

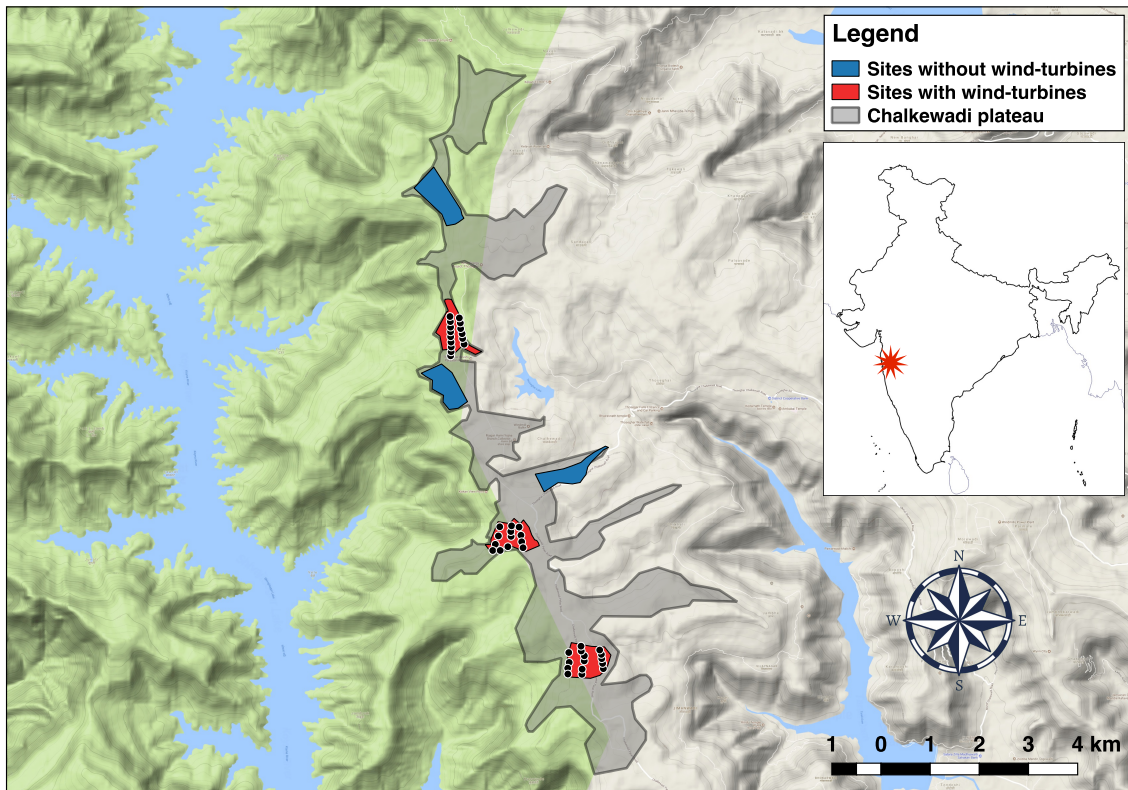
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Wind farms have cascading impacts on ecosystems across trophic levels

