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DISSERTAÇÃO DE MESTRADO

Aerial insectivorous bats in the Brazilian-Uruguayan savanna: responses to landscape structure and microclimate

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Porto Alegre, setembro de 2021

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Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia, do Instituto de Biociências da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, como partes dos requisitos para a obtenção do título de Mestre em Ecologia.

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#### RESUMO

A conversão de habitats abertos em sistemas florestais de monocultura ou sua degradação através do uso intensivo para a produção agrícola e pecuária afeta a diversidade e ocupação por diferentes grupos animais. O domínio Pampa, na ecorregião da Savana Brasileira-Uruguaia, é o menos protegido e o segundo menos amostrado para morcegos de todos os domínios brasileiros, existindo uma grande lacuna de conhecimento sobre os morcegos insetívoros aéreos destes campos sul-americanos. Os principais objetivos deste trabalho são descrever a diversidade de espécies de morcegos insetívoros aéreos do Pampa, modelar a probabilidade de ocupação em resposta à estrutura da paisagem e avaliar a influência do microclima sobre a detectabilidade. Associado a esse objetivo desenvolvemos ainda um projeto de extensão, o Morcegos do Pampa, visando a mudança de percepção da população sobre a importância dos morcegos e a necessidade de protegêlos. Utilizando detectores de ultrassons autônomos, monitoramos acusticamente 68 locais distantes 1,5 km entre si, nos munícipios de Alegrete, Cacequi e Quaraí, durante a primavera e o verão de 2019/2020. Os gravadores foram programados para efetuarem gravações entre o pôr e o nascer-do-sol e ficaram ativos entre quatro e cinco noites em cada ponto amostral. Coletamos ainda informações sobre as condições microclimáticas associadas a cada registro acústico através de dataloggers de temperatura e umidade. A identificação das espécies ou de complexos de espécies/sonótipos (quando a identificação da espécie não foi possível) foi feita por meio de análise manual dos espectrogramas dos registros obtidos. Modelamos a ocupação das espécies, complexos ou sonótipos através de modelos single-season usando métricas estruturais da paisagem - conectividade, heterogeneidade e quantidade de habitat nativo - como variáveis de ocupação e variação da temperatura e da umidade relativa do ar como variáveis de detecção. Detectamos passagens de morcegos em 8,15% (8.111/99.526) dos registros e identificamos 12 espécies e 11 complexos de espécies pertencentes às famílias Molossidae e Vespertilionidae. As estimativas de detecção e ocupação variaram de 0,14 a 0,74 e de 0,13 a 0,93, respectivamente. Quanto maior a conectividade da paisagem, maior a probabilidade de ocupação pelos morcegos forrageadores de borda Eptesicus brasiliensis, Eptesicus furinalis e pelo forrageador de espaço aberto Molossus cf currentium. Molossops temminckii foi a única espécie cuja probabilidade de ocupação respondeu positivamente à quantidade de habitat nativo na paisagem, sendo que esta espécie tem a capacidade de caçar em espaço aéreo e em espaços onde a vegetação é mais densa. Algumas espécies responderam negativamente ao aumento na variação da temperatura, mostrando ótimos de detecção entre 20°C e 24°C. Apenas Myotis albescens mostrou-se ativo a temperaturas mais baixas do que a maioria das espécies. Os nossos resultados evidenciam que diferentes espécies de morcegos percebem a paisagem de maneira diferente, independentemente da guilda de uso do espaço – forrageador de borda ou de espaço aberto. A nossa estimativa de ocupação projetada para as regiões contíguas à área amostrada para o conjunto dos taxa variou entre 0,45 a 0,70, sugerindo que a paisagem é razoavelmente favorável aos insetívoros aéreos. Através do projeto de extensão Morcegos

do Pampa, criamos perfis no Facebook, Instagram, Twitter e YouTube e publicamos 62 postagens ao longo de mais de 12 meses com informações sobre diversidade, biologia e ecologia da fauna de morcegos do Brasil e do Pampa, resultando num público de mais de 1000 seguidores e 4.055 interações positivas até ao momento.

**Palavras-chave:** Chiroptera, estrutura da paisagem, microclima, monitoramento acústico, ocupação de sítios, popularização da ciência.

