

Ecological insights from three decades of animal movement tracking across a changing Arctic

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Title: Ecological insights from three decades of animal movement tracking across a changing Arctic

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Abstract: The Arctic is entering a new ecological state, with alarming consequences for humanity. Animal-borne sensors offer a unique window into these changes. Although substantial animal tracking data from the Arctic and Subarctic exist, most are difficult to discover and access. Here we utilize the new Arctic Animal Movement Archive (AAMA), a growing collection of 201 standardized terrestrial and marine animal tracking studies from 1991–present. The AAMA supports public data discovery, preserves fundamental baseline data for the future, and facilitates efficient, collaborative data analysis. With AAMA-based case studies, we document climatic influences on the migration phenology of eagles, geographic differences in adaptive response of caribou reproductive phenology to climate change, and species-specific changes in terrestrial mammal movement rates in response to increasing temperature.

One Sentence Summary: The Arctic Animal Movement Archive facilitates long-term and large-scale ecological studies of the Arctic and reveals the timing and extent of changes to animal behavior patterns.

25 Main Text

The Arctic and adjacent regions are experiencing the most rapid climate and environmental changes on Earth, caused primarily by anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (1). Striking trends include warming winter temperatures, ice loss, and earlier spring snowmelt. These changes profoundly affect conditions experienced by animals, including food availability, interspecific competition, predation and increased human disturbances (2). Impacts of climate change on Arctic vertebrates include rapid poleward range shifts (3, 4), phenological trophic mismatches (5), and changes in migration (6), foraging, and predator-prey dynamics (7). Because rapid environmental change in the Arctic challenges the ability of the region's fauna to adapt, a primary response will likely occur through phenotypic plasticity in the patterns, locations, and timing of their movements (2). Documenting and understanding these changes requires multi-decadal, pan-Arctic data at multiple trophic levels.

We demonstrate the ecological utility of the Arctic Animal Movement Archive (AAMA), an active, collaborative collection of animal tracking datasets (S.M). Marine ecology archives, such as IOOS-ATN, IMOS, OBIS-SEAMAP, and (8), provide insight regarding space use, movement and connectivity (e.g., 9, 10, 11). Terrestrial animal movement archives are rare and

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tend to have a regional or taxonomic focus (e.g., 12). AAMA is the first Arctic-focused archive with both terrestrial and marine data and is hosted on the global Movebank database. The geographic scope of the AAMA (Fig. 1) includes the Arctic, Arctic-marine, and Subarctic 'boreal forests/taiga' regions defined by (13) and (14) (S.M.). The dataset contains over 15,000,000 occurrences of 8,000 individuals representing 96 species, from 1991–present (Fig. S.1–S.2, Tables S.1–S.4). Combining data from multiple AAMA studies, we show evidence of (1) climate drivers of golden eagle migration phenology, (2) climate adaptation of parturition by caribou, and (3) consequences of increased temperature and precipitation on movements of mammalian predators and herbivores.

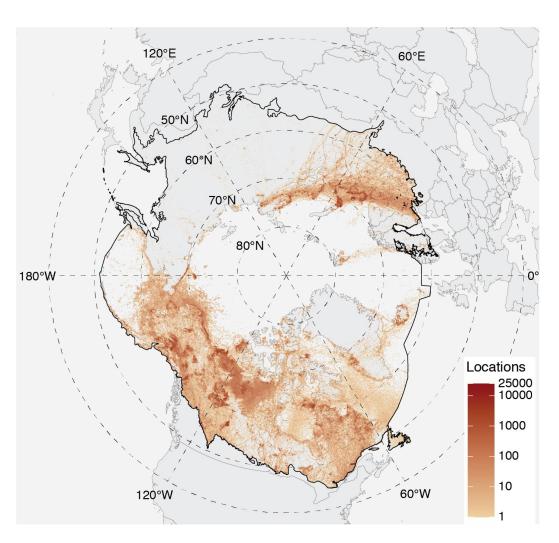


Fig. 1. Map of the AAMA boundary and data. Density of animal locations at logarithmic scale characterizes data availability, not animal density or utilization.



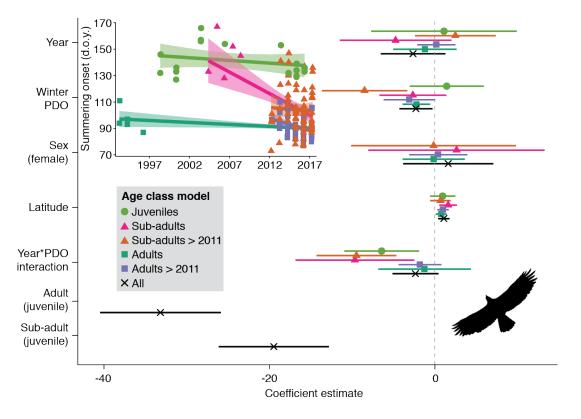
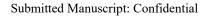


Fig. 2. Changes in the onset date of golden eagles' summering. Coefficient estimates (±95% CI) reflecting age-specific changes in response to year, previous winter PDO, sex (reference: females), latitude, the interaction of year and PDO, and age class (reference: juveniles; Tables S.8–S.9). Inset: time series of model-estimated summering.





Behavioral flexibility enables migrants to optimize energy expenditure during migration and adjust arrival at summering grounds (15, 16). We used tracking data from 103 individuals during 1993–2017 (S.M., Table S.5) to examine arrival timing to breeding grounds of northward migrating golden eagles ('summering'), modeling it with predictors for age, sex, summering onset latitude, year, and preceding-winter mean Pacific Decadal Oscillation index (PDO).

Mean summering date changed slowly over 25 years (-0.5 days/year). The long-term trend differed among age classes, with adults arriving earliest, followed by sub-adults and then juveniles, and was influenced by winter climate (PDO, Fig. 2; Tables S.8-S.9). Eagles of all age classes began summering later at northern latitudes (1.08 days/degree). The significant 10 interaction of year and previous "warm-phase" PDO explains earlier summering dates for subadults and juveniles, highlighting their known responsiveness to environmental conditions (16). These warm-phase winters cause warmer and drier climate with reduced snowpack and an earlier snow-free date. Earlier adult arrival to summering grounds should result from selection and competition for territories, yet local climatic variables affect eagle condition prior to, and energy expenditure during, northward migration (16). For sub-adults sampled after 2011, the direct effect of PDO is significant, whereas in the full dataset the direct effect of year replaces PDO (Fig. 2). This period-related difference in inference of climatic drivers highlights the importance of compiling long-term, multi-generational observations. Given the importance of the winter PDO and known impacts of global climate change, golden eagles could face age-specific challenges during migration and at their warming Arctic summering grounds.

The timing of parturition is a key to the demography of wildlife populations, and can be an adaptive response to climate shifts (17). For many mammals, the period from late pregnancy through weaning has the highest energetic demands, and thus is timed to occur when vegetation productivity is highest (18). Caribou occur in five different ecotypes (Fig. 3) across Boreal and Arctic North America, and are facing global declines (19). Using data from 928 individuals during 2000–2017 in northern Canada, we used characteristic patterns of low movement during the calving season to estimate 1647 parturition dates in five populations of barren-ground, boreal, and mountain caribou (S.M., Table S.6).

We found differences in parturition timing and trends among five populations. The southern and northern-boreal populations calved earliest, followed by northern and southern 30 mountain populations (Table S.10). Barren-ground caribou calved later despite occupying a similar latitudinal range as the northern-boreal caribou (Fig. 3). Most importantly, only northern boreal caribou exhibited significant trends towards earlier parturition (0.4–1.1 days/year, Table S.10). This is the first continental-scale retrospective evidence of potential adaptive responses to climate trends by caribou. 35

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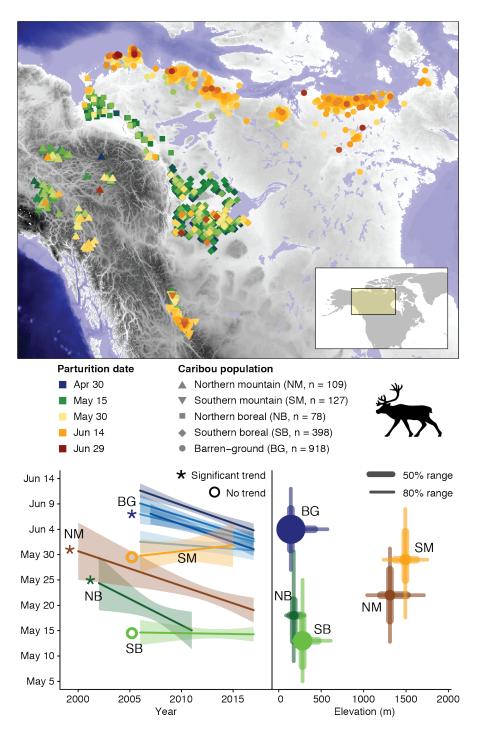


Fig. 3. Climate-change adaptation of parturition times (PT) of caribou. Top (map): PT by population. Bottom left: PT trends by population, including five BG subpopulations. Bottom right: PT dates by elevation.



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Animals conserve energy by modifying their behavior in response to weather conditions, with important implications for individual fitness and species resilience under climate change (20). We tested for effects of temperature and precipitation on seasonal movement rates (m/min) using records from 1,720 individuals of two herbivore and three predator species (black bear, grizzly bear, caribou, moose, and wolf) during 1998–2019 (S.M., Table S.7). We predicted that winter movement rates would decline relative to summer, when energetic costs of self-maintenance would be highest. Rate would also decline within seasons, during weather conditions that increase the energetic cost of movement (snow that increases energy requirements for movement, higher ambient temperatures during the summer that accelerate metabolism).

All species exhibited lower movement rates during winter relative to summer (Fig. 4). As temperatures increased in summer, wolves and black bears slowed their movement rates, while moose increased their movement rates. In winter, only barren-ground caribou increased movement rates as temperature increased. Snow impeded wolves, boreal caribou, and moose, whereas all species were generally insensitive to summer precipitation. These patterns may reflect asynchronous responses to climate change within and across trophic levels. Climatedriven variation in animal activity is likely to affect species interactions, altering energy expenditure, encounter rates, and foraging success with demographic implications for both predators and prey.

As we demonstrate, the AAMA provides a solution to Arctic data collection and sharing challenges. It serves as a critical baseline and resource to identify early signals of local or largescale changes in animal distribution, movement responses, and adaptive traits. Continued shifts in phenology in the Arctic pose challenges to migratory species that encounter changing seasonal fluctuations along migration routes, and at Arctic summering and southern wintering grounds (21). Key drivers of population responses, such as migration, parturition, and foraging movement, are undergoing rapid changes, suggesting that climate change is affecting animals in ways that will shape the future of the Arctic.

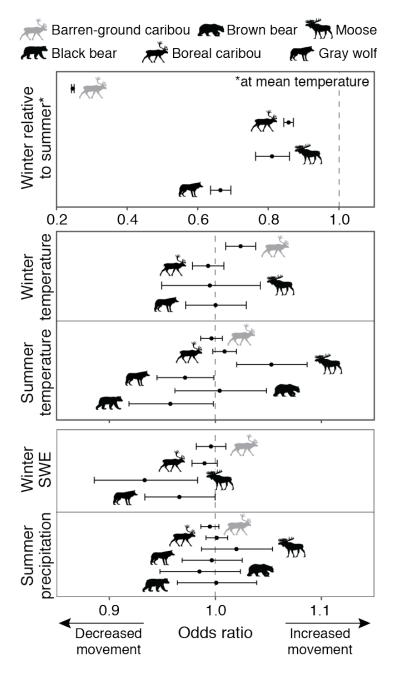


Fig. 4. Changes in species-specific movement rates in response to daily maximum temperature, summer precipitation and winter snow-water equivalent (SWE). Odds ratios for continuous covariates represent the positive or negative change in movement rates per one unit change in temperature or precipitation, respectively. Ratios were identified as neutral if credible intervals overlapped one.



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Supplementary Materials:

Methods

Figures S.1-S.2

40 Tables S.1-S.10

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Supplementary Materials for

Ecological insights from three decades of animal movement tracking across a changing Arctic

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40 Materials and Methods:

Arctic Animal Movement Archive (AAMA)

The AAMA enables the discovery and use of Arctic and Subarctic animal movement data. The AAMA is hosted on Movebank (movebank.org), a global research platform for animal tracking and bio-logging data. We defined the geographic scope of the AAMA to include marine and terrestrial Arctic areas defined by the Arctic Monitoring and



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Assessment Programme (13) (shapefile available from https://www.amap.no/about/geographical-coverage) and Subarctic land regions represented as 'boreal forests/taiga' as classified by the Nature Conservancy (14) (shapefile available from http://maps.tnc.org/files/metadata/TerrEcos.xml). The AAMA boundary and the observation density within it are shown in Fig. 1. We calculated the density of animal occurrences shown in Fig. 1 as location counts within 10-km hexagonal grid cells (spacing 9.68 km, area 95.98 km²) in equal area projection in R using the *dggridR* package (22).

The AAMA is a living archive. Many ongoing studies continuously add data, and new participants and studies can join. Data in the AAMA are organized into studies, with each study (i.e. dataset) managed by one or more data owners. Studies participating in the AAMA as of November 2019 are listed in Table S.1. Participating studies include data within the geographic area described above and can include additional data from other regions, thus supporting inclusion of species that spend substantial portions of their annual life cycle in temperate or tropical regions, and future inclusion of species that enter the region due to northward range shifts. The AAMA preserves the data, harmonizes it, and makes it discoverable by publishing the metadata. All data are curated to ensure they are accurately stored and include sufficient descriptive detail. AAMA Participants retain ownership of their data, with the option to allow public download or limit access to approved users. Study-level information including species, tagging method, number of animals and locations, time period covered, project description and available citations, and owner contact information are publicly available, searchable online, and by API. In all cases, data owners can be contacted directly to discuss data access and proposed uses. Location and other sensor data from the majority of participating studies are available for public download from the AAMA (currently 56% of the data), and many represent datasets formally published through the Movebank Data Repository. The AAMA offers assistance for potential users in negotiating data sharing and maintains current contact information for study owners. Reasons for access-controlled sharing include (i) data are still being actively collected and are not yet quality controlled, (ii) public knowledge of animal locations could compromise conservation efforts, and (iii) legal or contractual restrictions prohibit uncontrolled public data access. The AAMA's support for public and controlled-access sharing provides a solution that preserves and allows collaboration using data that would otherwise remain undiscoverable, and in many cases would eventually be lost (e.g., after the data owner retires). All data in the AAMA were collected using appropriate animal care permissions (Table S.3). Funding sources for data collection are provided in Table S.4. Current information about participating studies, how to download or request data, and how to join the archive and provide new datasets is available at the AAMA landing page (https://www.movebank.org/cms/movebankcontent/arctic-animal-movement-archive).

The organization of studies in the AAMA on the Movebank platform represents significant efforts to document and organize data using a consistent format, vocabulary, and set of quality-control procedures. This reduces the time needed to prepare data for sharing and integration in combined analyses, and provides a single access point, thus minimizing logistical efforts needed for construction of data ensembles to address large-scope research questions in meaningful meta-analyses. Furthermore, automated data feeds and management tools promote further participation by allowing data owners to efficiently add and maintain studies over time. We solicit additional participation in the AAMA, both by data owners and those conducting new analyses. As the archive and period of record grow, it will allow increasingly rigorous testing of hypotheses about human-driven, climate-induced, or other natural effects on animal movement, distribution and behavior.

