**The early maternal environment shapes the parental response to offspring UV ornamentation**

**Supplementary material**

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**Molecular sexing of nestlings**

DNA was extracted from 25 mg of feather sheaths using the Qiagen DNeasy Blood and Tissue kit (Qiagen Inc, Valencia, CA, USA). Sex identification was performed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of the CHD-W and CHD-Z genes with primers P2 and P8, followingGriffiths et al. (1998) with a few modifications. An initial denaturizing step at 94°C for 4 min 30 s was followed by 40 cycles of 94°C during 30 s, 49°C during 45 s and 72°C during 45 s. A final run of 72°C during 10 min completed the program. Amplification was carried out in a total volume of 10 µl. Each PCR sample contained: 2 µl DNA, 0.08 µl *Taq* polymerase (TaKaRa BIO Inc, Japan), 0.8 µl dNTP 2.5 mM, 0.5 µl of each primer 10 µM, 1 µl of 10X PCR buffer and 5 µl of sterilized distilled water. The sex of 19 chicks from 14 nests could not be determined due to unsuccessful DNA extraction.

Griffiths R, Double MC, Orr K, Dawson JG. 1998. A DNA test to sex most birds. *Molecular Ecology* 7:1071-1075.