

**Table S3.** Seed dispersal kernels for avian disperser species based on landscape permeability or straight path-based movements using *T. migratorius* physiological parameters for all species. Means of 30 simulations are shown with standard errors in parentheses for each species by movement method. Dispersal kernels were fit with a two-parameter (scale, shape) Weibull distribution. The standard errors of the parameters were estimated using a Hessian matrix and maximum likelihood procedures. Kurtosis was estimated using the kernel parameters and the method described by Austerlitz et al. (2004).

Travel	Species	Scale	Shape	Kurtosis
Permeability	<i>C. cristata</i>	149.5 (10.65)	0.72 (0.02)	18.2 (2.08)
	<i>M. erythrocephalus</i>	113.2 (8.26)	0.71 (0.02)	19.9 (2.26)
	<i>S. sialis</i>	90 (6.89)	0.66 (0.02)	25.9 (2.98)
	<i>T. migratorius</i>	93.6 (6.17)	0.74 (0.02)	16.4 (1.73)
	<i>V. griseus</i>	114.5 (8.82)	0.63 (0.02)	30.4 (3.47)
Straight path	<i>C. cristata</i>	138.3 (9.68)	0.72 (0.02)	18.4 (2.03)
	<i>M. erythrocephalus</i>	105 (7.25)	0.73 (0.02)	17.5 (1.91)
	<i>S. sialis</i>	110.2 (9.62)	0.59 (0.02)	40.1 (5.2)
	<i>T. migratorius</i>	100.7 (6.46)	0.75 (0.02)	15.8 (1.63)
	<i>V. griseus</i>	107.9 (8.56)	0.63 (0.02)	31 (3.64)

Austerlitz, F., C. W. Dick, C. Dutech, E. K. Klein, S. Oddou-Muratorio, P. E. Smouse, and V. L. Sork. 2004. Using genetic markers to estimate the pollen dispersal curve. *Molecular Ecology* 13:937–954.