40 <u>Case Study 1. Long-term data reveal influence of decadal climate patterns on summering</u> <u>behavior in a migratory raptor</u> We used 569,720 location estimates collected from 146 golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in 12 AAMA studies

we used 505,720 location estimates conected from 140 golden eagles (*Aquite Chrystaetos*) in 12 AAMA studies across western North America (Table S.5). Records were imported into R via the *move* package (23). We assigned all individuals to one of three age categories: juvenile (survived up to the onset of its 2nd southbound migration), sub-adult (surviving up to the onset of its 4th southbound migration), or adult (surviving past the onset of its 4th southbound migration) (16, 24). We incorporated into analyses instances where individuals were observed during an age-class transition. Breeding status was not considered in analyses because it was not determined for all individuals. We identified the onset of golden eagle summering behavior via a mechanistic range shift analysis (MRSA (25)) in R with the *marcher* package (26). The model was fit with the maximum likelihood method, and we used the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck model option to estimate ranging behavior. We modified the MRSA slightly by forcing the model to fail if a data gap of >30 days occurred. We inspected start dates and locations to remove



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spurious model results due to tag deployments that ended during spring migration or began during summer. This process yielded 179 summering onset estimates with modelled start and end dates made by 103 eagles (Table S.5).

We used linear mixed-effects models in R via the *lme4* package (version 1.1-17) (27), fit by restricted maximum likelihood to assess the significance of year (fixed, continuous, scaled), eagle sex and age during migration (both fixed, categorical), latitude (fixed, continuous), and PDO (fixed, continuous) in explaining golden eagle summering onset date. For adults and subadults, we included eagle individuals as a random term to account for repeated measures for some individuals (n = 49), but not for juveniles, due to a lack of repeated measures. We mean-centered year and included an interaction between year and PDO. We averaged the monthly mean PDO (28, 29) of the preceding winter (November to March) to explore the influence of this large-scale climate indicator on golden eagle behavioral phenology. Multi-collinearity between predictor variables did not exceed recommended variance-inflation levels (30). We performed model selection in R using the *dredge* function of the *MuMIn* package (31) and report results from the conditional averaged models. We first ran a model including eagles of all age classes to explore differences in age classes. We then analyzed each age class separately to facilitate interpretation. Because few summering onsets before 2011 were available for adults and sub-adults, we also compared model-averaged results for the full sets of adult and subadult observations (n = 89, n = 72, respectively) to those for the post-2011 adult and subadult observations (n = 83, n = 67, respectively).

Case Study 2. Large-scale geographic differences in parturition timing of caribou

We used caribou movement data in 13 AAMA studies (Table S.6). Among the caribou in our study, woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) are considered a separate subspecies from barren-ground caribou (*R. t. groenlandicus*), which are known for their long-distance calving migrations. Woodland caribou are further classified as belonging to different ecotypes, including boreal and mountain, which differ by habitat and behavioral phenotype. Following exploratory analysis, we further partitioned woodland caribou by geographic area into northern and southern mountain and boreal caribou. Barren-ground caribou data were partitioned into their largely coherent reproductive subpopulations (herds).

Parturition dates were estimated by adapting methods described in (32) for each of the two subspecies. For *R. t. caribou*, we analyzed movements between April 28 and June 30 and found times when movement activity decreased suddenly and persistently below 5 threshold speeds (10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 m/h), and conservatively retained those parturitions where three of five thresholds agreed within a day of each other. For barren-ground caribou, which calve significantly later and shortly after completing a long-distance migration, we adapted the individual-based method (*32*), which fits a non-calving model, in which movement rates remain constant throughout the study period, and a calving model, where there is a sudden drop in movement rate followed by a progressive increase. The models were fit using maximum likelihood, and AIC was used as a criterion to determine which model was selected. Tests for the effects of latitude, longitude, elevation, and year on parturition dates were conducted using a combination of linear models, generalized additive models, and mixed effects models, with individuals as a random effect. The *R. t. groenlandicus* (barren-ground) population is subdivided into five subpopulations (herds), which were also modeled as a random effect. Results are summarized in Table S.10.

Case Study 3: Temperature and precipitation response in movement rates of terrestrial mammals

We compiled movement paths for 1,720 individuals representing five mammalian species from 22 AAMA studies: black bear, *Ursus americanus*; grizzly bear, *U. arctos*; caribou, *R. tarandus ssp.*; moose, *Alces alces*; and wolf, *Canis lupus* (Table S.7). We calculated step lengths (m) and location sampling interval (min) along each movement time series, excluding locations with sampling intervals longer than 24 hours. We annotated movement data with daily maximum temperatures (°C) and summertime precipitation or winter snow water equivalent (SWE) estimates using the Daymet data product (*33*). To match the temporal scale of Daymet, we aggregated movements by estimating daily mean step lengths and sampling intervals for each day within an individual's time series. In order to reduce the influence of seasonally dependent behaviors (e.g., migration or parturition), we partitioned data into January-only (peak winter) and July-only (peak summer) datasets. As in case study 2, we treated the two subspecies of caribou (*R. t. groenlandicus* and *R. t. caribou*) as distinct groups within our analysis due to anticipated differences in daily movement rates. We also excluded bears from the winter analyses due to lack of data; however, the very nature of their hibernation represents a reduced overwinter movement rate.



We assessed the influence of daily maximum temperature and cumulative precipitation on daily movement rates (m•min⁻¹) using a generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) framework with the *lme4* R package (27). Because movement rates are positive continuous, we used discretized step lengths (rounded to the nearest meter) as the response and location sampling interval as an offset in a GLMM with negative binomial errors. Prior to modeling, we standardized daily temperature and precipitation estimates by subtracting means and dividing by one standard deviation, each estimated at the study level by season in an effort to account for regional differences in exposure to weather conditions. We evaluated two models for each species represented by an interaction between season (January or July) and a single climate metric: season × temperature and season × precipitation. However, we used SWE (kg•m²) as a measure of snow cover during the winter and daily total precipitation (mm) during the summer. We included random intercepts for individual nested within study crossed within year to account for variation in individual movement rates and sample sizes within and across studies. As there was a single study for bears, we included random intercepts for individual and year only. Variable effectiveness was determined by coefficient confidence interval overlap with zero, where an overlap indicating the effect is neutral (i.e., no change).

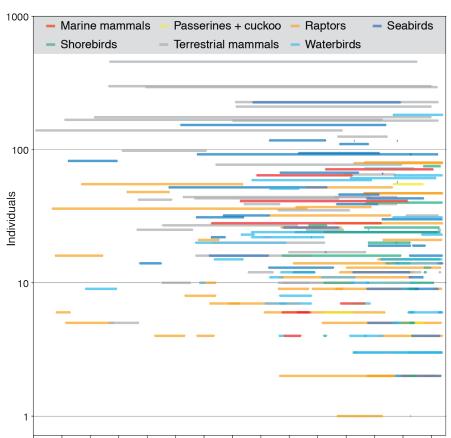


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Fig. S1.

Summary of the content of studies participating in the AAMA as of November 2019. Temporal range and number of individuals in each study (Table S.1) colored by species group (Table S.2). Note logarithmic scale on y-axis.



1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019



Figure S.2.

The number of locations per year per species group for data participating the AAMA as of November 2019. The number of locations includes only those with locations within the AAMA boundary. See Table S.2 for species assigned to each species group.

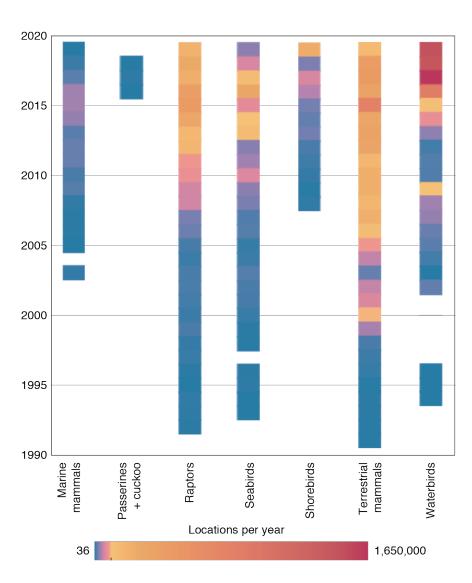




Table S1.

Studies participating in the AAMA as of November 2019. 'Study name' and 'Study ID' refer to the dataset as stored in a study on Movebank. 'Species' and 'Years' are based on locations within the AAMA boundary. 'Animals' shows the number of individuals with locations within the AAMA boundary, followed in parentheses, by the total number of animal individuals that were tracked in the study, regardless of location. Superscript 'CSx' in 'Study name' indicates studies used in the case studies where x is the case study number (Tables S.5–S.7). 'Data ref' lists the citation for published study datasets. Current information about participating studies, and information about how to join, is available at the AAMA landing page.

| | | Location | | | | Data |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|------|
| Study name | Study ID | sensors | Species | Animals | Years | ref. |
| ABoVE: ADFG Fortymile River Brown Bears | 199248940 | GPS | Ursus arctos | 10 (10) | 2008–2014 | |
| ABoVE: ADFG Mulchatna Caribou | 194796273 | GPS | Rangifer tarandus | 39 (39) | 2014–2016 | |
| ABoVE: BC Atlin Caribou | 238680850 | GPS | Rangifer tarandus | 10 (10) | 2000–2002 | |
| ABoVE: Boelman Alberta American Robins | 136953438 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Turdus migratorius | 55 (55) | 2016–2018 | |
| ABoVE: Boutin Alberta Grey Wolf ^{CS3} | 492444603 | GPS | Canis lupus | 44 (44) | 2012–2014 | |
| ABoVE: Boutin Alberta Moose ^{CS3} | 302664172 | GPS | Alces alces | 25 (25) | 2010-2012 | |
| ABoVE: Hebblewhite Alberta-BC Wolves ^{CS3} | 209824313 | GPS | Canis lupus | 27 (68) | 2000–2009 | |
| ABoVE: NPS Dall Sheep Lake Clark | 240650779 | GPS | Ovis dalli | 39 (39) | 2005–2008 | |
| ABoVE: NPS Denali Bears | 197244288 | Radio Transmitter | Ursus arctos | 139 (139) | 1991–2012 | |
| ABoVE: NPS Denali Wolves | 223402683 | GPS | Canis lupus | 77 (77) | 2003–2016 | |
| ABoVE: NPS Lake Clark Wolves | 164639210 | GPS | Canis lupus | 17 (17) | 2008–2014 | |
| ABoVE: NPS Moose in the Upper Koyukuk Alaska | 143848765 | GPS | Alces alces | 35 (35) | 2008–2013 | |
| ABoVE: NPS Wolves in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve ^{CS3} | 183074887 | GPS, Radio Transmitter | Canis lupus | 167 (167) | 1993–2015 | |
| ABoVE: NWT Dehcho Boreal Woodland Caribou | 384182382 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 165 (165) | 2005–2019 | |
| ABoVE: NWT Inuvik Barren Ground Caribou ^{CS2, CS3} | 579621649 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 456 (456) | 1996–2017 | |
| ABoVE: NWT Inuvik Boreal Woodland Caribou ^{CS2, CS3} | 532613794 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 43 (43) | 2002–2012 | |
| ABoVE: NWT North Slave Barren Ground Caribou: Bathurst ^{CS2, CS3} | 140788890 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 299 (299) | 1996–2018 | |



| ABoVE: NWT North Slave Boreal Caribou ^{CS2, CS3} | 469002388 | GPS | Rangifer tarandus | 32 (32) | 2017–2019 |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|---|--------------|-----------|
| ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Barren Ground Caribou: Bluenose- East ^{CS2, CS3} | 148449793 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 210 (210) | 2005–2018 |
| ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Boreal Woodland Caribou ^{CS2, CS3} | 151021631 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 20 (20) | 2003–2011 |
| ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Mountain Woodland Caribou ^{CS2, CS3} | 151041376 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 16 (16) | 2002–2010 |
| ABoVE: NWT South Slave Barren Ground Caribou: Beverly and Ahiak ^{CS2, CS3} | 242950074 | GPS, Radio Transmitter | Rangifer tarandus | 175 (175) | 1995–2018 |
| ABoVE: NWT South Slave Barren Ground Caribou: Queen Maud Gulf | 149369862 | Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 5 (5) | 1996–1998 |
| ABoVE: NWT South Slave Boreal Woodland Caribou CS2, CS3 | 149370498 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 227 (227) | 2005–2019 |
| ABoVE: Peters Hebblewhite Alberta-BC Moose ^{CS3} | 178994931 | GPS | Alces alces | 10 (19) | 2008–2010 |
| ABoVE: USFWS R6 Golden Eagles ^{CS1} | 240931758 | GPS | Aquila chrysaetos | 2 (2) | 2014–2019 |
| ABoVE: USGS/WVU Raptors ^{CS1} | 182803629 | GPS | Aquila chrysaetos, Haliaeetus leucocephalus | 9 (9) | 2012–2016 |
| ABoVE: Yukon Caribou ^{CS2,} CS3 | 168279948 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Rangifer tarandus | 294 (294) | 1998–2019 |
| ADACLIM | 365245962 | Solar Geolocator | Alle alle | 94 (94) | 2009–2015 |
| ADF&G Nelchina Caribou | 171485485 | GPS | Rangifer tarandus | 125 (125) | 2012–2015 |
| ADF&G Susitna Valley Moose | 205534405 | GPS | Alces alces | 65 (65) | 2012–2016 |
| Adult Golden Eagle Satellite Tracking ^{CS1} | 5009273 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 14 (25) | 2009–2019 |
| Alaska Golden Eagles ^{CS1} | 17680093 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 47 (47) | 2014–2019 |
| Aquila chrysaetos interior west N. America, Craigs, Fuller ^{CS1} | 38866222 | Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 5 (21) | 1993–1996 |
| Aquila chrysaetos Mark Fuller North America | 1111541 | Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 6 (6) | 1992–1993 |
| Arctic breeding shorebirds; Rausch; various Canadian arctic locations | 22390461 | Argos Doppler | Pluvialis squatarola, Numenius phaeopus | 40 (40) | 2014–2019 |
| Arctic fox Bylot - Argos tracking | 942774711 | Argos Doppler | Vulpes lagopus | 12 (12) | 2019–2019 |
| Arctic hare Alert - Argos tracking | 887332716 | Argos Doppler | Lepus arcticus | 25 (25) | 2019–2019 |
| Arctic Raptors - <u>www.ArcticRaptors.ca</u> | 1924571 | GPS | Falco peregrinus | 26 (26) | 2008–2012 |

