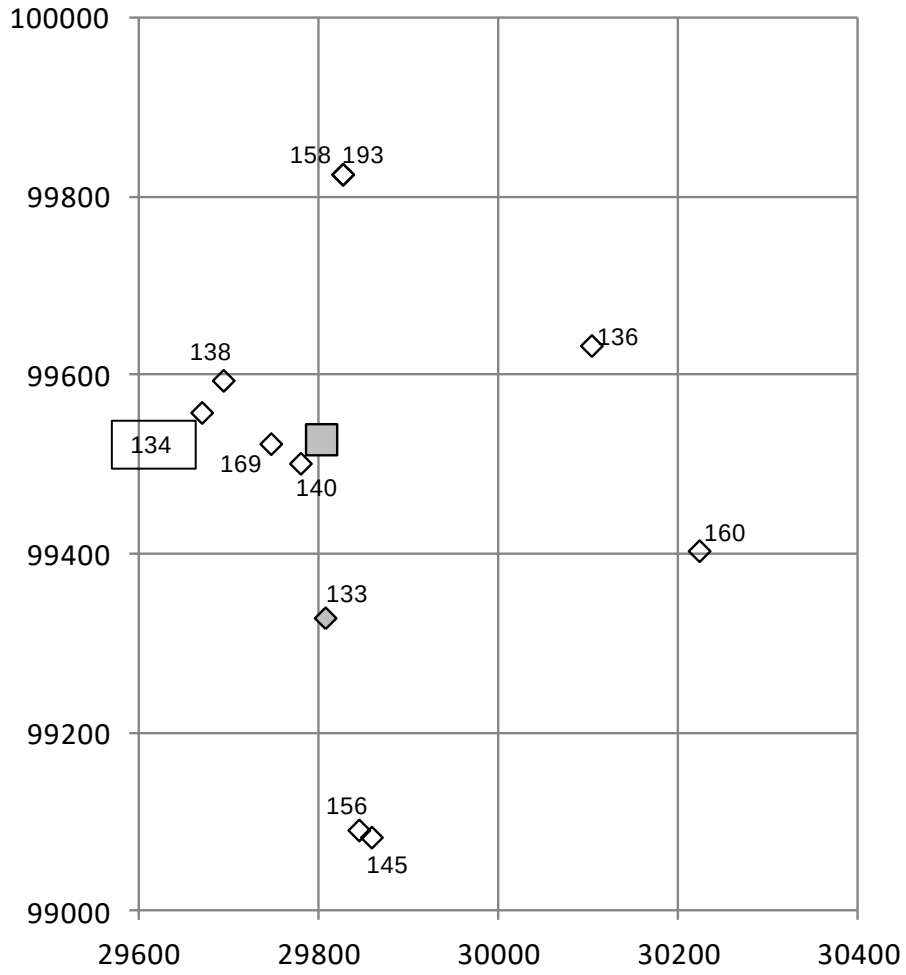

Figure S4. Map of part of the study area showing all night-time singing locations (diamonds) attributed to adult male Corn Crake EY11114 in 2014. Numerals beside the diamonds show the Julian date (1 January = 1) of each observation. The male was captured to check his ring number at the two singing locations for which the Julian date is boxed. Capture localities are shown for chicks and a juvenile (light grey circle and square) from brood 6 and chicks from brood 7 (dark grey triangle) (see Table 2) of which this male was the father. The shaded diamonds show the singing places closest in time to the first-egg dates of the two broods, with the shading identifying singing places associated with each brood. Other conventions are as in Figure S1.

