Suplementary material

Ramírez-Mejía et al. 2021. The interplay of spatial scale and landscape transformation moderates the abundance and intraspecific variation in the ecomorphological traits of a phyllostomid bat.

Table S1. Species and abundance of phyllostomid bats in an urban-rural landscape of Villavicencio municipality, Colombian Orinoquia. Distance to the centroid of Villavicencio urban center increases with landscape units (LU) numeration. Capture percentage: percentage of individuals captured by LU.

Species	LU1	LU2	LU3	Lu4	LU5	Total
Carollia perspicillata	11	40	36	27	84	198
Carollia castanea	0	0	6	3	7	16
Artibeus lituratus	6	5	4	8	1	24
Artibeus planirostris	**67**	**44**	**21**	**78**	**22**	**232**
Sturnira lilium	0	2	4	35	0	41
Platyrrhinus sp.	1	1	0	1	0	0
Platyrrhinus sp.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Uroderma bilobatum	0	0	3	4	1	8
Mesophylla macconnelli	0	0	1	0	1	2
Desmodus rotundus	0	0	16	0	4	20
Glossophaga soricina	2	0	1	1	0	4
Anoura sp.	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phyllostomus discolor	3	10	0	6	1	20
Phyllostomus elongatus	0	0	7	1	5	13
Phyllostomus hastatus	0	0	0	2	1	3
Gardnerycteris crenulatum	0	0	2	14	0	16
Tonatia saurophila	0	0	1	1	1	3
Micronycteris sp.	0	0	3	0	0	3
Lophostoma brasiliense	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rhinophylla sp.	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total number of individuals	92	101	106	180	130	609
Capture percentage	14.8	18.6	17.2	28.7	20.7	100
Sampling effort (m^2 of mist-nets night)	468	432	432	504	468	2304
Recaptures	3	0	2	0	2	7

