

Verhoeven, M. A., Loonstra, A. H. J., McBride, A. D., Macias, P., Kaspersma, W., Hooijmeijer, J. C. E. W., van der Velde, E., Both, C., Senner, N. R. and Piersma, T. 2020. Geolocators lead to better measures of timing and reneating in black-tailed godwits and reveal the bias of traditional observational methods. – *J. Avian Biol.* 2020: e02259

**Supplementary material**

## Supplementary material

**Appendix 1.** Within the 101 first clutches with known fates, there were two cases in which it was not clear whether the bird renested or not, even though the geolocator remained operational. The first case was a female who lost her first clutch on 2 May; the geolocator was shaded for 10–15 minutes three times every day from 11–14 May, which suggests that the female was laying, but there were no longer periods of incubation logged. This female was also photographed on 6 May, with observation notes describing “eggs in her abdomen” (see below Photograph). The second case was a female who lost her first replacement on 14 May; the geolocator logged two occasions with 15–20 minutes of shading on the morning of 23 May, and one hour of shading at noon on the same day. In these two cases, it is likely that the first female laid a first replacement clutch and possible that the second female laid a second replacement, but we cannot be certain.



**Figure A1.** Renesting interval as a function of nest loss date.

