

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

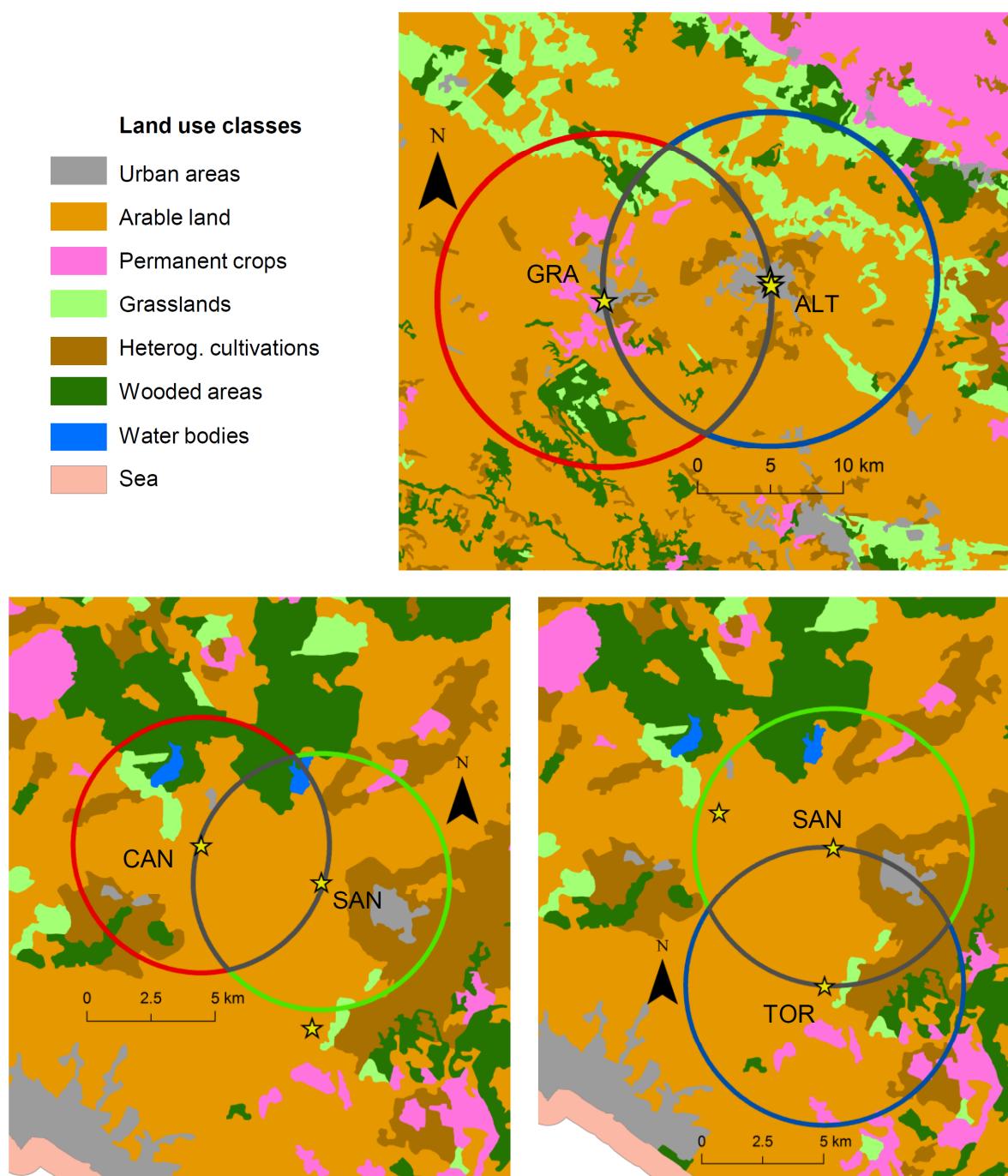
### Spatial segregation of home ranges between neighbouring colonies in a diurnal raptor

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**Figure S1. Land use map (according to land use classes defined in the Methods and Corine Land Cover 2012) of outer- (coloured buffers) and inter-colonies areas (grey areas). Top panel: Apulian colonies, red line = Gravina in Puglia (GRA), blu line = Altamura (ALT). Low panel: Sicilian colonies, red line = Canalotto (CAN), green line = San Gregorio (SAN), blue line = Torrevecchia (TOR). Images elaborated with ESRI ArcGIS 10.2.1. for Desktop.**



**Figure S2. Maps of selected GPS positions (left panels) and volume UD (with 95% KDE) (right panels) for each tracked individual in Apulia.** The position of the breeding sites are marked with yellow triangles. Individuals (see list in Table 1) are sorted according to colony site (GRA = Gravina in Puglia, red dots; ALT = Altamura, blue dots). The corresponding metric unit is shown in the first map.

