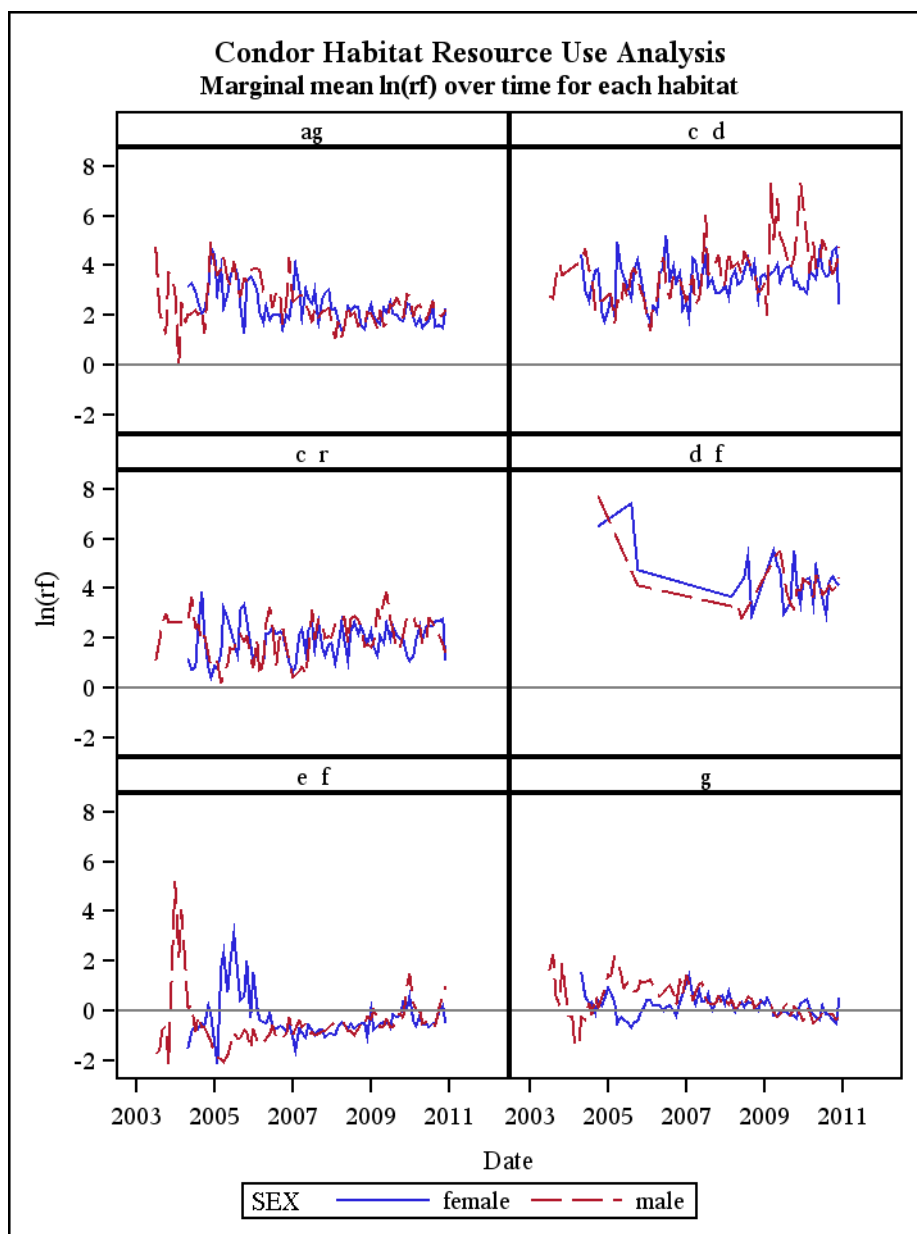
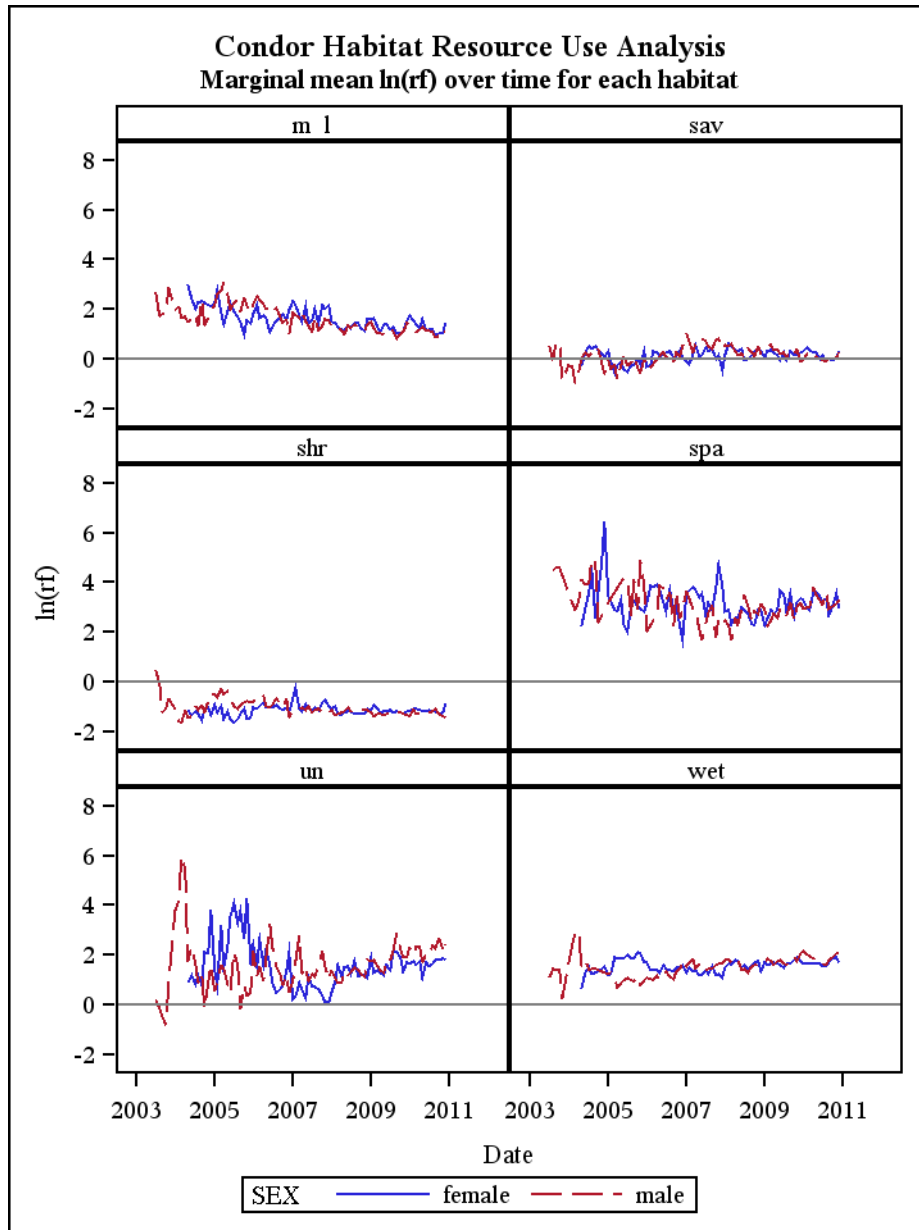
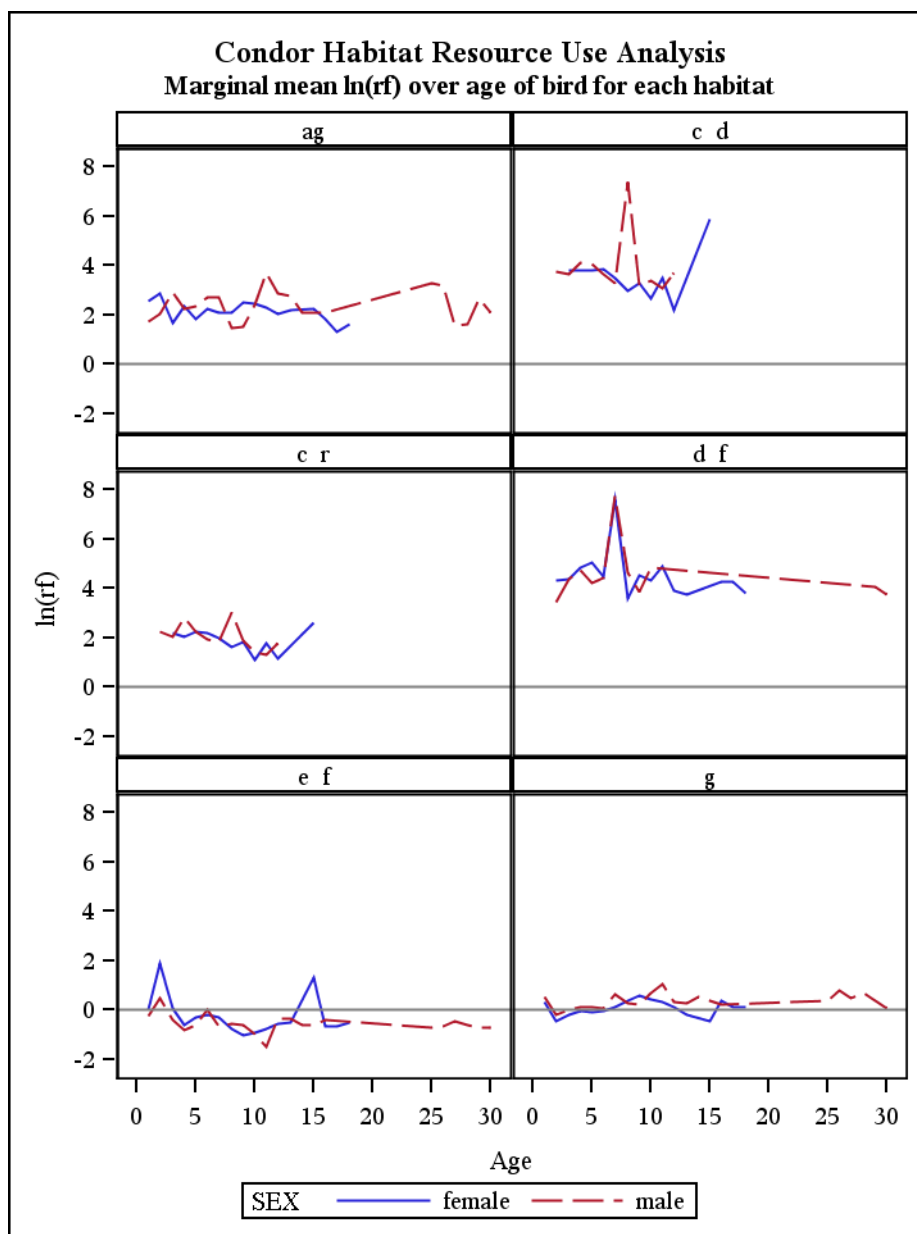


Document S2. Plots of marginal mean  $\ln(rf)$  by habitat type for sex effects over the course of the study (pp. 1-2), sex effects relative to condor age (pp. 3-4), age class (1= juvenile, 2 = adult) (pp. 5-6), release site (FWS = US Fish and Wildlife Service, PNM = Pinnacles National Monument, VWS = Ventana Wildlife Society) (pp. 7-8), rearing method (0 = captive reared, 1 = raised in wild) (pp. 9-10, and breeding status (0 = non-breeder, 1 = breeder) (pp. 11-12). Habitat codes are as follows: ag = agriculture, c\_d = coast (dune), c\_r = coast (rock), d\_f = deciduous forest, e\_g = evergreen forest, g = grassland, m\_l = modified land, sav = savanna, shr = shrubland, spa = sparse vegetation, un = unsuitable habitat, and wet = wetland.