#### ABSTRACT

The conversion of open habitats to forest monocultures or their degradation through intensive use for agricultural and livestock production affects the diversity and occupancy by different animal groups. The Pampa domain, in the Brazilian-Uruguayan savanna ecoregion, is the least protected and the second least sampled for bats from all Brazilian biomes, and there is a knowledge gap about aerial insectivorous bats in these South American grasslands. Here, our main objectives are to describe the diversity of aerial insectivorous bats in the Pampa, to model the species occupancy probability in response to the landscape structure and to assess the influence of microclimate on species detectability. Associated with this, we also implemented an outreach project, the Bats of the Pampa (Morcegos do Pampa), aimed to change people's perception of the importance of bats and the need to protect them. Using autonomous ultrasound detectors, we acoustically monitored 68 locations 1.5 km apart, in the municipalities of Alegrete, Cacequi and Quaraí, during the spring and summer of 2019 and 2020. The recorders were programmed to record from sunset to sunrise and were active on four or five nights at each sampling site. We also sampled temperature and humidity conditions associated with each acoustic record using dataloggers. The identification of species or complexes of species/sonotypes (when the identification of the species was not possible) was done through manual analysis of the spectrograms of the acoustic records. We modelled the species', complexes' or sonotypes' occupancy through single-season models using landscape structural metrics – connectivity, heterogeneity and amount of native habitat – as occupancy variables and variation in temperature and relative humidity as detection variables. We detected bat passages in 8.15% (8,111/99,526) of the records and identified 12 species and 11 complexes belonging to the Molossidae and the Vespertilionidae. Detection and occupancy estimates ranged from 0.14 to 0.74 and from 0.13 to 0.93, respectively. The greater the connectivity of the landscape, the greater the probability of occupation by the edge-space foragers Eptesicus brasiliensis, Eptesicus furinalis, and the open-space forager *Molossus* cf *currentium*. *Molossops temminckii* was the only species whose probability of occupation responded positively to the amount of native habitat in the landscape; this species has the ability to hunt in both open and cluttered space. Some species responded negatively to the increase in temperature variation, showing optimal detection between 20°C and 24°C. Only Myotis albescens was active at lower temperatures than most species. Our results show that different bat species perceive the landscape differently, regardless of the guild of use of space – edge forager or open-space forager. Our estimate of projected occupancy for the regions contiguous to the sampled area for the whole of the bat taxa ranged from 0.45 to 0.70, suggesting that the landscape is reasonably favorable to aerial insectivores. Through the Morcegos do Pampa outreach project, we created profiles on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube and published 62 posts over more than 12 months with information on diversity, biology and ecology of the Brazilian and Pampa bat fauna, resulting in an audience of over 1000 followers and 4,055 positive interactions so far.

**Keywords:** acoustic monitoring, Chiroptera, landscape structure, microclimate, popularization of science, site occupancy.

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# INTRODUÇÃO GERAL

#### Ecologia da paisagem

Dentro de uma perspectiva integradora, pode-se definir a paisagem como um mosaico heterogêneo composto de unidades interativas, que existe para pelo menos um fator, segundo um observador e numa determinada escala de observação (Metzger, 2001). A escala de percepção de uma espécie refere-se à escala espacial (extensão no espaço) e temporal (duração e resolução) nas quais a espécie percebe a paisagem (McGarigal & Marks, 1995; Metzger, 2001). Por isso, efetivamente sabe-se que diferentes organismos respondem às características da paisagem em diferentes escalas (Ducci et al., 2015; Mendes et al., 2017). A definição clássica de estrutura da paisagem é baseada no modelo mancha-matriz-corredor (Forman, 1995): a mancha de habitat distingue-se das unidades vizinhas e tem extensões espaciais reduzidas e não-lineares; a matriz geralmente recobre a maior área da paisagem e exerce maior influência na dinâmica da paisagem e, quando num contexto de fragmentação, pode ser entendida como área de 'não-habitat' para determinadas espécies; os corredores são áreas homogêneas, de grande extensão, que apresentam disposição espacial linear e servem como conexão entre fragmentos (Metzger, 2001). Estes elementos determinam a composição, ou seja, número e quantidade de cada tipo de mancha e a configuração da paisagem que é o arranjo espacial e distribuição de cada tipo de mancha. Para acessar as informações sobre a estrutura da paisagem, podemos utilizar métricas para quantificar a estrutura espacial da paisagem dentro de uma área geográfica definida (Frazier 2019; Hesselbarth et al., 2019).

A ecologia da paisagem busca entender as causas e as consequências da heterogeneidade espacial em várias escalas (Farina, 2010; Turner & Gardner, 2015). Ambientes heterogêneos e complexos são motores de diversificação (Tews et al., 2004) portanto, apresentam elevada biodiversidade; por oposição ambientes e. homogeneizados, principalmente aqueles resultantes de intensas modificações antrópicas no uso da terra são, em geral, pobres em espécies. Com efeito, espécies mais sensíveis tendem a reduzir rapidamente o tamanho de suas populações ou mesmo sofrer extinções locais em áreas muito alteradas. Por outro lado, as populações de espécies pouco sensíveis podem levar mais tempo para responder às alterações, ou até mesmo ser beneficiadas pela ausência de outras espécies ou pelo aumento da disponibilidade de recursos resultantes da homogeneização da paisagem. As diferentes sensibilidades das espécies frente às

alterações antrópicas na paisagem podem ser usadas na avaliação da qualidade dos ecossistemas (Tataruch & Kierdorf, 2003).

#### Morcegos como indicadores de qualidade de habitat

Os morcegos (Chiroptera, Mammalia) são considerados bons indicadores dos impactos das mudanças antrópicas nos habitats da região Neotropical (Jones & Rydell, 1994; Park, 2015). Compreendendo uma das linhagens mais diversificadas de mamíferos mundo, com mais de 1445 espécies descritas até ao no presente (https://mammaldiversity.org), são amplamente distribuídos e possuem diversos hábitos alimentares, sendo classificados como: insetívoros, carnívoros, piscívoros, frugívoros, nectarívoros e hematófagos (Freeman, 2000). Por apresentarem hábitos noturnos, os morcegos são pouco observados pelas pessoas e, muitas vezes, são vistos como perigosos, sugadores de sangue e transmissores de doenças (Bernard, 2015). Na verdade, os morcegos realizam diversos serviços ecossistêmicos fundamentais: i) são polinizadores e dispersores de sementes de milhares de espécies de plantas, principalmente nos trópicos (Lobova et al., 2009; Kunz et al., 2011), contribuindo com o processo de regeneração florestal, porque cobrem grandes distâncias e geralmente defecam durante o voo (Muscarella & Fleming, 2007; De La Peña-Domene et al., 2014); ii) são importantes controladores de populações de insetos, incluindo pragas de cultivos agrícolas (Cleveland et al., 2006)e vetores de doenças (Cohen et al., 2020; Kolkert et al., 2020); e iii) excretam fezes ricas em nitrogênio (o guano) que fornecem importante, e por vezes exclusivo, recurso alimentar e micro-habitat para diversos organismos em ambientes cavernícolas (Fenolio et al., 2006; Chapin, 2019).

