

Appendix 1.

Table A1.1 In nine Red Bean farms without obvious bait, one dead bird from each farm was tested for pesticide residue. We detected carbofuran in all nine birds with concentrations for each bird listed below.

| No. | Species [†] | Township | Carbofuran (mg/kg) |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Spotted Dove | C | 0.007 |
| 2 | Red Collared-Dove | E | 1.463 |
| 3 | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | E | 0.184 |
| 4 | Light-vented Bulbul | E | 125.2 |
| 5 | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | E | 3.089 |
| 6 | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | F | 4.633 |
| 7 | Red Collared-Dove | F | 13.25 |
| 8 | Spotted Dove | H | 0.031 |
| 9 | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | H | 4.054 |

[†] Scientific name: Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*, Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis*, Red Collared-Dove *Streptopelia tranquebarica*, Light-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus sinensis*

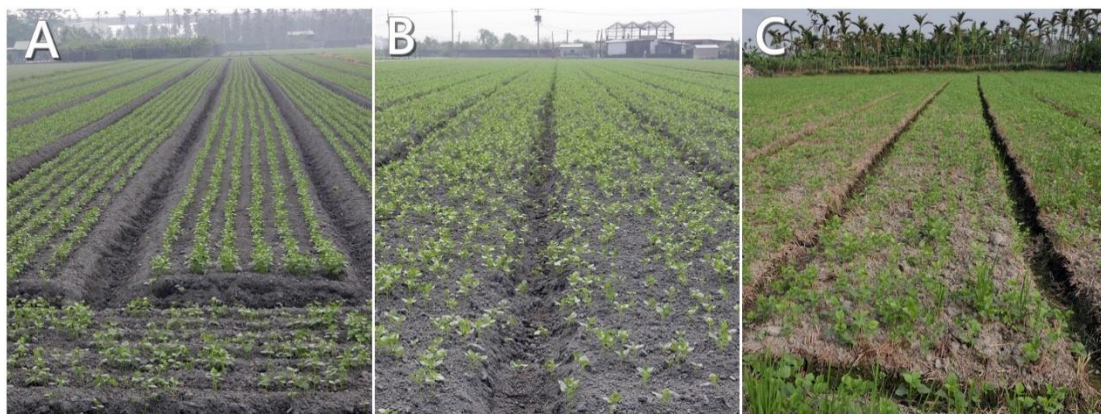


Fig. A1.1 Three different seeding methods of Red Bean in south Taiwan: A) large seed drill, B) seeding and plowing with small cultivator, and C) broadcast seeding without plowing (rice stalks still exist).

