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Wildlife Research

Supplementary Material

Application of tri-axial accelerometer data to the interpretation of movement and behaviour of threatened black cockatoos

Lian Yeap[A,D], *Kristin S. Warren*[A], *Willem Bouten*[C], *Rebecca Vaughan-Higgins*[A], *Bethany Jackson*[A], *Karen Riley*[B], *Sam Rycken*[B] *and Jill M. Shephard*[A]

[A]Harry Butler Institute, Murdoch University, 90 South Street, Murdoch, WA 6150, Australia.

[B]Conservation Medicine Program, School of Veterinary Medicine, College of Science, Health, Engineering and Education, Murdoch University, 90 South Street, Murdoch, WA 6150, Australia.

[C]Institute for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Dynamics, University of Amsterdam, Sciencepark 904, 1098 XH, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

[D]Corresponding author. Email: L.Yeap@murdoch.edu.au

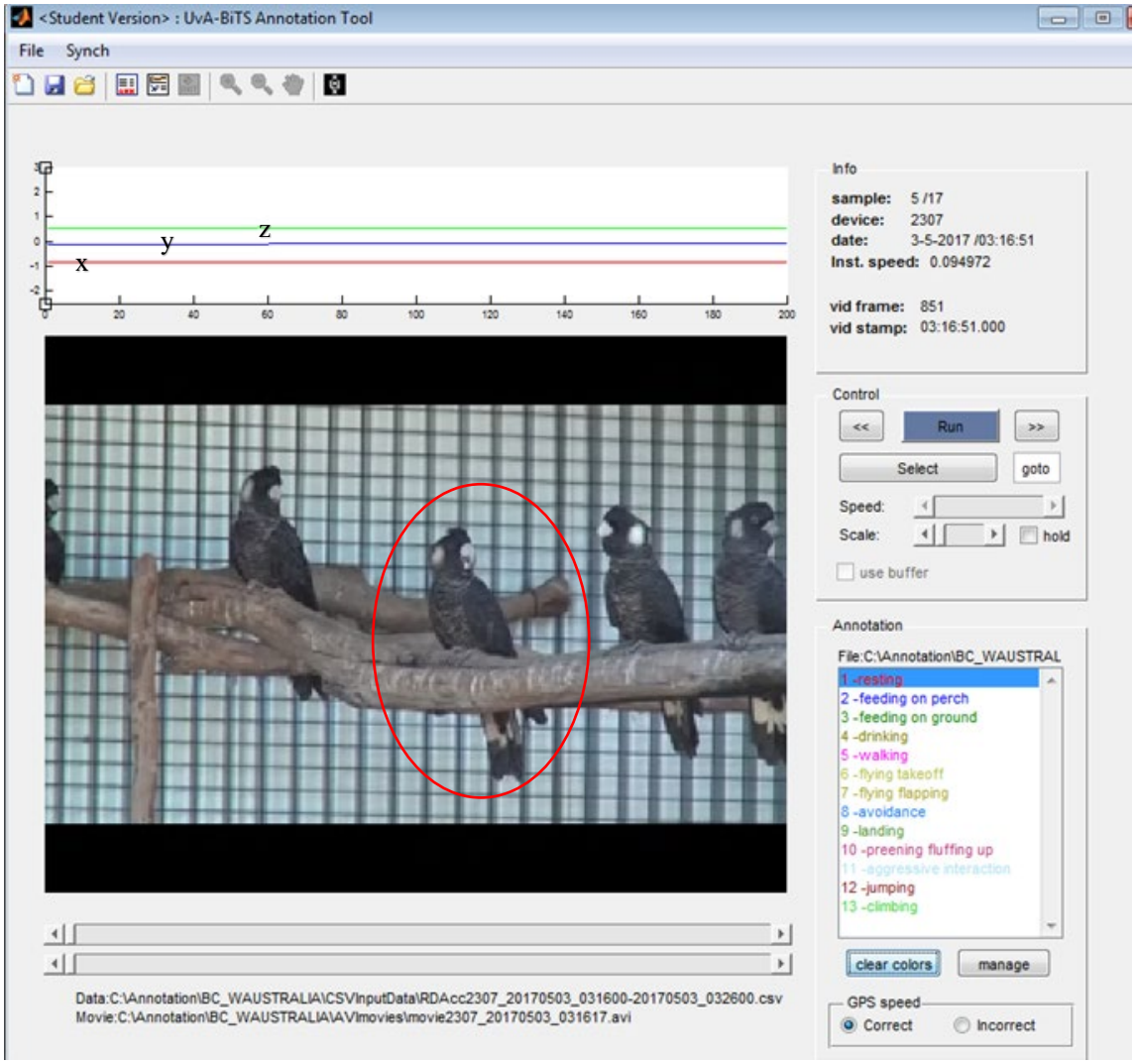

Figure S1. Typical flat accelerometer signature for resting behaviour with accompanying video footage of black cockatoo at rest (study bird circled in red). 200 accelerometer measurements per video frame. x – surge, red line; y – sway, blue line; z – heave, green line.

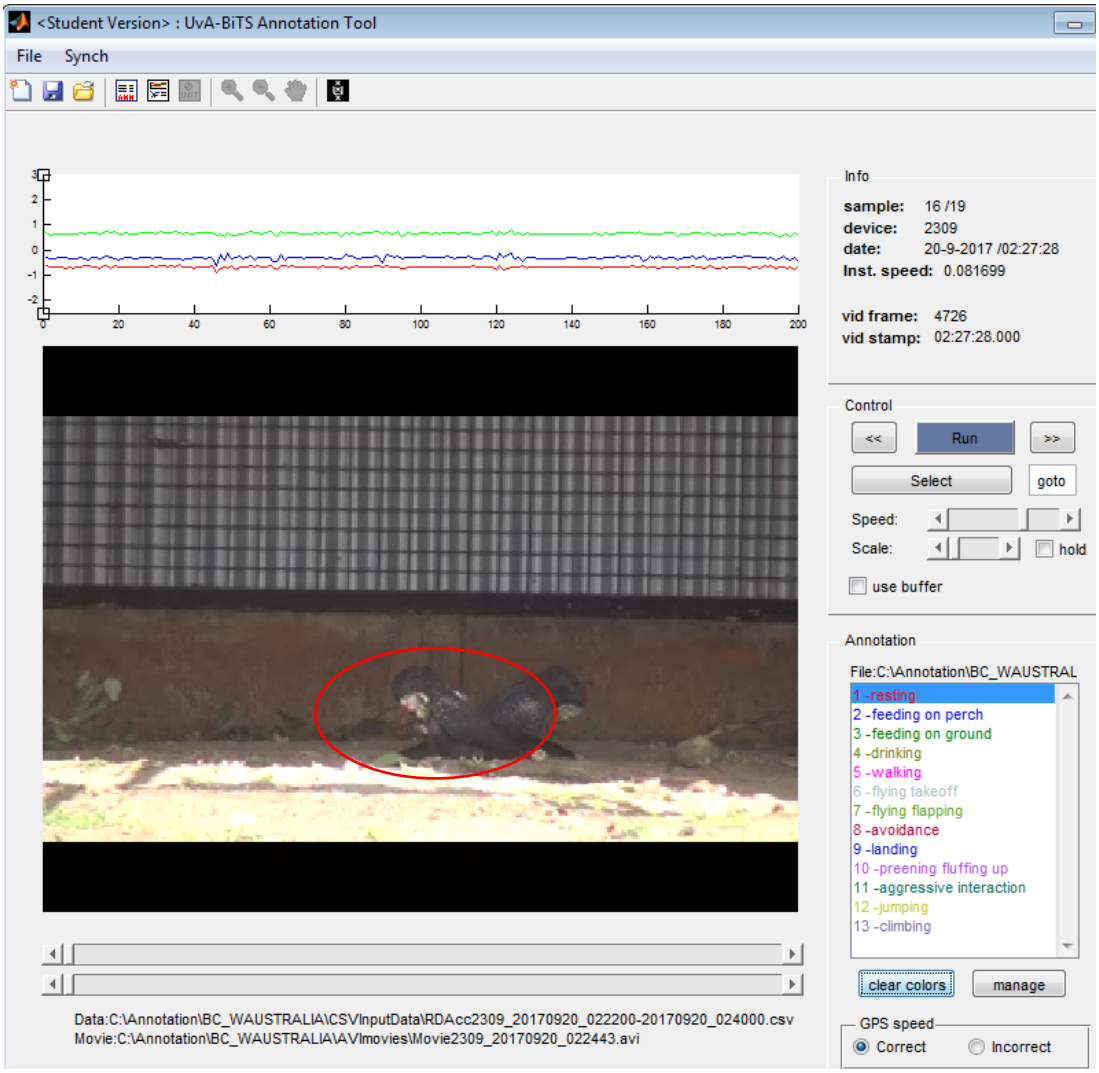

Figure S2. Typical accelerometer signature for feeding/foraging behaviour with accompanying video footage of black cockatoo feeding on the ground (study bird circled in red). 200 accelerometer measurements per video frame. x – surge, red line; y – sway, blue line; z – heave, green line.