No Brasil reconhece-se atualmente a ocorrência de 181 espécies de morcegos, pertencentes a nove famílias: Emballonuridae, Furipteridae, Molossidae, Mormoopidae, Natalidae, Noctilionidae, Phyllostomidae, Thyropteridae e Vespertilionidae (Garbino et al., 2020). Todas ecolocalizam, mas diferem quanto ao uso do espaço aéreo. Os morcegos da família Phyllostomidae têm a dieta mais diversificada dentre mamíferos (Simmons & Conway, 2003) e são adaptados para forragear em espaços fechados e desordenados, principalmente imersos na matriz florestal, o que facilita a sua captura por meio de redes de neblina instaladas em trilhas na floresta. Noctilionidae inclui duas espécies, uma insetívora e uma piscívora (dieta rara entre os morcegos) e tendem a forragear próximos a bordas de vegetação ou sobre os corpos d'água, respectivamente (Hood & Pitocchelli, 1983).

As espécies das sete famílias restantes são quase que exclusivamente insetívoros aéreos e dependem da ecolocalização para navegar e forragear. A ecolocalização é caracterizada pela emissão de sons, geralmente de alta frequência, e a posterior análise dos ecos retornados para detectar os objetos refletidos (Grinnell & Griffin, 1958; Griffin et al., 1960). Estes morcegos possuem adaptações na forma de suas asas e na emissão de seus chamados de ecolocalização para maximizar o uso diferencial do espaço ao se deslocar entre os elementos estruturais da paisagem (Norberg & Rayner, 1987, Schnitzler et al., 2003; Kalko et al., 2008; Denzinger & Schnitzler, 2013).

Morcegos que compartilham os mesmos recursos e possuem adaptações em sistemas sensoriais e motores semelhantes, são classificados em guildas ou em grupos funcionais, sendo a classificação mais atual a de Denzinger & Schnitzler (2013), onde os morcegos insetívoros são classificados em três grupos principais: i) Forrageadores de espaço aberto – capturam suas presas no ar, tendem a explorar principalmente o espaço acima do dossel e possuem pulsos de ecolocalização de baixa frequência e com pequena largura de banda; em geral apresentam pulsos de frequência constante (CF) ou frequência quase-constante (qCF); ii) Forrageadores de borda - capturam suas presas próximos a bordas florestais, em aberturas entre a vegetação ou ainda sobre a superfície da água ou próximos do solo; emitem pulsos de alta frequência e grande largura de banda, normalmente possuindo um componente de frequência modulada (FM), seguido de um componente qCF; iii) Forrageadores de espaço fechado – capazes de explorar o subcoberto, caçam presas próximas ou pousadas sobre superfícies; os pulsos de ecolocalização são, em geral, de alta frequência e grande largura de banda, geralmente do tipo FM. Essa classificação pode ajudar a identificar padrões de atividade, distribuição, organização e estrutura das assembléias de morcegos (Denzinger & Schnitzler, 2013).

#### Quem são e onde estão os morcegos do Pampa?

O Pampa é considerado o segundo domínio menos amostrado para morcegos em território brasileiro (Bernard et al., 2011; Aguiar et al., 2020). Estudos anteriores, com base em capturas por redes de neblina e busca ativa por abrigos, revelaram uma riqueza de 36 espécies de morcegos distribuídas por quatro famílias (Phyllostomidae, Noctilionidae, Molossidae e Vespertilionidae) (Noronha, 2016). Contudo, reconhecendo a limitação dos métodos de amostragem e da extensão da área amostrada, certamente nos encontramos sob um cenário de défice Wallaceano (Lomolino, 2004) para morcegos no Pampa. Entretanto, os inventários anteriores e a estrutura da paisagem pampeana permite inferir que a maioria das espécies de morcegos dessa região são insetívoras aéreas, de espaço aberto ou de borda. Devido à sua ecolocalização especializada, que lhes permite detectar as redes de neblina e, consequentemente, evitá-las, e por muitas das espécies voarem a grande altitude, onde as redes não alcançam, o método mais adequado e eficiente para detectar os morcegos insetívoros aéreos é o monitoramento acústico (Kalko et al., 2008).

As duas famílias principais de insetívoros aéreos que ocorrem no Pampa são Molossidae e Vespertilionidae. Os molossídeos possuem grande plasticidade em suas vocalizações e emitem sinais de busca de banda estreita e ligeiramente modulada. Seus chamados são de longa duração, entre 8 e 25 ms, os intervalos entre pulsos são longos, 500 a 1000 ms, em geral com alternância irregular de 2 ou 3 pulsos com frequências abaixo de 40 kHz (Kalko & Schnitzler 1998, Jung et al., 2014). Um dos fatores limitantes para a diagnose acústica das espécies de Molossidae é a alta sobreposição de frequências entre alguns gêneros. Os vespertilionídeos emitem chamados de procura mistos contendo uma modulação de banda estreita levemente modulada. Emitem frequências que variam de 30 a 60 kHz, precedidas de um componente de banda larga e frequência modulada descendente. Os sinais têm duração de 3 a 10 ms e geralmente a harmônica fundamental é a mais intensa. A cadência da emissão de frequências é uma característica bastante importante na distinção entre gêneros e espécies.