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| Arctic shorebird migration tracking study - American Golden-Plover | 565443493 | GPS | Pluvialis dominica | 13 (13) | 2018–2018 |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|---|--------------|-----------|
| Arctic shorebird migration tracking study - Dunlin | 565467203 | GPS | Calidris alpina | 6 (6) | 2017–2017 |
| Arctic shorebird migration tracking study - Pectoral Sandpiper | 560144617 | GPS | Calidris melanotos | 12 (12) | 2018–2018 |
| Arctic shorebird migration tracking study - Semipalmated Sandpiper | 606508137 | GPS | Calidris pusilla | 1 (1) | 2017–2017 |
| Arctic Skua, Faroe Islands, GPS | 922875688 | GPS | Stercorarius parasiticus | 11 (11) | 2017–2018 |
| Arctic Skua, van Bemmelen, Norway | 968984187 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Stercorarius parasiticus | 43 (43) | 2014–2018 |
| Arctic Skua, van Bemmelen, Tobseda | 976692287 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Stercorarius parasiticus | 5 (5) | 2014–2016 |
| Arctic Tern Alaska | 727170503 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Sterna paradisaea | 9 (9) | 2017–2019 |
| Atlantic puffin in Iceland (Petersen) | 943122207 | Solar Geolocator | Fratercula arctica | 13 (13) | 2007–2012 |
| Atlantic Seabird Study (Red- Throated Loons) | 37025629 | Argos Doppler | Gavia stellata | 39 (62) | 2012–2015 |
| Atlantic Seabird Study (Surf Scoters) | 1508766 | Argos Doppler | Melanitta perspicillata | 153 (192) | 2001–2015 |
| Azores Great Whales Satellite Telemetry Program | 72289508 | Argos Doppler | Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera borealis | 6 (36) | 2008–2010 |
| Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus Mojica/Watts | 7917413 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Haliaeetus leucocephalus | 11 (72) | 2008–2017 |
| Bald Eagles in coastal Alaska; Lewis | 105181396 | GPS | Haliaeetus leucocephalus | 5 (13) | 2011–2019 |
| Barnacle goose (Greenland) Larry Griffin/David Cabot | 6946314 | GPS | Branta leucopsis | 8 (9) | 2008–2010 |
| Barnacle goose (Svalbard) Larry Griffin | 6956518 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Branta leucopsis | 24 (31) | 2006–2011 |
| Bean Goose Anser fabalis Finnmark. | 11223924 | GPS | Anser fabalis | 3 (3) | 2013–2019 |
| Beringia Dunlin | 939826359 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Calidris alpina | 27 (27) | 2010–2011 |
| Beringia South Migrant Golden Eagle ^{CS1} | 212420825 | GPS | Aquila chrysaetos | 1 (1) | 2012–2015 |
| Black-bellied Plover Alaska | 77248725 | Argos Doppler | Pluvialis squatarola | 15 (15) | 2015–2019 |
| Black-legged Kittiwakes; Mallory/Gaston/Akearok, Prince Leopold Island, Nunavut, Canada | 40008075 | GPS | Rissa tridactyla | 10 (10) | 2014–2014 |



| Bowhead whale Admiralty Inlet | 920007556 | Argos Doppler | Balaena mysticetus | 4 (4) | 2008–2009 | |
|--|-----------|--|---|---------|-----------|------|
| Bowhead whale Cumberland Sound | 467034665 | Argos Doppler | Balaena mysticetus | 41 (41) | 2005–2017 | |
| Bowhead whale Foxe Basin | 467031755 | Argos Doppler | Balaena mysticetus | 28 (28) | 2003–2015 | |
| Brant Geese Sean Boyd 2002 | 1495582 | Argos Doppler | Branta bernicla | 10 (10) | 2002–2003 | |
| Brant Geese Sean Boyd 2005 | 1518377 | Argos Doppler | Branta bernicla | 23 (23) | 2005–2006 | |
| Broad-winged Hawk Alberta Boreal | 77253173 | Argos Doppler | Buteo platypterus | 3 (3) | 2015–2016 | |
| Brown and Black bear (Ursus spp.), Jerry Belant, Alaska | 1574786 | GPS | Ursus americanus, Ursus arctos | 42 (42) | 1998–2000 | |
| Canadian Ringed Plover geolocation tracking, Bylot Island, Canada (data from Léandrii-Breton et al. 2019) | 849807214 | Solar Geolocator, Solar Geolocator Raw | Charadrius hiaticula | 20 (20) | 2014–2017 | (34) |
| Common cuckoo, Kamchatka | 290504591 | Argos Doppler | Cuculus canorus | 4 (4) | 2017–2018 | |
| Common cuckoo, Khakassia | 532621861 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Cuculus canorus | 1 (4) | 2018–2018 | |
| Common Eiders; Love/Gilchrist; East Bay Island, Canada | 40163576 | GPS | Somateria mollissima | 10 (10) | 2014–2014 | |
| Common Nighthawk | 399353330 | GPS | Chordeiles minor | 10 (48) | 2015-2017 | |
| Common/King Eiders; East Bay Island, Nunavut; Gilchrist 2012 and 2013 | 8560764 | Argos Doppler | Somateria spectabilis, Somateria mollissima | 46 (46) | 2012–2015 | |
| Common/King Eiders; East Bay Island, Nunavut; Gilchrist/Mosbech 2001 and 2003 | 43747715 | Argos Doppler | Somateria spectabilis, Somateria mollissima | 22 (22) | 2003–2004 | |
| Common/King Eiders; Nuuk/Disko Bay/Upernavik, Greenland; Gilchrist/Mosbech; 2002 and 2003 | 8317873 | Argos Doppler | Somateria spectabilis, Somateria mollissima | 31 (31) | 2002–2005 | |
| Connecticut Warbler Alberta Boreal | 613824346 | Solar Geolocator, Solar Geolocator Raw | Oporornis agilis | 5 (5) | 2017–2018 | |
| Distribution of spectacled eiders in Russia and Alaska 1993-1996 (data from Petersen et al. 1999) | 177841261 | Argos Doppler | Somateria fischeri | 82 (82) | 1993–1996 | (35) |
| Disturbance of BG by IFV and IWWR | 137654491 | GPS | Branta leucopsis | 64 (85) | 2016–2019 | |
| Disturbance of GWFG by IFV and IWWR | 127892189 | GPS | Anser albifrons | 31 (37) | 2016–2019 | |
| Disturbance of GWFG by IFV and IWWR 2017-2018 | 408961322 | GPS | Anser albifrons | 23 (26) | 2018–2019 | |



| Dolphin_Union_Caribou_UA V | 416289710 | GPS | Rangifer tarandus | 776 (776) | 2015–2015 | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|--------------|-----------|------|
| Eagles Wintering in Bitterroot Valley ^{CS1} | 17707607 | GPS | Aquila chrysaetos, Haliaeetus leucocephalus | 28 (43) | 2012–2019 | |
| Earthspan Peregrines | 619061097 | Argos Doppler | Falco peregrinus | 55 (69) | 1994–2005 | |
| Eastern Montana Golden Eagles ^{CS1} | 6853103 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 12 (40) | 2012–2017 | |
| Eastern North America Golden Eagles | 166509889 | GPS | Aquila chrysaetos | 52 (76) | 2010–2016 | |
| Eastern Washington Lesser Canada Goose - Delineating the breeding grounds of small Canada geese wintering in the Columbia Basin | 18105431 | Argos Doppler | Branta canadensis | 4 (5) | 2014–2015 | |
| Fall Migrant Raptors - U.S. Atlantic Flyway - Biodiversity Research Institute | 45525232 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Falco columbarius, Falco peregrinus | 13 (57) | 2013–2019 | |
| Foraging behaviour and fuel accumulation of pink-footed geese (data from Chudzińska et al. 2016) | 49535504 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Anser brachyrhynchus | 11 (11) | 2011–2013 | (36) |
| FTZ Curlew | 74810223 | GPS | Numenius arquata | 26 (37) | 2014–2019 | |
| FTZ Geese Wadden Sea | 69724677 | GPS | Branta leucopsis, Branta bernicla | 15 (19) | 2015–2019 | |
| Glaucous Gull Barrow Alaska | 116817431 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Larus hyperboreus | 14 (14) | 2015–2017 | |
| Glaucous Gull BPN KoEco Chaun 2017 | 958179188 | GPS | Larus hyperboreus | 2 (2) | 2017–2017 | |
| Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) Eastern N. America Mojica/Watts | 7917980 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 2 (3) | 2008–2018 | |
| Golden Eagle Migration, Denali, Alaska, McIntyre ^{CS1} | 1916886 | Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 48 (48) | 1997–2000 | |
| Golden Eagle Satellite Telemetry Data | 166529112 | GPS | Aquila chrysaetos | 6 (13) | 2007–2015 | |
| Golden Eagles of Interior Alaska; Lewis ^{CS1} | 19389828 | GPS | Aquila chrysaetos | 47 (47) | 2014–2019 | |
| Greenland White-fronted Goose tracking | 947818172 | GPS | Anser albifrons | 61 (89) | 2013–2019 | |
| Gyrfalcon, High Arctic Institute, central-west Greenland | 917901503 | Argos Doppler | Falco rusticolus | 4 (4) | 2002–2003 | (37) |
| Gyrfalcon, High Arctic Institute, east Greenland trapping station | 915166703 | Argos Doppler | Falco rusticolus | 7 (7) | 2004–2005 | (38) |
| Gyrfalcon, High Arctic Institute, Maniitsoq trapping station | 917906795 | Argos Doppler | Falco rusticolus | 10 (10) | 2002–2003 | (39) |
| Gyrfalcon, High Arctic Institute, northwest Greenland | 915037836 | Argos Doppler | Falco rusticolus | 21 (21) | 2002–2004 | (40) |
| | | 27 | | | | |



| Gyrfalcons Alaska McIntyre | 4846927 | Argos Doppler | Falco rusticolus | 16 (16) | 1992–1995 | |
|--|-----------|---|---|----------|-----------|------|
| HawkWatch International Golden Eagles ^{CS1} | 171287018 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 7 (33) | 2003–2009 | (41) |
| Herring Gull QIA KoEco Korea 2017 | 395440520 | GPS | Larus vegae | 9 (16) | 2017-2017 | |
| Herring Gulls (Larus Argentatus); Gilchrist; East Bay Island, Canada | 11815535 | Argos Doppler | Larus argentatus | 16 (16) | 2008–2016 | (42) |
| Hudsonian Godwit (Limosa haemastica) Canada Smith/Watts | 11327614 | Argos Doppler | Limosa haemastica | 3 (3) | 2013–2013 | |
| iceSeals_NSB_Alaska_vonD uyke | 732321226 | Argos Doppler | Pusa hispida, Erignathus barbatus, Phoca largha | 71 (71) | 2011–2019 | |
| Kidd et al. Rough-legged Hawk Movements in North America | 109335608 | GPS, Argos Doppler, Radio Transmitter | Buteo lagopus | 80 (104) | 2014–2019 | |
| Kittiwake, Brides & Petersen, Iceland | 916687231 | GPS | Rissa tridactyla | 19 (19) | 2014–2017 | |
| Latham Alberta Wolves CS3 | 178979729 | GPS | Canis lupus | 12 (12) | 2006-2007 | (43) |
| Lesser White-fronted Goose Anser erythropus Finnmark | 11185254 | GPS | Anser erythropus | 3 (3) | 2013–2019 | |
| Lesser Yellowlegs (Tringa flavipes) Migratory Connectivity | 543061768 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Tringa flavipes | 75 (80) | 2018–2019 | |
| LifeTrack Peregrine falcon | 103426553 | GPS | Falco peregrinus | 21 (29) | 2015-2019 | |
| LifeTrack Rough-legged buzzards | 9493874 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Buteo lagopus | 79 (80) | 2013–2019 | |
| LifeTrack Whooper Swan Latvia | 92261778 | GPS | Cygnus cygnus | 5 (9) | 2016–2016 | |
| Light-bellied brent goose (Canadian High Arctic) Kendrew Colhoun | 2235650 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Branta bernicla | 20 (20) | 2002–2008 | |
| Long-tailed ducks ARGOS 2019 | 872134463 | Argos Doppler | Clangula hyemalis | 14 (14) | 2019–2019 | |
| Long-tailed ducks GLS 2018 | 714362126 | Solar Geolocator | Clangula hyemalis | 19 (19) | 2017–2018 | |
| Long-tailed Jaeger Alaska | 300812056 | Argos Doppler | Stercorarius longicaudus | 16 (17) | 2017–2019 | |
| Long-tailed Skua, van Bemmelen, Sweden | 968980842 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Stercorarius longicaudus | 24 (24) | 2011–2019 | |
| Lower 48 GOEA Migration | 577947076 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 9 (14) | 2019–2019 | |
| LTDU | 137245750 | Argos Doppler | Clangula hyemalis | 67 (118) | 2008–2013 | |
| Migration of Sabine's gulls from the Canadian High Arctic | 208672795 | Solar Geolocator | Xema sabini | 26 (26) | 2008–2012 | (44) |



| Migration Patterns of Pacific Sea Ducks | 6506971 | Argos Doppler | Histrionicus histrionicus, Melanitta perspicillata, Bucephala islandica | 226 (375) | 2006–2016 | |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|------|
| Migration timing in barnacle geese (Barents Sea) (data from Kölzsch et al. and Shariatinajafabadi et al. 2014) | 29799425 | | Branta leucopsis | 12 (15) | 2008–2010 | (45) |
| Migration timing in barnacle geese (Greenland) (data from Kölzsch et al. and Shariatinajafabadi et al. 2014) | 31987083 | GPS | Branta leucopsis | 7 (7) | 2008–2010 | (46) |
| Migration timing in barnacle geese (Svalbard) (data from Kölzsch et al. and Shariatinajafabadi et al. 2014) | 31888520 | GPS | Branta leucopsis | 22 (22) | 2006–2011 | (47) |
| Migration timing in white- fronted geese (data from Kölzsch et al. 2016) | 133992043 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Anser albifrons | 59 (65) | 2006–2014 | (48) |
| Mountain caribou in British Columbia ^{CS2, CS3} | 216040785 | GPS, Radio Transmitter | Rangifer tarandus | 44 (260) | 2001–2016 | (49) |
| Movement of long-tailed ducks marked on the Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska 1998-2000 (data from Petersen et al. 2003) | 140391801 | Argos Doppler | Clangula hyemalis | 14 (14) | 1998–2000 | (50) |
| North Sea population tracks of greater white-fronted geese 2014-2017 (data from Kölzsch et al. 2019) | 657674643 | GPS | Anser albifrons | 72 (81) | 2014–2017 | (51) |
| North Slope Cackling Geese | 588214579 | GPS | Branta hutchinsii | 3 (3) | 2018-2018 | |
| NPS Dall Sheep Gates of the Arctic | 942509734 | Radio Transmitter | Ovis dalli | 25 (25) | 1998–2002 | |
| NPS Dall Sheep in Yukon- Charley Rivers National Preserve | 673728219 | GPS, Radio Transmitter | Ovis dalli | 98 (98) | 1997–2003 | |
| NPS Denali Dall Sheep | 666644968 | GPS, Radio Transmitter | Ovis dalli | 22 (22) | 2007–2007 | |
| NWT South Slave Boreal Wolves ^{CS3} | 625331087 | GPS | Canis lupus | 12 (12) | 2016–2018 | |
| NYSDEC Raptor Tracking | 2943485 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos, Asio flammeus, Haliaeetus leucocephalus, Falco peregrinus | 36 (78) | 1992–2010 | (52) |
| Oystercatcher 2016 Alves Iceland | 163339641 | GPS | Haematopus ostralegus | 14 (14) | 2016–2016 | |
| Oystercatcher 2017 Alves Iceland | 292990053 | GPS | Haematopus ostralegus | 10 (10) | 2017–2019 | |
| Pacific Loons Alaska Colville River Delta | 77252092 | Argos Doppler | Gavia pacifica | 30 (30) | 2015–2019 | (53) |