Map data: Google, TerraMetrics 2018, plotted with the R package *ggmap* (Kahle & Wickham 2013).

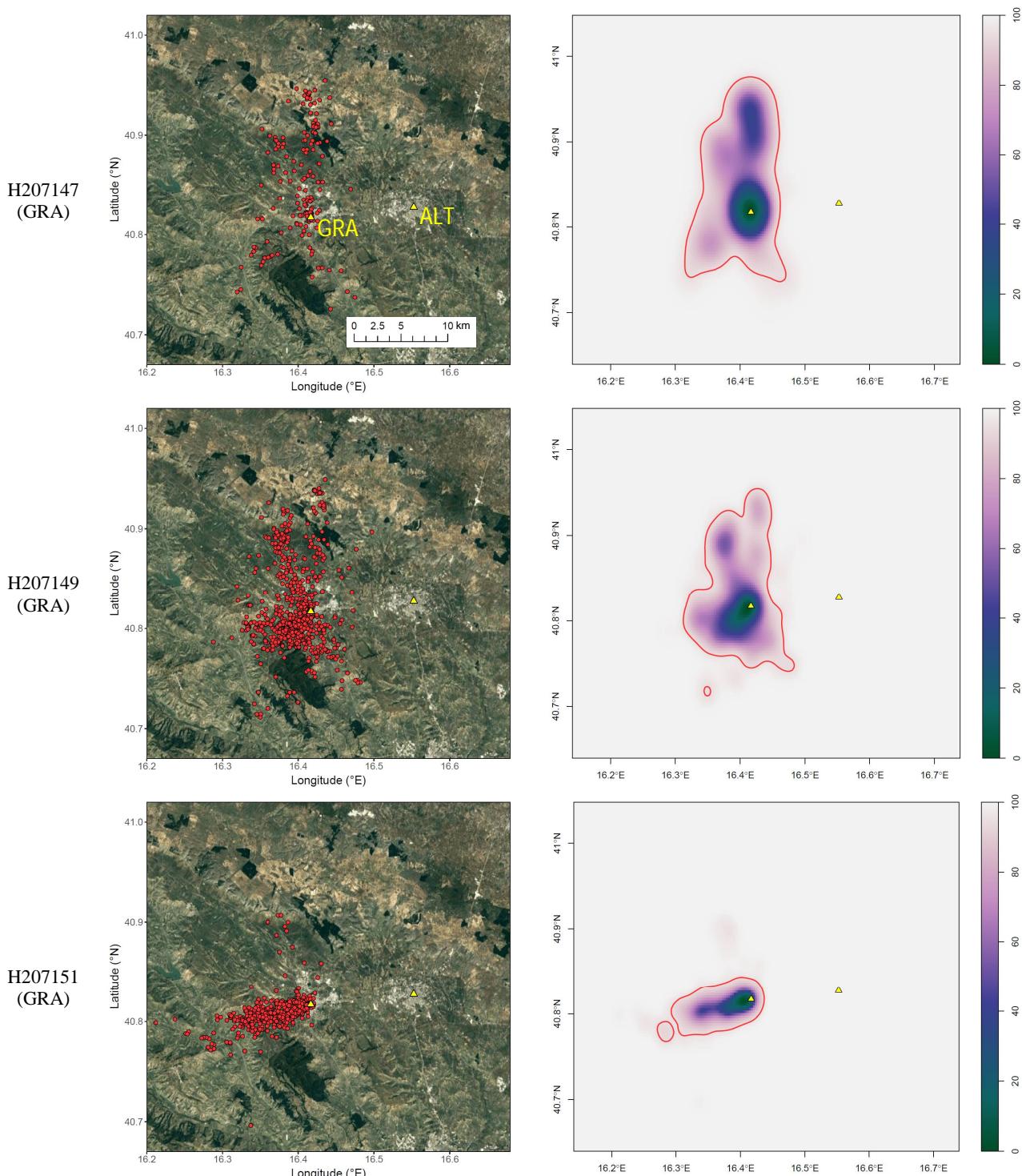


