

Figure S2.

Relative timing of transitions between stationary and migratory periods of male and female long-distance migrants during their complete annual cycles. *Density plots*: black lines correspond to relative transition times as calculated from the full dataset (195 males – dashed line; 159 females – solid line), while the colour lines correspond to relative transition times as calculated from 100 random selections for the reduced dataset of equal male and female numbers (128 males – blue, 128 females – orange; see methods for further details). Δx values below 0 represent earlier migration, above 0 – later migration, relative to each species, population, and yearly mean. *Boxplots*: median deviation in days of male and female transition times from the species, population, and yearly mean – results are drawn from 100 random selections of dataset with equal numbers of males and females. Boxes denote interquartile range (IQR), whiskers extend to values within 1.5 times the IQR and dots depict outliers. The panels are arranged to reflect north-south migration with breeding site in the top row and non-breeding sites below; letters are ordered in temporal sequence of the events as tracked via geolocators deployed during the breeding season.

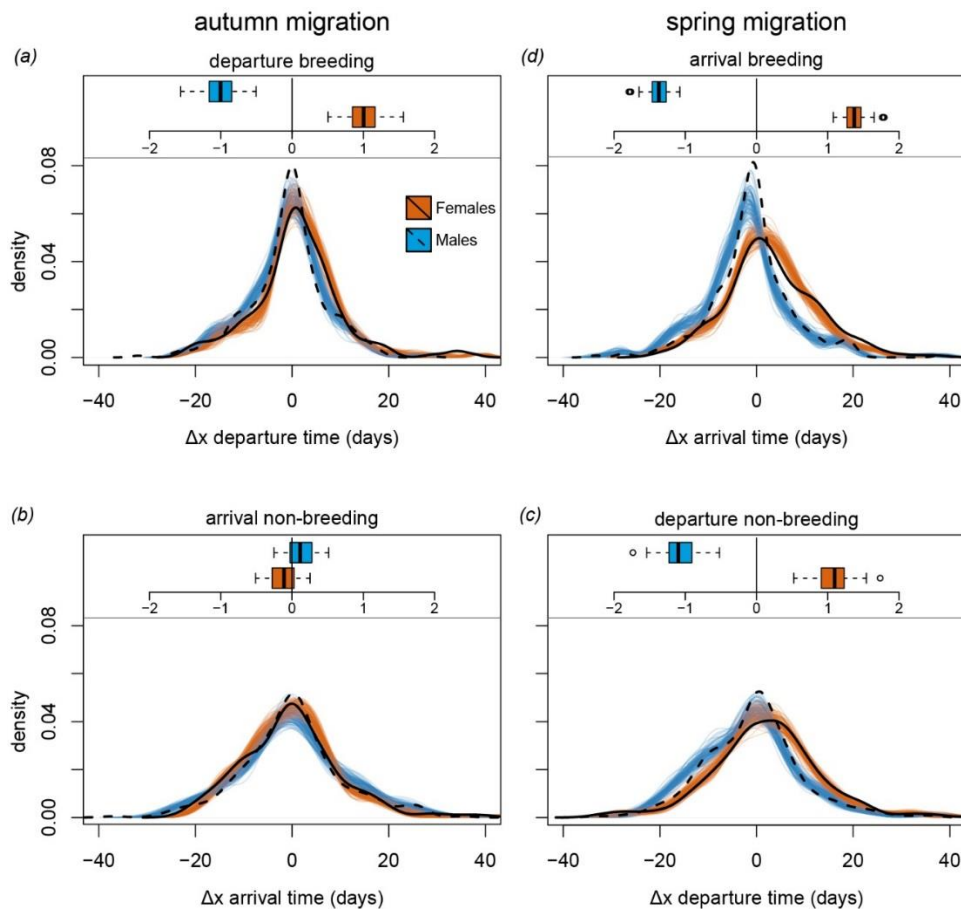


Figure S3.

Model results showing the relationship between interspecific differences in male and female migratory transition times across the annual cycle and species' moult regions, sexual size dimorphism, and foraging strategies. Phylogenetic relatedness of the species was included as random effects in all models.

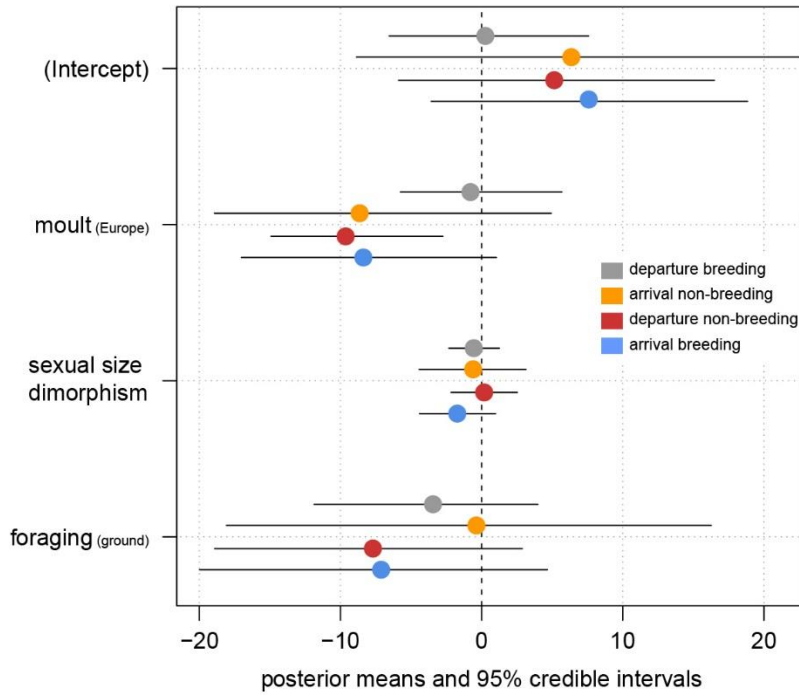


Figure S4.

Relationships between individual timing of migration events – dataset with equal male and female numbers per year, population and consequently total ($n = 128$ males & 128 females). (a) A matrix showing simple linear regressions between individual migratory departure and arrival times in autumn and spring for males and females combined, (b) for males only, and (c) for females only. Non-significant correlations are marked with an 'X'. A detailed example of the relationship between individual timing of migration departure and arrival is presented for autumn (d) and spring (e). Plot d and e are divided into 4 quadrants depending on relationship between departure and arrival timing relative to conspecifics from the same breeding site. Proportion of males and females in each of the 4 quadrants are shown in the corners with sample sizes given within each quadrant.

