**Table S1.** Description of the foraging methods used to calculate functional diversity.

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| **Foraging method** | **Definition** |
| 1. Pecking | Striking or biting with its beak with the beak touching the substrate |
| 2. Probing | Bill partly or fully inserted in the substrate in search of prey |
| 3. Jabbing | Poking rapidly or quickly at a prey item. |
| 4. Stitching | Making rapid movement as stitches producing a particular pattern. Often done in a dense flock. |
| 5. Ploughing | Turning over the upper layer of the substrate and bringing prey to the surface |
| 6. Scything | Sweeping the bill quickly through the upper surface layer of the mud or water |
| 7. Foot trembling | Placing one foot on the sediment, slightly forward of the other, and vibrating it up and down to disturb invertebrates hidden in the substrate. |
| 8. Turning over objects | Moving and rotating objects in search of prey |
| 9. Hammering | Hitting or beating repeatedly with the bill to open bivalves |
| 10. Swimming | Swimming in the water column while foraging. |

Dipping: head goes underwater while feeding

aerial: catching while flying (not searching only while flying)

Bill shape: Up-curved, straight, down-curved

Feeding: *crabs* are distinguished from other smaller *crustaceans*, and *shellfish* from other smaller *molluscs*, as these represent different functions.

*Insects* includes spiders as these are caught and consumed in a similar way