SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Differences in foraging strategies and morphology of five warbler species (Parulidae) in a tropical mangrove forest

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Supplementary Table 1

Definition of substrates and foraging maneuvers employed by the five warbler species (Setophaga p. erithachorides, S. petechia, Protonotaria citrea, Parkesia noveboracensis, and Leothlypis peregrina) in the mangrove forest.

Definition
Bare soil and litter scattered on the ground
Aerial roots of <i>Rhizophora</i> trees, exposed roots of other
species, and pneumatophores of Avicennia germinans
Main stem of trees
Leafless branches with diameter > 3cm
Leafless branches with diameter between 2 and 3 cm
Leafless branches with diameter between 1 and 2 cm
Thin branches with leaves
Full grown and young leaves
Buds, full open and decay flowers
The prey is pursued and attacked in a continuous flight.
The bird flushes the prey from a substrate and chases it.
Similar to the previous maneuver, but the bird is foraging
on the ground.
The bird sallies horizontally and hovers at the target
substrate at the end of the sally.
The bird sallies upwards (angle between 45 and 90°) and
hovers at the target substrate at the end of the sally.
The bird attacks the prey in the air with a direct,
horizontal, flight.
The bird attacks the prey in the air with an upward flight
(45 to 90°).
Similar to the previous maneuver, but the bird departs
from the ground.

Sally-pounce [spo]	The bird lands briefly at the end of the sally to attack a
	prey on a substrate.
Glean on the ground [gog]	The bird pick (or attack) prey from the ground or litter.
Glean on vegetation [gov]	The bird pick (or attack) prey from nearby leaves, twigs,
	branches or trunks.
Probe in bark [pib]	The bird inserts its bill into bark cracks, searching for
	prey.
Probe in rolled leaves [prl]	Similar to the previous maneuver, but the bird inserts its
	bill into rolled (usually dead) leaves.
Hang-upside-down [hud]	To hang, belly-up, on the perch to reach a prey

Supplementary Table 2

Percentage of time that each species foraged on each substrate. Acronymous for substrates are included in TABLE A1. Species: S.p.e.* – Setophaga petechia erithachorides in absence of migrants; S.p.e. ° – S. p. erithachorides when migrants present; S.pe. – S. petechia; P.cit – Protonotaria citrea; P.nov- Parkesia noveboracensis; L.pe – Leiothlypis peregrina.

	Substrates									
species	trk	br.1	br.2	br.3	twigs	leaves	roots	ground	flowers	
S.p.e.*	0.23	0.82	2.24	5.41	41.98	47.45	0.47	1.39	0.00	
S.p.er.°	0.10	1.31	1.00	2.83	45.78	45.33	0.63	2.94	0.08	
S.pet	0.00	0.61	0.72	2.19	37.58	58.08	0.69	0.02	0.11	
P.cit	0.34	0.71	1.30	3.12	18.65	74.85	0.23	0.77	0.04	
P.nov	2.70	0.27	0.11	0.26	0.91	3.73	0.03	91.99	0.00	
L.per	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.63	16.08	80.53	0.00	0.13	2.46	

TABLE A3

Percentage of time that each species used each foraging maneuver. Acronymous for maneuvers are included in TABLE A1. Species: S.p.e.* – Setophaga petechia erithachorides in absence of migrants; S.p.e. ° – S. p. erithachorides when migrants present; S.p.e. – S. petechia; P.cit – Protonotaria citrea; P.nov- Parkesia noveboracensis; L.pe – Leiothlypis peregrina.

	Maneuvers													
Specie														
S	scr	fpv	fpg	soh	suh	sos	sus	sug	spo	gog	gov	pib	prl	hud
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0		0.1		96.6	0.1	0.9	0.3
S.p.e.*	3	0	0	7	0	3	6	0.00	3	1.24	0	8	0	6
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2		0.0		92.8	0.0	0.6	0.5
S.p.e.°	0	5	1	1	1	1	0	0.00	5	4.69	6	7	9	4
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.0		97.5	0.0	0.4	0.3
S.pe	0	0	0	6	1	2	1	0.00	4	0.59	9	5	0	2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0		0.0		92.9	3.1	0.9	0.3
P.cit	0	0	0	8	6	0	4	0.01	1	2.25	4	0	2	7
	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.0	89.6		0.0	0.0	0.0
P.nov	2	0	0	2	0	1	7	0.00	0	1	9.36	0	0	0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		92.7	0.0	6.6	0.2
L.pe	0	0	0	8	6	9	1	0.00	0	0.00	2	4	2	8