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| Pannonic population tracks of greater white-fronted geese 2013-2017 (data from | 657965212 | GPS | Anser albifrons | 10 (10) | 2013–2017 | (54) |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|---|---------|-----------|------|
| Kölzsch et al. 2019) | | | | | | |
| Parasitic Jaeger/Arctic Skua North America | 630339095 | Argos Doppler | Stercorarius parasiticus | 6 (8) | 2019–2019 | |
| Peregrine Falcon, High Arctic Institute, northwest Greenland | 7249090 | Argos Doppler | Falco peregrinus | 8 (8) | 2001–2003 | |
| Pomarine Jaeger North America | 973570814 | Argos Doppler | Stercorarius pomarinus | 3 (3) | 2019–2019 | |
| Pre-breeding prospecting behaviour of snowy owls (data from Therrien et al. 2015) | 54108884 | Argos Doppler | Bubo scandiacus | 9 (9) | 2008–2010 | (55) |
| Red-necked Phalarope southern Chukotka (data from Mu et al. 2018) | 411155573 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Phalaropus lobatus | 2 (2) | 2016–2017 | (56) |
| Red-necked Phalarope, van Bemmelen, Norway | 968983708 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Phalaropus lobatus | 9 (9) | 2014–2018 | |
| Red-necked Phalarope, van Bemmelen, Sweden | 99570338 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Phalaropus lobatus | 12 (12) | 2013–2017 | |
| redThroatedLoon_USGS_AS C argos | 506722909 | Argos Doppler | Gavia stellata | 52 (52) | 2000–2011 | (57) |
| Ringed seals Igloolik | 920008781 | Argos Doppler | Pusa hispida | 6 (6) | 2009–2010 | |
| Ringed Seals Resolute | 467038889 | Argos Doppler | Pusa hispida | 7 (7) | 2012–2014 | |
| Ringed seals Sanikiluaq | 467037497 | Argos Doppler | Pusa hispida | 64 (66) | 2006–2013 | |
| Rough-legged Buzzard in variable environment | 944655375 | Argos Doppler | Buteo lagopus | 2 (2) | 2014–2017 | |
| Rusty Blackbird Alberta | 613825248 | GPS | Euphagus carolinus | 2 (2) | 2017-2018 | |
| Sabine's Gulls in the Juan de Fuca Eddy | 304527187 | Argos Doppler | Xema sabini | 2 (2) | 2017–2019 | |
| Seaducks in the Fehmarn Belt (southern Baltic) | 1962595 | Argos Doppler | Clangula hyemalis, Aythya fuligula, Somateria mollissima, Melanitta nigra | 12 (27) | 2009–2010 | |
| Short-eared Owl, North America | 7423317 | Argos Doppler | Asio flammeus | 26 (26) | 2009–2011 | |
| Skagit County Washington Western High Arctic Brant | 150569357 | Argos Doppler | Branta bernicla | 2 (3) | 2016–2016 | |
| Skagit Valley / Wrangel Island Snow Goose | 14050108 | Argos Doppler | Chen caerulescens | 7 (7) | 2013–2014 | |
| Skagit Valley / Wrangel Island Snow Goose 2016-17 GSM | 156118432 | GPS | Chen caerulescens | 14 (14) | 2016–2019 | |
| Snow Bunting Migration Phenology | 959128259 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Plectrophenax nivalis | 6 (6) | 2011–2013 | |



| Snow bunting, Svalbard | 540289187 | Solar Geolocator Raw | Plectrophenax nivalis | 10 (10) | 2014–2016 | |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|---|--------------|-----------|------|
| Snowy owl - North America | 12112706 | Argos Doppler | Bubo scandiacus | 32 (32) | 2007–2016 | |
| Snowy owls from Barrow Alaska 1999-2001 (Fuller) | 944461692 | Argos Doppler | Bubo scandiacus | 4 (4) | 1999–2001 | |
| Solovki Larus Track | 312267867 | GPS | Larus fuscus, Larus argentatus, Larus marinus | 6 (6) | 2017–2019 | |
| Taiga Bean Geese Larry Griffin | 35342375 | GPS | Anser fabalis | 4 (6) | 2013–2014 | |
| TBMUCOMU.GastonMonte vecchi.NWAtlantic | 14381504 | Solar Geolocator | Uria lomvia, Uria aalge | 117 (122) | 2007–2011 | |
| Thayer's Gulls from the Canadian High Arctic | 176466071 | Argos Doppler | Larus thayeri | 5 (5) | 2016–2017 | |
| Thick-billed murre Elliott Coats 2010 | 248994009 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 22 (22) | 2010–2010 | |
| Thick-billed murre Elliott Coats 2011 | 249266943 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 17 (17) | 2011–2011 | |
| Thick-billed murre Elliott Coats 2013 | 376145741 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 116 (116) | 2013–2013 | |
| Thick-billed murre Gaston PLI 2014 | 394802766 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 10 (10) | 2014–2014 | |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist and Elliott Coats 2016 | 287187244 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 20 (20) | 2016–2016 | |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist and Elliott Coats 2017 | 318843635 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 92 (92) | 2017–2017 | (58) |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist and Elliott Digges 2015 | 358865092 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 66 (66) | 2015–2015 | |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist and Elliott Digges 2016 | 249737372 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 116 (116) | 2016–2016 | |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist Cape Graham Moore 2016 | 11815535 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 57 (57) | 2016–2016 | |
| Thick-billed Murres; Gaston/Akearok, Prince Leopold Island, Nunavut, Canada | 40012605 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 10 (10) | 2014–2014 | |
| Thick-billed Murres; Gilchrist; Cape Graham Moore, Canada | 33622846 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 25 (25) | 2014–2014 | |
| Thick-billed Murres; Gilchrist; Digges Island, Canada | 10006517 | GPS | Uria lomvia | 110 (110) | 2012–2014 | |
| Tobseda Barnacle Goose | 2231619 | Argos Doppler | Branta leucopsis | 15 (15) | 2003–2005 | |
| Tracking movements of Peregrine Falcons Falco peregrinus from breeding populations in Arctic Eurasia | 934079034 | Argos Doppler | Falco peregrinus | 37 (37) | 2009–2016 | |
| Tracking post-fledging dispersal and migration of juvenile Peregrine Falcons Falco peregrinus in Arctic Russia | 922820594 | Argos Doppler | Falco peregrinus | 9 (9) | 2010–2012 | |



| Upper Midwest Bald Eagle Project | 166277154 | GPS | Haliaeetus leucocephalus | 15 (37) | 2015–2017 | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|---------------|-----------|------|
| USGS WERC Dixon Field Station Compiled Avian Telemetry | 619097045 | GPS | Anas acuta, Anas americana, Anas clypeata, Anas discors, Anser albifrons, Chen caerulescens, Chen rossii, Circus cyaneus | 184 (1020) | 2016–2019 | |
| Vega Gull BPN KoEco Russia Chaun 2017 | 407469571 | GPS | Larus vegae | 5 (5) | 2017-2017 | |
| Wader migration German Wadden Sea: bar-tailed godwits | 5666500 | Argos Doppler | Limosa lapponica | 4 (8) | 2011–2011 | |
| Wader migration German Wadden Sea: grey plovers | 533575900 | Argos Doppler | Pluvialis squatarola | 10 (14) | 2011–2013 | (59) |
| Washington State Surf Scoter | 41656517 | Argos Doppler | Melanitta perspicillata | 32 (34) | 2004–2007 | |
| Washington State White- winged Scoter | 949577211 | Argos Doppler | Melanitta fusca | 16 (19) | 2003–2007 | |
| Western GOEA Conservation | 20050095 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Aquila chrysaetos | 4 (80) | 2015–2019 | |
| Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus Acadian Peninsula | 161439311 | Argos Doppler | Numenius phaeopus | 3 (6) | 2017–2019 | |
| Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus North America Smith/Watts/Winn | 7073245 | Argos Doppler | Numenius phaeopus | 24 (36) | 2009–2019 | |
| White fronted Goose QIA KoEco Korea 2017 | 402496791 | GPS | Anser albifrons | 6 (11) | 2017-2017 | |
| White-fronted goose (Greenland) Larry Griffin | 2235641 | GPS | Anser albifrons | 4 (4) | 2008–2008 | |
| White-fronted goose full year tracks 2006-2010 Alterra IWWR | 467107447 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Anser albifrons | 7 (7) | 2007–2008 | (60) |
| Whooper swan (Icelandic) Larry Griffin II | 2279366 | GPS | Cygnus cygnus | 51 (57) | 2007–2009 | |
| Whooper swan (Icelandic) Larry Griffin/Colin Pennycuick | 2235656 | Argos Doppler | Cygnus cygnus | 9 (9) | 1994–1996 | |
| Whooper swan (Icelandic) Larry Griffin/Kendrew Colhoun | 2235659 | GPS, Argos Doppler | Cygnus cygnus | 11 (11) | 2007–2008 | |
| Whooper swans in Latvia 2016 | 182459847 | GPS | Cygnus cygnus | 6 (11) | 2017–2019 | (61) |
| yellowBilledloon_USGS_AS C_argos | 506737915 | Argos Doppler | Gavia adamsii | 92 (92) | 2002–2019 | (62) |



Table S2.

Species-level and species group summary of data from studies participating in the AAMA as of November 2019.

| Species | Species group | Studies | Location |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | | | sensors |
| Alces alces | Terrestrial mammals | 4 | GPS |
| Alle alle | Seabirds | 1 | Geolocator |
| Anas acuta | Waterbirds | 1 | GPS |
| Anas Americana | Waterbirds | 1 | GPS |
| Anas clypeata | Waterbirds | 1 | GPS |
| Anas discors | Waterbirds | 1 | GPS |
| Anser albifrons | Waterbirds | 10 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Anser brachyrhynchus | Waterbirds | 1 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Anser erythropus | Waterbirds | 1 | GPS |
| Anser fabalis | Waterbirds | 2 | GPS |
| Aquila chrysaetos | Raptors | 18 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Asio flammeus | Raptors | 2 | • • • • • |
| Balaena mysticetus | Marine mammals | 3 | |
| Balaenoptera borealis | Marine mammals | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Balaenoptera physalus | Marine mammals | 1 | |
| Branta bernicla | Waterbirds | 5 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Branta canadensis | Waterbirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Branta hutchinsii | Waterbirds | 1 | GPS |
| Branta leucopsis | Waterbirds | 8 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Bubo scandiacus | Raptors | 3 | |
| Bucephala islandica | Seabirds | 1 | |
| Buteo lagopus | Raptors | 3 | |
| Buteo platypterus | Raptors | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Calidris alpina | Shorebirds | 2 | GPS, Geolocator |
| Calidris melanotos | Shorebirds | 1 | |
| | Shorebirds | 1 | GPS |
| Calidris pusilla Canis lupus | Terrestrial mammals | 7 | |
| Charadrius hiaticula | Shorebirds | 1 | Geolocator |
| | Waterbirds | | |
| Chen caerulescens Chen rossii | Waterbirds | 3 | GPS, Argos Doppler GPS |
| | | 1 | GPS |
| Chordeiles minor | Raptors | | |
| Circus cyaneus | Raptors | 2 | GPS |
| Clangula hyemalis | Seabirds | 5 | Argos Doppler, Geolocator |
| Cuculus canorus | Passerines+cuckoo | 2 | , 6, 11 |
| Cygnus cygnus | Waterbirds | 5 | |
| Erignathus barbatus | Marine mammals | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Euphagus carolinus | Passerines+cuckoo | 1 | GPS |
| Falco columbarius | Raptors | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Falco peregrinus | Raptors | 8 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Falco rusticolus | Raptors | 5 | 8 11 |
| Fratercula arctica | Seabirds | 1 | Geolocator |
| Gavia adamsii | Seabirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Gavia pacifica | Seabirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |



| Gavia stellata | Seabirds | 2 | Argos Doppler |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| Haematopus ostralegus | Shorebirds | 2 | GPS |
| Haliaeetus leucocephalus | Raptors | 6 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Histrionicus histrionicus | Seabirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Larus argentatus | Shorebirds | 2 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Larus fuscus | Seabirds | 1 | GPS |
| Larus hyperboreus | Shorebirds | 2 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Larus marinus | Seabirds | 1 | GPS |
| Larus thayeri | Shorebirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Larus vegae | Shorebirds | 2 | GPS |
| Lepus arcticus | Terrestrial mammals | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Limosa haemastica | Shorebirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Limosa lapponica | Shorebirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Melanitta fusca | Seabirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Melanitta nigra | Seabirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Melanitta perspicillata | Seabirds | 3 | Argos Doppler |
| Numenius arquata | Shorebirds | 1 | GPS |
| Numenius phaeopus | Shorebirds | 3 | Argos Doppler |
| Oporornis agilis | Passerines+cuckoo | 1 | Geolocator |
| Ovis dalli | Terrestrial mammals | 4 | GPS, Radio transmitter |
| Phalaropus lobatus | Seabirds | 3 | Geolocator |
| Phoca largha | Marine mammals | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Plectrophenax nivalis | Passerines+cuckoo | 2 | Geolocator |
| Pluvialis dominica | Shorebirds | 1 | GPS |
| Pluvialis squatarola | Shorebirds | 3 | Argos Doppler |
| Pusa hispida | Marine mammals | 4 | Argos Doppler |
| Rangifer tarandus | Terrestrial mammals | 17 | GPS, Argos Doppler, Radio transmitter |
| Rissa tridactyla | Seabirds | 2 | GPS |
| Somateria fischeri | Seabirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Somateria mollissima | Seabirds | 5 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Somateria spectabilis | Seabirds | 3 | Argos Doppler |
| Stercorarius longicaudus | Seabirds | 2 | Argos Doppler, Geolocator |
| Stercorarius parasiticus | Seabirds | 4 | GPS, Argos Doppler, Geolocator |
| Stercorarius pomarinus | Seabirds | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Sterna paradisaea | Seabirds | 1 | Geolocator |
| Tringa flavipes | Shorebirds | 1 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Turdus migratorius | Passerines+cuckoo | 1 | GPS, Argos Doppler |
| Uria aalge | Seabirds | 1 | Geolocator |
| Uria lomvia | Seabirds | 13 | GPS, Geolocator |
| Ursus americanus | Terrestrial mammals | 1 | GPS |
| Ursus arctos | Terrestrial mammals | 3 | GPS, Radio transmitter |
| Vulpes lagopus | Terrestrial mammals | 1 | Argos Doppler |
| Xema sabini | Seabirds | 2 | Argos Doppler, Geolocator |



Table S.3.

Permits, licenses and approved protocols for research, animal handling and tagging related to studies participating in the AAMA as of November 2019. ACC = Animal Care Committee, ACUC = Animal Care and Use Committee, AWC = Animal Welfare Committee, IACUC = Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, WCC = Wildlife Care Committee.

| Study name | Authorizing institutions, permits and protocols | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| ABoVE: ADFG Fortymile River Brown Bears | Alaska Department of Fish and Game Protocol 08-08 | | | |
| ABoVE: ADFG Mulchatna Caribou | Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Wildlife Conservation 2013-10, 2015-33 | | | |
| ABoVE: BC Atlin Caribou | British Columbia Provincial authority under the BC Wildlife Act | | | |
| ABoVE: Boelman Alberta American Robins | Alberta Environment and Parks 16-025, 17-084, 18-305; IACUC protocols AC-AAAR9409, AC-AAAW4470 | | | |
| ABoVE: Boutin Alberta Grey Wolf | University of Alberta Animal Use Protocol 00000040 | | | |
| ABoVE: Boutin Alberta Moose | University of Alberta Animal Use Protocol 00000102 | | | |
| ABoVE: Hebblewhite Alberta-BC Wolves | University of Alberta Canadian Care and Animal Use Committee Protocol 353112; University of Montana 056-06- MHCES-010207, 059-08MHCES-120908 | | | |
| ABoVE: NPS Dall Sheep Lake Clark | National Park Service LACL-2005-SCI-0012 | | | |
| ABoVE: NPS Denali Bears | US National Park Service research permits and IACUC protocols | | | |
| ABoVE: NPS Denali Wolves | US National Park Service research permits DENA-2005- SCI-0019, DENA-2011-SCI-0002, DENA-2016-SCI-009; Alaska Department of Fish and Game permits Burch_08- 008, Burch_09-012, Burch_11-005, Meier_12-006, Arthur_DenaliNP_15-093, Borg_NPS_16-012; US National Park Service IACUC protocols NPS IACUC 2010-1, AKR_YUCH and DENA_Burch_Wolves_2013, AKR_DENA Borg_Wolves_2016.A3 | | | |
| ABoVE: NPS Lake Clark Wolves | US National Park Service research permits LACL-2009- SCI-0001, LACL-2009-SCI-0018, LACL-2011-SCI-0018; Alaska Department of Fish and Game scientific permits 08- 058, 09-003, 10-001, 11-054, 12-004, 13-009, 14-008, and 15-008; US Fish and Wildlife Service IACUC Protocol 2008023; US National Park Service IACUC protocols AKR_LACL_Mangipane_Wolf_2012_A3, AKR_LACL_Mangipane_Wolves_2015.A3 | | | |
| ABoVE: NPS Moose in the Upper Koyukuk Alaska | State of Alaska IACUC Protocol 07-11 | | | |
| ABoVE: NPS Wolves in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve | National Park Service Research Permit YUCH_DENA_Burch_Wolves_2013.A3 | | | |
| ABoVE: NWT Dehcho Boreal Woodland Caribou | Annual Northwest Territories wildlife research permits WCC protocols, including NWTWCC 2018-019 | | | |
| ABoVE: NWT Inuvik Barren Ground Caribou | Government of the Northwest Territories wildlife research permits and WCC protocols | | | |
| ABoVE: NWT Inuvik Boreal Woodland Caribou | Government of the Northwest Territories wildlife research permits and WCC protocols | | | |
| ABoVE: NWT North Slave Barren Ground Caribou: Bathurst | Government of the Northwest Territories wildlife research permits and WCC protocols | | | |
| ABoVE: NWT North Slave Boreal Caribou | Annual Northwest Territories wildlife research permits WCC protocols, including NWTWCC 2017-010, NWTWCC | | | |