Figure S2. Continued

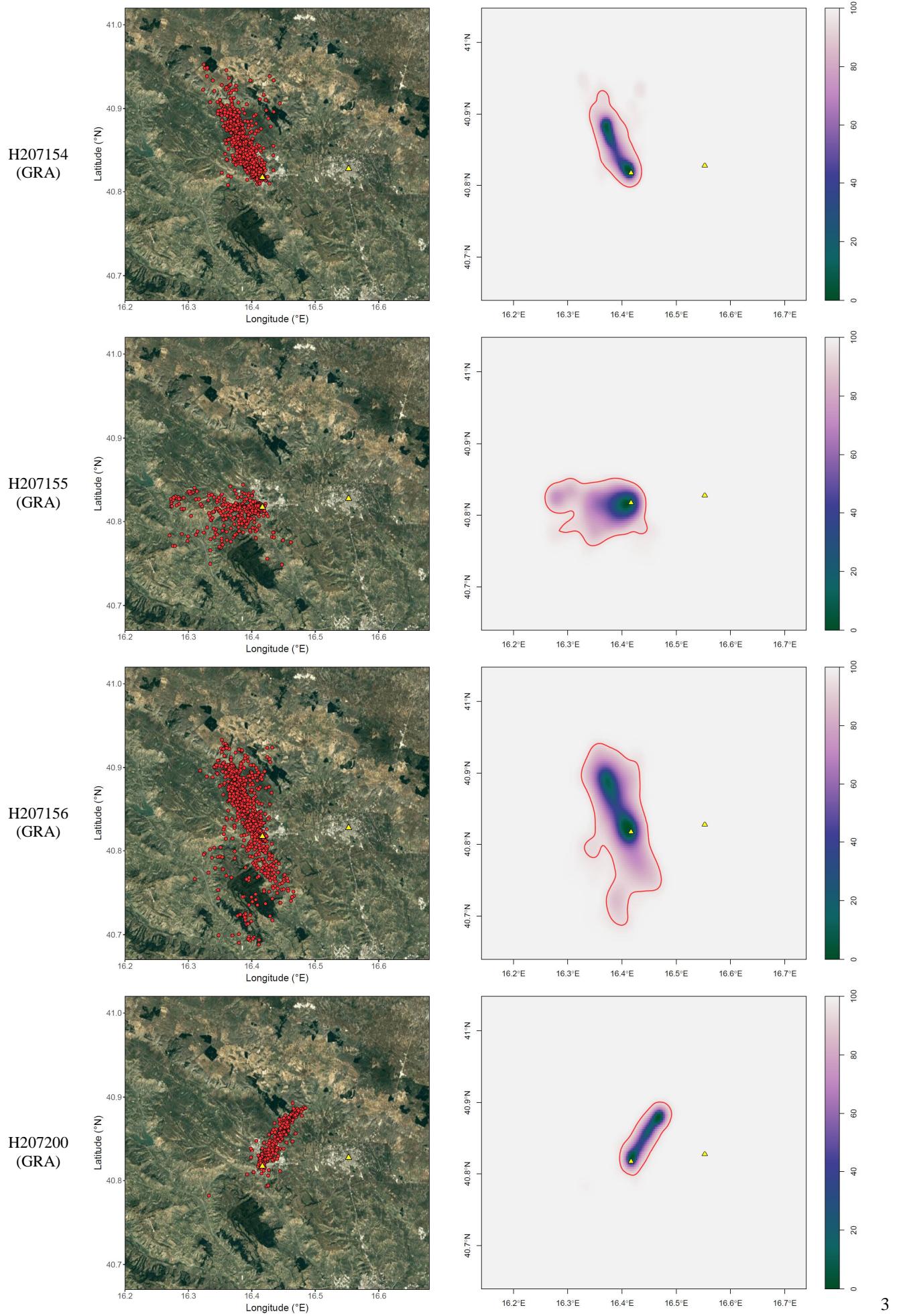


Figure S2. Continued