Para entender onde estão os morcegos insetívoros aéreos do Pampa, usamos modelos de ocupação de sítios com base em dados acústicos. Com efeito, a partir dos históricos de detecção e não-detecção de espécies, por meio de monitoramento acústico, é possível criar modelos hierárquicos de ocupação de sítios, que levam em consideração a detecção imperfeita dos organismos (MacKenzie et al., 2002). Dessa maneira, é possível estimar com menos viés a probabilidade de um sítio amostral estar ocupado pela espécie de interesse ( $\psi$ ) e a probabilidade de detectar (p) ao menos um indivíduo da espécie em determinada ocasião (k), dado que ela ocorre na área de estudo. Os modelos possuem certas premissas: i) o status de ocupação não varia durante a amostragem, isto é, as unidades amostrais são fechadas geográfica e demograficamente; ii) as probabilidades de ocupação ( $\psi$ ) e detecção (p) são constantes entre as unidades amostrais e, se diferentes, podem ser modeladas por covariáveis; iii) ausência de falsos positivos; e iv) a detecção

da espécie de interesse em uma unidade amostral é independente da detecção nas outras unidades durante a amostragem (MacKenzie et al., 2006). Tais modelos permitem a utilização de diferentes variáveis preditoras, incluindo aspectos da estrutura da paisagem (Heim et al., 2015; Smith et al., 2021) e do clima (Bailey et al., 2017).

#### **OBJETIVOS**

O nosso objetivo geral é desvendar a diversidade oculta de morcegos do bioma Pampa, modelando a ocupação das várias espécies analisando a influência da estrutura da paisagem e do microclima sobre a ocupação e detecção de morcegos de diferentes guildas de uso do espaço no Pampa, contribuindo, em última instância, para um melhor conhecimento da amplitude e padrões de distribuição de morcegos insetívoros aéreos e para a conservação do grupo na região.

#### **OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS**

 i) Atualizar a lista de espécies de morcegos insetívoros aéreos com ocorrência reconhecida no Pampa contribuindo para redução do défice Wallaceano;

 ii) Avaliar a influência da temperatura e humidade relativa do ar sobre a detecção de morcegos de diferentes guildas de utilização da aerosfera;

iii) Avaliar influência da estrutura da conectividade, heterogeneidade e quantidade de vegetação nativa sobre a ocupação de morcegos de diferentes guildas de utilização da aerosfera;

iv) Tornar os resultados deste projeto amplamente disponíveis, especialmente para as populações humanas rurais que convivem com esses morcegos no Pampa.

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Nota: Neste manuscrito a introdução geral e a conclusão geral foram redigidas conforme à Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas (ABNT), e os artigos dos capítulos 1 e 2 foram redigidos conforme as normas da revista científica *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, para onde o capítulo 1 será submetido. Para facilitar a leitura, as tabelas, figuras e legendas foram incluídas ao longo do texto.

# **CAPÍTULO 1**

# Connectivity of the Pampean landscape for bats: modeling the occupancy through acoustic detection

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13 site occupancy.

# 14 Abstract

- 15 The conversion of open habitats to forest monocultures or their degradation through
- 16 intensive use for agricultural and livestock production affects the diversity and
- 17 occupancy by different animal groups. The Pampa biome, in the Brazilian-Uruguayan
- 18 savanna ecoregion, is the least protected and the second least sampled for bats from all
- 19 Brazilian biomes, and there is a knowledge gap about aerial insectivorous bats in these
- 20 South American grasslands. Here, our main objective was to unveil the diversity of
- 21 aerial insectivorous bats in the Pampa, modeling their occupancy in response to the
- 22 landscape structure and evaluating the influence of microclimate on their detection.
- 23 Using Audiomoths we acoustically monitored 68 locations within the Pampean
- landscape during the austral spring and summer of 2019/2020. We gathered data on
- temperature and humidity associated with each acoustic record using dataloggers. We
- 26 modeled occupancy through single-season models using landscape structural metrics –
- connectivity, heterogeneity and amount of native habitat as occupancy variables, and
- using variation in temperature and relative humidity as detection variables. We detected
- bat passages over 8000 records and identified 12 species and 11 complexes belonging to
- 30 the Molossidae and the Vespertilionidae. Detection and occupancy estimates ranged
- from 0.14 to 0.74 and from 0.13 to 0.93, respectively. Occupancy probability by the
- 32 edge-space foragers *Eptesicus brasiliensis*, *Eptesicus furinalis*, and the open-space

forager Molossus cf currentium increases with landscape connectivity. Only one 33 34 species, Molossops temminckii, has shown an increase in occupancy probability associated with the amount of native habitat in the landscape. While some species 35 responded negatively to the increase in temperature variation, showing optimal 36 detection between 20°C and 24°C, Myotis albescens responded positively to 37 temperature variation, being active at lower temperatures than most species. Open-space 38 39 foragers, including Promops centralis and the Cynomops/Eumops/Nyctinomops 40 complex, as well as the versatile Molossops temminckii, seem to mostly occupy native forest formations, riparian forests, wetlands and areas with large water bodies, with 41 some tolerance to monocultures. The occupancy of the edge-space foragers, including 42 Eptesicus furinalis, Eptesicus brasiliensis, Myotis sp. nov and the open-space forager 43 *Molossus* cf *currentium* is more related to elements dispersed along the landscape, 44 45 including patches of native forests and small to medium water bodies, within areas of native grassland. Our results show that different bat species perceive the landscape 46 47 differently, regardless of the guild of use of space – edge forager or open-space forager. Our estimate of projected occupancy for the regions contiguous to the sampled area for 48 the whole of the bat taxa ranged from 0.45 to 0.70, suggesting that the landscape is 49 reasonably favorable to aerial insectivores. 50

