

Table S1: List of North American landbird species that collide most frequently with towers (T1-T5) and buildings (B1-B5) (the “super colliders”), as well as the top five super avoiders (T188-184, B147-143).

Rank	Common name	Scientific name	Family	Migrant	Collisions	Pop. size	Resid	Risk	Trend
T1	Bay-breasted warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Parulidae	LD-N	10,396	2,700,000	2.37	236	-0.1
T2	Golden-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Parulidae	LD-U	542	210,000	2.29	196	-2.3
T3	Connecticut warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Parulidae	LD-U	2,624	1,080,000	2.23	171	-0.8
T4	Bachman's sparrow	<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Emberizidae	SD-U	74	300,000	2.01	103	-2.8
T5	Black-thr. blue warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Parulidae	LD-U	2,061	2,000,000	1.98	96	2.4
B1	Swamp sparrow	<i>Melospiza Georgiana</i>	Emberizidae	SD-N	3,941	4,500,000	1.76	57	0.7
B2	Brown creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Certhiidae	SD-U	1,039	2,000,000	1.68	48	2.7
B3	Black-thr. blue warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Parulidae	LD-U	588	1,800,000	1.61	41	2.4
B4	Nelson's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelson</i>	Emberizidae	SD-N	44	100,000	1.41	26	0.2
B5	Fox sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Emberizidae	SD-N	1,819	4,800,000	1.40	25	1.5
T188	Horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Alaudidae	SD-D	0	49,500,000	-2.84	688	-2.9
T187	American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Turdidae	SD-D	6	217,000,000	-2.69	495	0.3
T186	Cliff swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Hirundinidae	LD-D	1	32,000,000	-2.42	261	-1.6
T185	Black-capped chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Paridae	Non-D	0	23,800,000	-2.38	240	1.7
T184	Common grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Icteridae	SD-D	4	67,900,000	-2.35	222	-1.9
B147	Horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Alaudidae	SD-D	0	19,800,000	-2.32	208	-2.9
B146	Lapland longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Calcariidae	SD-B	1	35,000,000	-2.26	183	NA
B145	Cliff swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Hirundinidae	LD-D	0	16,000,000	-2.22	168	-1.6
B144	Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Mimidae	Non-D	0	14,800,000	-2.19	155	-0.6
B143	Tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Hirundinidae	SD-D	0	10,000,000	-2.02	105	-1.4

Migrant status includes distance: long-distance (LD), short-distance (SD) or non-migratory (Non) and timing: nocturnal (N), diurnal (D), both (B) or unknown (U) [27,28]. Collisions are number of observed mortalities for each species. Population size [12] is adjusted to eastern North America. Residual is the deviation from the regression of $\log_{10}(\text{collisions} + 1)$ on \log_{10} population size; site overlap was also included for tower mortality. For super colliders (top 10 species) risk is 10^{Resid} and reflects the risk multiplier (e.g. bay-breasted warblers are at 236 times greater risk than the average bird); for super avoiders risk is $10^{-\text{Resid}}$ and reflects lower vulnerability (e.g. horned larks are 688 times less likely to collide with a tower than the average bird). Trend is the long-term (1966-2009) population trend expressed as percent change per year [14]; values in bold are statistically significant.