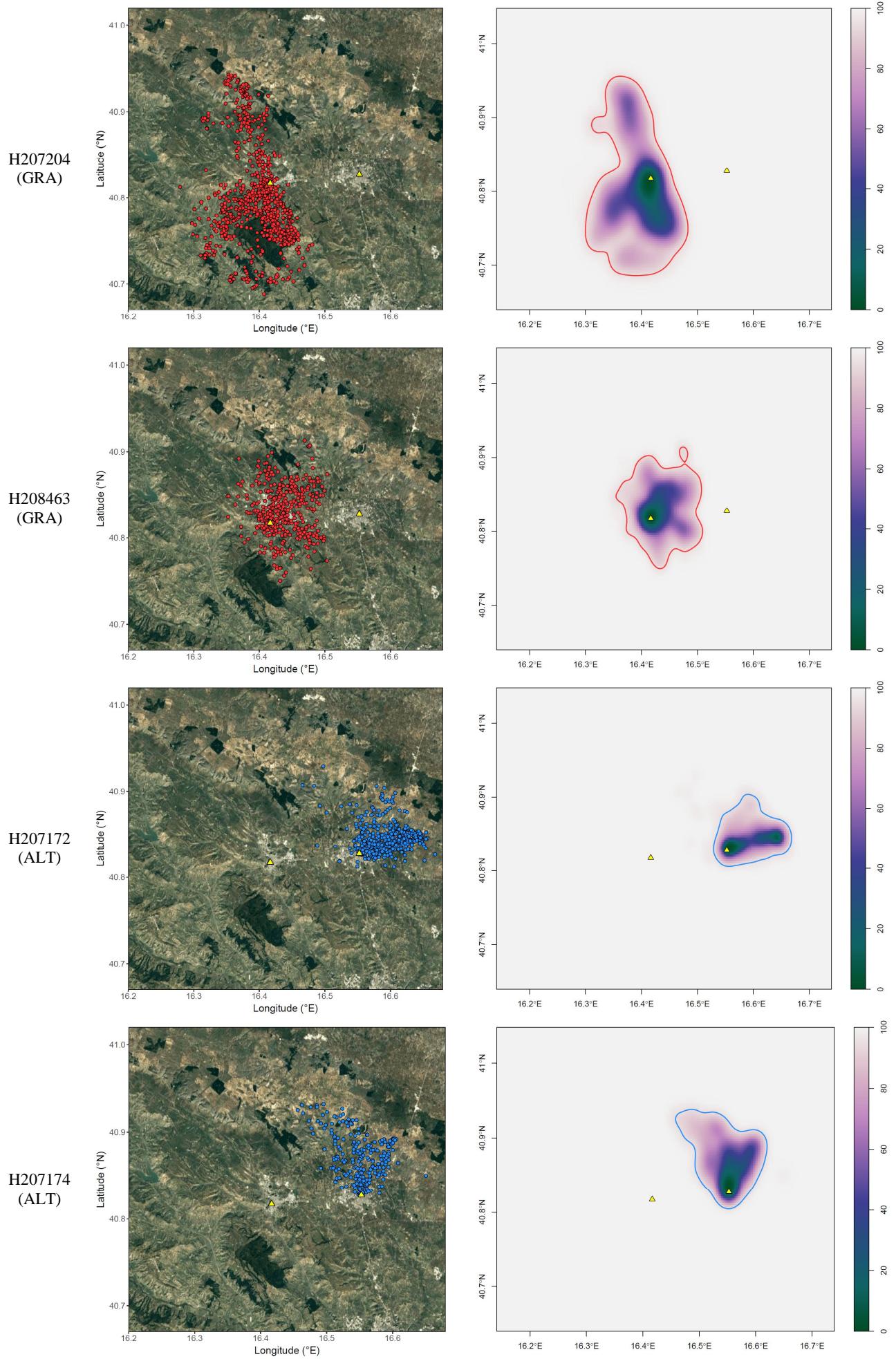


Figure S2. Continued