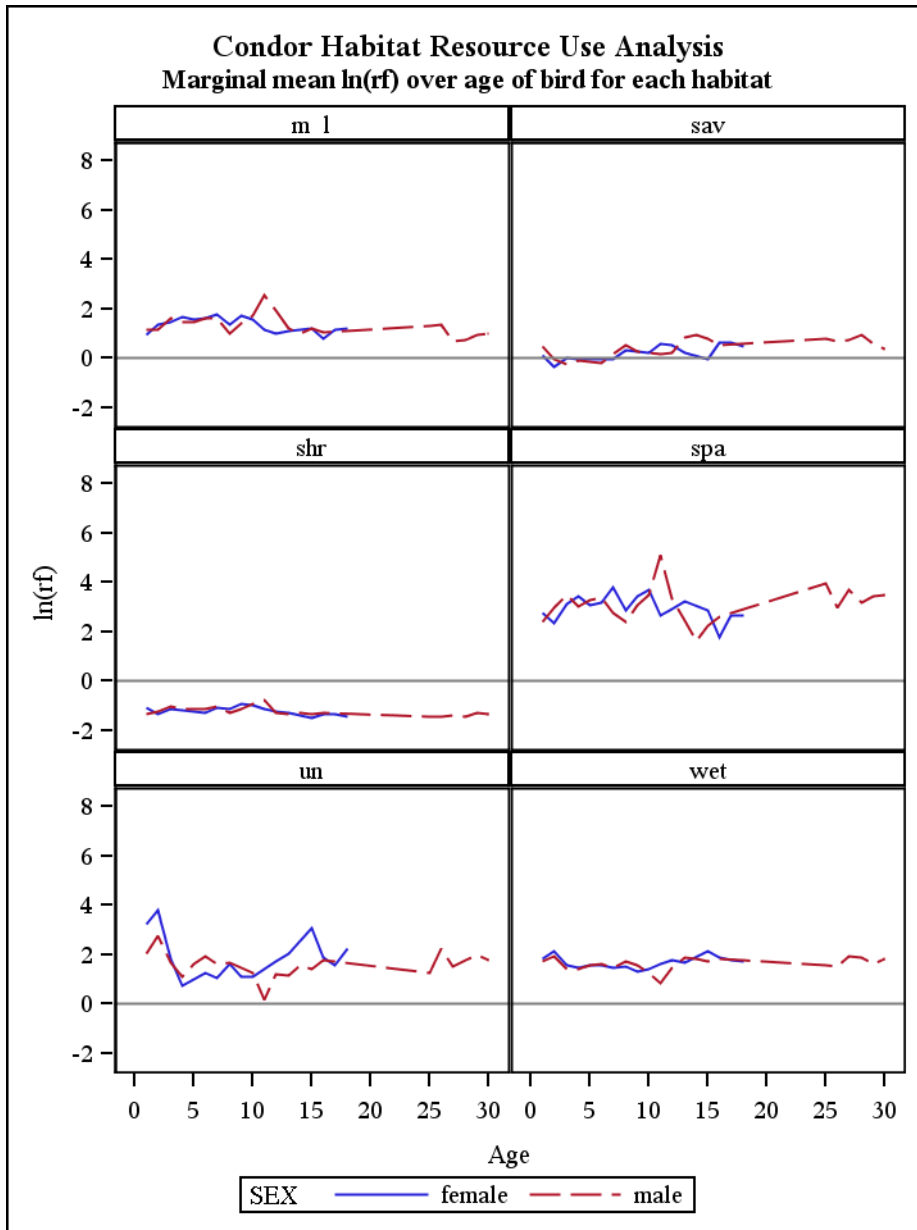


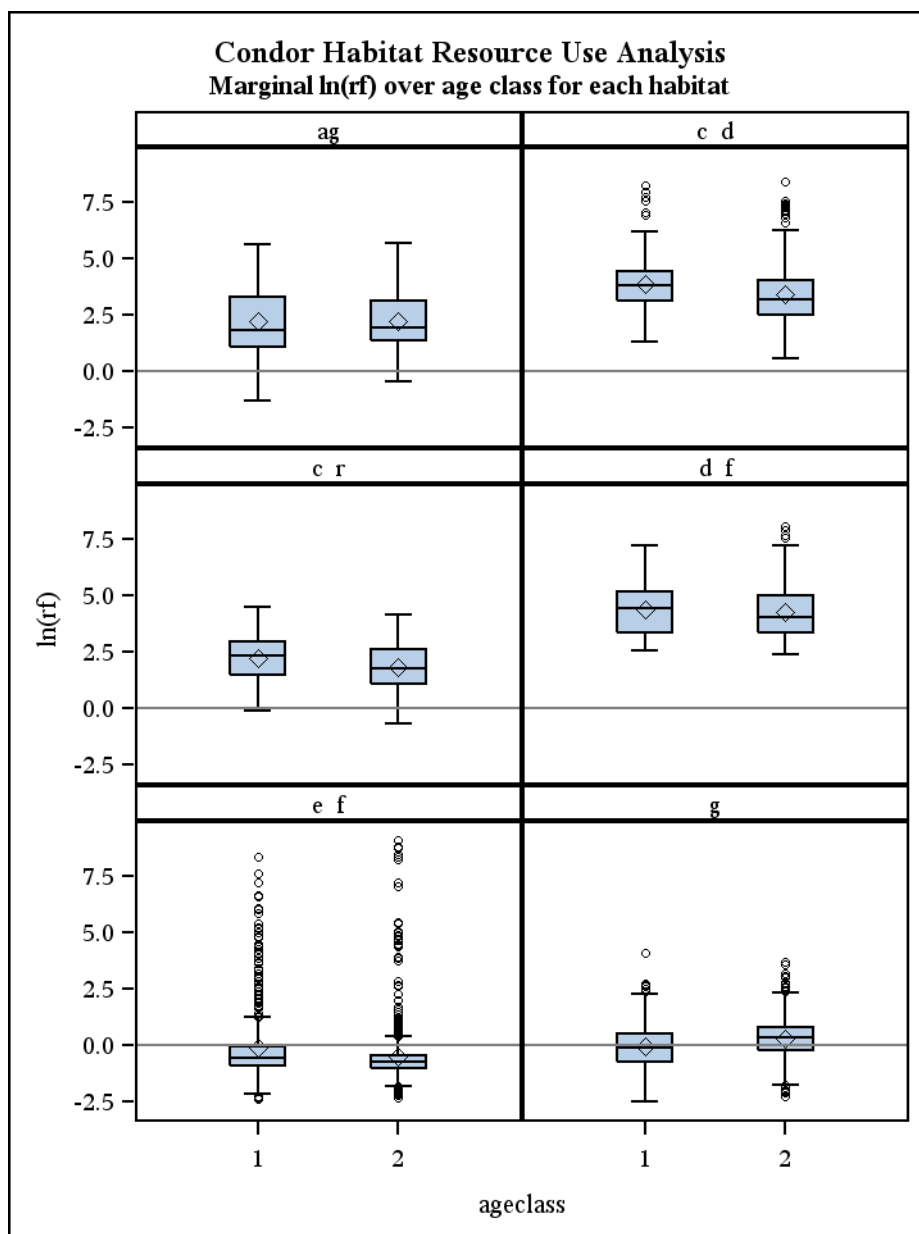
*Condor Habitat Resource Use Analysis*  
*Marginal mean  $\ln(rf)$  over