2018-001 Government of the Northwest Territories wildlife research ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Barren Ground Caribou: permits and WCC protocols Bluenose-East ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Boreal Woodland Caribou Government of the Northwest Territories wildlife research permits and WCC protocols ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Mountain Woodland Caribou Government of the Northwest Territories wildlife research permits and WCC protocols ABoVE: NWT South Slave Barren Ground Government of the Northwest Territories Wildlife Research Caribou: Beverly and Ahiak Permit WL5000771; Government of the Northwest Territories WCC Protocol NWTWCC 2019-020; reviewed annually ABoVE: NWT South Slave Barren Ground Government of the Northwest Territories Wildlife Research Caribou: Queen Maud Gulf Permit WL5000771: Government of the Northwest Territories WCC Protocol NWTWCC 2019-020; reviewed annually ABoVE: NWT South Slave Boreal Woodland Government of the Northwest Territories Wildlife Research Caribou Permit WL5000771; Government of the Northwest Territories WCC Protocol NWTWCC 2019-020; reviewed annually ABoVE: Peters Hebblewhite Alberta-BC Moose University of Montana Protocol 056-06-MHCES-010207Amendment US Federal Master Banding Permit 23720; US Fish and ABoVE: USFWS R6 Golden Eagles Wildlife Service Permit MB204815-0; State of Colorado Scientific Collection License 20TRb4182a; State of Wyoming permits 863, 2066 Boise State University IACUC Protocol 692-980-020 ABoVE: USGS/WVU Raptors ABoVE: Yukon Caribou Yukon Government Department of Environment ADACLIM Danish Polar Center and the Government of Greenland, Ministry of Environment and Nature and Department of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture Permits 512-240, 512-258, 07-501, 66.24/23, 66.01.13, 2011-047447, 2012-065815, 2013-083634, 2014-098814, 2015-115290 ADF&G Nelchina Caribou Alaska Department of Fish and Game Protocol 2012-021 ADF&G Susitna Valley Moose Alaska Department of Fish and Game Protocol 2012-022 Adult Golden Eagle Satellite Tracking US Federal Bird Banding Permit 23353 Alaska Golden Eagles Alaska Department of Fish and Game Protocol 2013-036 Aquila chrysaetos interior west N. America, US Federal Bird Banding Permit 20537, sub-permit to Craigs, Fuller Permit 06714; US Fish and Wildlife Service Patuxent Wildlife Research Center; Boise State University IACUC Aquila chrysaetos Mark Fuller North America US Fish and Wildlife Service Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Boise State University IACUC Arctic breeding shorebirds; Rausch; various US Federal Bird Banding Permit Canadian arctic locations Arctic fox Bylot - Argos tracking Université du Québec à Rimouski CPA-64-16-169 (R3); Parks Canada Agency SIR-2018-28021 Université du Québec à Rimouski CPA-68-17-184 (R2); Arctic hare Alert - Argos tracking Government of Nunavut ML-2018-020 Arctic Raptors - www.ArcticRaptors.ca Environment Canada Banding Permit 10833; University of Alberta Animal Use Protocol AUP00000042 Arctic shorebird migration tracking study -US Federal Master Banding Permit 23269, ACUC Protocol American Golden-Plover 2017-007; State of Alaska permits 17-134, 18-161



| Arctic shorebird migration tracking study - Dunlin | US Federal Master Banding Permit 23269, ACUC Protocol 2017-007; State of Alaska permits 17-134, 18-161 |
|---|--|
| Arctic shorebird migration tracking study - Pectoral Sandpiper | US Federal Master Banding Permit 23269, ACUC Protocol 2017-007; State of Alaska permits 17-134, 18-161 |
| Arctic shorebird migration tracking study - Semipalmated Sandpiper | US Federal Master Banding Permit 23269, ACUC Permit 2017-007; State of Alaska permits 17-134, 18-161 |
| Arctic Skua, Faroe Islands, GPS | Animal work was approved by the Danish Nature Agency by permission to the Copenhagen Bird Ringing Centre (J.nr. SN 302-009). |
| Arctic Skua, van Bemmelen, Norway | Norwegian Food Safety Authority (FOTS) IDs 6328, 6329, 5276, 6328, 7421, 8538, 15726 |
| Arctic Skua, van Bemmelen, Tobseda | No permissions were required according to the §44 and §6 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 52 from 24.04.1995 (last update 18.02.2020) "On Wildlife". |
| Arctic Tern Alaska | Federal Permit 09700; Alaska Scientific Permit 17-162; National Zoological Park IACUC 15-20, 18-06 |
| Atlantic puffin in Iceland (Petersen) | Ringing Office at the Náttúrufræðistofnun Íslands Permit 199 |
| Atlantic Seabird Study (Red-Throated Loons) | US Federal Bird Banding permits 23769, 22636; US Fish and Wildlife Service Permit MB48614B; annual state permits for Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia; US Geological Survey Patuxent Wildlife Research Center IACUC Protocol 2010-10 |
| Atlantic Seabird Study (Surf Scoters) | US Federal Bird Banding permits 23769, 22636; US Fish and Wildlife Service Permit MB48614B; annual state permits for Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia; US Geological Survey Patuxent Wildlife Research Center IACUC Protocol 2010-10 |
| Azores Great Whales Satellite Telemetry Program | Direcção Regional do Ambiente (Regional Directorate of the Environment, Regional Government of the Azores) (until 2018), Direcção Regional dos Assuntos do Mar (Regional Directorate for Sea Affairs, Regional Government of the Azores) (after 2018) permits LMAS-DRAM/2018/06, 80/2017/DRA, 37/2016/DRA, 30/2015/DRA, 34/2014/DRA, 20/2013/DRA, 31/2012/DRA, 51/2011/DRA, 16/2010/DRA, 20/2009/DRA, 76/2008/DRA |
| Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus Mojica/Watts | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 21567; William & Mary IACUC Protocol 2018-04-27-12927, IBC Protocol 2017-06- 21-12181 |
| Bald Eagles in coastal Alaska; Lewis | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 21678; US Fish and Wildlife Service Region 7 IACUC Protocol 2013-002 |
| Barnacle goose (Greenland) Larry Griffin/David Cabot | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 and Endorsement 06-01w |
| Barnacle goose (Svalbard) Larry Griffin | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 and Endorsement 06-01w |
| Bean Goose Anser fabalis Finnmark. | Norwegian Food Safety Authority (FOTS) IDs 6472/2014/82889-1, 15595/18/72904 |
| Beringia Dunlin | US Federal Master Banding Permit 23269, IACUC Protocol 2016-005; State of Alaska permits 16-111, 17-102, 18-160 |
| Beringia South Migrant Golden Eagle | Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Scientific Collector's Permit 2012-003, US Federal Bird Banding Permit 22637 |



| Common/King Eiders; East Bay Island, Nunavut; Gilchrist 2012 and 2013 | University of Windsor Animal Use Permits 15-05, 19-11 |
|--|---|
| Common Nighthawk | University of Alberta AUP00001523; National Zoological Park and Conservation Biology 15-16, 18-66; Texas Tech University 15032-04; University of South Dakota 23-05-13- 16C, 15-05-16-19C; Environment and Climate Change SFCQ2017-02, US Federal Bird Banding permits 09700, 22199, 22834; Environment and Climate Change Canada Scientific Permit to Capture and Band Migratory Birds 10277, 10365, 10619H, 10534, 10169, 10887, regional permits |
| Common Eiders; Love/Gilchrist; East Bay Island, Canada | University of Windsor Animal Use Permits 15-05, 19-11 |
| Common cuckoo, Khakassia | Zoological Institute RAS permits 2017-04-17, 2018-03-22; Kaliningrad Regional Agency for Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animal World and Forests permits 12, 17; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Republic of Khakassia permits 9, 18 |
| Common cuckoo, Kamchatka | Zoological Institute RAS permits 2017-04-17, 2017-04-17; Kaliningrad Regional Agency for Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animal World and Forests permits 12, 17; Kamchatka Krai Government Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology Permit 38 |
| Canadian Ringed Plover geolocation tracking, Bylot Island, Canada (data from Léandri-Breton et al. 2019) | Parks Canada Agency research and collection permits SIR- 2013-13934, SIR-2015-18822; Université du Québec à Rimouski ACC CPA-56-14-141, CPA-56-14-141-R1, CPA- 56-14-141-R2, CPA-56-14-141-R3; Environment and Climate Change Canada permits 10772, 10772N |
| Brown and Black bear (Ursus spp.), Jerry Belant, Alaska | National Park Service |
| Broad-winged Hawk Alberta Boreal | University of Alberta IACUC Protocol AUP00001523; Federal Banding Permit 10277; National Zoological Park ACUC 15-16; Environment and Climate Change Canada 10277 |
| Brant Geese Sean Boyd 2005 | Simon Fraser University permits 781B-06, 999B-06 |
| Brant Geese Sean Boyd 2002 | Simon Fraser University permits 781B-06, 999B-06 |
| Bowhead whale Foxe Basin | Animal Care Approval FWI-ACC_AUP_2003-2017_016; Licence to Fish for Scientific Purposes S-2003-2017-1006- NU |
| Bowhead whale Cumberland Sound | Animal Care Approval FWI-ACC_AUP_2003-2017_016; Licence to Fish for Scientific Purposes S-2003-2017-1006- NU |
| Bowhead whale Admiralty Inlet | Animal Care Approval FWI-ACC_AUP_2003-2017_016; Licence to Fish for Scientific Purposes S-2003-2017-1006- NU |
| Black-legged Kittiwakes; Mallory/Gaston/Akearok, Prince Leopold Island, Nunavut, Canada | Canadian scientific and access permits NUN-SCI-08-55, NUN-MBS-12-03, NUN-SCI-12-04, WRP2013040, banding permits 10694, 10322, animal care protocols 0800AG01, WM-01-11 |
| Black-bellied Plover Alaska | Federal Permit 09700; Alaska Scientific Permit 15-108, 17- 162; National Zoological Park ACUC Protocol 14-30, 15-20; USGS Alaska Science Center ACUC 2015-09 |



| Common/King Eiders; East Bay Island, Nunavut; Gilchrist/Mosbech 2001 and 2003 | University of Windsor Animal Use Permits 15-05, 19-11 |
|---|---|
| Common/King Eiders; Nuuk/Disko Bay/Upernavik, Greenland; Gilchrist/Mosbech; 2002 and 2003 | University of Windsor Animal Use Permits 15-05, 19-11 |
| Connecticut Warbler Alberta Boreal | Smithsonian Institution ACUC NZP-IACUC 17-05, 18-66; Environment and Climate Change Canada 10277 |
| Distribution of spectacled eiders in Russia and Alaska 1993-1996 (data from Petersen et al. 1999) | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 20022, US Fish and Wildlife Service Permit MB789758 |
| Disturbance of BG by IFV and IWWR | Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety (LAVES) Permission Akt.Z. 33.19-4202-04- 15/1956 |
| Disturbance of GWFG by IFV and IWWR | Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety (LAVES) Permission Akt.Z. 33.19-4202-04- 15/1956 |
| Disturbance of GWFG by IFV and IWWR 2017-2018 | Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety (LAVES) Permission Akt.Z. 33.19-4202-04- 15/1956 |
| Dolphin_Union_Caribou_UAV | Nunavut Wildlife Research Permit WL2015–037, IACUC exemption 07/10/2015; UAV flights in compliance with Transport Canada regulations |
| Eagles Wintering in Bitterroot Valley | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 23353 |
| Earthspan Peregrines | Boise State University IACUC; Earthspan IACUC; US Federal Master Banding Permit 20127; National Park Service Assateague Island National Seashore and US Fish and WIIdlife Service Chincoteague and Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuges permits in Maryland (55662), Virginia (026310) and Texas (SPR-0390-047) |
| Eastern Montana Golden Eagles | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 22622 |
| Eastern North America Golden Eagles | Boise State University IACUC Protocol 692-980-020 |
| Eastern Washington Lesser Canada Goose - Delineating the breeding grounds of small Canada geese wintering in the Columbia Basin | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 06508 |
| Fall Migrant Raptors - U.S. Atlantic Flyway - Biodiversity Research Institute | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 22636 |
| Foraging behaviour and fuel accumulation of pink- footed geese (data from Chudzińska et al. 2016) | Danish Ministry of Environment License to Aarhus University Department of Bioscience |
| FTZ Curlew | Ministerium für Energiewende, Landwirtschaft, Umwelt, Natur und Digitalisierung (Kiel, Germany) file numbers V 312-7224.121-37(42-3/13) and V 241-35852/2017(88-7/17) |
| FTZ Geese Wadden Sea | Ministerium für Energiewende, Landwirtschaft, Umwelt, Natur und Digitalisierung (Kiel, Germany) file numbers V 312-7224.121-37(42-3/13) and V 241-35852/2017(88-7/17) |
| Glaucous Gull Barrow Alaska | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 09700; Alaska Scientific Permit 15-189; North Slope Borough scientific study permits 16-169, 16-174; National Zoological Park ACUC 15-33 |
| Glaucous Gull BPN KoEco Chaun 2017 | Gimpo City Permit 2017-1 |
| Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) Eastern N. America Mojica/Watts | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 21567; William & Mary IACUC Protocol 2018-04-27-12927, IBC Protocol 2017-06- 21-12181 |
| Golden Eagle Migration, Denali, Alaska, McIntyre Golden Eagle Satellite Telemetry Data | Oregon State University ACUC AUF Permit 1962 Boise State University IACUC Protocol 692-980-020 |
| Solden Lagie Salenne Telenieny Dala | Doise State Oniversity IACOC 11010001 072-700-020 |