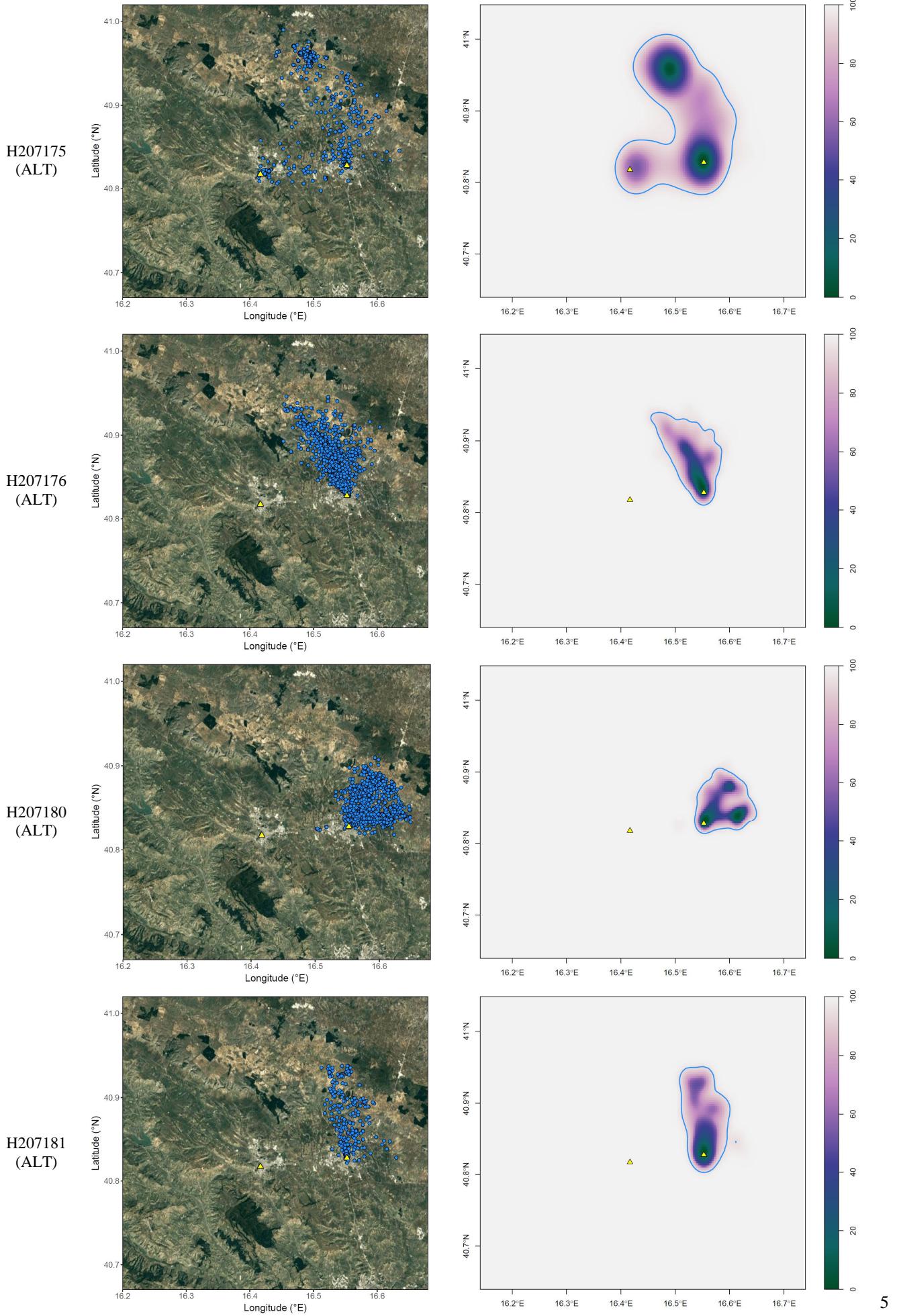
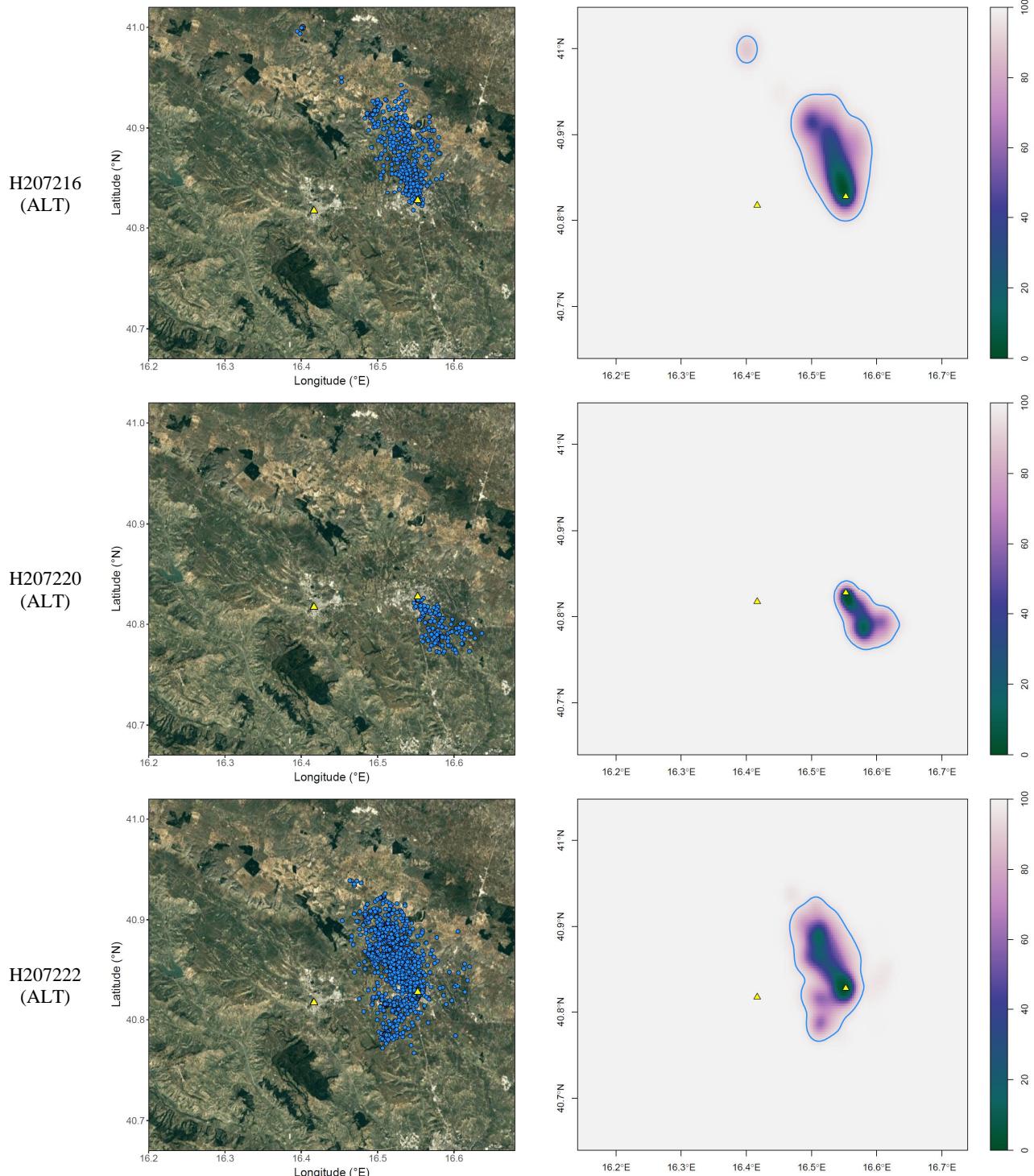


