Habitat use by the Vulnerable greater spotted eagle *Aquila clanga* interbreeding with the lesser spotted eagle *Aquila pomarina* in Estonia

Asko Lõhmus and Ülo Väli

Appendix

Variable means ($\pm 95\%$ confidence intervals, CI) at the home range and nest site scales and the correlations of the variables with the principal components in random plots. See Table 1 for sample sizes.

Variable	Mean ±95% CI	Correlation coefficient with principal components*
Home range scale		
% forest within 2 km	55.6 ± 7.1	independent variable
% open natural land within 2 km	15.8 ± 7.4	independent variable
Landscape heterogeneity	4.1 ± 0.8	independent variable
Distance (m) to nearest:		•
Forest edge	109 ± 43	(D1)-0.74
Field or meadow	268 ± 170	(D1)-0.90
House	673 ± 159	(D1)-0.87
Road	624 ± 170	(D1)-0.63
Water body	843 ± 295	independent variable
Nest site scale		•
% Scots pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	6.8 ± 6.5	independent variable
% Norway spruce Picea abies	21.4 ± 10.8	(S1) 0.65
% aspen Populus tremula	11.4 ± 8.4	
% black alder Alnus glutinosa	15.7 ± 8.6	(S2) 0.67
% grey alder Alnus incana	8.2 ± 7.5	(S2)-0.59
% birch Betula spp.	31.4 ± 11.0	(S1)-0.55; (S2) 0.49
Stand age (years)	67.5 ± 7.1	(S1) 0.74; (S2) 0.50
Old-growth structure (scale of 4–12)	8.1 ± 0.8	independent variable
Tree height (m)	22.3 ± 1.2	(S1) 0.52
Tree diameter at breast height (cm)	31.7 ± 2.5	(S1) 0.83; (S2) 0.34
Soil moisture class (scale of 1–4)	3.1 ± 0.3	(S2)-0.52; (S2) 0.42
Canopy closure (scale of 0–1)	0.7 ± 0.1	independent variable

^{*}The principal components were extracted separately for the distances (D1) and forest (S1, S2) characteristics. Prior to the extraction, distance to road was square-root transformed, other distances log-transformed, and proportions arcsine-square-root transformed. Weak correlations (r = -0.3–0.3) are not shown. In the text and Tables 2–3 the principal component D1 is referred to as 'fragmentation, and S1 and S2 as 'large spruce' and 'alder swamp', respectively.