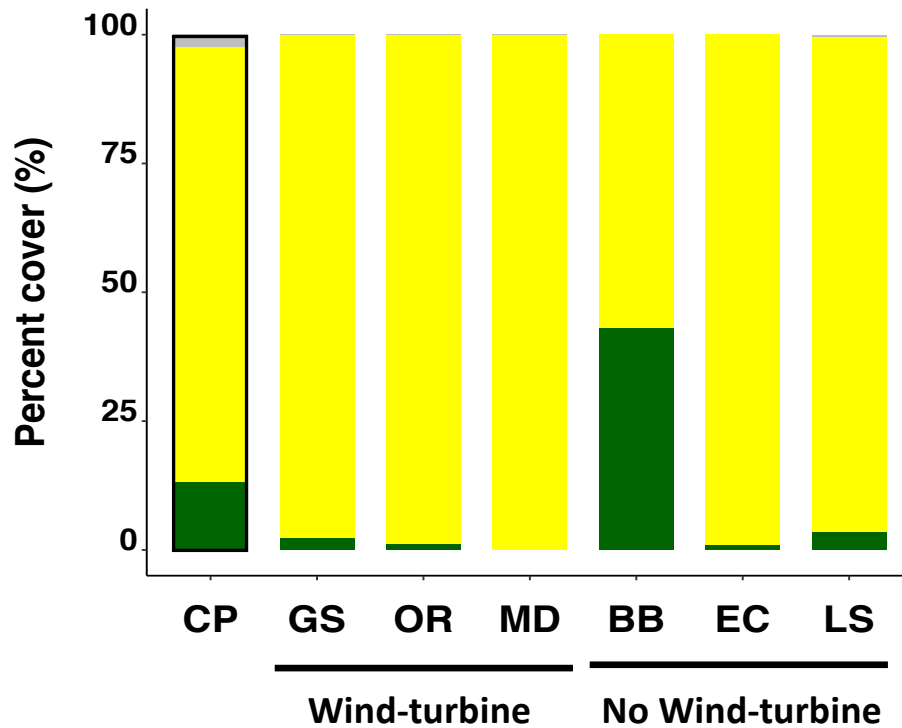
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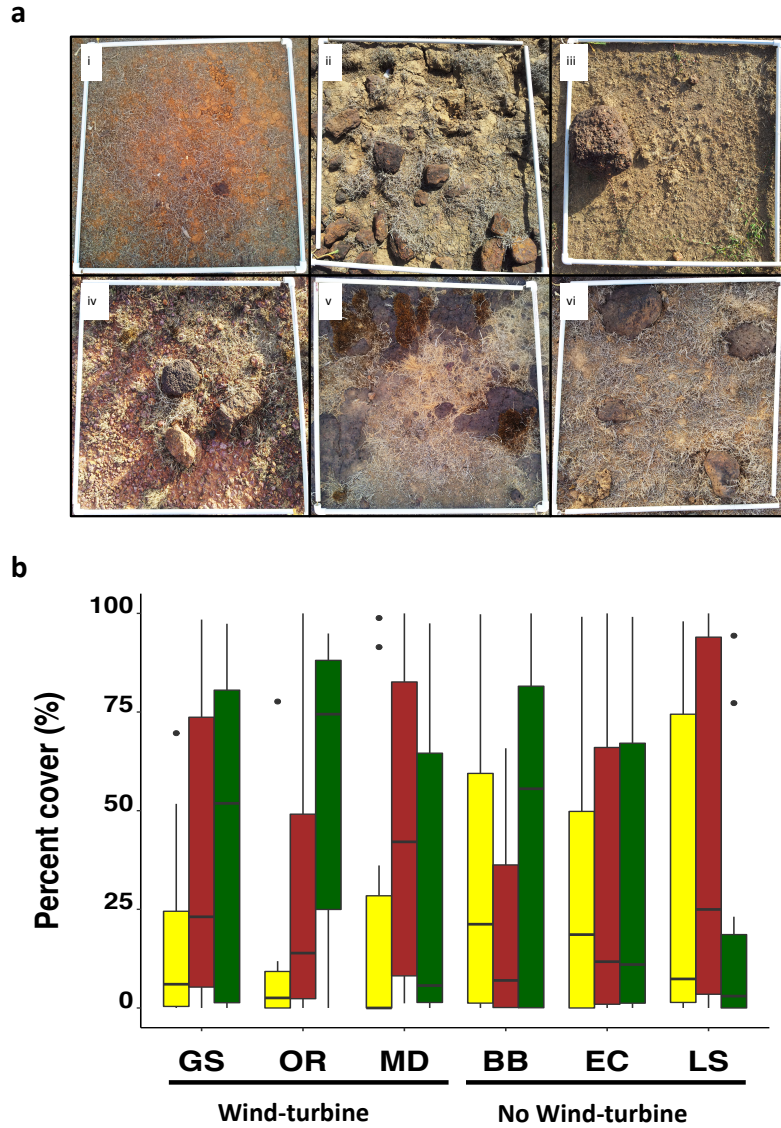
Wind farms have cascading impacts on ecosystems across trophic levels