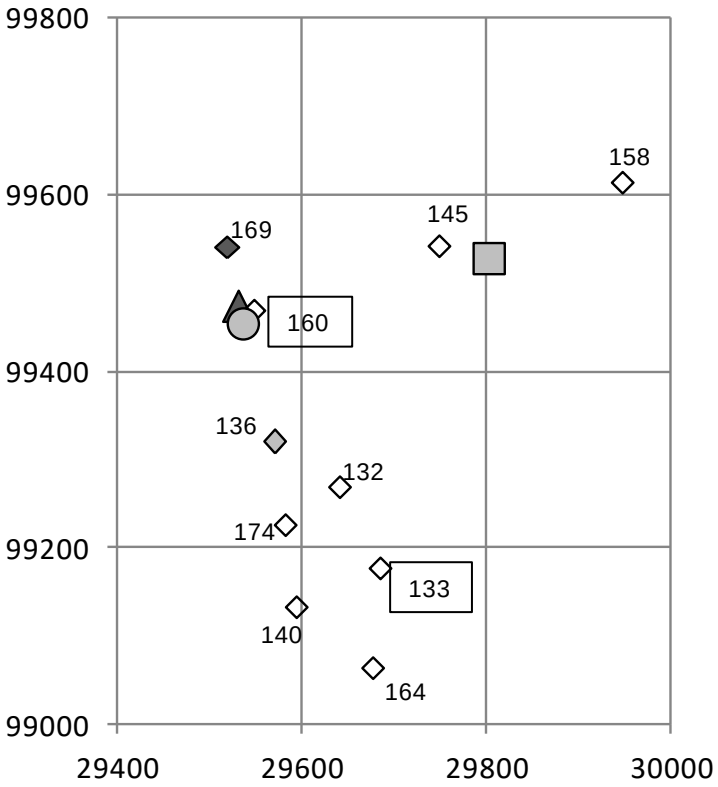

Figure S5. Map of part of the study area showing all night-time singing locations (diamonds) attributed to adult male Corn Crake EY11152 in 2014. Numerals beside the diamonds show the Julian date (1 January = 1) of each observation. The male was captured to check his ring number at the two singing locations for which the Julian date is boxed. Capture localities are shown for a juvenile (light grey square) from brood 8 (see Table 2) of which this male was the father. The shaded diamond shows the singing place closest in time to the first-egg date of the brood. Other conventions are as in Figure S1.

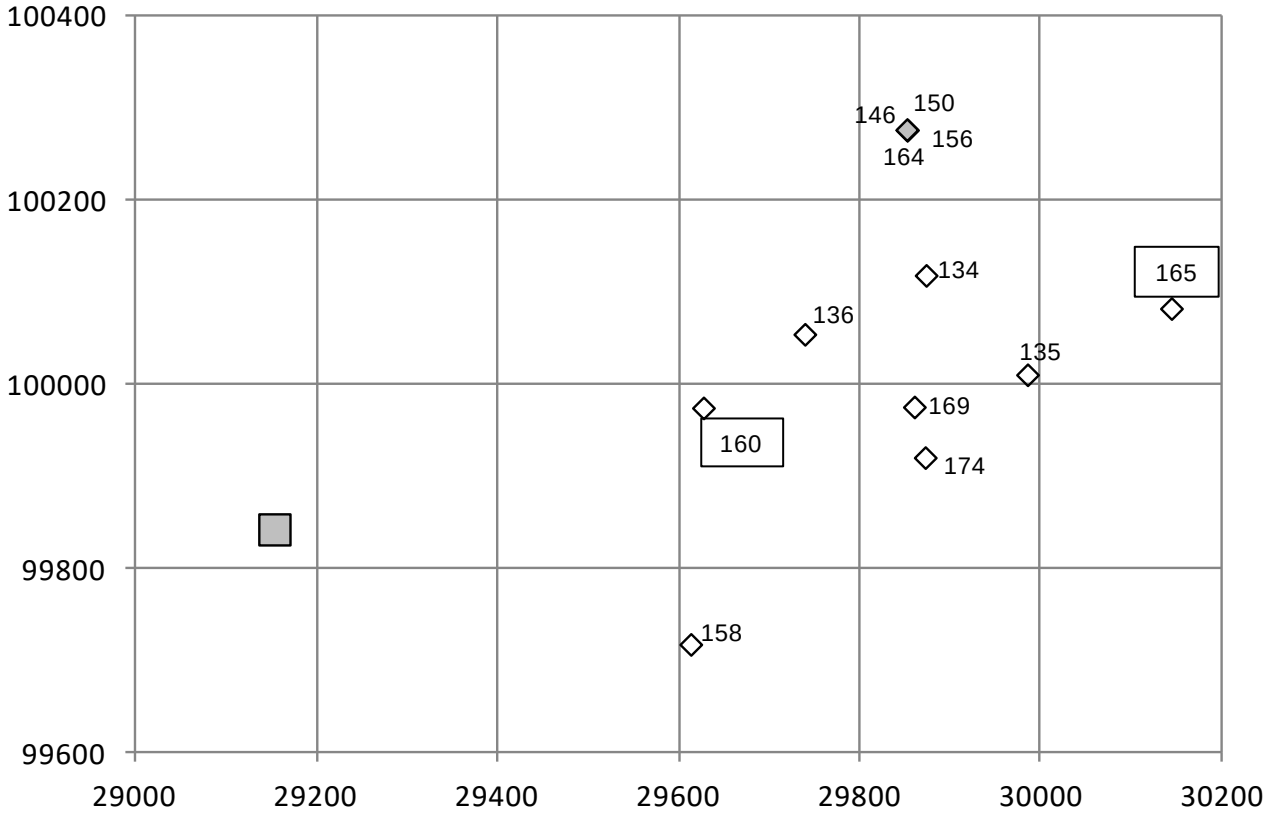

Figure S6. Map of part of the study area showing all night-time singing locations (diamonds) attributed to adult male Corn Crake DE32711 in 2014. Numerals beside the diamonds show the Julian date (1 January = 1) of each observation. The male was captured to check his ring number at the singing location for which the Julian date is boxed. Capture localities are shown for chicks and a juvenile (light grey circle and square) from brood 9 and chicks from brood 10 (dark grey triangle) (see Table 2) of which this male was the father. The shaded diamonds show the singing places closest in time to the first-egg dates of the two broods, with the shading identifying singing places associated with each brood. Other conventions are as in Figure S1.

