

Supporting Information

Tsoar et al. 10.1073/pnas.1107365108

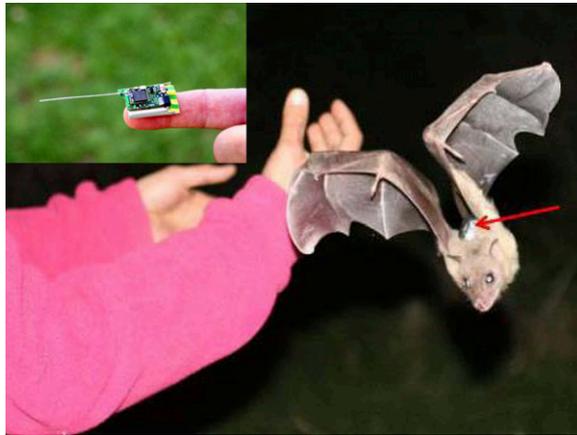


Fig. S1. GPS/radiotelemetry pack placed on the back of an Egyptian fruit bat (*R. aegyptiacus*). Photo taken at the moment of release. Photo credit: A. Tsoar. Inset: GPS datalogger without the radiotelemetry unit and the protective casing.

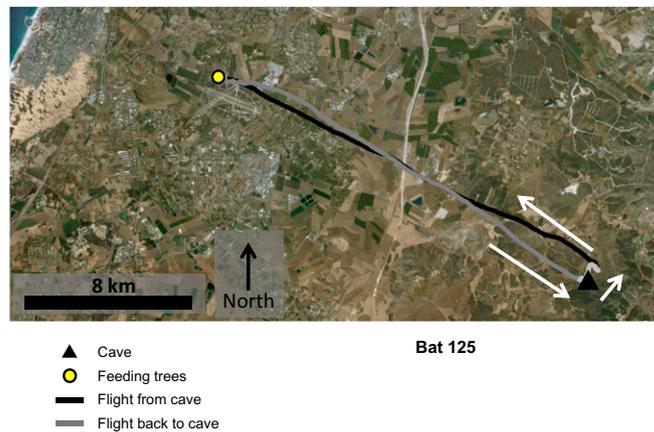


Fig. S2. Very straight commuting flights by the same bat shown in Fig. 1A (bat 125). The bat left the cave, flew locally (light gray line), then took a long commuting flight (black line) to the feeding trees and then commuted back to the cave (dark gray line). Superimposed on an aerial photo of the area, taken from Google Earth.

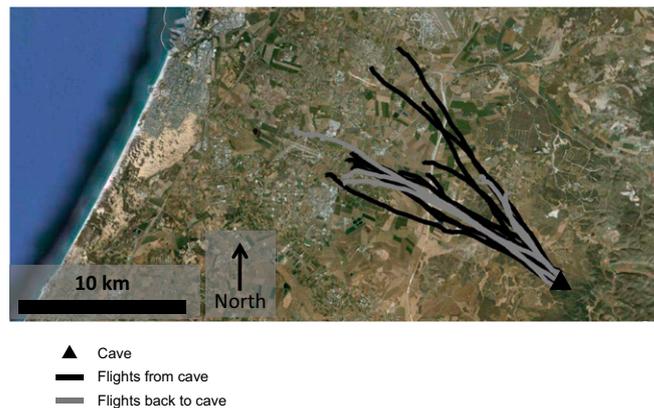


Fig. S3. Population data shows commuting flights that started or ended directly at the cave. Colors represent the long commuting flight to the feeding tree (black) or back to the cave (dark gray). Superimposed on an aerial photo of the area, taken from Google Earth. Same data as in Fig. 1C. Note the very straight commuting flights from the cave and back to the cave.

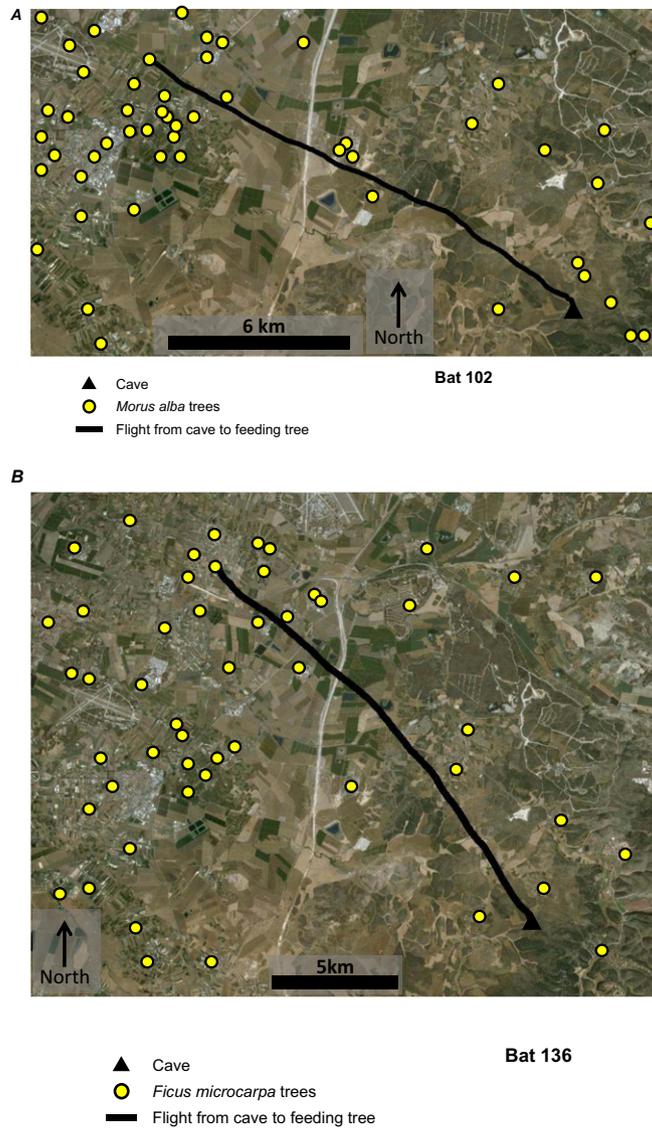


Fig. 54. Flight path to the foraging area of bat 102 (*A*) and bat 136 (*B*): these bats ignored all the plantations and individual trees of the same species on their way (*M. alba* and *Ficus microcarpa* trees, respectively). Conspecific trees and plantations are denoted here by yellow dots; note that these yellow dots correspond to the conspecific trees we were able to locate, and hence they represent a conservative estimate of all these trees in the area—the complete set of conspecific trees is certainly larger than this. Black line indicates flight trajectory superimposed on an aerial photo of the area, taken from Google Earth. These examples suggest that the bats did not use olfactory beaconing toward a specific tree to find their favored trees.