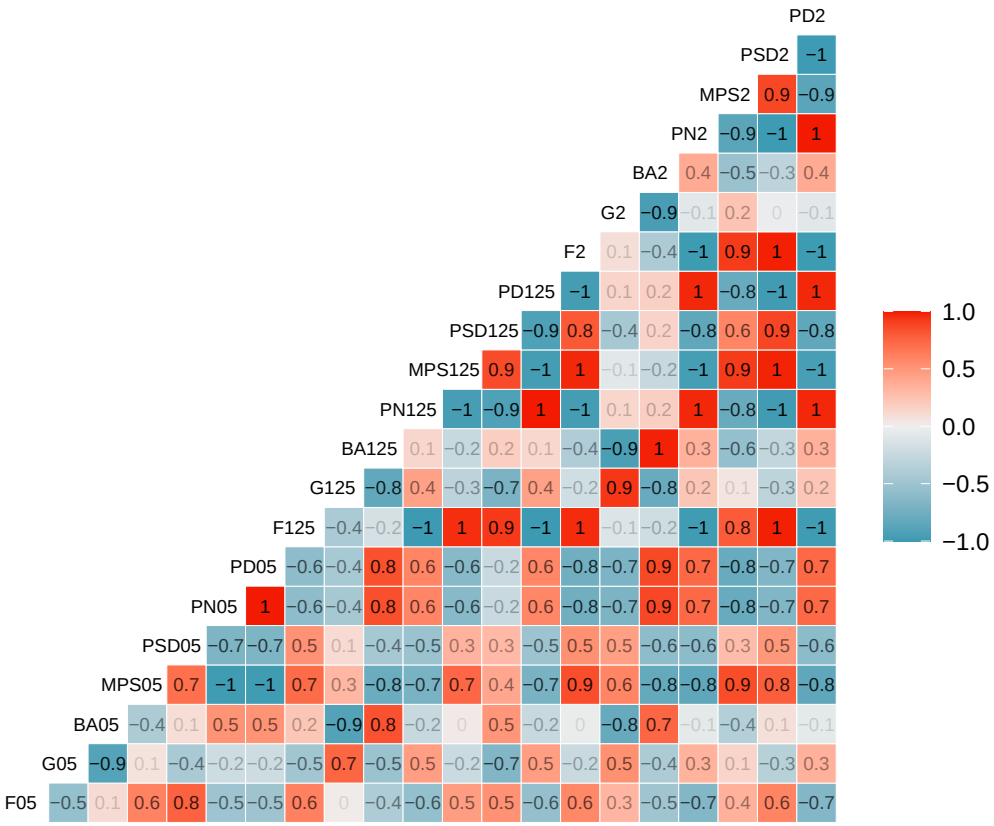

Figure S1. Pearson's correlation matrix of landscape predictor variables. BA = built area, F = forest, G = grassland, MPS = mean patch size, PD = patch density, PN = patch number, PSD = patch size standard deviation, 05 = 0.5 km scale, 125 = 1.25 km scale, 2 = 2 km scale.