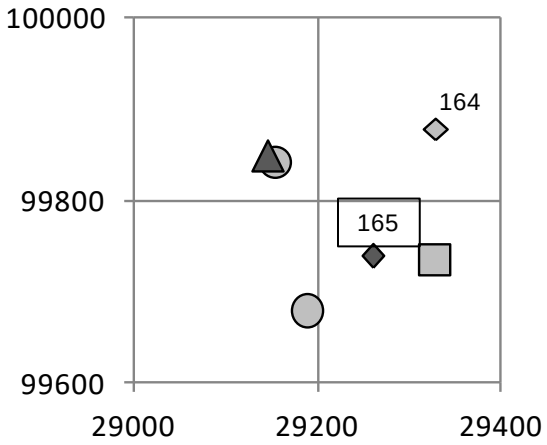

Figure S7. Map of part of the study area showing all night-time singing locations (diamonds) attributed to adult male Corn Crake EY11034 in 2014. Numerals beside the diamonds show the Julian date (1 January = 1) of each observation. The male was captured to check his ring number at the singing location for which the Julian date is boxed. The capture localities are shown for a chick (light grey circle) from brood 11 (see Table 2) of which this male was the father. The shaded diamond shows the singing place closest in time to the first-egg date of the brood. Other conventions are as in Figure S1.

