Supplementary Information

SI2 Adult survival

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- 3 To estimate the effect of mass on adult survival, we modified adult encounter histories such
- 4 that individuals entered the population the year they were weighed. For example, the
- 5 encounter history of an individual born in 1990 but weighed in 1999 started only in 1999,
- 6 even if the individual was re-sighted earlier. This approach allowed individual-based analysis
- 7 when most individuals are only weighed once throughout their life time.
- 8 As the wandering albatross is a non-obligate biennial breeder, successive capture events are
- 9 not independent. To account for this, we implemented an Immediate Trap Effect on Capture
- 10 model (ITEC) [1]; individuals are either trap aware if they have been captured at the
- immediate previous occasion or trap unaware if not. We defined a sex and mass-dependent
- survival process and sex-specific trap-awareness process depending on the previous state
- 13 (aware/unaware).
- 14 The transition matrix is the multiplication of the survival matrix S_t with the trap awareness
- process matrix P which takes place between the intermediate time step $t+1^-$ and $t+1^+$. The
- different stages are A trap aware, U trap unaware (both have the same survival, ϕ) and D for
- dead. The probability, p differs between the trap aware and trap unaware stages and captures
- the probability to be encountered and become trap aware. The matrix of event E, is trivial, a
- trap-aware individual has necessarily been seen at the previous occasion. From [1].

$$A_{t+1}$$
 U_{t+1} D_{t+1}

"0" "1

$$E_{t} = \begin{array}{c|cc} A_{t} & 0 & 1 \\ & 1 & 0 \\ & D_{t} & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

22 Literature

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23 1. Pradel, R. & Sanz-Aguilar, A. 2012 Modeling trap-awareness and related phenomena in capture-recapture studies. *PLoS One* **7**, 1–4.