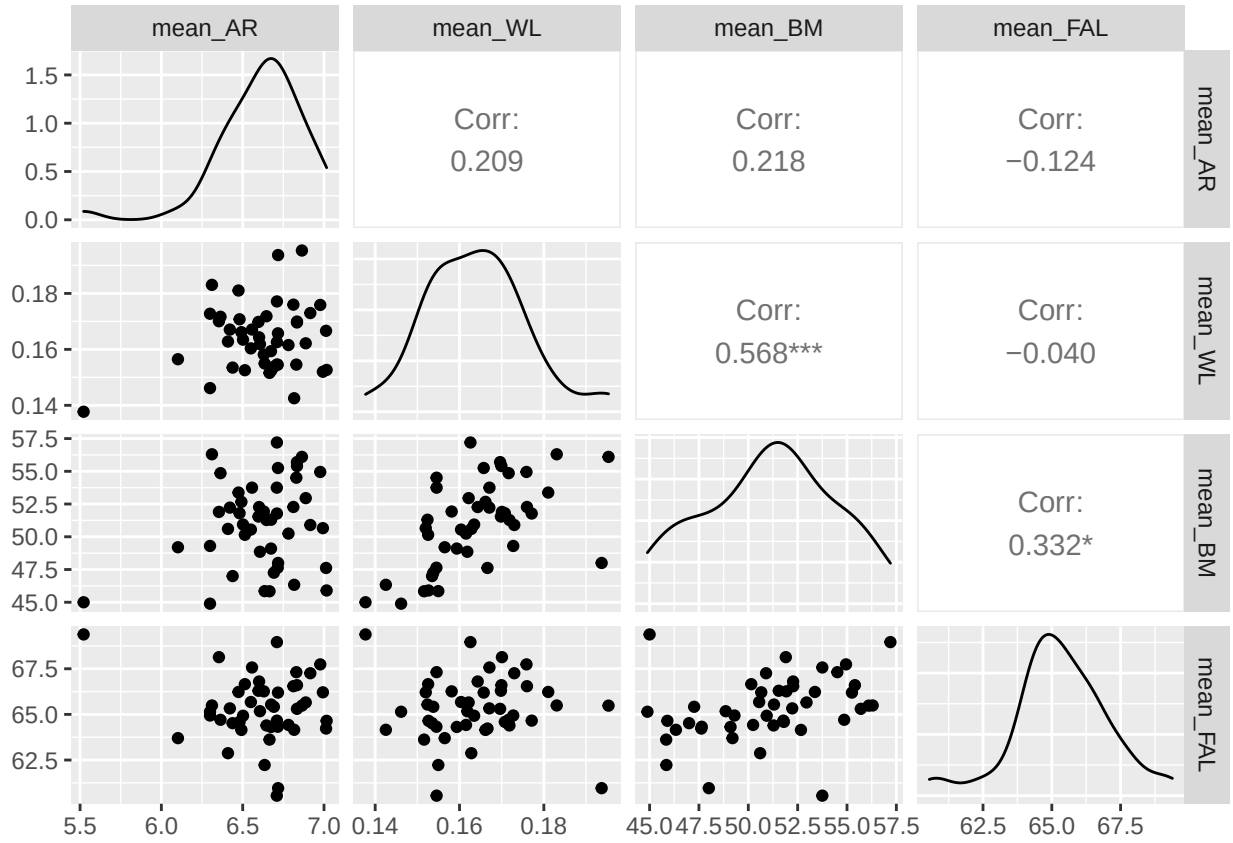

Figure S2. Pearson's correlations of *A. planirostris* ecomorphological traits. FAL = forearm length, AR = wing aspect ratio, WL = wing loading, BM = body mass. Diagonal density plots show the distribution of each variable in the population. One asterik indicates significant correlations ($p<0.05$), two asteriks indicate highly significant correlations ($p<0.01$).

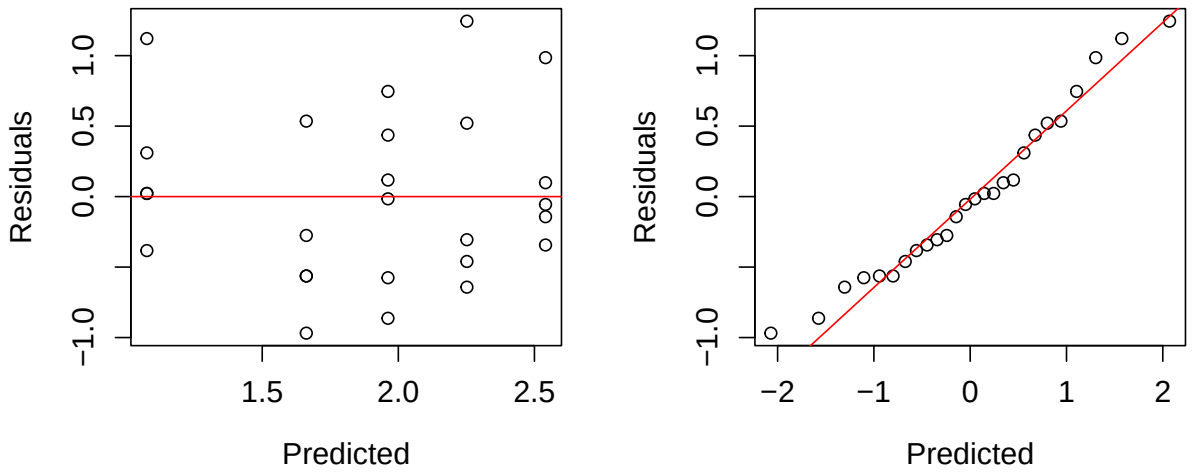

Figure S3. Residual analysis of best fitted model explaining changes of *A. planirostris* abundance as function of landscape variables. Left: residual vs. fitted values. Right: quantile-quantile plot of model's residuals.

This model included the grassland percentage at 2 km and 0.5 km, and the forest percentage ar 1.25 km.