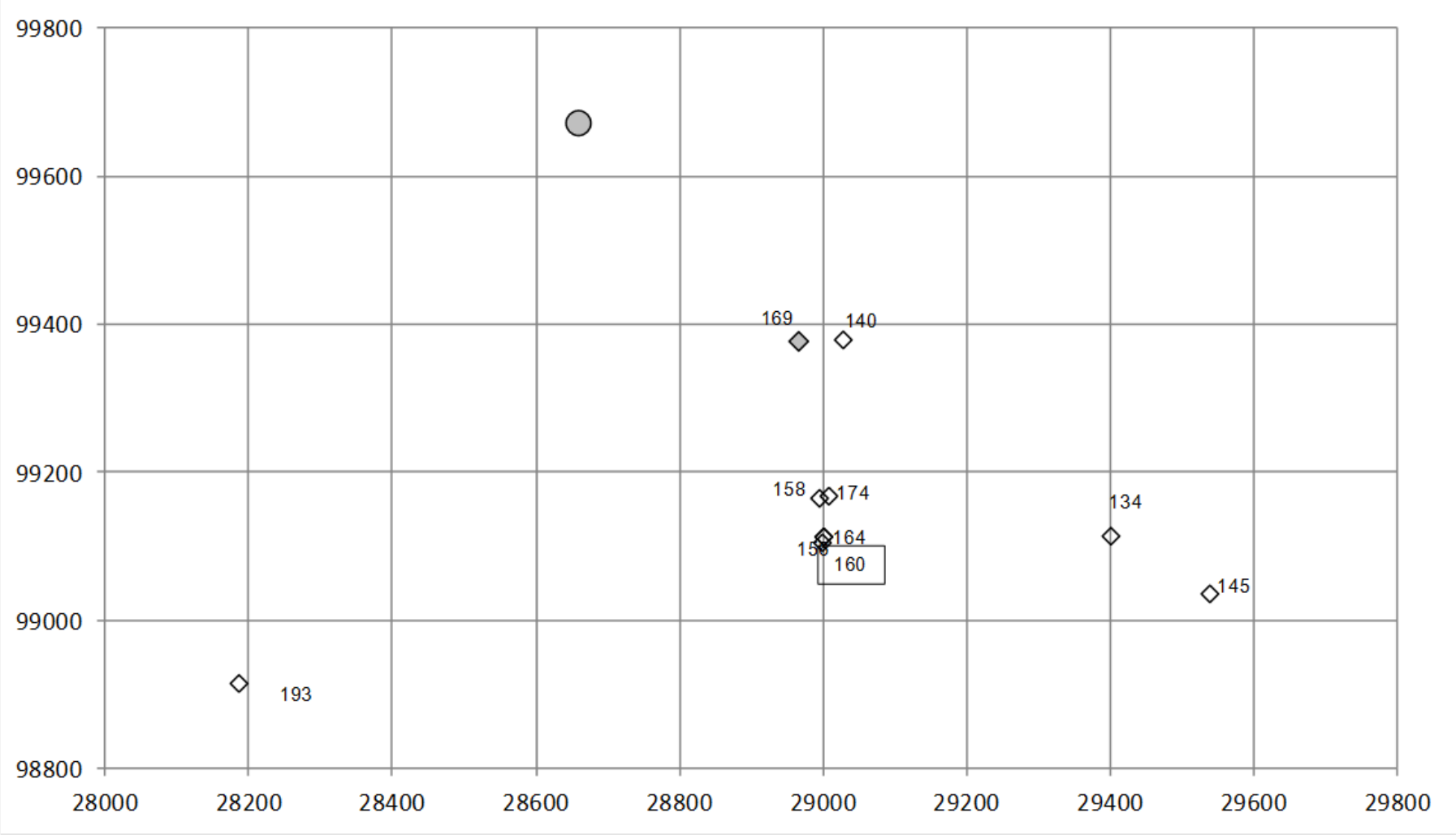

Figure S8. Map of part of the study area showing all night-time singing locations (diamonds) attributed to adult male Corn Crake EY11381 in 2015. Numerals beside the diamonds show the Julian date (1 January = 1) of each observation. The male was captured to check his ring number at the singing location for which the Julian date is boxed. The capture localities are shown for a juvenile (light grey square) from brood 12 (see Table 2) of which this male was the father. The shaded diamond shows the singing place closest in time to the first-egg date of the brood. Other conventions are as in Figure S1.

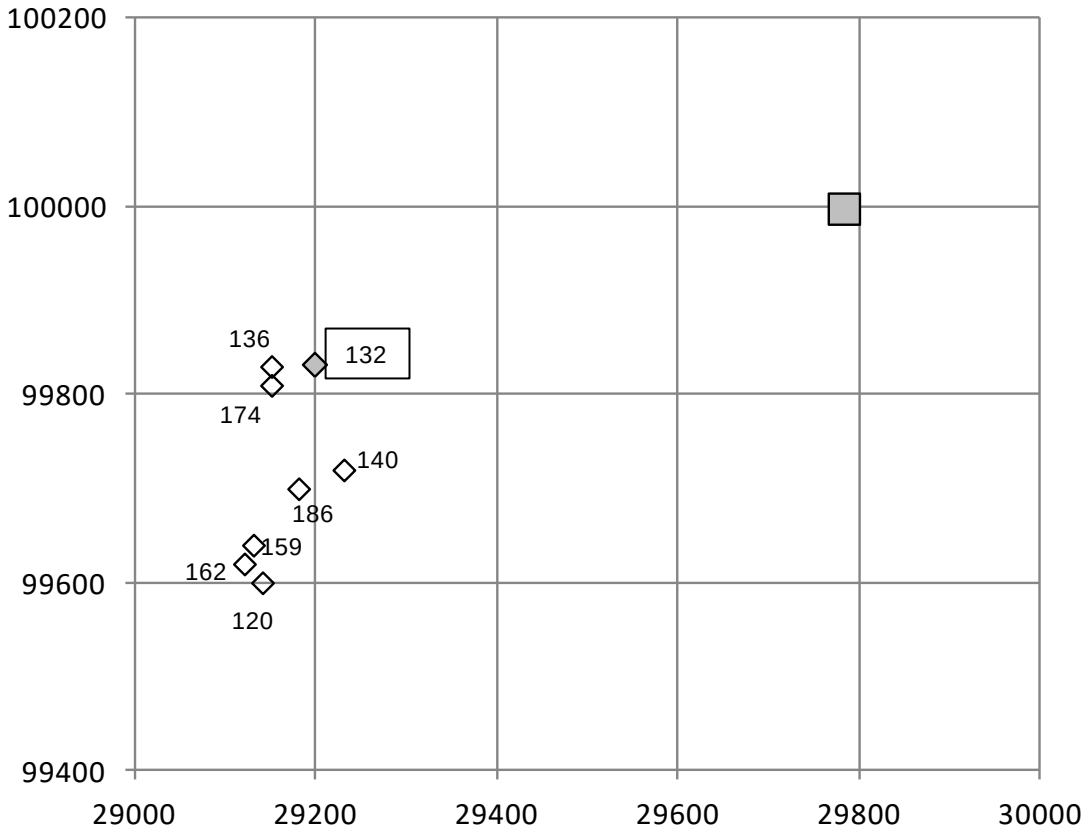

Figure S9. Maps of parts of the study area showing all night-time singing locations (diamonds) attributed to adult male Corn Crakes EY11110 (left) and EY11251 (right) in 2015. Numerals beside the diamonds show the Julian date (1 January = 1) of each observation. The males were captured to check their ring numbers at the singing locations for which the Julian dates are boxed. The capture locality is shown for a juvenile (light grey square) from brood 13 of which EY11110 was the father and a chick (light grey circle) from brood 14 of which EY11251 was the father (see Table 2). The shaded diamonds show the singing places closest in time to the first-egg date of these broods. Other conventions are as in Figure S1.