#### 51 **1. Introduction**

52 Habitat loss fragmentation and degradation are the most cited causes of species extinctions and biodiversity decline globally (Taubert et al., 2018). Intensive land use 53 54 changes alter the landscape structure and limit the potential occurrence, dispersal and colonization of species (Fahrig, 2003; Crooks and Sanjayan, 2006; Jetz et al., 2007). 55 56 The conversion of open habitats into forest monoculture systems or their degradation 57 through intensive use for agriculture and livestock has changed the dynamics and 58 structure of the landscape (Ellis et al., 2010; Oliveira et al., 2017; Souza et al., 2020). Such landscape changes are of particular concern in tropical countries (Phalan et al., 59 2013), like Brazil, which despite being megadiverse (Myers et al., 2000), is also one of 60 the world's largest producers of agricultural commodities (de Sousa-Neto et al., 2018). 61

62 The main consequence of intense land use change is habitat homogenization. This is of

63 particular concern as heterogeneous and complex environments are drivers of

64 diversification, governing species turnover gradients (Tews et al., 2004). Indeed,

65 patches and networks of distinct natural elements provide increased resource

availability, including food, roosts and shelters, and niche space for other activities

67 throughout the animals' life-histories, favoring increased coexistence, persistence and

68 species diversification (Stein et al., 2014).

Diversity of natural elements between the different habitats is also paramount for
landscape connectivity (Bennett et al., 2006). Indeed, connectivity is a key element in
landscape structure and can be defined as the degree to which the landscape facilitates
or restricts the movement of organisms between fragments (Calabrese and Fagan, 2004;
Taylor et al., 2010). Patches that are more connected to each other facilitate exchanges
between subpopulations, reducing the risk of population decline and local extinction
(Bennett et al., 2006).

76 In addition to connectivity and heterogeneity, the amount of available habitat is another factor explaining species richness and diversity across landscape, and is usually a better 77 78 predictor of these biodiversity dimensions than size or isolation of a given fragment, as 79 proposed in the habitat amount hypothesis (HAH, Fahrig, 2013). Different species 80 respond differently to landscape structure and spatial scales (Ducci et al., 2015; Mendes et al., 2017). However, our understanding is still poor of how changes in the landscape, 81 82 especially those resulting from human actions and activities, affect the components of 83 biodiversity, including different taxa, different diversity facets and in different environmental and landscape scenarios. 84

85 Bats occupy several ecological niches and provide numerous ecosystem services,

including pollination and seed dispersal (Marshal, 1983; Kunz et al., 2011), the control

of insect populations in agricultural crops (Cleveland et al., 2006; Reiskind and Wund,

88 2009), as well as of disease vectors (Cohen et al., 2020; Kolkert et al., 2020); cave-

dwelling species are also responsible for transporting nutrients to these underground,

aphotic, habitats (Fenolio et al., 2006; Chapin, 2019). Here, we use bats as model,

91 because they are good indicators of the impacts of anthropogenic changes in

92 Neotropical habitats (Jones et al., 2009; Park, 2015). Indeed, due to the high species

richness and unpaired ecological diversity of bats in the Neotropics, they are considered

excellent models to assess the impacts of anthropogenic habitat loss and conversion

95 (Muylaert et al., 2016). While some specialized species are sensitive to environmental

stressors, others may tolerate, at least to a given extent, changes in landscape

composition and structure (Jones et al., 2009). Such sensitivity depends on intrinsic and 97 98 extrinsic factors. Intrinsic factors include body size, diet, flight capacity and species 99 dispersion (Schnitzler et al., 2003; Lino et al., 2019). Undeniably, species with greater ability to fly and disperse are more likely to persist in altered landscapes, because they 100 can search for favorable habitats within a less favorable matrix, while less vagile species 101 102 may not be able to do the same, becoming restricted to suboptimal habitat conditions, 103 with potential severe consequences for their genetic diversity (Lino et al., 2019) and, 104 ultimately, for their persistence. But species responses to changes in land use also 105 depend on extrinsic factors, particularly those associated with the structure and 106 composition of the landscape. Regarding spatial scales, climate, habitat and biotic 107 interactions seem to be those most contributing to differences in bat composition, 108 activity and diversity (McGill, 2010; Estrada-Villegas et al., 2012). Climatic conditions 109 are responsible for determining the temporal and spatial availability of resources at large scales and, at small scales may impose activity restrictions associated with metabolic 110 111 costs, for instance, those associated with maintaining high and stable body temperatures 112 when the ambient temperature is low. In terms of spatial resolution, different bat guilds 113 perceive their habitat in different ways, both in terms of scale and landscape pattern 114 (Ducci et al., 2015). So, due to the specificity of bat responses to the landscape, it is 115 important to understand how different species and guilds respond to different habitat changes and configurations, considering the matrix and its quality (Martins, 2016; 116 117 Meyer et al., 2016).