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| Golden Eagles of Interior Alaska; Lewis | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 21678; US Fish and Wildlife Service Region 7 IACUC Protocol 2012-013 |
|---|---|
| Greenland White-fronted Goose tracking | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 and Endorsement 11-57w |
| Gyrfalcon, High Arctic Institute, central-west Greenland | Danish Polar Center permits 512-162, 512-167, 512-179, 512-212, 512-232, 512-254 |
| Gyrfalcon, High Arctic Institute, east Greenland trapping station | Danish Polar Center permits 512-162, 512-167, 512-179, 512-212, 512-232, 512-254 |
| Gyrfalcon, High Arctic Institute, Maniitsoq trapping station | Danish Polar Center permits 512-162, 512-167, 512-179, 512-212, 512-232, 512-254 |
| Gyrfalcon, High Arctic Institute, northwest Greenland | Danish Polar Center permits 512-162, 512-167, 512-179, 512-212, 512-232, 512-254 |
| Gyrfalcons Alaska McIntyre | Oregon State University ACUC AUF Permit 1962 |
| HawkWatch International Golden Eagles | US Federal Master Bird Banding Permit 21384; state permits administered by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Nevada Department of Wildlife, and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. |
| Herring Gull QIA KoEco Korea 2017 | Gimpo City Permit 2017-1 |
| Herring Gulls (Larus Argentatus); Gilchrist; East Bay Island, Canada | Government of Canada animal care protocols EC-PN-09- 026, EC-PN-13-0; Government of Nanuvut animal care protocols NUN-SCI-08-04, NUN-SCI-11-04; WL-2013-044, WL-2009-029; Banding Permit 10650. |
| Hudsonian Godwit (Limosa haemastica) Canada Smith/Watts | Government of the Northwest Territories Wildlife Research Permit WL500153 and WCC Approval NWTWCC 2013- 009; Environment Canada Western and Northern ACC Approval EC-PN-13-006; Environment Canada Scientific permits 10565J, 10565N, 10565M; Environment Canada Wildlife and Landscape Science Directorate and Canadian Wildlife Service ACC Approval EC-PN-14-006 |
| iceSeals_NSB_Alaska_vonDuyke | National Marine Fisheries Service Research Permits 358- 1787, 15324; Alaska Department of Fish and Game ACUC protocols 2010-13R, 2016-23 |
| Kidd et al. Rough-legged Hawk Movements in North America | US Federal Master Bird Banding permits 22636, 24140 |
| Kittiwake, Brides & Petersen, Iceland | Ringing Office at the Náttúrufræðistofnun Íslands Permit 199 |
| Latham Alberta Wolves | University of Alberta ACUC Protocol 471503 |
| Lesser White-fronted Goose Anser erythropus Finnmark | Norwegian Food Safety Authority (FOTS) IDs 6472/2014/82889-1, 15595/18/72904 |
| Lesser Yellowlegs (Tringa flavipes) Migratory Connectivity | Alaska Department of Fish and Game IACUC Protocol 0058-2019-39 |
| LifeTrack Peregrine falcon | No permissions were required according to the §44 and §6 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 52 from 24.04.1995 (last update 18.02.2020) "On Wildlife". |
| LifeTrack Rough-legged buzzards | No permissions were required according to the §44 and §6 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 52 from 24.04.1995 (last update 18.02.2020) "On Wildlife". |
| LifeTrack Whooper Swan Latvia | No permissions were required according to the §44 and §6 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 52 from 24.04.1995 (last update 18.02.2020) "On Wildlife". |



| Light-bellied brent goose (Canadian High Arctic) Kendrew Colhoun | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 |
|--|--|
| Long-tailed ducks ARGOS 2019 | No permissions were required according to the §44 and §6 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 52 from 24.04.1995 (last update 18.02.2020) "On Wildlife". St Petersburg State University Ethic Committee Permission 131-03-4. |
| Long-tailed ducks GLS 2018 | No permissions were required according to the §44 and §6 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 52 from 24.04.1995 (last update 18.02.2020) "On Wildlife". |
| Long-tailed Jaeger Alaska | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 09700; Alaska scientific permits 15-33, 17-162, 18-156, 19-157; National Zoological Park ACUC 15-33, 18-06; National Park Service AKR_DENA_Harrison_Jaegers_2018; Environment and Climate Change Canada Scientific Permit 10565N; Government of Nunavut wildlife research permits WL2018- 052, WL2019-041; Environment Canada Western and Northern ACC approvals EC-PN-13-006, 18JR01, 19JR01; Environment Canada scientific permits 10565J, 10565M, 10565N; Environment Canada Wildlife and Landscape Science Directorate and Canadian Wildlife Service ACC Approval EC-PN-14-006 |
| Long-tailed Skua, van Bemmelen, Sweden | Jordbruks verket permits M160-11, M470-12, M472-12 |
| Lower 48 GOEA Migration | US Federal Bird Banding permits 23353, 24140 |
| LTDU | US Federal Bird Banding permits 23769, 22636; US Fish and Wildlife Service Permit MB48614B; annual state permits for Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia; US Geological Survey Patuxent Wildlife Research Center IACUC Protocol 2010-10 |
| Migration of Sabine's gulls from the Canadian High Arctic | CWS Animal Care EC-PN-11-020; CWS Scientific Permit NUN-SCI-09-01; Government of Nunavut Wildlife Research Licence WL 2010–042; Nunavut Water Board Licence 3BC-TER0811; Indian and Northern Affairs Land Use Reserve 068H16001; CWS Banding Permit 10694 |
| Migration Patterns of Pacific Sea Ducks | Simon Fraser University permits 781B-06, 999B-06 |
| Migration timing in barnacle geese (Barents Sea) (data from Kölzsch et al. and Shariatinajafabadi et al. 2014) | Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety (LAVES) Permission 33-42502-04-10/0307; Institute of Avian Research, Wilhelmshaven, Germany; National Park Administration of Lower Saxony, Wilhelmshaven, Germany |
| Migration timing in barnacle geese (Greenland) (data from Kölzsch et al. and Shariatinajafabadi et al. 2014) | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 and Endorsement 06-01w |
| Migration timing in barnacle geese (Svalbard) (data from Kölzsch et al. and Shariatinajafabadi et al. 2014) | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 and Endorsement 06-01w |
| Migration timing in white-fronted geese (data from Kölzsch et al. 2016) | Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Geography (no approval needed); Wageningen Environmental Research (no approval needed) |
| Mountain caribou in British Columbia | British Columbia Wildlife Act Permits FJ08-59586, FJ07- 40107 and FJ17-282173 |



| Movement of long-tailed ducks marked on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska 1998-2000 (data from Petersen et al. 2003) | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 20022, US Fish and Wildlife Service Permit MB789758 |
|--|--|
| North Sea population tracks of greater white- fronted geese 2014-2017 (data from Kölzsch et al. 2019) | Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety (LAVES) Permission Akt.Z. 33.19-4202-04- 15/1956, AZ 33.19-42502-04-15; Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences AWC DEC NIOO13.14; |
| North Slope Cackling Geese | US Fish and Wildlife Service IACUC 2018-010 and appropriate state and federal permits |
| NPS Dall Sheep Gates of the Arctic | No permits were required (research conducted prior to the establishment of the National Park Service IACUC). |
| NPS Dall Sheep in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve | No permits were required (research conducted prior to the establishment of the National Park Service IACUC). |
| NPS Denali Dall Sheep | US National Park Service permits DENA-2005-SCI-0019, DENA-2011-SCI-0002, DENA-2016-SCI-009; Alaska Department of Fish and Game permits Burch_08-008, Burch_09-012, Burch_11-005, Meier_12-006, Arthur_DenaliNP_15-093, Borg_NPS_16-012; US National Park Service IACUC protocols NPS IACUC 2010-1, AKR_YUCH and DENA_Burch_Wolves_2013, AKR_DENA_Borg_Wolves_2016.A3 |
| NWT South Slave Boreal Wolves | Government of the Northwest Territories Wildlife Research Permit WL5000771; Government of the Northwest Territories WCC Protocol NWTWCC 2019-020; reviewed annually |
| NYSDEC Raptor Tracking | US Federal Bird Banding permits 10072, 20723, 20734, 21963 |
| Oystercatcher 2016 Alves Iceland | Icelandic Institute of Natural History |
| Oystercatcher 2017 Alves Iceland | Icelandic Institute of Natural History |
| Pacific Loons Alaska Colville River Delta | Federal Permit MB789758-0; Alaska Scientific Permit 15- 108; National Zoological Park ACUC 15-20; US Geological Society Alaska Science Center ACUC 2015-09, 2016-04; US Geological Society IACUC Protocols 2008-23, 2010-4, 2014-12, 2016-04, 2017-05 |
| Pannonic population tracks of greater white- fronted geese 2013-2017 (data from Kölzsch et al. 2019) | Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety (LAVES) AZ 33.19-42502-04-15/1956; Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences AWC DEC NIOO13.14; Hunting and Fishing Department of Zala County Government Office (Hungary) XX-H-004/1386- 2/2012; Hunting and Fishing Department of Bács-Kiskun County Government Office (Hungary) BKH/001/1135- 2/2016 |



| Parasitic Jaeger/Arctic Skua North America | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 09700; Alaska scientific permits 17-162, 18-156, 19-157; National Zoological Park ACUC 15-33, 18-06; Environment and Climate Change Canada scientific permits 10565J, 10565M, 10565N; Government of Nunavut wildlife research permits WL2018- 052, WL2019-041; Environment Canada Western and Northern ACC protocols EC-PN-13-006, 18JR01, 19JR01; Environment Canada Wildlife and Landscape Science Directorate and Canadian Wildlife Service ACC Protocol EC-PN-14-006 |
|---|--|
| Peregrine Falcon, High Arctic Institute, northwest Greenland | Danish Polar Center permits 512-162, 512-167, 512-179, 512-212, 512-232, 512-254 |
| Pomarine Jaeger North America | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 09700; Alaska Scientific permits 17-162, 18-156, 19-157; National Zoological Park ACUC 15-33, 18-06; Environment and Climate Change Canada scientific permits 10565J, 10565M, 10565N; Government of Nunavut wildlife research permits WL2018- 052, WL2019-041; Environment Canada Western and Northern ACC protocols EC-PN-13-006, 18JR01, 19JR01; Environment Canada Wildlife and Landscape Science Directorate and Canadian Wildlife Service ACC Protocol EC-PN-14-006 |
| Pre-breeding prospecting behaviour of snowy owls (data from Therrien et al. 2015) | Université Laval Animal Care permits |
| Red-necked Phalarope southern Chukotka (data from Mu et al. 2018) | Princeton University IACUC protocols 2073F-16 and 2073F-19 |
| Red-necked Phalarope, van Bemmelen, Norway | Norwegian Food Safety Authority (FOTS) IDs 6328, 6329, 5276, 6328, 7421, 8538, 15726 |
| Red-necked Phalarope, van Bemmelen, Sweden | Permits by Jordbruks verket to Lund University, Sweden. Permit numbers: M160-11, M470-12, M472-12 |
| redThroatedLoon_USGS_ASC_argos | US Geological Survey IACUC protocols 2008-23, 2010-4, 2014-12, 2016-4, 2017-05 |
| Ringed seals Igloolik | Animal Care Approval FWI-ACC_AUP_2006-2014_009; Licence to Fish for Scientific Purposes S-2006-2014-1014- NU |
| Ringed seals Resolute | Animal Care Approval FWI-ACC_AUP_2006-2014_009; Licence to Fish for Scientific Purposes S-2006-2014-1014- NU |
| Ringed seals Sanikiluaq | Animal Care Approval FWI-ACC_AUP_2006-2014_009; Licence to Fish for Scientific Purposes S-2006-2014-1014- NU |
| Rough-legged Buzzard in variable environment | Norwegian Food Safety Authority (FOTS) IDs 6472/2014/82889-1, 15595/18/72904 |
| Rusty Blackbird Alberta | Environment Canada 10277 AJ; National Zoological Park ACUC Protocol 15-16 |
| Sabine's Gulls in the Juan de Fuca Eddy | Canadian scientific and access permits NUN-SCI-08-55, NUN-MBS-12-03, NUN-SCI-12-04, WRP2013040, banding permits 10694, 10322, animal care protocols 0800AG01, WM-01-11 |
| Seaducks in the Fehmarn Belt (southern Baltic) | Danish Animal Welfare Committee (Dyreforsøgstilsynet) Permit 2009/561-1589 |



| Short-eared Owl, North America | US Federal Bird Banding and State Scientific permits, IACUC Protocol 2009007 |
|--|---|
| Skagit County Washington Western High Arctic Brant | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 06508 |
| Skagit Valley / Wrangel Island Snow Goose | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 06508 |
| Skagit Valley / Wrangel Island Snow Goose 2016- 17 GSM | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 06508 |
| Snow Bunting Migration Phenology | University of Windsor Animal Use permits 13-20, 18-02 |
| Snow bunting, Svalbard | Norwegian Food Safety Authority (FOTS) ID 4701; Governor of Svalbard Approval 2014/00375-5 |
| Snowy owl - North America | Université Laval ACC permit no 2006-163,, Environment and Climate Change Canada bird banding permit no 10648, Parks Canada permit no SIR-2007-1091 |
| Snowy owls from Barrow Alaska 1999-2001 (Fuller) | US Fish and Wildlife Service Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Boise State University IACUC |
| Solovki Larus Track | No permissions were required according to the §44 and §6 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 52 from 24.04.1995 (last update 18.02.2020) "On Wildlife". |
| Taiga Bean Geese Larry Griffin | British Trust for Ornithology License A/5436 and Endorsement 11-02w |
| TBMUCOMU.GastonMontevecchi.NWAtlantic | Canadian scientific and access permits NUN-SCI-08-55, NUN-MBS-12-03, NUN-SCI-12-04, WRP2013040, banding permits 10694, 10322, animal care protocols 0800AG01, WM-01-11 |
| Thayer's Gulls from the Canadian High Arctic | Canadian Wildlife Service NUN-SCI-16-05, NIRB 16YN020/124659, NPC 148548, Acadia 04-17, Canadian Wildlife Service Banding Permit 10694 |
| Thick-billed murre Elliott Coats 2010 | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599 |
| Thick-billed murre Elliott Coats 2011 | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599 |
| Thick-billed murre Elliott Coats 2013 | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599 |
| Thick-billed murre Gaston PLI 2014 | Canadian scientific and access permits NUN-SCI-08-55, NUN-MBS-12-03, NUN-SCI-12-04, WRP2013040, banding permits 10694, 10322, animal care protocols 0800AG01, WM-01-11 |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist and Elliott Coats 2016 | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599 |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist and Elliott Coats 2017 | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599 |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist and Elliott Digges 2015 | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599 |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist and Elliott Digges 2016 | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599; Government of Nunavut animal care protocols NUN-SCI- 16-03, NUN-SCI-16-04; Animal care EC-PN-16-017 |
| Thick-billed murre Gilchrist Cape Graham Moore 2016 | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599; Government of Nunavut animal care protocols NUN-SCI- 16-03, NUN-SCI-16-04; Animal care EC-PN-16-017 |
| Thick-billed Murres; Gaston/Akearok, Prince Leopold Island, Nunavut, Canada | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599 |
| Thick-billed Murres; Gilchrist; Cape Graham Moore, Canada | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599 |
| Thick-billed Murres; Gilchrist; Digges Island, Canada | McGill University Animal Care Protocol 2015-7599 |

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| Tobseda Barnacle Goose | No permissions were required according to the §44 and §6 of |
|--|--|
| | the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 52 from 24.04.1995 (last update 18.02.2020) "On Wildlife". |
| Tracking movements of Peregrine Falcons Falco peregrinus from breeding populations in Arctic Eurasia | Russian Federation permits |
| Tracking post-fledging dispersal and migration of juvenile Peregrine Falcons Falco peregrinus in Arctic Russia | Russian Federation permits |
| Upper Midwest Bald Eagle Project | Boise State University IACUC Protocol 692-980-020 |
| USGS WERC Dixon Field Station Compiled Avian Telemetry | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 21142, California Department of Fish and Wildlife Scientific Collection Permit SC-8090 |
| Vega Gull BPN KoEco Russia Chaun 2017 | Gimpo City Permit 2017-1 |
| Wader migration German Wadden Sea: bar-tailed godwits | Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety (LAVES) 33-42502-04-10/0307; Institute of Avian Research, Wilhelmshaven, Germany; National Park Administration of Lower Saxony, Wilhelmshaven, Germany |
| Wader migration German Wadden Sea: grey plovers | Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety (LAVES) 33-42502-04-10/0307; Institute of Avian Research, Wilhelmshaven, Germany; National Park Administration of Lower Saxony, Wilhelmshaven, Germany |
| Washington State Surf Scoter | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 06508 |
| Washington State White-winged Scoter | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 06508 |
| Western GOEA Conservation | US Federal Bird Banding Permit |
| Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus Acadian Peninsula | US Federal Bird Banding Permit 21567; William & Mary IACUC Protocol 2018-04-27-12927, IBC Protocol 2017-06- 21-12181 |
| Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus North America Smith/Watts/Winn | Government of the Northwest Territories Wildlife Research permits WL500153, WL500252; Government of the Northwest Territories Wildlife Care Committee protocols NWTWCC 2013-009, NWTWCC 2014-007; Environment Canada Wildlife and Landscape Science Directorate and Canadian Wildlife Service ACC Approval EC-PN-14-006; Environment Canada scientific permits 10565J, 10565N, and 10565M |
| White fronted Goose QIA KoEco Korea 2017 | Gimpo City Permit 2017-1 |
| White-fronted goose (Greenland) Larry Griffin | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 and Endorsement 11-57w |
| White-fronted goose full year tracks 2006-2010 Alterra IWWR | Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Geography (no approval needed); Wageningen Environmental Research (no approval needed) |
| Whooper swan (Icelandic) Larry Griffin II | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 |
| Whooper swan (Icelandic) Larry Griffin/Colin Pennycuick | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 |
| Whooper swan (Icelandic) Larry Griffin/Kendrew Colhoun | British Trust for Ornithology Licence A/5436 |
| Whooper swans in Latvia 2016 | Latvian Ringing Centre Permit 171 |
| yellowBilledLoon_USGS_ASC_argos | US Geological Survey IACUC protocols 2008-23, 2010-4, 2014-12, 2016-4, 2017-05 |
| | |