time for each habitat*



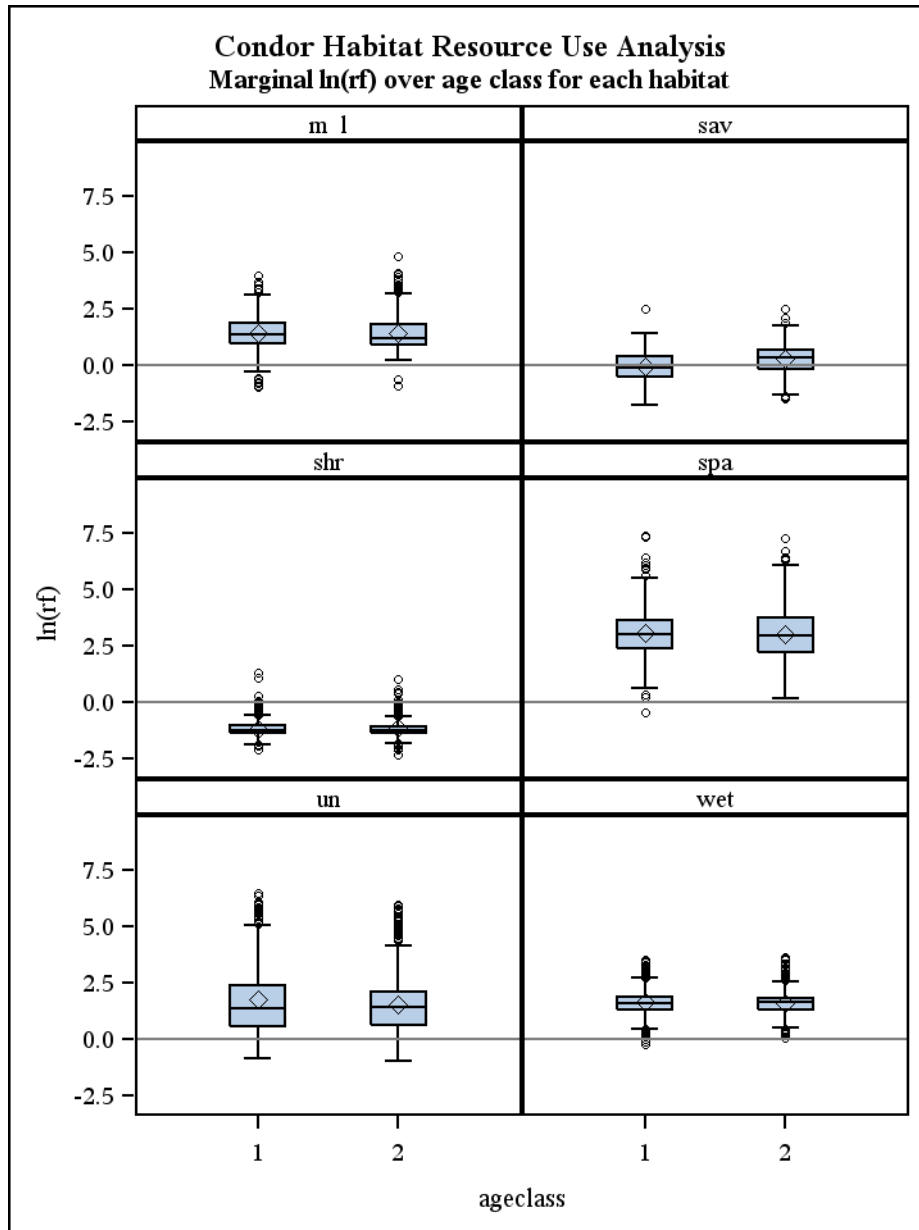


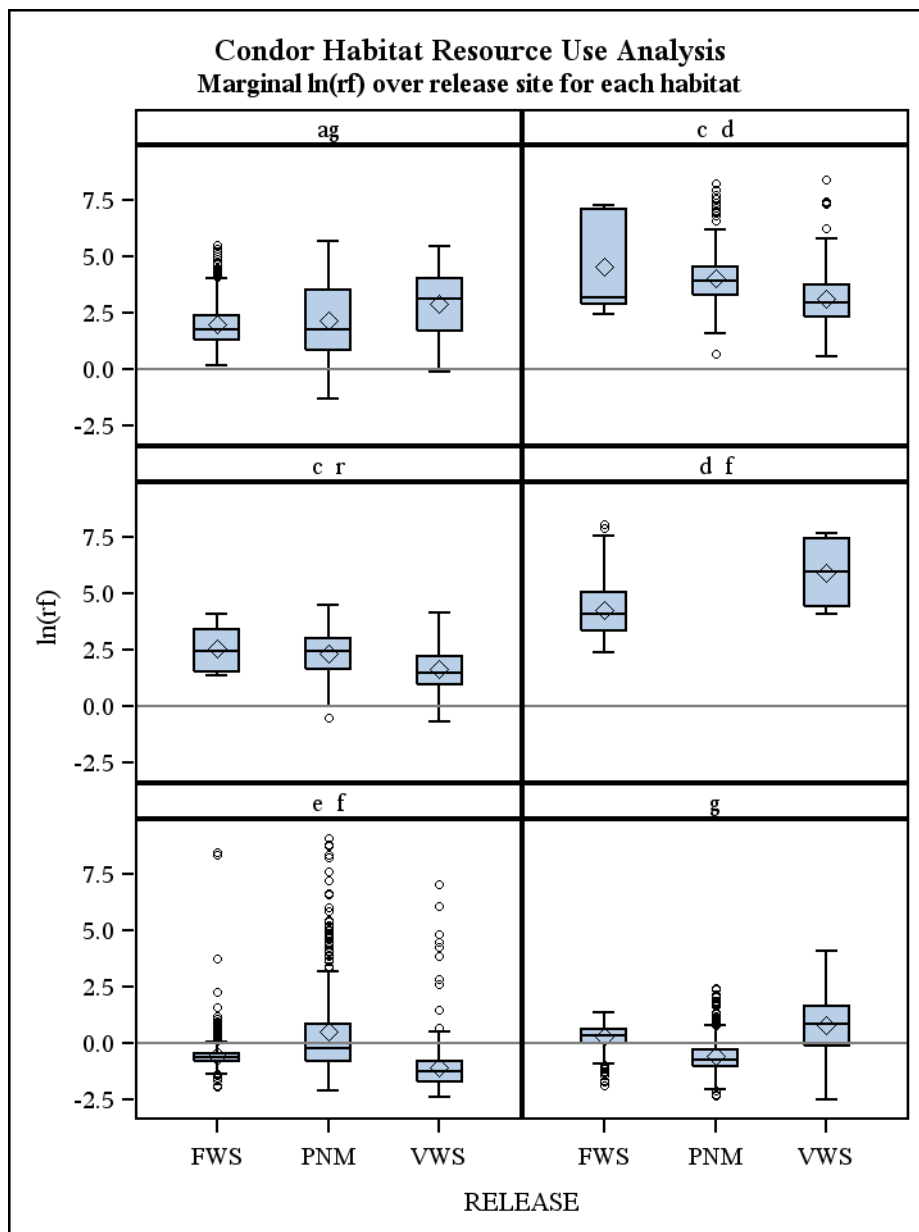
*Condor Habitat Resource Use Analysis*  