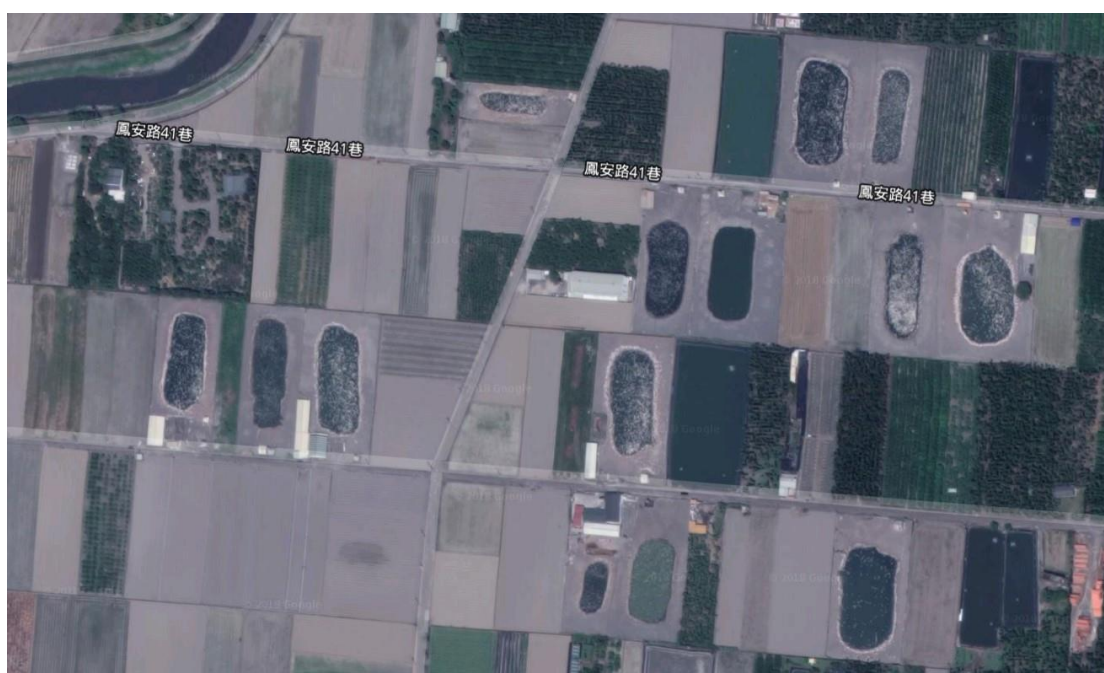


Fig. A1.2 Satellite imagery (22.569661, 120.500485) of duck farms and adjoining Red Bean farms (light gray fields). The area of one field is usually between 0.3-0.6 ha.

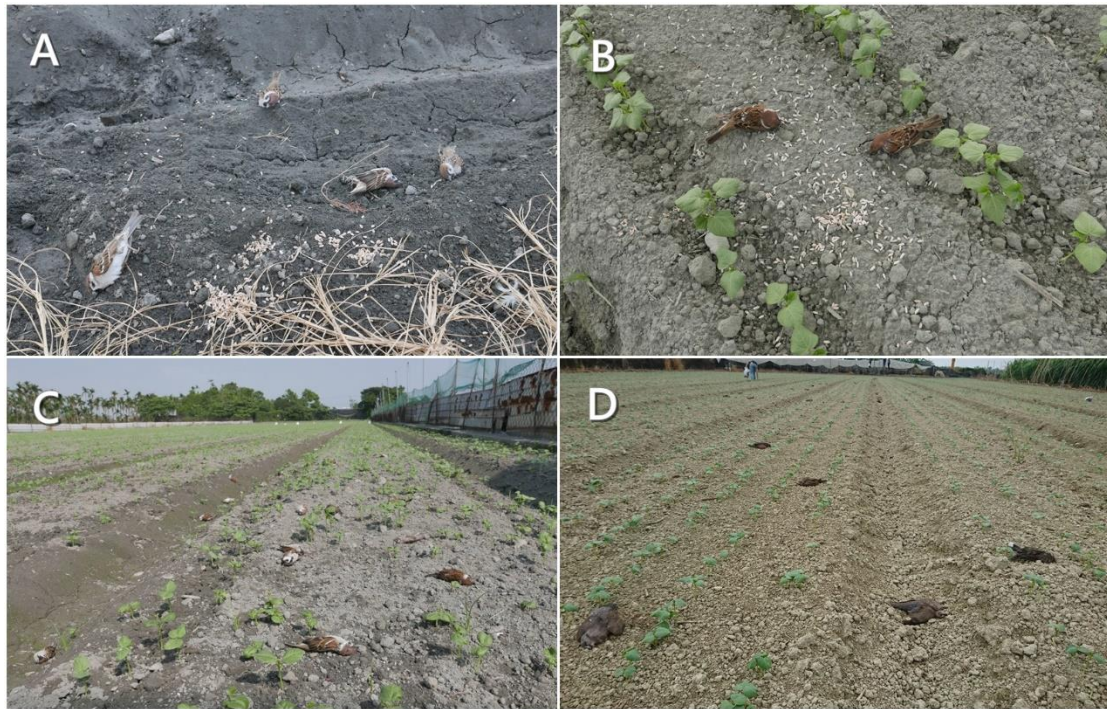


Fig. A1.3 A) & B) The poisoned baits used to control bird damage were usually rice or corn. C) & D) The dead birds in Red Bean farms were mostly Eurasian Tree Sparrows (*Passer montanus*) and Columbidae.