

Title: Connectivity of stormwater ponds impacts Odonata abundance and species richness

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Supplementary Information

This supplementary file contains the transformation-based redundancy analyses of the damselfly species composition data with the mean current and the number of surrounding habitats. Adult damselfly species composition was tested for relationships with mean current at a 300 m scale. The mean current at a 300 m scale was significantly associated with damselfly species composition ($R^2 = 0.06$, $p = 0.002$). The RDA model ($p = 0.004$) and axis ($p = 0.001$) were significant. The proportion of unconstrained variation again was substantially higher than the proportion of constrained variation that can be explained by the model, 0.31 and 0.08 respectively. Adult damselfly species composition was also significantly associated with the number of surrounding habitats at a 300 m scale ($R^2 = 0.11$, $p = 0.002$). The RDA model ($p = 0.001$) and axis ($p = 0.001$) were significant. The proportion of unconstrained variation again was substantially higher than the proportion of constrained variation explained by the model, 0.30 and 0.04 respectively.

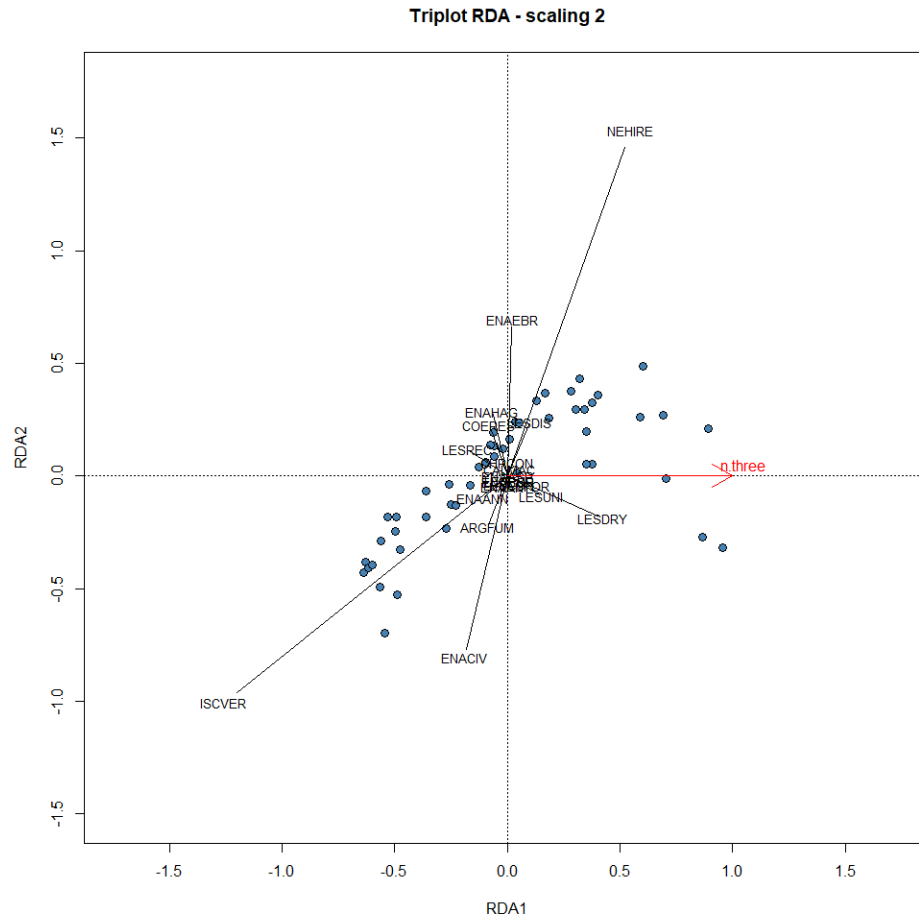


Figure S4-2. Transformation based-redundancy analysis (tb-rda), using a Hellinger transformation, of the relationship between adult damselfly species composition (black vectors without arrows) and the number of surrounding habitats at a 300m scale (n.three) at urban ponds (n = 49).