

Appendix 1. Supplementary Information.

Table A1.1. Ethogram of Lesser Yellowlegs behaviors.

Behavior	Description
Peck	Quick, shallow insertion of the bill into the substrate or water
Probe	Long, deep insertion of the bill into the substrate or water
Sweep	While standing or walking, scythes bill back and forth just beneath the surface of the water
Catch	Catching insects out of the air or picking them off vegetation
Vigilance	Head and neck are stretched tall, may be looking around
Preen	Head is bent into the wings or back and the bill is going through the feathers, bathing in water by using the wings to splash water over the back
Walk	Bird is taking slow steps, not actively foraging
Run	Bird is taking quick steps, not actively foraging
Flying	Bird is in flight
Sleep	Bird is standing with head tucked into the back feathers, eyes are closed, may be standing on one leg
Stand	Bird is standing still, eyes are open, not actively foraging
Aggression	Record if focal bird is the aggressor or the victim, if it is an intraspecific or interspecific interaction, if it is interspecific record the other species (adapted from Recher and Recher 1969) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Intentional movement towards another bird, victim is displaced from foraging spot, victim may display defensive behaviors2 Displacement events followed by pursuit, displacement events where the victim is forced to fly, standoff displays3 Fighting

Table A1.2. Summary table of the number of detections per tower for birds tagged on the coast and inland. Tower region refers to whether the tower is associated with the Bay of Fundy (BoF) or Northumberland Strait (NuS). Tower name is the unique ID of each tower within the Northumberland Strait/Bay of Fundy zone. Inland represents the number of detections on each tower from birds who were tagged at the inland sites, and coastal represents the number of detections on each tower from birds who were tagged at the coastal sites.

Tower area	Tower name	Inland	Coastal
BoF	Amherst Point Migratory Bird Sanctuary	319	0
BoF	Atlantic Wildlife Institute	39	8
BoF	Beaubassin	144	0
BoF	Estabrooks	39	0
BoF	Hopewell2	13	0
BoF	Johnson's Mills	1	0
BoF	Mary's Point	6	0
BoF	Perry Settlement	16	0
BoF	Tantramar School	1 812	6
BoF	Truro	20	0
NuS	Allison (Johnston Point II)	0	131
NuS	Baie Verte2	34	184
NuS	Big Island	12	26
NuS	Borden-Carleton	0	6
NuS	Brule Point	14	66
NuS	Cape Jourimain	14	40
NuS	Johnstons Point	3	162
NuS	Kolbec	4	0
NuS	Linden2	5	50
NuS	Mount Thom	0	17
NuS	Pugwash	112	4

Table A1.3. Table of environmental characteristics at the coastal and inland behavior sites. Weather variables are averaged over the sampling period. The abundance and available biomass of the most common invertebrate groups are calculated as an average per m² of the four vertical core layers combined over the sampling period. Polychaete mass was provided by Angelozzi et al. unpublished data.

		Coastal (mean ± sd)	Inland (mean ± sd)
Weather	Temperature (°C)	23.77 ± 2.85	22.05 ± 4.55
	Humidity (%)	80.74 ± 4.03	64.30 ± 18.74
	Cloud cover	5.70 ± 2.60	6.00 ± 3.21
Invert abundance (number/m ²)	Bivalve	14 658 ± 19 509	298 ± 281
	Gastropod	166 ± 115	174 ± 95
	Polychaete	1 724 ± 2284	0.00 ± 0.00
	Oligochaete	0.00 ± 0.00	6 977 ± 3 364
	Chironomid	0.00 ± 0.00	3 011 ± 3 831
Invert available biomass (g/m ²)	Bivalve	24.48 ± 31.33	0.00 ± 0.00
	Gastropod	0.00 ± 0.00	1.03 ± 0.49
	Polychaete	0.50 ± 0.87	0.00 ± 0.00
	Oligochaete	0.00 ± 0.00	0.78 ± 0.36
	Chironomid	0.00 ± 0.00	0.97 ± 1.32

Literature Cited

Recher, H. F., and J. A. Recher. 1969. Some aspects of the ecology of migrant shorebirds. II. Aggression. *Wilson Bulletin* 81(2):140–154.