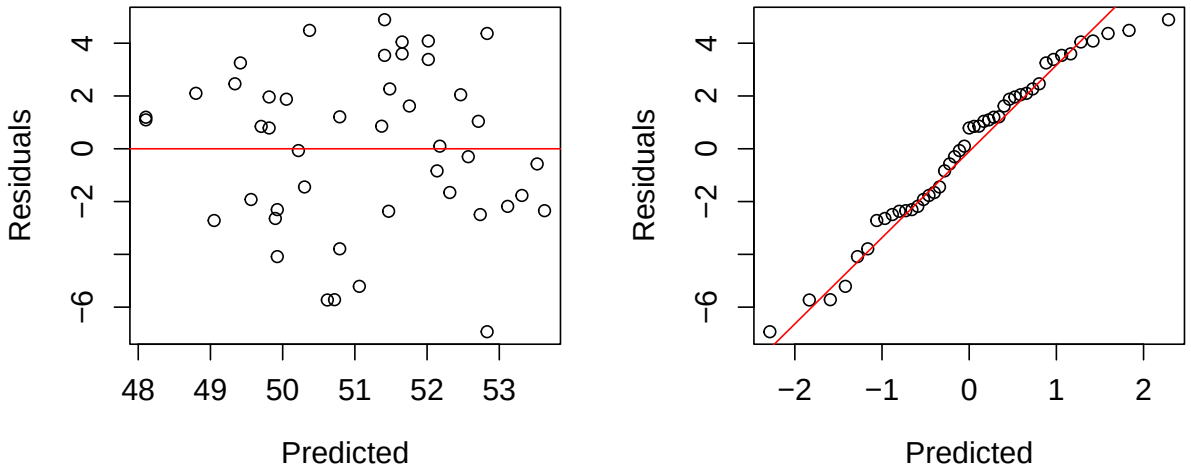

Figure S4. Residual analysis of best fitted model explaining changes of *A. planirostris* body mass (g) as function of landscape variables. Left: residual vs. fitted values. Right: quantile-quantile plot of model's residuals. This model included tha grassland percentage at 2 km and 0.5 km, and the forest percentage at 1.25 km and 0.5 km.

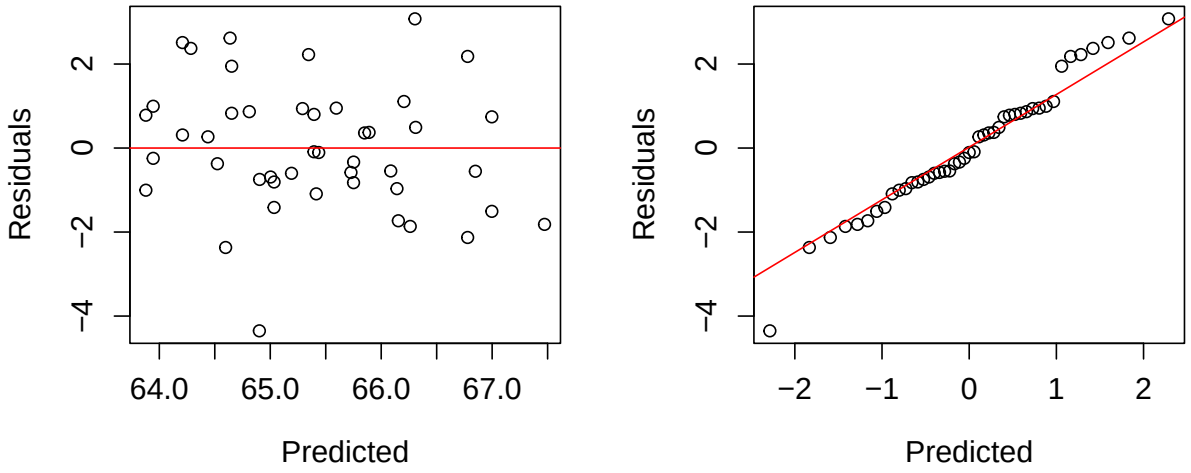

Figure S5. Residual analysis of best fitted model explaining changes of *A. planirostris* forearm length (mm) as function of landscape variables. Left: residual vs. fitted values. Right: quantile-quantile plot of model's residuals. This model included tha grassland percentage at 2 km and 0.5 km, and the forest percentage at 1.25 km and 0.5 km.

