

## Supplementary Material

# Olfactory lures in predator control do not increase predation risk to birds in areas of conservation concern

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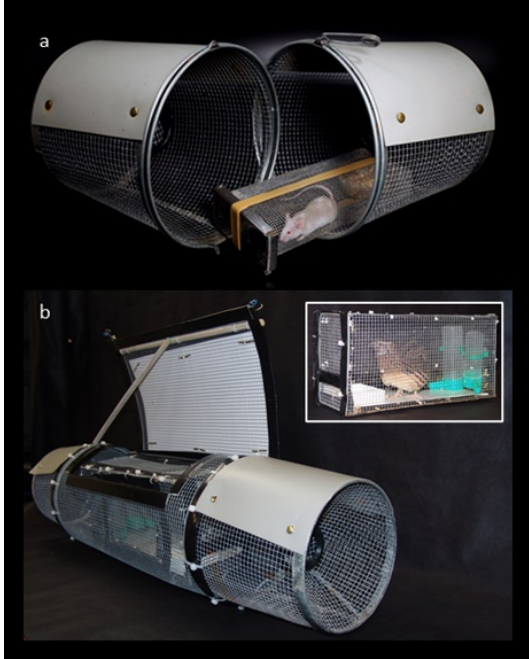
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## Trap design

We used an adapted version of the standard modified commercial minnow traps composed of 6 mm galvanized steel mesh for both the mouse-lure traps and bird-lure traps (Rodda *et al.* 1999; Yackel Adams *et al.* 2019). The funnel at each end of each trap was fitted with a sloping metal mesh flap (6 mm steel). The traps were shaded using shade covers that protected the upper half of the trap. Each mouse-lure trap contained an open-ended hide tube that provides a refuge for trapped brown treesnakes (BTS; PVC pipe, 50 mm inside diameter, 200 mm long) and a bait chamber. Mouse chambers (200 × 100 × 45 mm) were constructed of 3 mm galvanized steel mesh (Supplementary Material Fig. 1a). For live mice we provided a grain mixture embedded in paraffin-wax for food and a piece of raw potato for water. The traps with live bird lure were also an adapted version of the standard modified commercial minnow traps in which the two halves were separated to extend trap length and provide room for a bait chamber housing a Japanese quail (Supplementary Material Fig. 1b). Bird chambers (35 × 13 × 17 mm) were constructed of 6 mm galvanized steel mesh. We provided food in the form of a pellet mixture along with a millet sprig and water via a commercial dispenser for the birds.

## References

- Rodda, G. H., Fritts, T. H., Clark, C. S., Gotte, S. W., and Chiszar, D. (1999). A state-of-the-art trap for the Brown Treesnake. In 'Problem snake management: the Habu and the Brown Treesnake'. (Eds G. H. Rodda, Y. Sawai, D. Chiszar, and H. Tanaka) pp. 268-305. (Cornell Univ. Press: Ithaca, New York.)
- Yackel Adams, A. A., Nafus, M. G., Klug, P. E., Lardner, B., Mazurek, M. J., Savidge, J. A., and Reed, R. N. (2019). Contact rates with nesting birds before and after invasive snake removal: estimating the effects of trap-based control. *Neobiota* 49, 1-17.



**Fig. S1.** Trap design for a) mouse-lure traps and b) bird-lure traps used to capture brown treesnakes (*Boiga irregularis*) in a 10-week study at the Guam National Wildlife Refuge (22 July to 27 September 2013). Both trap types were identical except that bird-lure traps were longer to accommodate the protective chamber for the Japanese quail (*Coturnix japonica*) used as the bird lure (Yackel Adams *et al.* 2019). Image of mouse-lure trap courtesy of Shane R. Siers.