

Supplementary material to the manuscript:

A predation cost to bold fish in the wild

Kaj Hulthén^{1*†}, Ben B. Chapman^{2†}, P. Anders Nilsson^{1,3}, Lars-Anders Hansson¹,
Christian Skov⁴, Jakob Brodersen⁵, Jerker Vinterstare¹ and Christer Brönmark¹

¹Department of Biology - Aquatic Ecology, Ecology Building, Lund University, SE-223 62 Lund, Sweden.

²School of Biological Sciences, Division of Evolution and Genomics, University of Manchester, Oxford Rd, Manchester M139PL, UK.

³Department of Environmental and Life Sciences - Biology, Karlstad University, SE-651 88, Karlstad, Sweden.

⁴National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Vejløvej 39, Silkeborg 8600, Denmark.

⁵Department of Fish Ecology and Evolution, EAWAG Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Center for Ecology, Evolution and Biogeochemistry, Seestrasse 79, 6047, Kastanienbaum, Switzerland.

*Corresponding author: Kaj Hulthén mail: kaj.hulthen@biol.lu.se; Tel.: +46462228437; Address: Department of Biology, Lund University, Ecology Building, SE-223 62 Lund, Sweden.

† K. Hulthén and B.B. Chapman contributed equally to this work

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

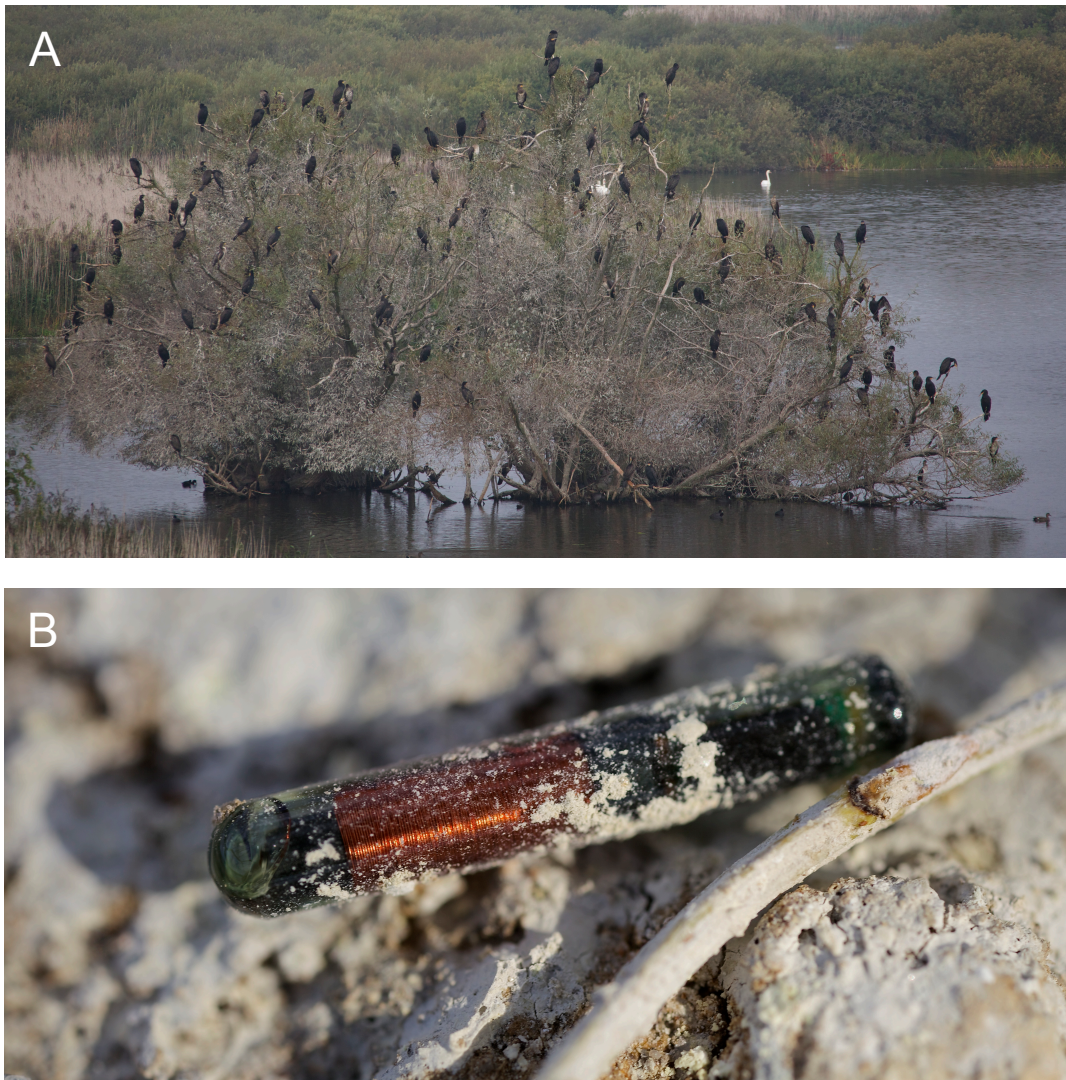


Figure 1 (A) Cormorants congregate to roost in lake Krankesjön after a day of fishing [Photo: Kaj Hulthén] (B) Electronic PIT tags with unique identity codes, originally implanted in behaviourally assayed roach and subsequently consumed by cormorants, are regurgitated at the well-defined roost [Photo: Jerker Vinterstare].