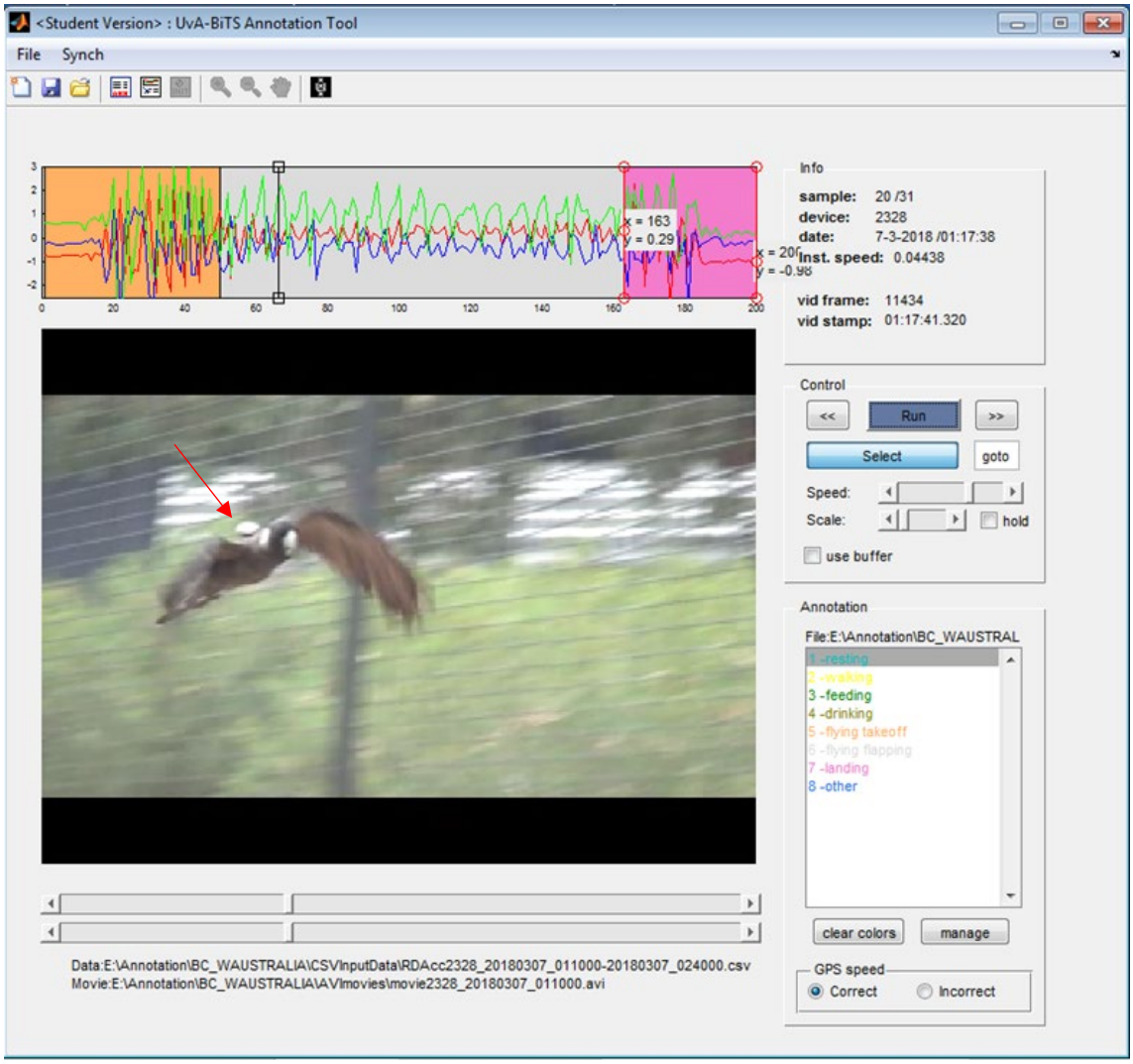

Figure S3. Typical accelerometer signature for flying behaviour with accompanying video footage of black cockatoo in flight. 200 accelerometer measurements per video frame. Red arrow indicates the UvA-BiTs tag attached to the back of the bird. x – surge, red line; y – sway, blue line; z – heave, green line.