*Marginal mean  $\ln(rf)$  over age of bird for each habitat*





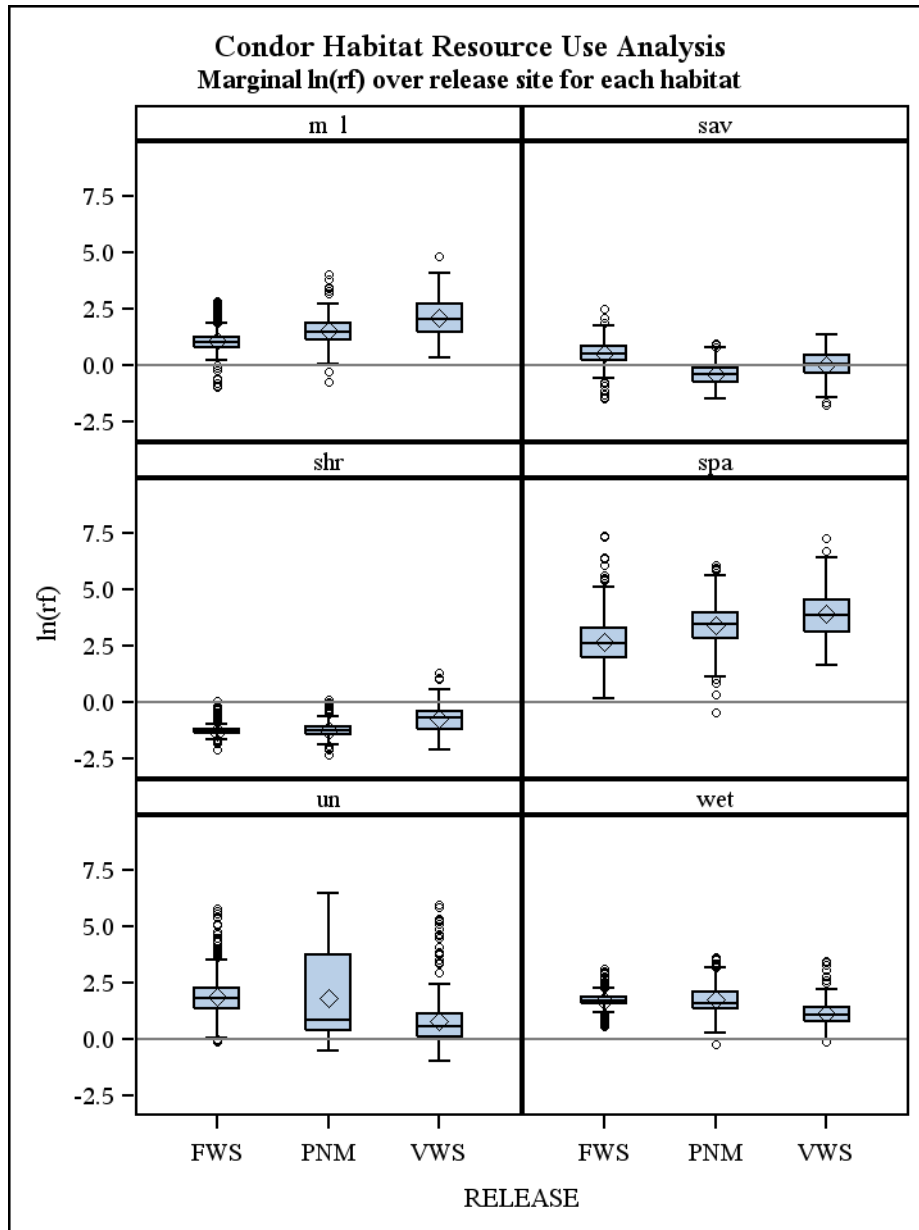
*Condor Habitat Resource Use Analysis*  
