

S10 Table. Species included in the offshore sensitivity mapping. Information sensitivity to offshore renewable technologies and foraging ranges for all seabird species commonly breeding in the UK. Two species, European storm-petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* and Great black-backed gull *Larus marinus*, had to be excluded from the analysis due to lack of published foraging ranges.

Species	Offshore wind disturbance and/or displacement sensitivity score [1]	Offshore wind collision impacts sensitivity score [1]	Wave sensitivity score [2]	Tidal stream sensitivity score [2]	Mean max foraging range (km)
Northern fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	2	48	80	0.5	311.43 [3]
Manx shearwater <i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	2	0	102	1.5	196.46 [3]
Leach's storm-petrel <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	2	85	64	0.5	91.7 [4]
Northern gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i>	3	725	136	1.4	308.36 [3]
Great cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	13	103	110	7.0	31.67[3]
Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	14	150	165	9.6	16.42 [3]
Great skua <i>Stercorarius skua</i>	3	320	96	0.7	42.33 [3]
Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	3	327	84	0.6	40 [3]
Black-headed gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	5	288	60	0.6	25.5 [4]
Common gull <i>Larus canus</i>	5	598	65	0.7	50 [4]
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	3	1306	48	0.8	61.1 [4]
Lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	3	960	64	0.7	141 [4]
Black-legged kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	6	523	98	0.9	65.81 [3]
Little tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i>	10	212	156	0.7	6.94 [3]
Sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	9	245	125	1.1	42.3 [3]
Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	8	229	126	0.6	33.81 [3]
Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	10	198	153	1.9	12.24 [3]
Roseate tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	9	175	135	1.0	18.28 [3]
Atlantic puffin <i>Fratecula arctica</i>	10	27	160	3.8	62.2 [3]
Black guillemot <i>Cepphus grylle</i>	16	30	169	9.9	12 [3]
Common guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i>	14	37	176	9.0	60.61 [3]
Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i>	14	-32	192	9.6	31 [3]

Data on colony size and location was obtained from the Seabird 2000 [5] colony census.

[1] Furness RW, Wade HM, Masden EA. Assessing vulnerability of marine bird populations to offshore wind farms. *J Environ Manage* 2013; 119: 56-66.

[2] Furness RW, Wade HM, Robbins AMC, Masden EA. Assessing the sensitivity of seabird populations to adverse effects from tidal stream turbines and wave energy devices. *ICES J Mar Sci* 2012; 69(8): 1466-1479.

[3] BirdLife Seabird Wikispace (<http://seabird.wikispaces.com/>)

[4] Thaxter CB, Lascelles B, Sugar K, Cook ASCP, Roos S, Bolton M, et al. Seabird foraging ranges as a preliminary tool for identifying candidate Marine Protected Areas. 2012; *Biol Conserv* 156: 53-61.

[5] Mitchell PI, Newton SF, Ratcliffe R, Dunn TE editors. *Seabird Populations of Britain and Ireland: results of the Seabird 2000 census (1998-2002)*. London: T and A.D. Poyser; 2004.