

Integrating dispersal, breeding and abundance data with graph theory for the characterization and management of functional connectivity in amphibian ponds.

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Landscape Ecology

This document contains supplementary information and images concerning color changes detected during photoidentification.

COLOR CHANGES

Color changes diffculted manual photoidentification of several species. We detected base color changes (*P. perezii*, *E. calamita*), dorsal midline color changes (*P. perezii*), dorsal midline fading (*P. perezii*), pattern fading, principally in the dorsal area (*P. perezii*), belly spots contraction/expansion (*T. pygmaeus*) and belly darkening (*P. waltl*) (Fig. S5). Some less striking color changes were detected in other species such as *B. spinosus*, *P. cultripipes* and *L. boscai*. Changes in skin hydration and wart volume sometimes made the identification of individuals of *B. spinosus* and *E. calamita* challenging.

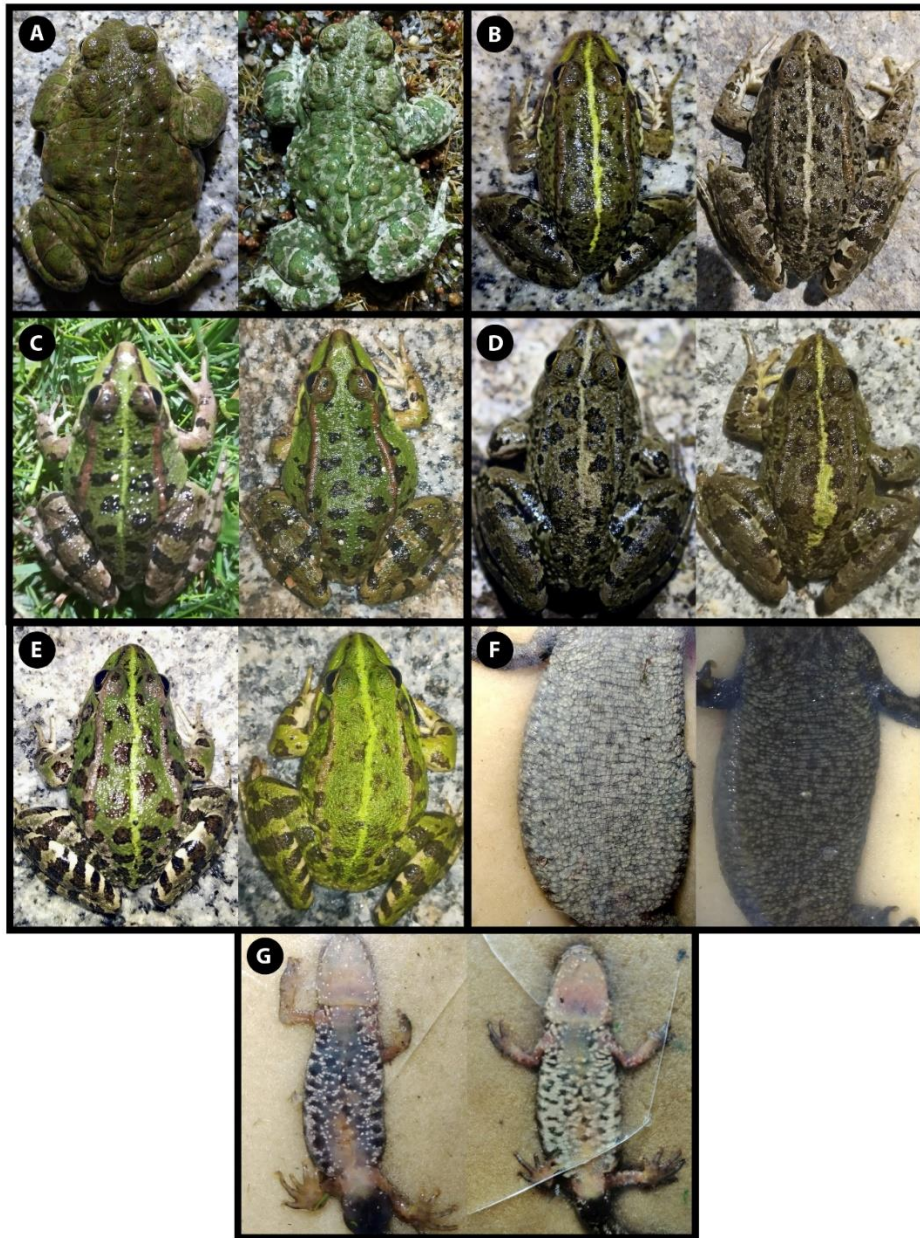


Fig S1 Examples of color changes detected in recaptured individuals. A, B: Base color changes in *E. calamita* and *P. perezii*, respectively. C, D: Dorsal midline fading and color change, respectively, in *P. perezii*. E: Pattern fading in *P. perezii*. F: Underside darkening in *P. waltl*. F: White spots expansion/contraction in *T. pygmaeus*.