Supporting Information. Aikens, E.O., S.P.H. Dwinnell, T.N. LaSharr, R.P. Jakopak, G.L. Fralick, J. Randall, R. Kaiser, M. Thonhoff, M.J. Kauffman, and K.L. Monteith. 2021. Migration distance and maternal resource allocation determine timing of birth in a large herbivore. Ecology.

Appendix S1 – Study details

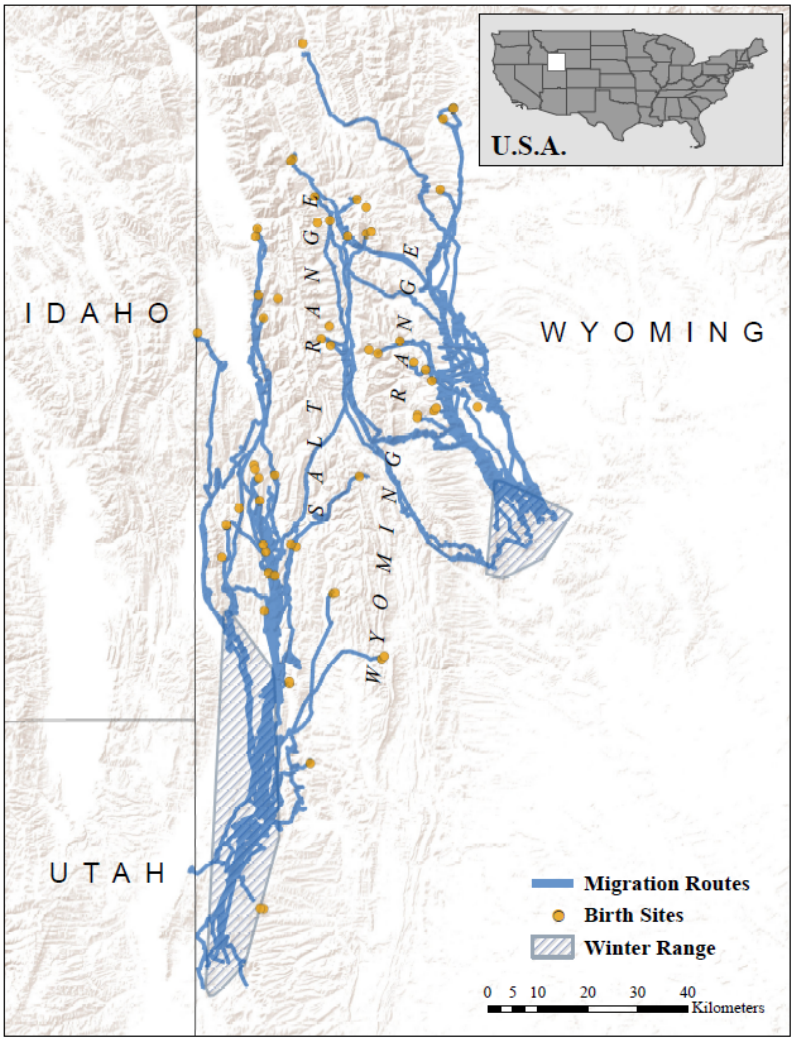

Figure S1. Study area map, including migration routes used by adult, female mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and birth site locations in western Wyoming, USA from 2015–2019.

Table S1. Summary of the number of animals used in analysis by year and Julian day of capture in March.

	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	74	76	77	78	n
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	7
2016	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
2017	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	9	27
2019	0	0	0	0	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	20

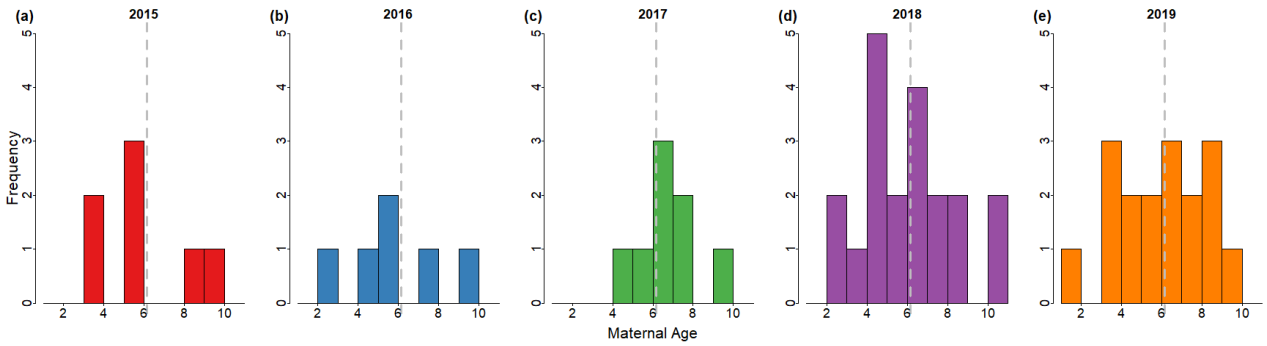

Figure S2. Histograms of maternal age in each year of the study (2015-2019). The grey dashed line represents the mean age across all five years of the study. We examined the relationship between age and body condition and found no relationship (Pearson's correlation coefficient with March fat = -0.09, with December fat = -0.02).