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| Alberta Conservation Association |
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| American Ornithological Society |
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| Arctic Raptors |
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| Bundesamt für Naturschutz |
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| Northern Internship Program & Discovery Grant |
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| Netherlands Institute of Ecology, Department of Animal Ecology (NIOO-KNAW) Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) Polar Programme New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund New Mexico Department of Game & Fish New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Niedersächsische Wattenmeerstiftung Project 18/19 Norcross Wildlife Foundation |
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| New Mexico Department of Game & Fish New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Niedersächsische Wattenmeerstiftung Project 18/19 Norcross Wildlife Foundation |
| New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Niedersächsische Wattenmeerstiftung Project 18/19 Norcross Wildlife Foundation |
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| No.4. Compline Management of Network Colombas |
| North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences |
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| North Star Science and Technoloy |
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| Norwegian Birds Protection Fund |
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| Nuttall Ornithological Society |
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| Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife |
| Ornitela UAB |
| Outer Continental Shelf Program |
| Overlook Foundation |
| Owl Research Institute, Charlo, Montana |
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| Patagonia Foundation |
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| Okeanos R&D Centre |
| University of Washington |
| College of the Environment School of Aquatic & Fishery Sciences |
| University of Windsor |
| Department of Biological Sciences Great Lakes Institute for Environmental Research, School of the Environment |
| US Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (formerly, Minerals Management Service) |
| US Bureau of Reclamation |
| Upper Colorado Regional Office |
| US Department of Agriculture US Forest Service |
| US Department of the Army |
| US Department of Defense |



| US Department of Energy Award DE-EE0005362 | |
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| US Department of the Interior | |
| Bureau of Land Management | |
| US Fish & Wildlife Service | |
| Arctic National Wildlife Refuge | |
| Candidate Conservation Species Grant | |
| Migratory Bird Management, Alaska Region | |
| Migratory Bird Management, Mountain-Prairie Region | |
| Migratory Bird Management, Southwest Region | |
| Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge | |
| US Geological Survey | |
| National Biological Service | |
| Alaska Science Center | |
| Ecosystems Mission Area | |
| Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center Park Oriented Biological Research Program | |
| Patuxent Wildlife Research Center | |
| Science Support Partnership Program | |
| Western Ecological Research Center | |
| US National Park Service | |
| Alaska Inventory and Monitoring Program | |
| Beringia Program | |
| Denali National Park and Preserve | |
| Gates of the Arctic National Park & Preserve | |
| Lake Clark National Park and Preserve | |
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| Wageningen University & Research | |
| Wageningen Marine Research | |
| Wageningen University | |
| Resource Ecology Group | |
| Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife | |
| West Virginia University | |
| Division of Forestry and Natural Resources | |
| Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust | |
| Wildlife Conservation Society | |
| Wildlife Conservation Society, Fairbanks, USA | |
| Wilson Ornithological Society | |
| Wolf Creek Charitable Trust | |
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| Yale University | |
| Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology | |



Table S.5.

Studies used in Case Study 1, 'long-term data reveal importance of decadal climate patterns on summering behavior in a migratory raptor'.

| Study | Start | End | Animals | Summering onsets |
|---|-------|------|---------|------------------|
| ABoVE: USFWS R6 Golden Eagles | 2015 | 2017 | 2 | 6 |
| ABoVE: USGS/WVU Raptors | 2013 | 2013 | 1 | 1 |
| Adult Golden Eagle Satellite Tracking | 2012 | 2017 | 10 | 18 |
| Alaska Golden Eagles | 2014 | 2017 | 33 | 61 |
| Aquila chrysaetos interior west N. America, Craigs, Fuller | 1993 | 1996 | 6 | 6 |
| Beringia South Migrant Golden Eagle | 2013 | 2015 | 1 | 3 |
| Eagles Wintering in Bitterroot Valley | 2013 | 2017 | 17 | 30 |
| Eastern Montana Golden Eagles | 2013 | 2017 | 11 | 20 |
| Golden Eagle Migration, Denali, Alaska, McIntyre | 1998 | 2000 | 6 | 6 |
| Golden Eagles of Interior Alaska; Lewis | 2015 | 2017 | 10 | 15 |
| HawkWatch International Golden Eagles | 2003 | 2008 | 4 | 9 |
| Western GOEA Conservation | 2015 | 2017 | 2 | 4 |



Table S.6.

Studies used in Case Study 2, 'large-scale geographic differences in parturition timing of caribou'.

| Study | Start | End | Animals | Parturitions |
|--|-------|------|---------|--------------|
| ABoVE: BC Atlin Caribou | 2000 | 2001 | 7 | 7 |
| ABoVE: NWT Dehcho Boreal Woodland Caribou | 2007 | 2017 | 80 | 164 |
| ABoVE: NWT Inuvik Barren Ground Caribou | 2006 | 2017 | 193 | 387 |
| ABoVE: NWT Inuvik Boreal Woodland Caribou | 2002 | 2012 | 23 | 56 |
| ABoVE: NWT North Slave Barren Ground Caribou: Bathurst | 2006 | 2017 | 90 | 142 |
| ABoVE: NWT North Slave Boreal Caribou | 2017 | 2017 | 15 | 15 |
| ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Barren Ground Caribou: Bluenose- East | 2006 | 2017 | 103 | 165 |
| ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Boreal Woodland Caribou | 2007 | 2011 | 11 | 22 |
| ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Mountain Woodland Caribou | 2008 | 2010 | 3 | 4 |
| ABoVE: NWT South Slave Barren Ground Caribou: Beverly and Ahiak | 2006 | 2017 | 109 | 224 |
| ABoVE: NWT South Slave Boreal Woodland Caribou | 2006 | 2017 | 122 | 219 |
| ABoVE: Yukon Caribou | 2000 | 2017 | 71 | 98 |
| Mountain caribou in British Columbia | 2001 | 2015 | 90 | 127 |



Table S.7.

Studies used in Case Study 3, 'temperature and precipitation response in movement rates of terrestrial mammals'.

| Study | Start | End | Animals | Species |
|--|-------|------|---------|------------------------------|
| ABoVE: BC Atlin Caribou | 2000 | 2002 | 10 | Rangifer tarandus caribou |
| ABoVE: Boutin Alberta Grey Wolf | 2013 | 2014 | 20 | Canis lupus |
| ABoVE: Boutin Alberta Moose | 2010 | 2012 | 24 | Alces alces |
| ABoVE: Hebblewhite Alberta-BC Wolves | 2000 | 2011 | 53 | Canis lupus |
| ABoVE: NPS Denali Wolves | 2004 | 2016 | 68 | Canis lupus |
| ABoVE: NPS Wolves in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve | 2003 | 2015 | 47 | Canis lupus |
| ABoVE: NWT Dehcho Boreal Woodland Caribou | 2007 | 2018 | 85 | R. tarandus caribou |
| ABoVE: NWT Inuvik Barren Ground Caribou | 2006 | 2018 | 264 | R. tarandus groenlandicus |
| ABoVE: NWT Inuvik Boreal Woodland Caribou | 2002 | 2012 | 26 | R. tarandus caribou |
| ABoVE: NWT North Slave Barren Ground Caribou: Bathurst | 2009 | 2019 | 172 | R. tarandus groenlandicus |
| ABoVE: NWT North Slave Boreal Caribou | 2017 | 2018 | 20 | R. tarandus caribou |
| ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Barren Ground Caribou: Bluenose-East | 2006 | 2019 | 120 | R. tarandus groenlandicus |
| ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Boreal Woodland Caribou | 2004 | 2011 | 15 | R. tarandus caribou |
| ABoVE: NWT Sahtu Mountain Woodland Caribou | 2008 | 2010 | 3 | R. tarandus caribou |
| ABoVE: NWT South Slave Barren Ground Caribou: Beverly and Ahiak | 2006 | 2019 | 156 | R. tarandus groenlandicus |
| ABoVE: NWT South Slave Boreal Woodland Caribou | 2006 | 2018 | 174 | R. tarandus caribou |
| ABoVE: Peters Hebblewhite Alberta-BC Moose | 2008 | 2010 | 18 | Alces alces |
| ABoVE: Yukon Caribou | 2000 | 2019 | 219 | R. tarandus caribou |
| Brown and Black bear (Ursus spp.), Jerry Belant, Alaska | 1998 | 2000 | 40 | Ursus spp. |
| Latham Alberta Wolves | 2006 | 2007 | 7 | Canis lupus |
| Mountain caribou in British Columbia | 2001 | 2016 | 172 | R. tarandus caribou |
| NWT South Slave Boreal Wolves | 2016 | 2018 | 7 | Canis lupus |

Table S.8.

Mixed-model results from Case Study 1, 'long-term data reveal importance of decadal climate patterns on summering behavior in a migratory raptor'. Conditional average linear mixed-model results for golden eagle summering onset dates from 1993 to 2017. Only models in which the parameter of interest is retained within the model are used in the averaging. We scaled year by centering on the mean and dividing by the standard deviation. Here we list the covariates, coefficient estimates from model averaging ('estimate'), standard errors ('se'), Satterthwaite degrees of freedom ('df'), z-values, and p-values ('Pr(>|z|)'). The full model did not have the highest weight for juveniles or sub-adults > 2011, but we report it here for consistency with other age class models.

| covariate | estimate | se | df | z-value | Pr(> z) |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| All golden eagle a | ge classes (N | = 179): | | | |
| Full model: $df = 1$ | | | $86.5, R^2 =$ | 0.68, weigl | ht = 0.712 |
| year | -2.6429 | 2.0015 | 140 | 1.313 | 0.189 |
| latitude | 1.0774 | 0.3595 | 139 | 2.976 | 0.003 |
| wPDO | -2.2927 | 1.0208 | 131 | 2.230 | 0.026 |
| age:sub- adult | -19.4730 | 3.3982 | 124 | 5.690 | < 0.001 |
| age:adult | -33.1718 | 3.7255 | 165 | 8.842 | < 0.001 |
| sex:male | 1.6117 | 2.7835 | 81 | 0.575 | 0.565 |
| year:wPDO | -2.3417 | 1.4212 | 155 | 1.636 | 0.102 |
| Adult golden eagle | es (n = 89): | | | | |
| Full model: $df = 9$. | | AICc = 570 | $0.7, R^2 = 0$ | .37, weight | = 0.451 |
| year | -1.2118 | 1.9583 | 78 | 0.610 | 0.542 |
| latitude | 0.7673 | 0.3429 | 53 | 2.204 | 0.028 |
| wPDO | -2.2371 | 0.8535 | 53 | 2.584 | 0.010 |
| sex:male | -0.1475 | 1.9167 | 47 | 0.076 | 0.939 |
| year:wPDO | -1.2476 | 2.8593 | 79 | 0.430 | 0.667 |
| Adult golden eagle | es > 2011 (n = | = 83): | | | |
| Full model: $df = 8$, | BIC = 548.3 | AICc = 530 | $0.9, R^2 = 0$ | .39, weight | = 0.257 |
| year | 0.1717 | 1.1802 | 57 | 0.144 | 0.886 |
| latitude | 0.9727 | 0.3582 | 56 | 2.673 | 0.008 |
| wPDO | -3.0814 | 1.5912 | 49 | 1.915 | 0.055 |
| sex:male | 0.4051 | 1.7995 | 45 | 0.222 | 0.825 |
| year:wPDO | -1.8036 | 1.3218 | 53 | 1.343 | 0.179 |
| Sub-adult golden e | eagles $(n = 72)$ | (): | | | |
| Full model: $df = 8$, | | | $5.0, R^2 = 0$ | .49, weight | = 0.755 |
| year | -4.7449 | 3.4452 | 65 | 1.353 | 0.176 |
| latitude | 1.5994 | 0.5505 | 66 | 2.851 | 0.004 |
| wPDO | -2.6644 | 2.0656 | 46 | 1.266 | 0.206 |
| sex:male | 2.6074 | 5.4413 | 44 | 0.470 | 0.638 |
| year:wPDO | -9.6732 | 3.6669 | 48 | 2.588 | 0.010 |
| Sub-adult golden e | eagles > 2011 | (n = 67). | | | |
| Full model: $df = 8$ | • | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 7.6. $R^2 = 0$ | .41. weight | = 0.337 |
| year | 2.4633 | 2.4982 | 49 | 0.967 | 0.333 |
| , car | | | 57 | 0.907 | 0.000 |



| latitude | 0.6672 | 0.6334 | 46 | 1.032 | 0.302 |
|-----------|---------|--------|----|-------|---------|
| wPDO | -8.5069 | 2.6366 | 33 | 3.162 | 0.002 |
| sex:male | -0.1708 | 5.0829 | 43 | 0.033 | 0.974 |
| year:wPDO | -9.4866 | 2.4671 | 51 | 3.768 | < 0.001 |
| • | | | | | |

Juvenile golden eagles (n = 18): Full model: df =6, BIC = 142.8,

| l model: df =6, BIC = 142.8, AICc = 145.0, $R^2 = 0.50$, weight = 0.057 | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|----|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| year | 1.0892 | 4.4923 | NA | 0.230 | 0.818 | | | |
| latitude | 0.9474 | 0.7820 | NA | 1.121 | 0.262 | | | |
| wPDO | 1.4309 | 2.2793 | NA | 0.579 | 0.563 | | | |
| year:wPDO | -6.4330 | 2.3073 | NA | 2.546 | 0.011 | | | |



Table S.9.

Model selection results (weight > 0.01) from Case Study 1, 'long-term data reveal importance of decadal climate patterns on summering behavior in a migratory raptor', evaluating the influence of year (fixed, continuous, centered and scaled), latitude of summering behavior start (fixed, continuous), eagle sex (fixed, categorical; excluded in 'Juvenile' model), eagle age (fixed, categorical; only included in 'All' model), mean monthly PDO index for the proceeding winter (PDO; fixed, continuous), and the interaction of year and PDO. We included individual identifier as a random term and fit our linear mixed-effect model by restricted maximum likelihood. Here we present a subset of the models, ranked by model weight, including their degrees of freedom (df), log-likelihood (LL), pseudo-R² (Nagelkerke's modified statistic; R²), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), Akaike Information Criterion corrected for small sample sizes (AICc), and delta AICc (delta).

