**Appendix B.**

Table B.1. Morphological data (Gender and Weight) for Ruddy-headed goose fitted with satellite transmitters and a summary of the performance of the transmitters, capture date, last signal received and start of spring migration dates in the southern Pampas, Argentina.

| Bird Name | Gender | Weight (g) at capture | Capture day | Last signal date received | Number of positions | % High Class positions | Start of spring migration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHARLY | M | 1810 | 7/8/2015 | 12/5/2016 | 1551 | 76 | 19/8/2015 |
| CERATI | M | 2136 | 8/8/2015 | 23/8/2017 | 6920 | 77 | 29/8/2015<br>20/8/2016<br>23/8/2017 |
| CAETANO | M | 1812 | 8/8/2015 | 30/8/2016 | 2585 | 77 | 12/8/2015 |
| CLAPTON | M | 1921 | 28/8/2015 | 12/11/2016 | 5288 | 80 | 30/8/2015<br>25/8/2016 |
| DYLAN | M | 1687 | 20/7/2016 | 26/1/2018 | 4329 | 78 | 20/8/2016<br>24/8/2017 |
| DIDO | M | 1608 | 21/7/2016 | 13/11/2018 | 13466 | 74 | 20/8/2016<br>20/8/2017<br>21/8/2018 |

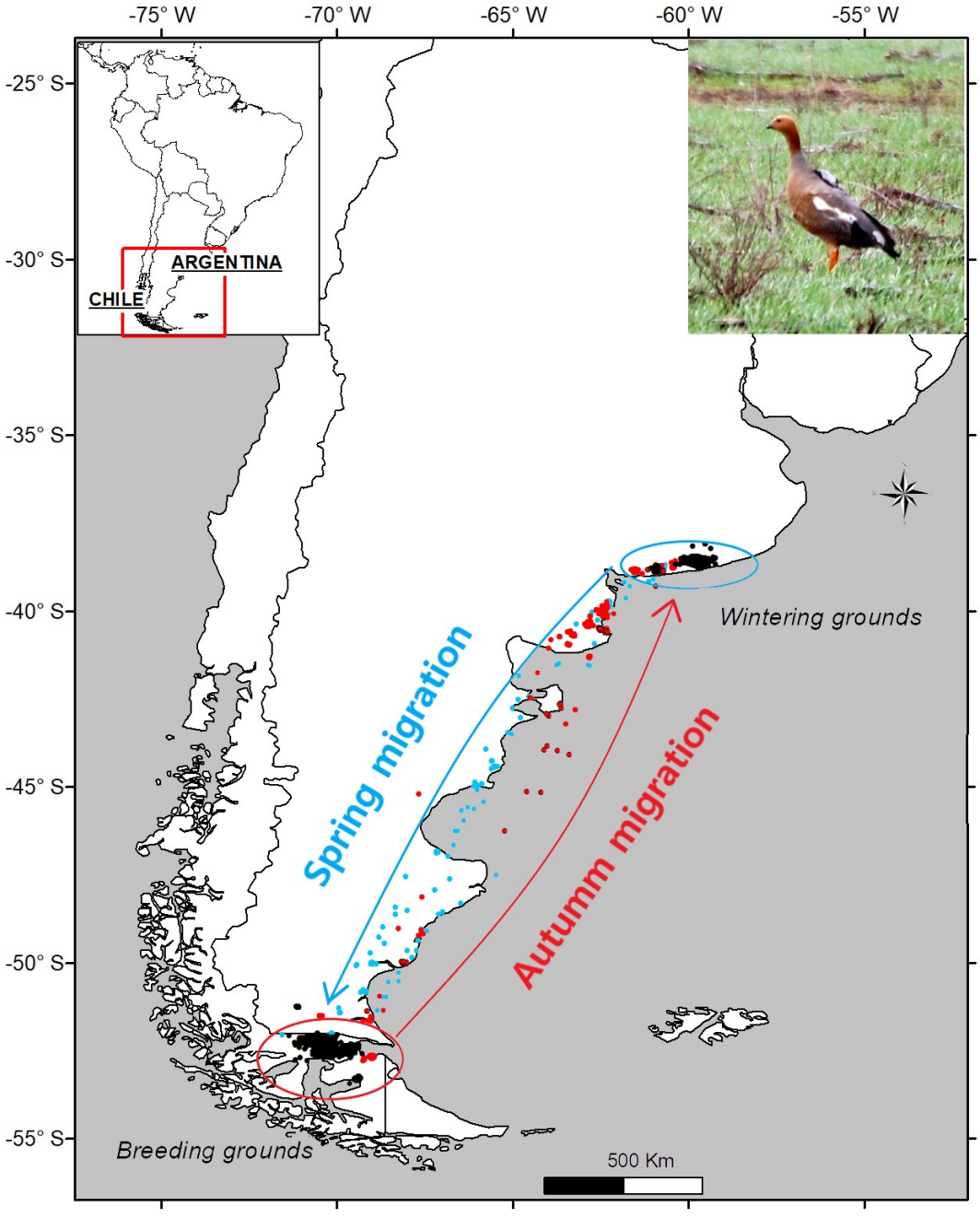


Figure B.1. Migration pathways of Ruddy-headed goose tracked in 2015–2018. Blue arrow indicates direction of spring migration and red arrow direction of autumn migration. Black points in Buenos Aires province indicate wintering grounds and black points in Patagonia

specified breeding grounds (figure modified from Pedrana et al., 2020). Photo of a Ruddy-headed goose after deploying the solar-PTT device (Gorosábel Antonella©).