

Energyscapes and prey fields shape a North Atlantic seabird wintering hotspot under climate change. Amélineau F., Fort J., Mathewson P.D., Speirs D.C., Courbin N., Perret S., Porter W.P., Wilson R.J., Grémillet D. **Royal Society Open Science.**

ESM file 3: Results of the sensitivity analysis in Niche MapperTM for the daily energy requirements of little auks in November, December, January and February.

| Vaname | Range | Variation of energy requirements (%) |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| body T | ±10% | -2.56 |
| plumage reflectivity | ±10% | 0 |
| feather length | ±10% | -1.63 |
| feather diameter | ±10% | 0.61 |
| plumage density | ±10% | -0.98 |
| plumage depth | | |
| activity E released at heat | ±10% | 0.5 |
| flight metabolism | ±10% | 0 |
| ventral area on water | ±10% | 0 |
| cloud cover | min-max | -0.45 |
| relative humidity | min-max | -0.16 |
| SST | min-max | -11.4 |
| Air temperature | min-max | -8.54 |
| wind | min-max | 0.89 |