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| $\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $ | Model covariates All golden eagle age classes: | df | LL | R ² | BIC | AICc | delta | weight |
|---|---|----|--------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | 11 | -681.5 | 0.68 | 1420 | 1387 | 0.00 | 0.712 |
| year:PDO year + PDO + age + sex + year:PDO9-688.60.68142013925.760.040year + PDO + age + sex + year:PDO9-686.90.67142313936.010.035year + latitude + age + sex9-686.90.67142113936.400.029Adult golden eagles: | year + latitude + $PDO + age + sex$ | 10 | -684.1 | 0.68 | 1420 | 1389 | 2.87 | 0.170 |
| year:PDO10-685.60.67142313936.010.033year + latitude + age + sex9-686.90.67142113936.400.029Adult golden eagles: year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO9-275.20.37590.8570.70.000.451year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO + sex + year:PDO8-277.30.37590.4572.31.620.201year + PDO + sex + year:PDO8-277.50.33590.5574.43.720.070year + latitude + PDO + sex7-279.50.33590.5574.43.720.070year + latitude + PDO + sex7-280.70.33591.5577.56.850.012PDO + sex7-280.70.33591.5577.56.850.012PDO + sex7-280.70.33591.5577.56.850.015year + latitude + PDO + sex7-281.10.32593.7577.66.920.014year + latitude + PDO6-282.50.36591.9577.97.240.012Adult golden eagles > 2011: year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO7-258.00.39548.3530.90.000.257year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO7-258.60.38548.1532.71.800.104latitude + PDO + sex7-258.60.38548.1532.71.800.104latitude + PDO + sex7 <td>year:PDO</td> <td>9</td> <td>-686.6</td> <td>0.68</td> <td>1420</td> <td>1392</td> <td>5.76</td> <td>0.040</td> | year:PDO | 9 | -686.6 | 0.68 | 1420 | 1392 | 5.76 | 0.040 |
| Adult golden eagles: year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO9 -275.2 0.37 590.8 570.7 0.00 0.451 year + latitude + PDO + sex8 -277.3 0.37 590.4 572.3 1.62 0.201 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO8 -277.5 0.33 590.8 572.7 2.00 0.166 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -279.5 0.33 590.5 574.4 3.72 0.070 year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO7 -280.3 0.36 591.9 575.9 5.20 0.034 latitude + PDO + sex7 -2280.7 0.33 592.8 576.8 6.06 0.022 PDO + sex6 -282.3 0.30 591.5 577.5 6.85 0.015 year + latitude + sex7 -281.1 0.32 593.7 577.6 6.92 0.014 year + latitude + PDO6 -282.5 0.36 591.9 577.9 7.24 0.012 Adult golden eagles $\geq 2011:$ year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -258.0 0.39 548.3 530.9 0.00 0.257 year + latitude + PDO + sex x6 -259.5 0.38 545.5 532.1 1.22 0.140 year + latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 548.1 532.7 1.80 0.104 latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 548.1 532.7 1.80 0.104 l | | 10 | -685.6 | 0.67 | 1423 | 1393 | 6.01 | 0.035 |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | year + latitude + age + sex | 9 | -686.9 | 0.67 | 1421 | 1393 | 6.40 | 0.029 |
| year:PDO9 -275.2 0.37 590.8 570.7 0.00 0.451 year + latitude + PDO + sex8 -277.3 0.37 590.4 572.3 1.62 0.201 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO8 -277.5 0.33 590.8 572.7 2.00 0.166 year + PDO + sex7 -279.5 0.33 590.5 574.4 3.72 0.070 year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO7 -280.3 0.36 591.9 575.9 5.20 0.034 latitude + PDO + sex7 -280.7 0.33 592.8 576.8 6.06 0.022 PDO + sex6 -282.3 0.30 591.5 577.5 6.85 0.015 year + latitude + sex7 -281.1 0.32 593.7 577.6 6.92 0.014 year + latitude + PDO6 -282.5 0.36 591.9 577.9 7.24 0.012 Adult golden eagles > 2011:year + latitude + PDO + sex +8 -256.5 0.39 548.3 530.9 0.00 0.257 year + latitude + PDO + sex6 -259.5 0.38 545.5 532.1 1.22 0.140 year + latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 548.1 532.7 1.80 0.104 latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 544.1 532.8 1.93 0.098 year + latitude + PDO6 -261.0 0.38 546.8 | Adult golden eagles: | | | | | | | |
| year + PDO + sex + year:PDO8 -277.5 0.33 590.8 572.7 2.00 0.166 year + PDO + sex7 -279.5 0.33 590.5 574.4 3.72 0.070 year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO7 -280.3 0.36 591.9 575.9 5.20 0.034 latitude + PDO + sex7 -280.7 0.33 592.8 576.8 6.06 0.022 PDO + sex6 -282.3 0.30 591.5 577.5 6.85 0.015 year + latitude + sex7 -281.1 0.32 593.7 577.6 6.92 0.014 year + latitude + PDO6 -282.5 0.36 591.9 577.9 7.24 0.012 Adult golden eagles > 2011:year + latitude + PDO + sex +8 -256.5 0.39 548.3 530.9 0.00 0.257 year + latitude + PDO + sex +8 -256.5 0.39 548.3 530.9 0.00 0.257 year + latitude + PDO + sex6 -259.5 0.38 545.5 532.1 1.22 0.140 year + latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 548.1 532.7 1.80 0.104 latitude + PDO5 -261.0 0.38 544.1 532.8 1.93 0.098 year + latitude + PDO6 -260.1 0.38 546.8 533.4 2.48 0.074 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -259.7 0.34 5 | 5 | 9 | -275.2 | 0.37 | 590.8 | 570.7 | 0.00 | 0.451 |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | • | | | | | | | |
| year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO7 -280.3 0.36 591.9 575.9 5.20 0.034 latitude + PDO + sex7 -280.7 0.33 592.8 576.8 6.06 0.022 PDO + sex6 -282.3 0.30 591.5 577.5 6.85 0.015 year + latitude + sex7 -281.1 0.32 593.7 577.6 6.92 0.014 year + latitude + PDO6 -282.5 0.36 591.9 577.9 7.24 0.012 Adult golden eagles > 2011:year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO8 -256.5 0.39 548.3 530.9 0.00 0.257 year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -258.0 0.39 546.9 531.5 0.58 0.192 latitude + PDO + sex6 -259.5 0.38 545.5 532.1 1.22 0.140 year + latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 548.1 532.7 1.80 0.104 latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 544.1 532.8 1.93 0.098 year + latitude + PDO6 -260.1 0.38 546.8 533.4 2.48 0.074 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -259.7 0.34 550.3 534.9 3.96 0.036 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO6 -261.3 0.34 549.9 536.4 5.54 0.016 year + PDO + sex6 -261.7 < | • | | | | | | | |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | • | | | | | | | |
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | | | | | | | |
| year + latitude + sex year + latitude + PDO7 6 -282.5-281.1 0.360.32 591.9597.6 577.96.92 7.240.014 0.012Adult golden eagles > 2011: year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO8 7 -258.0-256.5 0.390.39 548.3530.9 531.50.00 0.257year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO latitude + PDO + sex year + latitude + PDO + sex8 6 -259.5-258.0 0.380.39 546.9541.5 531.50.58 0.192latitude + PDO + sex year + latitude + PDO + sex latitude + PDO year + latitude + PDO latitude + PDO latitude + PDO sex year + latitude + PDO sex year + latitude + PDO sex year + latitude + PDO sex sex + year:PDO sex + year:PDO sex + year:PDO sex + year:PDO sex + pence sex + year:PDO sex + PDO + sex sex + pence sex + PDO + sex sex + pence sex + PDO + sex + pence sex + PDO + sex + pence sex + pence | | | | | | | | |
| year + latitude + PDO6 -282.5 0.36 591.9 577.9 7.24 0.012 Adult golden eagles > 2011:year + latitude + PDO + sex +year + latitude + PDO + sex +8 -256.5 0.39 548.3 530.9 0.00 0.257 year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO7 -258.0 0.39 546.9 531.5 0.58 0.192 latitude + PDO + sex6 -259.5 0.38 545.5 532.1 1.22 0.140 year + latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 548.1 532.7 1.80 0.104 latitude + PDO5 -261.0 0.38 544.1 532.8 1.93 0.098 year + latitude + PDO6 -260.1 0.38 546.8 533.4 2.48 0.074 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -259.7 0.34 550.3 534.9 3.96 0.036 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO6 -261.3 0.34 549.0 535.6 4.72 0.024 year + PDO + sex6 -261.7 0.33 549.9 536.4 5.54 0.016 year + latitude + sex6 -262.0 0.34 550.5 537.1 6.22 0.011 year + PDO + sex6 -263.3 0.33 548.6 537.3 6.38 0.011 | | | | | | | | |
| year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO8 -256.5 0.39 548.3 530.9 0.00 0.257 year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO7 -258.0 0.39 546.9 531.5 0.58 0.192 latitude + PDO + sex6 -259.5 0.38 545.5 532.1 1.22 0.140 year + latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 548.1 532.7 1.80 0.104 latitude + PDO5 -261.0 0.38 544.1 532.8 1.93 0.098 year + latitude + PDO6 -260.1 0.38 546.8 533.4 2.48 0.074 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -259.7 0.34 550.3 534.9 3.96 0.036 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO6 -261.3 0.34 549.0 535.6 4.72 0.024 year + PDO + sex6 -261.7 0.33 549.9 536.4 5.54 0.016 year + PDO + sex6 -263.3 0.33 548.6 537.3 6.38 0.011 | · | | | | | | | |
| year:PDO 8 -256.5 0.39 548.3 530.9 0.00 0.257 year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO7 -258.0 0.39 546.9 531.5 0.58 0.192 latitude + PDO + sex6 -259.5 0.38 545.5 532.1 1.22 0.140 year + latitude + PDO5 -261.0 0.38 548.1 532.7 1.80 0.104 latitude + PDO5 -261.0 0.38 544.1 532.8 1.93 0.098 year + latitude + PDO6 -260.1 0.38 546.8 533.4 2.48 0.074 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -259.7 0.34 550.3 534.9 3.96 0.036 year + PDO + sex6 -261.3 0.34 549.0 535.6 4.72 0.024 year + PDO + sex6 -261.7 0.33 549.9 536.4 5.54 0.016 year + latitude + sex6 -262.0 0.34 550.5 537.1 6.22 0.011 year + PDO5 -263.3 0.33 548.6 537.3 6.38 0.011 | Adult golden eagles > 2011: | | | | | | | |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | • | 8 | -256.5 | 0.39 | 548.3 | 530.9 | 0.00 | 0.257 |
| year + latitude + PDO + sex7 -258.6 0.38 548.1 532.7 1.80 0.104 latitude + PDO5 -261.0 0.38 544.1 532.8 1.93 0.098 year + latitude + PDO6 -260.1 0.38 546.8 533.4 2.48 0.074 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -259.7 0.34 550.3 534.9 3.96 0.036 year + PDO + year:PDO6 -261.3 0.34 549.0 535.6 4.72 0.024 year + PDO + sex6 -261.7 0.33 549.9 536.4 5.54 0.016 year + latitude + sex6 -262.0 0.34 550.5 537.1 6.22 0.011 year + PDO5 -263.3 0.33 548.6 537.3 6.38 0.011 | • | | | | | | | |
| latitude + PDO $5 -261.0$ 0.38 544.1 532.8 1.93 0.098 year + latitude + PDO $6 -260.1$ 0.38 546.8 533.4 2.48 0.074 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO $7 -259.7$ 0.34 550.3 534.9 3.96 0.036 year + PDO + year:PDO $6 -261.3$ 0.34 549.0 535.6 4.72 0.024 year + PDO + sex $6 -261.7$ 0.33 549.9 536.4 5.54 0.016 year + latitude + sex $6 -262.0$ 0.34 550.5 537.1 6.22 0.011 year + PDO $5 -263.3$ 0.33 548.6 537.3 6.38 0.011 | | | | | | | | |
| year + latitude + PDO 6 -260.1 0.38 546.8 533.4 2.48 0.074 year + PDO + sex + year:PDO7 -259.7 0.34 550.3 534.9 3.96 0.036 year + PDO + year:PDO6 -261.3 0.34 549.0 535.6 4.72 0.024 year + PDO + sex6 -261.7 0.33 549.9 536.4 5.54 0.016 year + latitude + sex6 -262.0 0.34 550.5 537.1 6.22 0.011 year + PDO5 -263.3 0.33 548.6 537.3 6.38 0.011 | • | | | | | | | |
| year + PDO + sex + year:PDO7-259.70.34550.3534.93.960.036year + PDO + year:PDO6-261.30.34549.0535.64.720.024year + PDO + sex6-261.70.33549.9536.45.540.016year + latitude + sex6-262.00.34550.5537.16.220.011year + PDO5-263.30.33548.6537.36.380.011 | | - | | | | | | |
| year + PDO + year:PDO6-261.30.34549.0535.64.720.024year + PDO + sex6-261.70.33549.9536.45.540.016year + latitude + sex6-262.00.34550.5537.16.220.011year + PDO5-263.30.33548.6537.36.380.011 | • | | | | | | | |
| year + PDO + sex6-261.70.33549.9536.45.540.016year + latitude + sex6-262.00.34550.5537.16.220.011year + PDO5-263.30.33548.6537.36.380.011 | • • | | | | | | | |
| year + latitude + sex6-262.00.34550.5537.16.220.011year + PDO5-263.30.33548.6537.36.380.011 | | | | | | | | |
| year + PDO 5 -263.3 0.33 548.6 537.3 6.38 0.011 | • | | | | | | | |
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| Sub-adult golden eagles: | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO | 8 | -283.4 | 0.49 | 600.9 | 585.0 | 0.00 | 0.755 |
| year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO | 7 | -286.1 | 0.49 | 602.1 | 587.9 | 2.93 | 0.174 |
| year + PDO + sex + year:PDO | 7 | -287.6 | 0.43 | 605.1 | 590.9 | 5.91 | 0.039 |
| year + latitude + PDO + sex | 7 | -288.9 | 0.44 | 607.8 | 593.6 | 8.65 | 0.010 |
| year + PDO + year:PDO | 6 | -290.2 | 0.43 | 606.0 | 593.7 | 8.68 | 0.010 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Sub-adult golden eagles > 2011 : | | | | | | | |
| year + PDO + sex + year:PDO | 7 | -260.6 | 0.39 | 550.6 | 537.1 | 0.00 | 0.443 |
| year + latitude + PDO + sex + year:PDO | 8 | -259.6 | 0.40 | 552.8 | 537.6 | 0.55 | 0.337 |
| year + PDO + year:PDO | 6 | -263.1 | 0.39 | 551.5 | 539.6 | 2.57 | 0.122 |
| year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO | 7 | -262.1 | 0.40 | 553.7 | 540.1 | 3.05 | 0.096 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile golden eagles: | | | | | | | |
| year + PDO + year:PDO | 5 | -63.2 | 0.48 | 140.8 | 141.3 | 0.00 | 0.372 |
| Null | 2 | -69.0 | 0.00 | 143.8 | 142.8 | 1.49 | 0.177 |
| latitude | 3 | -67.9 | 0.12 | 144.4 | 143.4 | 2.15 | 0.127 |
| Year | 3 | -68.3 | 0.07 | 145.3 | 144.3 | 3.04 | 0.081 |
| PDO | 3 | -68.6 | 0.04 | 145.9 | 145.0 | 3.67 | 0.059 |
| year + latitude + PDO + year:PDO | 6 | -62.7 | 0.50 | 142.8 | 145.0 | 3.75 | 0.057 |
| year + PDO | 4 | -67.2 | 0.18 | 145.9 | 145.4 | 4.14 | 0.047 |
| year + latitude | 4 | -67.5 | 0.15 | 146.5 | 146.1 | 4.76 | 0.034 |
| latitude + PDO | 4 | -67.5 | 0.15 | 146.6 | 146.1 | 4.82 | 0.033 |
| year + latitude + PDO | 5 | -66.6 | 0.24 | 147.6 | 148.1 | 6.85 | 0.012 |



Table S.10

Population-level summary statistics for caribou parturition analysis (case study 2). The trend for mountain caribou was modeled by generalized additive models (GAMs) that include linear latitude and longitude effects and a spline on elevation. The woodland caribou trend models only include latitude and longitude effects. The barren-ground trend model is a linear mixed effects models with random intercepts and slopes (year effect) on herd (sub-population) as a random effect. The r^2 values are the *conditional* as opposed to *marginal* r^2 following (63). The *p*-value and trend are on the collective main effect and do not account for variation among herds.

| Population | Ν | Obs. period | Parturition date, mean | Parturition date, sd | Parturition minimum date | Parturition maximum date | Trend | Trend se | <i>p</i> -value | r ² |
|------------|-----|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| N. | 109 | 2000- | 22-May | 8.351275 | 5-May | 25-Jun | -0.68 | 0.220 | 0.002 | 0.26 |
| mountain | | 2017 | | | | | | | | |
| S. | 127 | 2006- | 29-May | 9.590992 | 30-Apr | 21-Jun | 0.23 | 0.347 | 0.513 | 0.13 |
| mountain | | 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| N. boreal | 78 | 2002- | 18-May | 8.320673 | 3-May | 11-Jun | -1.04 | 0.459 | 0.027 | 0.07 |
| | | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| S. boreal | 398 | 2006- | 13-May | 9.183419 | 29-Apr | 25-Jun | -0.03 | 0.156 | 0.832 | 0.002 |
| | | 2017 | | | | | | | | |
| Barren- | 918 | 2006- | 4-Jun | 6.390228 | 22-May | 29-Jun | -0.43 | 0.061 | < 0.001 | 0.44 |
| ground | | 2017 | | | | | | | | |

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