Electronic Supplementary Material – Online Resource 1

American Oystercatcher benefits from a heterogeneous landscape to breed in an urbanized area in southern Brazil

Bruno de Andrade Linhares[*], Guilherme Tavares Nunes, Fernando Azevedo Faria, Fernando da Motta Rosso, Leandro Bugoni, Paulo Henrique Ott

*Corresponding author: brunolinhares.bio@gmail.com

Fig. S1 Holidaymakers during summer in the southern section of Praia Grande beach, southern Brazil. Photo credit: Bruno A. Linhares
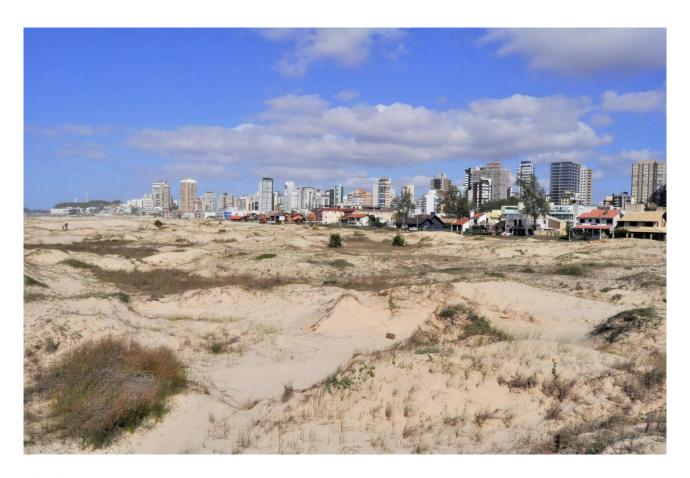
Fig. S2 A panoramic view of the sandy dunes area and the bordering urbanization in Praia Grande beach, southern Brazil, where breeding American Oystercatchers were monitored. Photo credit: Bruno A. Linhares

Fig. S3 Color-marked American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*) on the sandy dunes of Praia Grande beach, southern Brazil. Photo credit: Daniela M. Oliveira
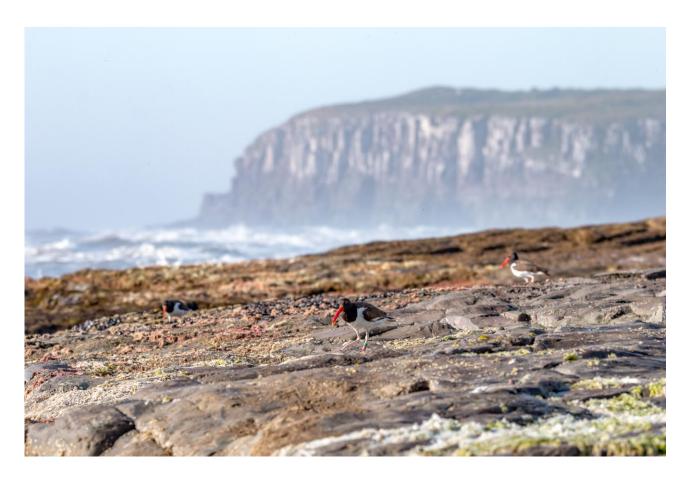
Fig. S4 American Oystercatchers (*Haematopus palliatus*) foraging on a rocky outcrop in the coastline of Torres city, southern Brazil. Photo credit: Daniela M. Oliveira
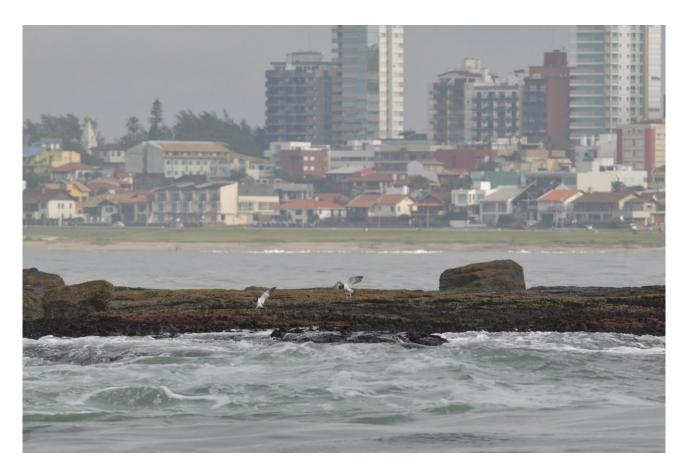
Fig. S5 American Oystercatchers (*Haematopus palliatus*) on Ilha dos Lobos, southern Brazil, with Torres city in the background. One individual is a color-marked bird from Praia Grande beach. Photo credit: Fernando M. Rosso

Table S1 Isotopic values (mean ± 1 standard deviation) of potential food items used in the Bayesian mixing models and the blood of American Oystercatchers (*Haematopus palliatus*) sampled in Praia Grande beach, southern Brazil, during the 2017–2018 and 2018–2019 breeding seasons

Taxon	$\delta^{13}C$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}N$ (‰)	n
American Oystercatchers			
Adults	-13.6 ± 0.4	13.4 ± 0.7	10
Chicks	-13.8 ± 0.1	12.6 ± 0.7	5
Potential food items			
Amarilladesma mactroides[a]	-13.4 ± 0.4	10.7 ± 0.6	4
Donax hanleyanus[a]	-14.0 ± 0.3	11.3 ± 0.6	4
Emerita brasiliensis[a]	-13.9 ± 0.2	10.4 ± 0.7	4
Olivancillaria vesica auricularia	-12.7 ± 1.1	13.9 ± 0.6	4
Perna perna	-14.5 ± 0.2	9.1 ± 1.1	2

[a] Food items were grouped a priori for the analysis.