118 The Uruguayan savanna ecoregion extends from the extreme south of Brazil, throughout Uruguay and a small section of the Argentinean province of Entre Ríos. In Brazil this 119 120 ecoregion is represented by the Pampa, characterized by extensive natural grasslands 121 with shrubs and rocky outcrops (Pillar et al., 2009). In recent decades, the Pampean 122 landscape has suffered with the conversion of natural areas into monocultures and the 123 introduction of exotic species in silviculture (Roesch et al., 2009). Recent estimates indicate that the Pampa lost 21.4 % of the remaining native vegetation cover between 124 1985 and 2020, remaining only 46% of the original landscape (Souza et al., 2020). With 125 126 scarce and often inadequate management policies, the Pampa is considered the most 127 neglected Brazilian biome; in fact, it was only recognized as a biome in 2004 (Overbeck 128 et al., 2007), representing no more than 0.36% of the Brazilian continental area protected by conservation units (Souza et al., 2020). Although the Pampa is a set of very 129

130 old ecosystems (Chernicoff and Zappettini, 2004), and widely studied from the floristic

point of view and its relationship with human occupation (Pillar et al., 2009; Guido et

al., 2016; Leidinger et al., 2017), it is still hugely understudied concerning the

133 geographic distribution and patterns of occupancy of many animals (Konze, 2015;

134 Queirolo, 2016; Tirelli et al., 2018), and bats are no exception to this pattern (Bernard et

135 al., 2011).

136 It is known that most bat species occurring in the Pampa are aerial insectivores, either open-space or edge-space foragers (Noronha, 2016). Indeed, in the absence of large 137 138 patches of forested habitats, cluttered-space foragers, particularly of the Phyllostomidae, represent a poorer and perhaps less abundant guild. Aerial insectivores commonly fly 139 140 high and can detect tiny objects, so they are rarely captured with mist nets (Kalko et al., 141 2008). Thus, the most suitable method to detect and, subsequently, identify these species is acoustic monitoring. Here, we use the history of acoustic detection and non-142 detection of bat species to investigate the influence of structural variables of the 143 144 landscape and microclimate on the occupancy and detection of aerial insectivore bats in 145 the Brazilian Pampa. We hypothesize that all species detection of all species is 146 influenced by microclimatic variables, and we predict that greater variation in 147 temperature and air humidity, reflecting extremely low or high temperatures or 148 humidities, will negatively influence bat detection due to i) reduced bat activity and ii) 149 reduced airborne sound propagation. We also hypothesize that species occupancy is influenced by the structure of the landscape, and we predict that i) landscape 150 151 connectivity positively affects the occupancy of edge-space foraging bats, as this guild 152 should be favored by forest patches that offer more roosts, perches, and food resources; 153 ii) heterogeneity should affect positively mostly the occupancy of open-space bats, by 154 favoring a more diverse and abundant prey community at different times of the night; 155 and iii) a greater amount of favorable habitat positively affects the occurrence of all 156 species, as it offers greater carrying capacity, but potentially influencing more the occupancy of edge-space foragers. 157

158 **2.** Methods

159 **2.1 Study area** 

We sampled five areas in the Brazilian Pampa (within the Brazilian-Uruguayan savanna
ecoregion; Figure 1) in the municipalities of Alegrete, Cacequi and Quaraí, spanning a

wide range of pristine habitats, including native grasslands, meadows, gallery forests, 162 163 shrub formations and rock outcrops, as well as areas that harbor different levels of agriculture and livestock production, mainly over native grasslands. Sampling sites 164 165 were classified into one of the two main physiognomies occurring in the region: (i) shallow soil fields, mostly composed of undergrowth, with a predominance of grasses, 166 167 legumes and composite plants that grow from basalt formations with low moisture retention and (ii) mixed stands of andropogon grass, where most of the area has already 168 been transformed into rice and soybean crops; in fields with overgrazing, the proportion 169 170 of bare soil increases, benefiting the development of composite vegetation, such as 171 plants of the genera Soliva, Vernonia and Senecio (Hasenack et al., 2010).

172 The climate in the Brazilian Pampa is sub-tropical, with average annual temperatures ranging from 16 °C to 22 °C and annual rainfall varying from 1200 to 1600 mm (Pillar 173 et al., 2015). The geological formation is complex, including recent marine sedimentary 174 175 deposits to ancient pre-Cambrian formations, in some areas of the South-Rio-Grandense Shield (Chernicoff and Zappettini, 2004). The relief is relatively homogeneous and flat, 176 177 varying from sea level up to about 400 m elevation (Pillar et al., 2015). Currently, only 178 45% of Brazilian Pampa remains covered by native vegetation and only 2% is legally 179 protected by conservation units; this makes the Pampa the least protected biome in 180 Brazil (Souza et al., 2020). Despite this, a large number of landowners subscribed the 181 Alianza del Pastizal's initiative, aiming the conservation of natural grasslands through the production of certified environmentally sustainable meat, an initiative led by 182 183 BirdLife International and executed through local partners in Brazil, Uruguay, 184 Argentina and Paraguay (Save Brasil, Aves Uruguay, Aves Argentina, Guyra 185 Paraguay). This partnership helps the protection and maintenance of native grasslands 186 and scientific work on partner properties is rather welcome.



Figure 1. **A**) Location of the Brazilian-Uruguayan savanna in South America in dark grey; **B**) Location of the five areas in the municipalities of Alegrete, Cacequi and Quaraí, Brazilian Pampa, sampled for bats during the Austral Spring and Summer of 2019 and 2020; **C**) The two main physiognomies that occur in the Brazilian and Uruguayan Pampa: in light orange the shallow soil fields, and in orange the mixed stands of andropogon grass; **D**, **E**, **F**, **G** and **H**) Land use and land cover maps for each of the five sampled areas (Posto do Umbu farm, Tapera farm, Santa Rita do Jarau farm, Maronna foundation and Cerro dos Porongos farm, respectively) in the municipalities of Alegrete, Cacequi and Quaraí, with the 500 m buffers created around each sampling location from which landscape metrics were calculated.

