

Table S5. Results of the AIC Model Selection approach with mosquito species richness in function of vegetation gradient and its heterogeneity, Parque Estadual da Ilha do Cardoso, 2009-2010.

	Models	df ^a	AICc	AICc Weight
Mosquito richness <i>in function of</i> vegetation gradient (Fig. 5A)	Model I (flat)	1	1274.0	0.0
	Model II monotone)	2	1275.8	0.0
	Model III (plateu)	3	1253.0	0.0
	Model IV (symmetric)	3	1035.7	0.0
	Model V (skewed)	4	899.6	0.0
	Model VI (bimodal symmetric)	4	887.3	0.0
	Model VII (bimodal skewed)	5	824.7^b	1.0
Vegetation gradient <i>in function of</i> vegetation structure (Fig. 5B)	Model I (flat)	1	554.8	0.0
	Model II (monotone)	2	504.2	0.0
	Model III (plateu)	3	317.3	0.0
	Model IV (symmetric)	3	246.7	0.0
	Model V (skewed)	4	176.3	0.2
	Model VI (bimodal symmetric)	4	187.9	0.0
	Model VII (bimodal skewed)	5	173.8	0.8
Mosquito richness <i>in function of</i> vegetation heterogeneity (Fig. 5C)	Model I (flat)	1	1274.0	0.0
	Model II (monotone)	2	1070.0	0.0
	Model III (plateu)	3	1035.4	0.8
	Model IV (symmetric)	3	1046.9	0.0
	Model V (skewed)	4	1037.7	0.2
	Model VI (bimodal symmetric)	4	1049.6	0.0
	Model VII (bimodal skewed)	5	1052.5	0.0

^a: The number of parameters in the Model Selection varies, accordingly: flat, one parameter; monotone, two parameters; plateau, three parameters; symmetric, three parameters; skewed, four parameters; bimodal symmetric, four parameters and bimodal skewed, five parameters.

^b: The results printed in bold represent the most plausible model under the lowest value of Akaike Information Criteria based on the best model’s parsimony and likelihood [34].