

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

**MIGRATIONS AND SEASONAL PATTERNS OF HABITAT USE IN THE  
ADDER (*VIPERA BERUS* L.): IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CONSERVATION  
AND MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL POPULATIONS**

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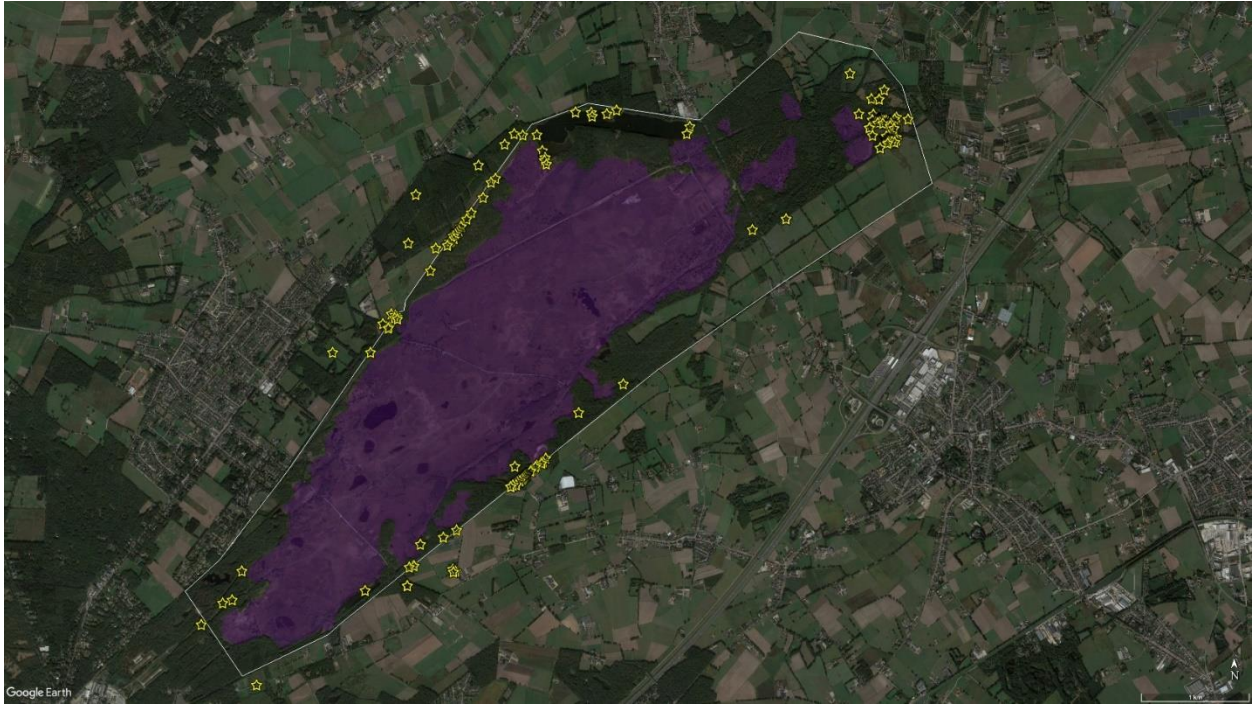
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**FIGURE S1.** Views of typical wintering habitats. (Photographed by Dirk Bauwens).



**FIGURE S2.** Views of typical feeding habitats. (Photographed by Dirk Bauwens).



**FIGURE S3.** Map of the “Groot Schietveld” study area showing locations of the heathland habitats (shaded in purple) and positions of Adder (*Vipera berus*) observations in foraging habitats (stars). Aggregations of foraging locations represent surveying efforts; isolated locations denote sightings by occasional observers.

Table S1. Modelling of Displacement Distance as a function of sex, SVL and Duration (Dday)

Model	K	AIC <sub>c</sub>	$\Delta$ AIC <sub>c</sub>	Weight
null	3	-109.53	0.00	0.92
sex	4	-104.61	4.92	0.08
SVL	4	-98.85	10.68	0.00
sex + SVL	5	-94.19	15.34	0.00
Dday	4	-91.36	18.17	0.00
sex + Dday	5	-86.44	23.09	0.00
sex + SVL + Dday	6	-76.02	33.51	0.00

K denotes the number of estimated parameters, AIC<sub>c</sub> is Akaike's Information Criterion corrected for small sample size,  $\Delta$ AIC<sub>c</sub> gives the difference in AIC<sub>c</sub> between each model and the most parsimonious model, weight are the "Akaike weights" that assess the support that a given model has from the data, compared to the other models in the set.

Table S2. Modelling of Feeding Incidence as a function of age-sex class and habitat type

(wintering – feeding)

Model	K	AIC <sub>c</sub>	ΔAIC <sub>c</sub>	Weight
age-sex + habitat	5	602.2	0.00	0.62
age-sex	4	604.1	1.87	0.24
habitat	2	606.9	4.76	0.06
age-sex * habitat	8	607.4	5.25	0.05
null	1	607.8	5.62	0.04

A “+” denotes the additive effect of two factors, a “\*” indicates the interactive effect of two factors. K denotes the number of estimated parameters, AIC<sub>c</sub> is Akaike’s Information Criterion corrected for small sample size, ΔAIC<sub>c</sub> gives the difference in AIC<sub>c</sub> between each model and the most parsimonious model, weight are the “Akaike weights” that assess the support that a given model has from the data, compared to the other models in the set.