Stage-dependent distribution of the Critically Endangered Amsterdam albatross in relation to Economic Exclusive Zones

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SUPPLEMENT. *Diomedea amsterdamensis*. Details of the at-sea trips of the tracked birds and their environment
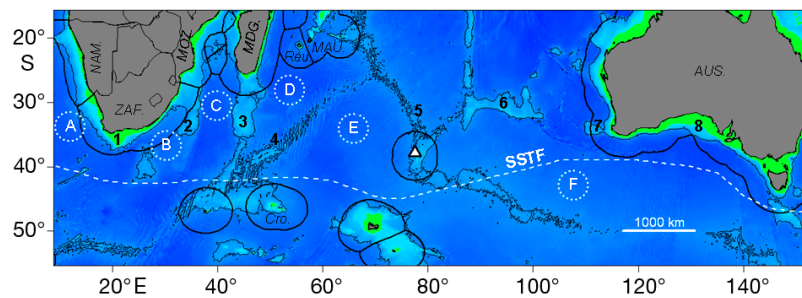

Fig. S1. Main features of the southern Indian Ocean's subtropical region referred to in the main article. Oceanic basins are symbolized with dot-circled white letters from west to east (A: Cape Basin/Benguela upwelling, B: Transkei Basin, C: Mozambique Basin, D: Madagascar Basin, E: Crozet Basin, and F: South Australia Basin) and seafloor ridges and shelves with black numbers (1: African continental shelf, 2: Mozambique Ridge, 3: Madagascar Ridge, 4: Southwest Indian Ridge, 5: Southeast Indian Ridge, 6: Broken Ridge, 7: Naturaliste Plateau, and 8: Australian continental shelf). Thin black lines delineate the 3000 m isobath, (shallower areas appear in light blue), and areas shallower than 200 m appear in green. The white dashed line shows the average position of the southern subtropical front (SSTF). Bold black lines represent the extent of the countries' Exclusive Economic Zones. Abbreviated names designate countries (NAM.: Namibia, ZAF.: South Africa, MOZ.: Mozambique, MDG.: Madagascar, MAU.: Mauritus and AUS.: Australia) or islands (Cro.: Crozet and Réu.: Réunion) named in the main article. The location of Amsterdam Island (study site) is shown by the triangle
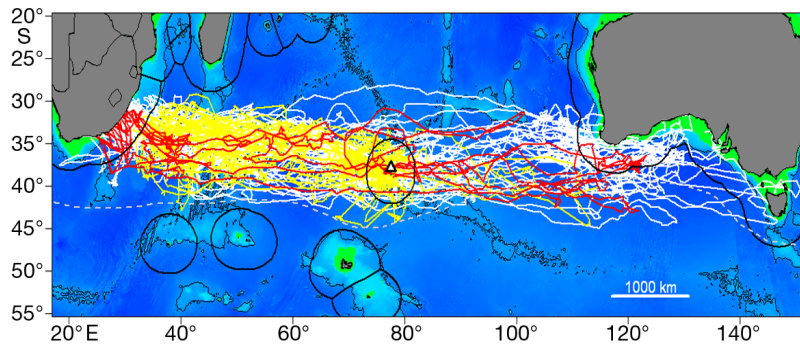
Fig. S2. *Diomedea amsterdamensis*. Non-breeding adults surveyed in sabbatical (white lines, n = 12 birds) and early failed breeding (red lines, n = 2) periods using global location sensing (GLS) loggers. Tracks of post-breeding individuals (yellow lines, n = 8) collected using platform terminal transmitters are also shown to support validity of the GLS-based location estimates for the sabbatical individuals during their post-breeding phase. Symbols as in Fig. S1
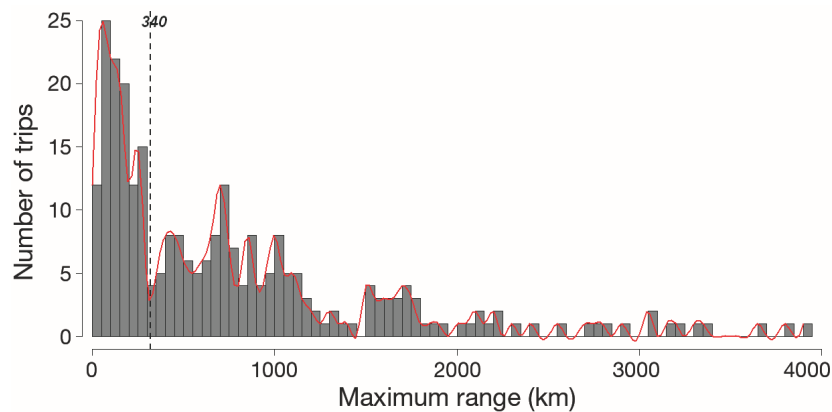

Fig. S3. *Diomedea amsterdamensis*. Distribution of the maximum range of trips during the chick-rearing period (10 birds, n = 269 trips). Vertical dashed line marks the anticline observed in the distribution for a 340 km radius from the colony. Note: proportions of short- versus long-range trips were more balanced in males (50 versus 50%) than in females (31 versus 69%), and males had a constant ratio of both trip types throughout the stage (0.5 in first and second halves of the survey in the 4 fully tracked males), while females tended to perform more and more long-range trips (60 versus 80% long-range trips in first and second halves of the survey, respectively, in the 4 fully tracked females). Further, for males and females, respectively, 42 versus 78% of each bird's 10 last trips were long-range trips
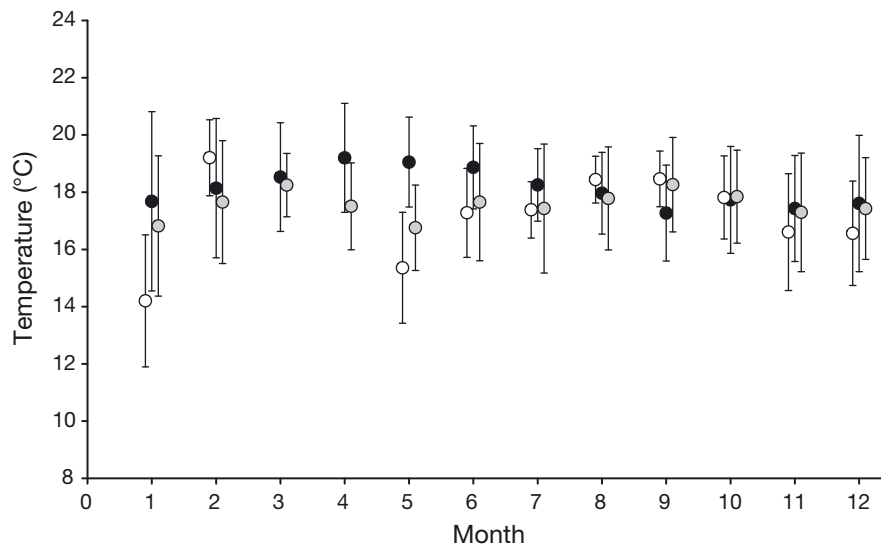
Fig. S4. *Diomedea amsterdamensis*. Mean temperature recorded monthly by the global location sensing loggers throughout the survey of sabbatical (filled circles, n = 12 individuals), early failed breeding (open circles, n = 2 individuals) and immature (grey circles, n = 5 individuals) birds. Error bars represent standard deviation