

Supplementary material

Appendix 1

Fig. A1 Color variation in scops owls. (a) Frontal and (b) dorsal photographs of representative adult scops owls of the grey (left), intermediate (center) and red-brown (right) morphs. (c) Average reflectance (\pm Standard error) spectra of the head, breast and back of representative adult scops owls of the grey (grey line, N=16 individuals with scores <4.5), intermediate (pink line, N=47 individuals with scores between 5.5 and 6.5) and red-brown (dark-red line, N=16 individuals with scores >8) morphs.

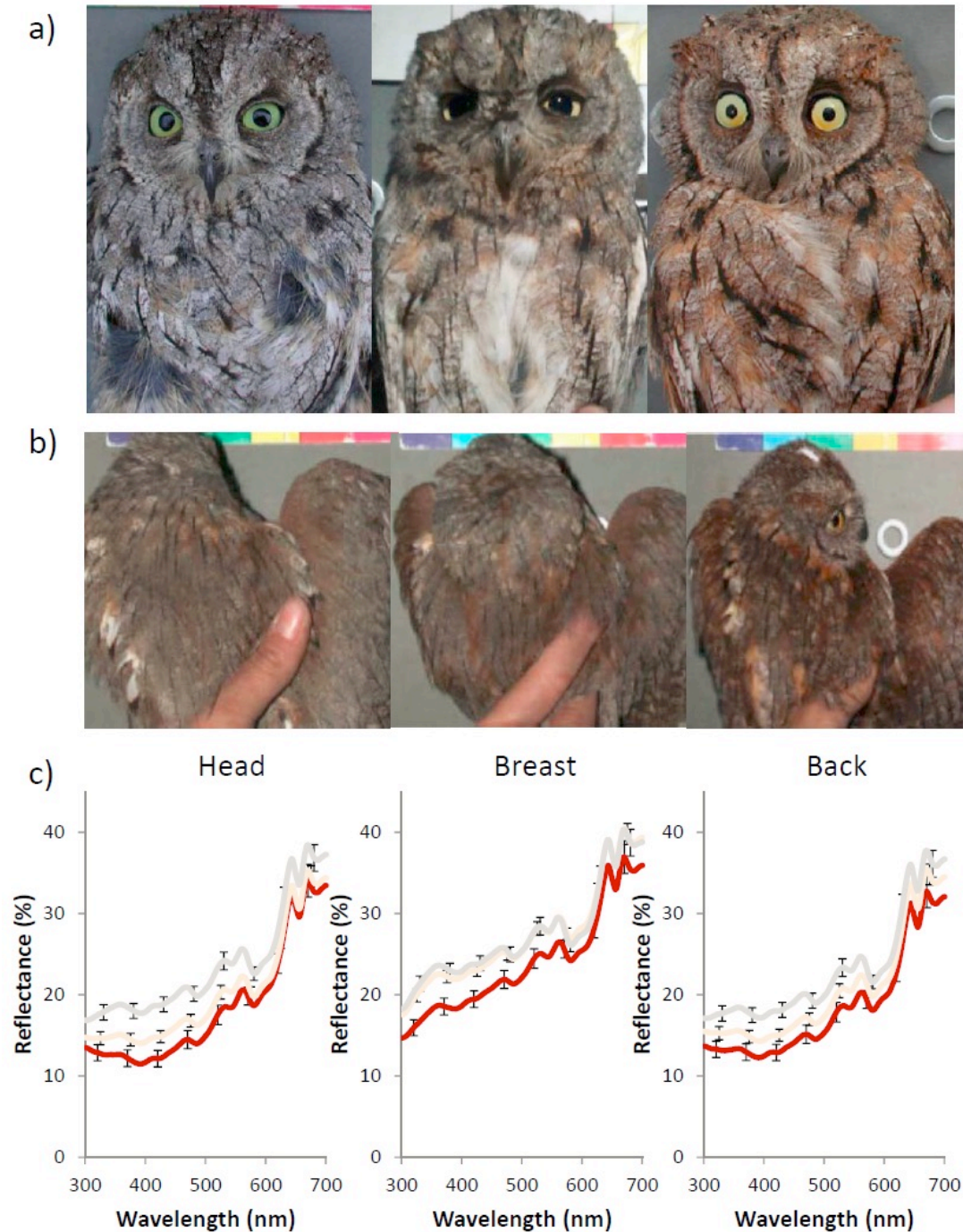


Table A1. Results of the models analysing the effects of the female color scores and morph on fitness proxies for the subset of nests for which we had data on females and males. 1) Poisson logistic regression models investigating the No. of fledglings per female; and 2) General lineal model investigating average fledgling mass until day 21 per female. The female morph was introduced as an explanatory fixed factor in half of the models, and in the others the female color score as a covariate. In all the models, laying date was introduced as a covariate, year and the interaction between female color and year as fixed factors and the male color either as a covariate (morph score) or as a factor (morph class).

Parameter	No. of fledglings per female			Average fledging mass until day 21 per female		
	χ^2	df	P	F	df	P
Morph score	0.51	1	0.57	0.12	1, 31	0.74
Year	1.23	4	0.87	0.73	4, 31	0.57
Morph score*year	1.85	4	0.76	0.31	4, 31	0.87
Laying date	0.09	1	0.76	1.00	1, 31	0.32
Male morph score	0.86	1	0.35	0.27	1, 31	0.61
Morph class	1.28	2	0.53	0.16	2, 26	0.85
Year	6.96	5	0.22	2.76	5, 26	0.04
Morph class*year	1.87	7	0.97	0.88	7, 26	0.53
Laying date	0.16	1	0.69	0.15	1, 26	0.70
Male morph class	2.99	2	0.22	0.36	2, 26	0.70