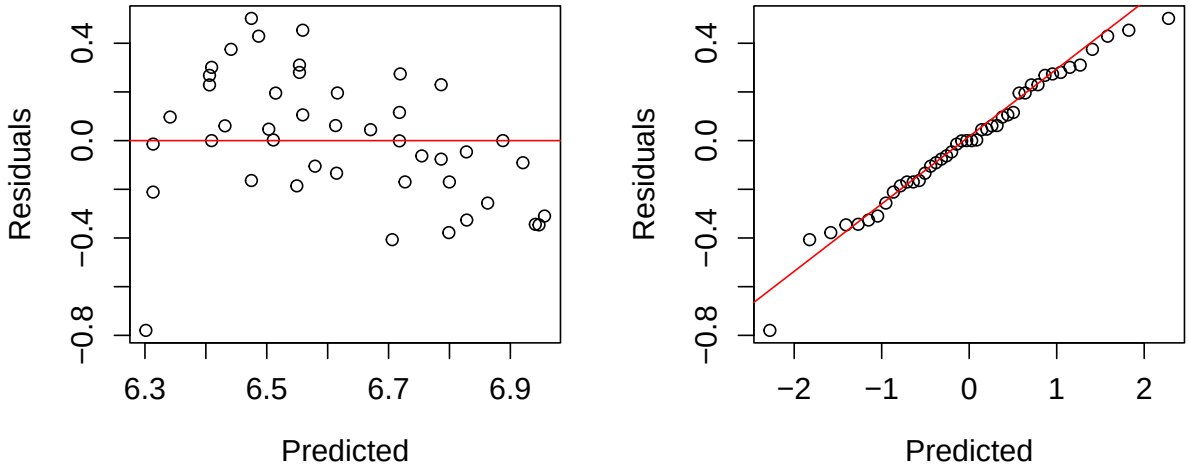

Figure S6. Residual analysis of best fitted model explaining changes of *A. planirostris* wing aspect ratio as function of landscape variables. Left: residual vs. fitted values. Right: quantile-quantile plot of model's residuals. This model included tha grassland percentage at 2 km and 0.5 km, and the forest percentage at 1.25 km and 0.5 km.

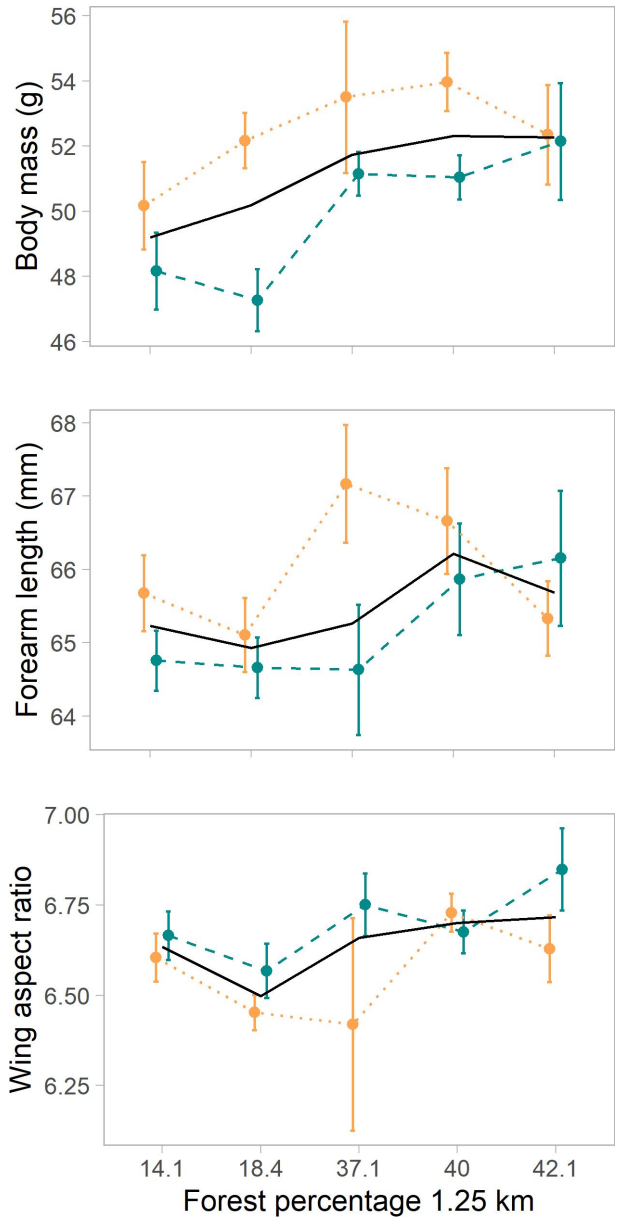

Figure S7. Mean value and 95% confidence intervals of *Artibeus planirostris* ecomorphological traits at different percentages of forest cover. Forest cover at 1.25 km scale was the most important predictor in all models. Yellow: females. Blue: males. The solid black line represents the average trend without considering the bat's sex differences.