#### 187 2.2 Acoustic monitoring and analysis

We monitored 68 sites located at least 1.5 km apart, during the spring and summer of
2019 and 2020 (Figure 1). The autumn and winter in this region are rainy, windy and
cold, which deemed acoustic bat monitoring inefficient. We sampled bats using

- 191 automated sound-detectors Audiomoths (Silicon Labs) set at a sampling rate of 256
- 192 kHz, 16 bits, programed to record cuts of 15 seconds every two minutes from sunset to

sunrise, for at least five nights in each site. We also coupled automated temperature and
humidity sensors to each active Audiomoth to obtain detailed information on the
weather conditions associated with each bat record.

196 Species identification was done through manual analysis of recordings in Raven Pro 1.6 197 Software (Bioacoustics Research Program 2021) selecting a Hamming window with 1024 Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT; overlap 93%) to minimize the effect of spectral 198 199 dispersion. We evaluated the following parameters: the overall shape of the pulse 200 (constant frequency – CF; modulated frequency – FM; quasi-constant frequency qCF; 201 and variations therein), frequency modulation (FM), number of harmonics (nH), peak 202 frequency (PF), duration (D), inter-pulse interval (IPI), frequency of maximum energy (FME), maximum frequency (Fmax), minimum frequency (Fmin) and bandwidth (BW 203 204 = Fmax - Fmin). We identified bat recordings to the species level, following acoustic identification keys for Neotropical and Brazilian bats (Barataud et al., 2013; López-205 Baucells et al., 2016; Arias-Aguilar et al., 2018). Ambiguous identification of species or 206 genera due to similarities in signal structure and frequency were organized in potential 207 208 species complexes. We quantified bat activity using sequences with at least three 209 consecutive good quality (signal to noise ratio  $\geq$  12 dB; Jung et al., 2014) echolocation 210 calls in a recording; each sequence that met this criterion was considered a "bat pass". 211 Species were classified as edge-space or open-space foragers according to Denzinger 212 and Schnitzler (2013).

213 2.3 Landscape metrics

214 We obtained the landscape metrics from a categorical land use raster map of the 215 Brazilian-Uruguayan savanna ecoregion for 2019 (MapBiomas Pampa Sudamericano Project 2021). We created 500 m radius circular buffers using the location of the 216 Audiomoth as centroid in each sampling site to extract the landscape metrics. Smaller 217 buffers do not reflect the nightly dispersal ability of the majority of the species that 218 potentially occur in the area, while larger scales were discarded for being outside the 219 220 detection range of the Audiomoths, and to avoid closely located or overlapping buffers and potential spatial autocorrelation. 221

We calculated three structural landscape metrics at two levels: (i) Landscape level,using a classification raster of seven categories: forest formation, forest plantation,

wetland, grassland, agriculture, non-vegetated area and water for extracting the 224 225 Shannon's evenness index (SHEI), understood as a measure of landscape heterogeneity; 226 (ii) Class level, by reclassifying the raster into a binary map – favorable habitat (native 227 forests, wetland and water) and non-favorable habitat, for calculating the mean nearestneighbor euclidean distance (ENN\_MN), representing favorable habitat connectivity 228 229 (Keeley et al., 2021) and the percentage of favorable landscape in the buffer (PLAND). For these last two metrics we used eight directions that correspond to the number of 230 231 directions in which patches may be connected, as recommended in McGarigal et al. 232 (2012). All metrics were extracted using the *landscapemetrics* package (Hesselbarth et 233 al., 2019) in R Program version 4.0.4 (R Core Team 2021).

#### 234 2.4 Single-season occupancy models and extrapolations

We used detection/non-detection records to build single season occupancy models 235 236 (Mackenzie et al., 2002; 2017). We treated each survey location as a sample unit and 237 each night as a survey occasion. We used the coefficient of variation for temperature 238 and air relative humidity data as detection covariates (p) because we expect this coefficient to capture extreme low or high values, eventually affecting bat activity or 239 240 detection. We used the abovementioned landscape metrics as occupancy covariates ( $\Psi$ ). 241 All covariates were standardized with the same mean (0) and standard deviation (1). 242 Multicollinearity was evaluated using the variance inflation factor (VIF), and only 243 variables with VIF below 2 were used for the modelling (James et al., 2013).

We fitted all models using the "occu" function in the *unmarked* R package (Rodhouse et al., 2011) and we built 16 models (by species/complex) combining each occupancy variable with all detection possibilities, including the null model; we ranked the models using the second-order Akaike Information Criterion (AICc) and the determination coefficient (R2), and we considered as the best-supported models those with  $\Delta$ AICc<2 (Burnham and Anderson, 2002). To evaluate models' goodness-of-fit (GoF) we used three discrepancy measures: sum of squared errors, Pearson's Chi-squared, and

- 251 Freeman-Tukey Chi-squared, with at least 1000 bootstraps. Additionally, to evaluate the
- model's fit based on the frequencies of the detection histories, we used the goodness-of-
- 253 fit test recommended by MacKenzie and Bailey (2004), where well-fitted models
- should return the p-value >> 0.05. As a measure of dispersion, we used the c-hat value
- as follows: when c-hat < 1 indicate underdispersion, we keep the value of c-hat at 1; 1<

- c-hat < 3 indicates moderate overdispersion, so we multiply the variance-covariance
- 257 matrix of the estimates by c-hat, and as result, the SEs of the estimates are inflated,
- according to Burnham and Anderson (2002). This was done using the R package
- AICcmodavg (Mazerolle, 2020).