Figure S2. Continued



**Figure S3. Maps of selected GPS positions (left panels) and volume UD (with 95% KDE) (right panels) for each tracked individual in Sicily.** The position of the breeding sites are marked with yellow triangles. Individuals (see list in Table 1) are sorted according to colony site (CAN = Canalotto, blue dots; SAN = San Gregorio, green dots; TOR = Torrevecchia, red dots). The corresponding metric unit is shown in the first map.

Map data: Google, TerraMetrics 2018, plotted with the R package *ggmap* (Kahle & Wickham 2013).

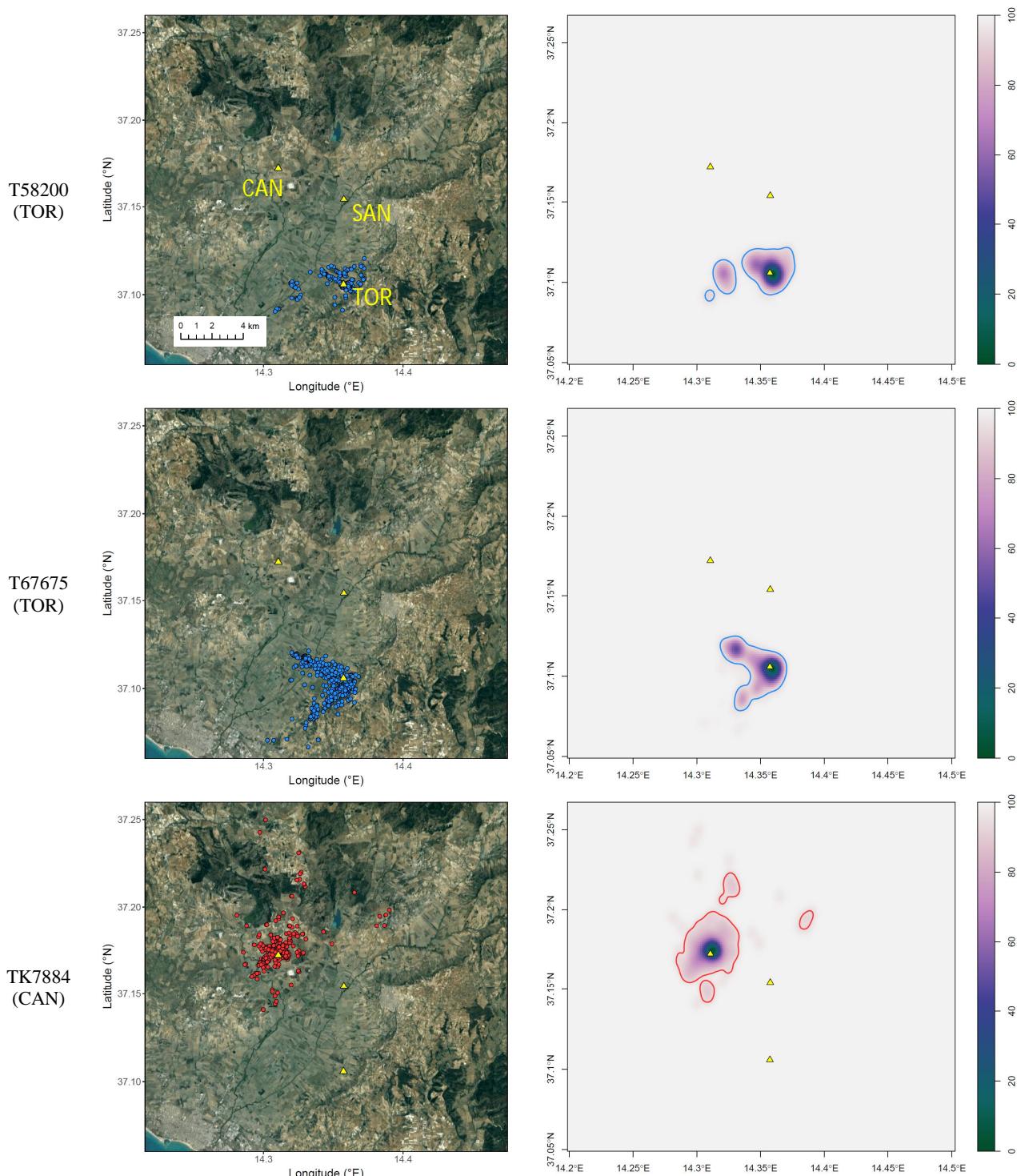


Figure S3. Continued