*Marginal ln(rf) over age class for each habitat*

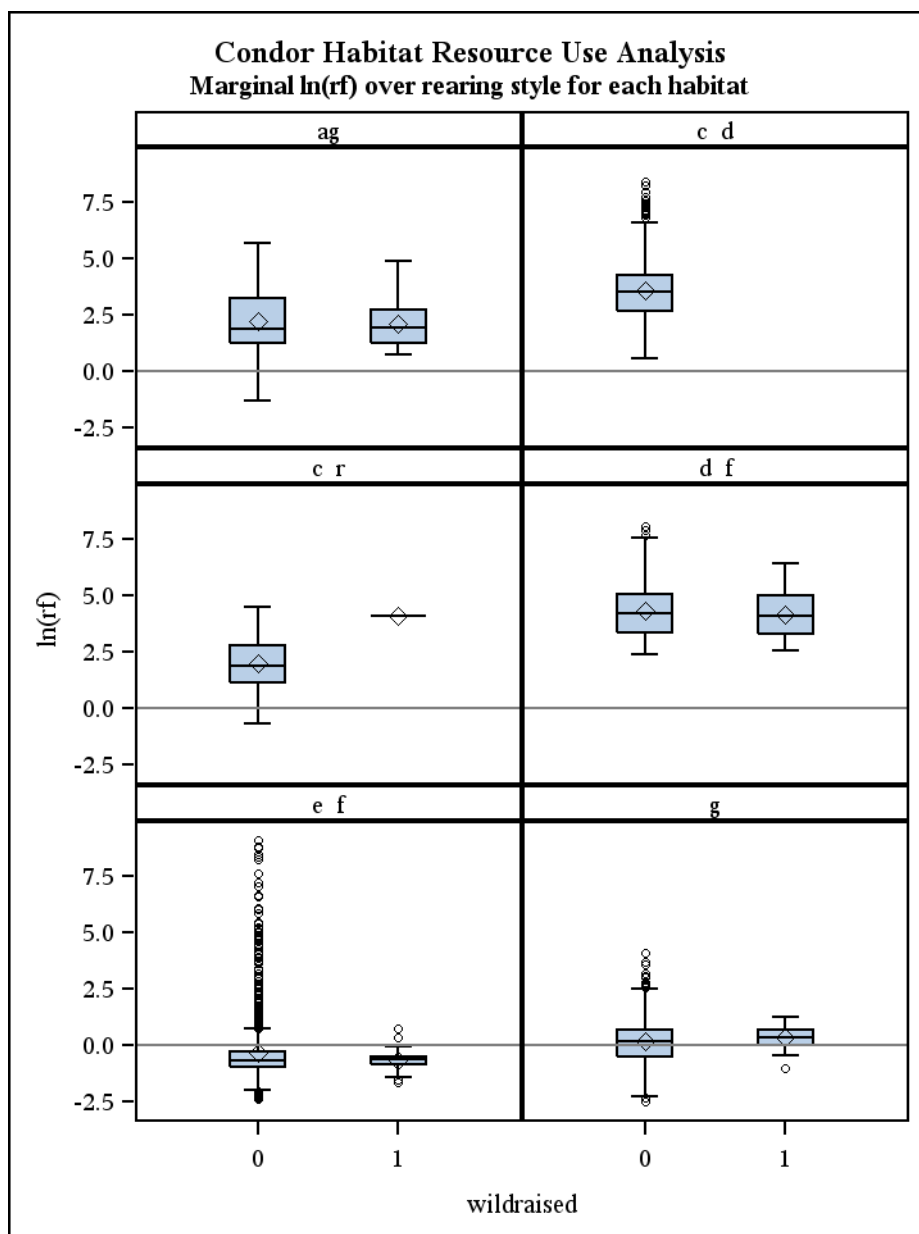




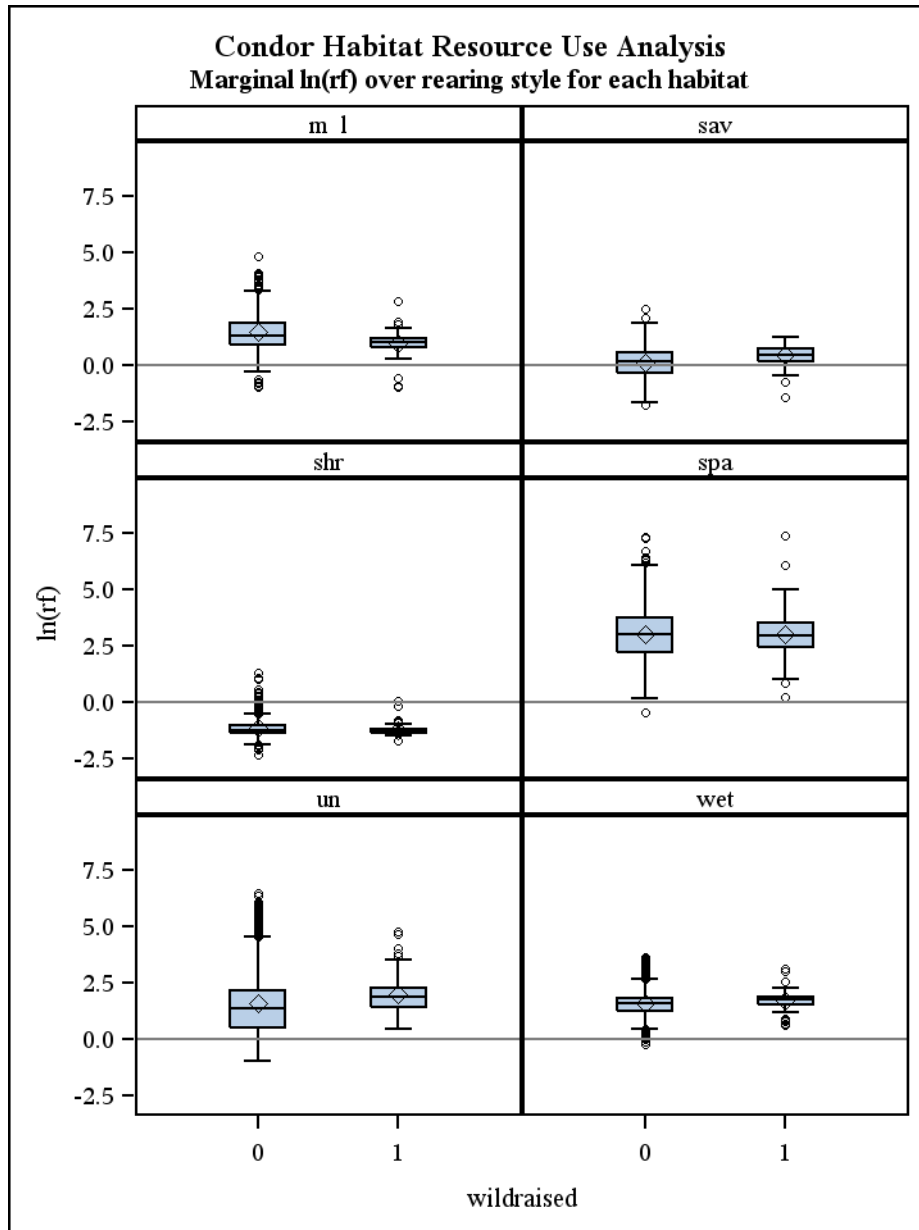


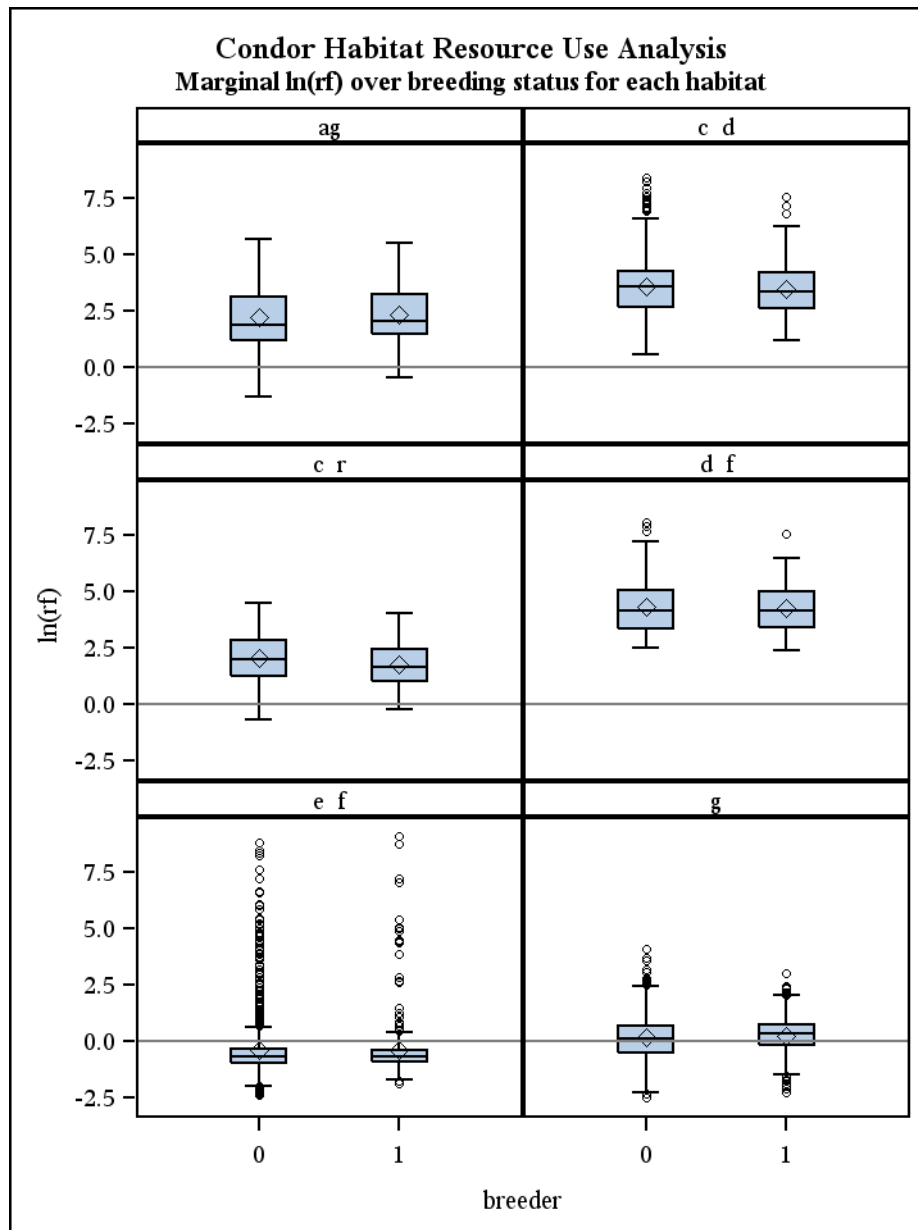
*Condor Habitat Resource Use Analysis*  
*Marginal ln(rf) over release site for each habitat*





*Condor Habitat Resource Use Analysis*  
*Marginal  $\ln(rf)$  over rearing style for each habitat*





*Condor Habitat Resource Use Analysis*  
*Marginal ln(rf) over breeding status for each habitat*

