

## Supplementary Materials

**Table S1.** Studies used to compare our results from wild and captive condors with vulture species using natural or anthropized sites from other parts of the world.

Species	Environment*	Occurrence	IC 95%	Country	Reference
Egyptian vulture ( <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> )	Anthropized	29.2% (28/96)	21.0-38.9	Spain	[1]#
Griffon vulture ( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> )	Anthropized	61.1% (11/18)	38.6-79.7	Spain	[1]#
Griffon vulture ( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> )	Anthropized	26.3 % (26/99)	18.6-35.7	Spain	[2]#
Griffon vulture ( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> )	Anthropized	0% (0/10)	0-27.8	Croatia	[3]#
Griffon vulture ( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> )	Anthropized	52.6 % (51/97)	42.7-62.2	Spain	[4]
Griffon vulture ( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> )	Anthropized	21.2 % (22/104)	14.4-30	Spain	[5]
Griffon vulture ( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> )	Anthropized	13.3 (10/75)	7.4-22.8	Spain	[6]
Griffon vulture ( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> )	Anthropized	33.3% (5/15)	15.2-58.3	Serbia	[7]#
Griffon vulture ( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> )	Anthropized	16.7% (31/186)	12-22.7	Spain	[8]**#
Black vulture ( <i>Coragyps atratus</i> )	Anthropized	33.3 % (1/3)	6.1-79.2	Trinidad	[9]
Black vulture ( <i>Coragyps atratus</i> )	Anthropized	11.8% (8/68)	6.1-21.5	Argentina	[10]
Black vulture ( <i>Coragyps atratus</i> )	Natural	6.2% (4/64)	2.5-15.0	Argentina	[10]
Andean condor ( <i>Vultur gryphus</i> )	Anthropized	2.81 % (2/71)	1.0-9.7	Argentina	This study
Andean condor ( <i>Vultur gryphus</i> )	Natural	0% (0/56)	0-6.4	Argentina	This study
Turkey vulture ( <i>Cathartes aura</i> )	Natural	16.7% (3/18)	5.8-39.2	USA	[11]
Turkey vulture ( <i>Cathartes aura</i> )	Anthropized	21.6% (8/37)	11.4-37.2	USA	[11]
Pooling of vulture species from Europe	Anthropized	26% (184/700)	23-30	Diverse countries	[1-8]
Pooling of vulture species from America	Anthropized	11.0% (19/177)	7-16	Diverse countries	[9-11] and this study
Pooling of vulture species from America	Natural	5.0% (7/138)	2-10	Diverse countries	[9-11] and this study

\* **Anthropized** refers to vultures feeding in intensive farm productions (e.g., feeding stations) or organic waste from rubbish dumps.

\*\* For this study, we only included individuals that were not sampled in previous studies performed by these authors [1, 2].

# These studies were performed based on fecal samples, while the rest were performed based on cloacae swabs



**Figure S1.** Juvenile female wild Andean condor trapped for sampling (Photo: Gonzalo Ignasi) and environment of trapping site in northern Patagonia, Argentina (Photo: Jorgelina Guido).





**Figure S2.** Adult male Andean condor admitted for rehabilitation at Buenos Aires Zoo, Argentina. (Photo: Guillermo Wiemeyer) and Buenos Aires Zoo aerial view (Photographic credit: accessed online <https://www.la-voz.com.ar/listas/zoo-de-buenos-aires-supervivientes/>)

## Supplementary Material References

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