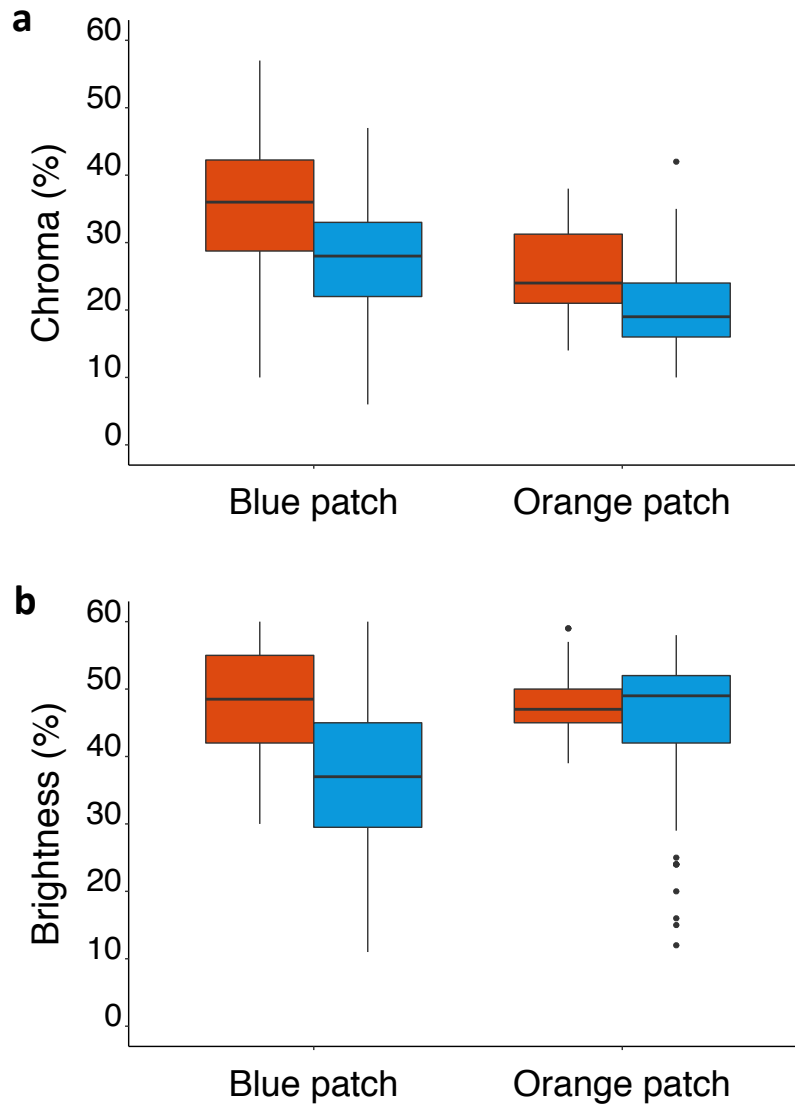
Supplementary Figure 1. Study area. Map showing Chalkewadi plateau (gray polygon) and locations of sites with wind turbines (WT; red polygon) and without wind turbines (NWT; dark blue polygons). Area in green is part of the protected area, within the Sahayadri Tiger Reserve and Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary. Black points are wind turbines in WT sites. This map was generated in QGIS, using freely downloadable shape files of India and Google Topography as base layers. Chalkewadi plateau and site-specific polygons were generated in Google Earth from GPS locations collected by the authors. Wind turbine locations were also recorded using a GPS by the authors and added as a separate layer in QGIS.



Supplementary Figure 2. Classification of substrate types in the study area. Remotely sensed data reveal no significant differences in the relative percentage of vegetation (green; $\chi^2 = 42$, $df = 36$, $p = 0.22$), soil/rock (yellow; $\chi^2 = 42$, $df = 36$, $p = 0.22$) and anthropogenic built-up structures (grey; $\chi^2 = 35$, $df = 30$, $p = 0.24$) across sites with (GS, OR, MD) and without (BB, EC, LS) wind-turbines. Note that substrate types at sample sites are also similar to the variation seen at scale of the whole Chalkewadi plateau (CP), excluding the 6 study sites ($\chi^2 = 1.8$, $p = 0.40$).



Supplementary Figure 3. On-ground classification of substrate types in the study area. (a) Representative images of the 1m x1m plots at each of the sampled sites (n = 10 per site). Images **i-iii** are from NWT sites ‘Black binda’, ‘Enercon’ and ‘Last slope’ respectively and images **iv-vi** are from WT sites ‘Medha’, ‘On the rocks’, and ‘Gold spot’ respectively. **(b)** Classification of substrate types from these 1m x1m plots showed no significant differences in the percentage of bare ground cover (yellow; $Z < 2$, $p > 0.05$ for all pair-wise comparisons), rock cover (brown; $Z < 2$, $p > 0.05$ for all pair-wise comparisons), and vegetation cover (green; $Z < 2$, $p > 0.05$ for all pair-wise comparisons) across sites with (GS, OR, MD) and without (BB, EC, LS) wind-turbines.



Supplementary Figure 4. Intensity of color on male dewlaps. Males of *Sarada superba* from sites with wind-turbines (WT, blue box plots) had **(a)** lower chroma (%) and **(b)** lower brightness (%) of their blue and orange dewlap patches compared to males from sites without wind-turbines (NWT, red box plots). Shown are box plots with median, quartiles, 5th and 95th percentile and extreme values (n = 89 lizards from WT, 64 lizards from NWT).