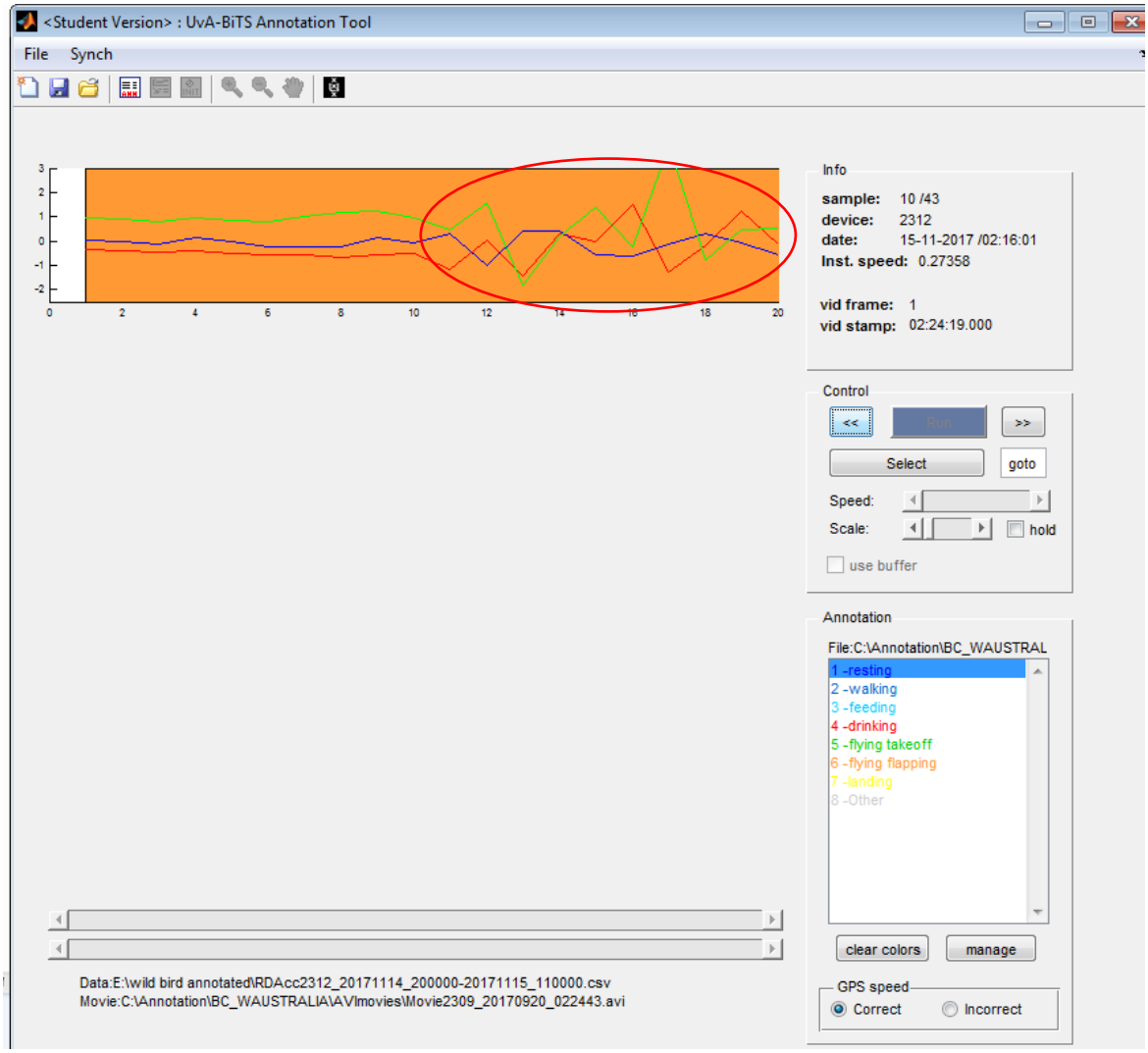

Figure S4. Typical accelerometer signature for flying behaviour (circled in red) without accompanying video footage. 20 accelerometer measurements per frame. x – surge, red line; y – sway, blue line; z – heave, green line.