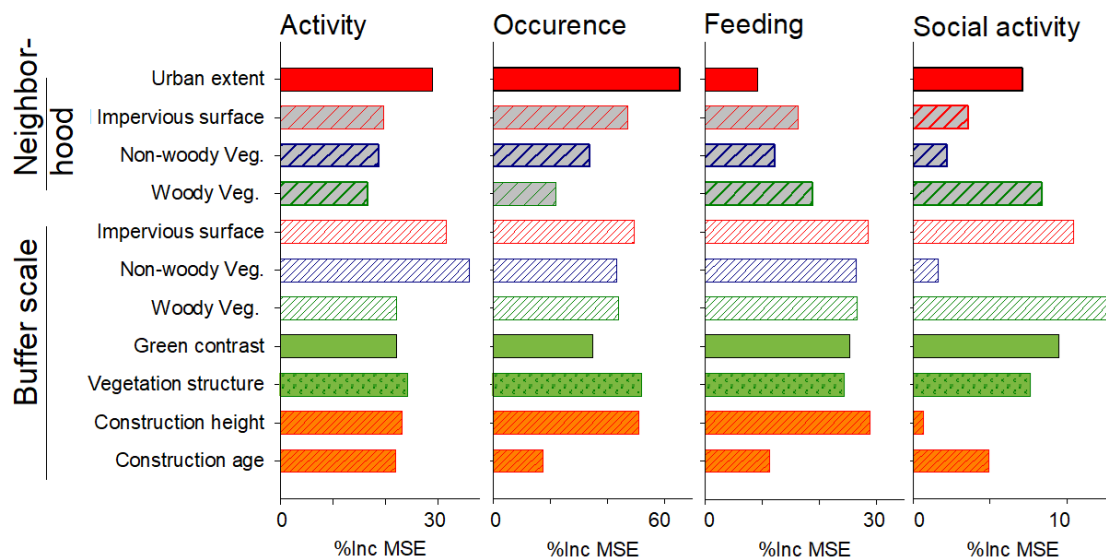


Supplementary Material

Urban areas in rural landscapes – the importance of green space and local architecture for bat conservation

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Supplementary Figure 1: Importance of urban environmental heterogeneity for bats. Presented are the results from random forest regression. Bars indicate environmental parameter importance for bat activity, bat species occurrence, feeding activity and the occurrence of social interactions at urban recording sites across the Schwäbische Alb.

Supplementary Table 1 Full candidate sets of statistical models relating bat occurrence, activity, feeding activity and social interactions to urban environmental parameters including spatial, structural and architectonic features of the urban environment. Models are ranked based on AICc differences For each model the table indicates the included parameters (*), potential interactions (**), number of parameters included (N), AICc, Delta AICc (Δi) and Akaike weights. 90% confidence sets are indicated by bold model numbers in the first column and AICc weights.

Model #		Neighbor-hood				Buffer								N	AICc	Δi	weight
		Urban extent	Impervious Surface	Non-woody vegetation	Woody vegetation	Impervious Surface	Non-woody vegetation	Woody vegetation	Local Green	Green contrast	Vegetation Structure	Construction height	Construction age				
Occurrence of bats																	
8	Interacting scales b	*							*					6	884.3	0.00	0.84
4	Neighborhood	*	*	*	*									7	889.1	4.85	0.07
6	Architecture											*	*	7	889.8	5.60	0.05
5	Structure									*	*			5	890.7	6.48	0.03
7	Interacting scales a		*				*	*						9	894.4	10.16	0.01
3	Local scale					*	*	*		*	*			8	896.0	11.79	0.00
2	Across scales		*	*	*	*	*	*		*				1	902.5	18.25	0.00
1	Global model	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	1	905.9	21.74	0.00
Activity of bats																	
6	Architecture											*	*	7	1765.9	0.00	0.57
5	Structure									*	*			5	1768.3	2.31	0.18
8	Interacting scales b	*							*					6	1769.0	3.05	0.12
3	Local scale					*	*	*		*	*			8	1770.2	4.20	0.07
4	Neighborhood	*	*	*	*									7	1771.4	5.43	0.04
7	Interacting scales a		*				*	*						8	1772.2	6.24	0.03
1	Global model	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	1	1777.7	11.74	0.00
2	Across scales		*	*	*	*	*	*		*				1	1781.7	15.74	0.00
Feeding activity of bats																	
6	Architecture											*	*	7	711.3	0.00	0.55
3	Local scale					*	*	*		*	*			8	711.8	0.61	0.40
5	Structure									*	*			5	117.8	6.54	0.02
2	Across scales		*	*	*	*	*	*		*				1	717.9	6.59	0.02
8	Interacting scales b	*							*					6	720.8	9.51	0.00
7	Interacting scales a		*				*	*						9	721.8	10.52	0.00
4	Neighborhood	*	*	*	*									7	722.2	10.94	0.00
1	Global model	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	1	724.7	13.42	0.00
Social Interactions																	
8	Interacting scales b	*							*					6	1217.7	0.00	0.25
7	Interacting scales a		*				*	*						9	1218.1	0.36	0.21
3	Local scale					*	*	*		*	*			8	1218.3	0.55	0.19
2	Across scales		*	*	*	*	*	*		*				1	1218.9	1.22	0.14
5	Structure									*	*			5	1220.1	2.36	0.08
6	Architecture											*	*	7	1220.1	2.43	0.07
4	Neighborhood	*	*	*	*									7	1220.6	2.93	0.06
1	Global model	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	1	1225.6	7.85	0.00

Supplementary Table 2 Recorded number of sequences (total bat activity) for individual bat species across urban recording sites and the number of recording sites where species occurred during our investigation.

Species	Total bat activity	Number of sites with species occurrence
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	48200	44
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	1332	40
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	50	23
<i>Vespertilio murinus</i>	224	22
<i>Eptesicus nilssonii</i>	115	14
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	69	14
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	82	26
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	15	7
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	28	12
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	1	1
<i>Nyctaloid</i>	1864	41
<i>Myotis</i>	1176	33
<i>Plecotus</i>	39	21