

**Table S1. Analysis of the differences between male and female blue tits in take-off performance (aerodynamic,  $P_{aero}$  and take-off,  $P_{CoM}$  power) relative to morphological and kinematic traits**

Variables		Slope difference	
Explanatory	Response	$t_{18}$	P
Body mass	$P_{aero}$	0.80	0.43
	$P_{CoM}$	0.20	0.84
Wing area	$P_{aero}$	0.30	0.76
	$P_{CoM}$	0.17	0.87
Wing span	$P_{aero}$	0.95	0.35
	$P_{CoM}$	0.66	0.52
Wing loading	$P_{aero}$	0.11	0.92
	$P_{CoM}$	-0.46	0.65
Aspect ratio	$P_{aero}$	-0.49	0.63
	$P_{CoM}$	0.43	0.67
Wing beat frequency	$P_{aero}$	1.00	0.33
	$P_{CoM}$	1.09	0.29
Stroke plane angle	$P_{aero}$	0.24	0.81
	$P_{CoM}$	-0.13	0.89
Wing beat amplitude	$P_{aero}$	0.62	0.54
	$P_{CoM}$	0.31	0.76
Downstroke ratio	$P_{aero}$	-0.32	0.75
	$P_{CoM}$	-0.01	0.99

Least-squares regression results for males and females including whether the slopes differed significantly from each other. If the least-squares regression slope for male and female blue tits for any of the relationships between the response and explanatory variables had a P-value of <0.05, the sexes were considered to be significantly different from each other. N = 29.