260 To predict the probability of occupancy at each location, we used the "modavgPred"

function in the *AICcmodavg* R package (Mazerolle, 2020), while considering the

- uncertainty of the model using the average of the best models. In addition, we also used
- the average of the best models to see how occupancy changes with the covariates.
- 264 To spatially extrapolate our results, we used raster of the MapBiomas Pampa
- 265 Sudamericano Project at a scale of 1:250,000 (MapBiomas Pampa Sudamericano
- Project 2021) and cropped it with the adapted shapefile of ecological systems from the
- 267 Uruguayan Savanna Ecoregion at a scale of 1:500,000 (Hasenack et al., 2010). With the
- final raster in the scale of 1:250,000, we extracted the polygons representing the two
- 269 main sampled phytophysiognomies (shallow soil fields and mixed stands of andropogon
- 270 grass), covering areas of the Brazilian and Uruguayan Pampa. We created a square grid
- of 500 meters resolution throughout the polygon, extracted its coordinates and the same
- 272 landscape metrics used as occupancy covariates, creating a new data frame. We
- standardized this data and used this information to extrapolate our predictions and to
- create occupancy probability maps for each species for the region using the *tmap* R
- 275 package (Tennekes et al., 2021).

# 276 **3. Results**

- 277 We detected bat-passes in 8,111 (8.15%) out of 99,526 recordings and we identified 12
- species and 11 species complexes belonging to the Molossidae and the Vespertilionidae
- 279 families. Nine molossid species/sonotypes were open-space foragers *Molossus* cf.
- 280 currentium, Molossus molossus, Molossus rufus, Promops centralis and the complexes
- 281 *Cynomops/Eumops/Nyctinomops* 20-23 kHz, *Cynomops/Eumops/Nyctinomops* 23-26
- 282 kHz, Eumops 16-18 kHz, Eumops/Nyctinomops 18-20 kHz and Molossus 38-42 kHz.
- 283 Eleven species/sonotypes were
- edge-space foragers, including one molossid Molossops temminckii and all ten
- vespertilionids *Eptesicus brasiliensis*, *Eptesicus chiriquinus*, *Eptesicus furinalis*,
- 286 Lasiurus blosevillii, Myotis sp. nov. (Roberto L.M. Novaes pers. comm.), Myotis ruber

- and the complexes: *Histiotus* 17-20 kHz, 21-25 kHz, 26-28 kHz, Vespertilionidae 32-36
- 288 kHz, Myotis 50-52 kHz, and Myotis 52-55 kHz (figure 2). None of the species or
- 289 complexes was detected at all sampled sites. Taxa occurring in more sites were not
- 290 necessarily the most detected.



Figure 2. A) Distribution of the number of detections (n = 8111); B) number of sites occupied (n = 68) by bats for the 12 species and 11 complexes, recorded in the Brazilian Pampa during the spring and summer of 2019 and 2020.

## 291 3.1 Single-season occupancy models

- The models of occupancy converged and showed good fits for 11 species and nine
- complexes, with discrepancy values ranging from 0.01 to 0.93 and c-hat ranging from
- 0.17 to 2.52. Detection estimates ranged from 0.14 to 0.74 while occupancy estimates
- ranged from 0.13 to 0.93 (Figure 3). We were unable to obtain models for *Lasiurus*
- 296 blosevillii, Cynomops/Eumops/Nyctinomops 20-23 kHz and Molossus 38-42 kHz
- 297 because the models did not converge.



Figure 3. Estimated occupancies (A) and detection (B) probabilities of 11 species and nine complexes of bats, recorded in the Brazilian Pampa during the spring and summer of 2019 and 2020. Mean estimates are displayed with 95% credible intervals.

#### 298 **3.2** Effect of microclimate on bat detection probability

Among the sample sites, the coefficient of variation of the temperature ranged from 299 300 1.83 to 65.89% while the coefficient of variation of the air relative humidity varied from 301 0.16 to 25.97%. Overall, increased temperature variations negatively affected the detection probability mostly of edge-space foragers, Eptesicus brasiliensis, Eptesicus 302 furinalis, the complexes Histiotus 17-20 kHz, 26-28 kHz and Vespertilionidae 32-36 303 kHz; but also, an open-space forager, Molossus cf currentium. Visually inspecting the 304 plots of detection events by temperature in these species, it is possible to see that the 305 majority of the detections occur at a short interval, roughly between 20 and 24°C, 306 suggesting a narrow optimal temperature range for the activity of these bats 307 (Supplementary Figure 1). On the contrary, the detection probability of Myotis 308 309 *albescens* increased with the variation in temperature (Table 1), and when visually inspecting the plot of detection events by temperature in this species we find most 310 311 records in temperatures between 15 and 25°C, showing an activity optimum within a wider temperature interval. The increase in the coefficient of variation of the air relative 312 humidity negatively affected the detection probability of Eptesicus chiriquinus and 313

- 314 Molossus molossus, with most records below 80% relative humidity (Supplementary
- 315 Figure 1).

Table 1. Summary of the best-fit and significant models for detection (p) and occupancy  $(\Psi)$  for 11 species and nine complexes of bats, occurring in the Brazilian Pampa during the Austral Spring and Summer of 2019 and 2020 - represented by temperature and relative humidity for detection landscape connectivity and amount of habitat favorable for occupancy.

	Detection		Occupancy
Indud	Myotis albescens ( $\beta p = 0.397$ ) Eptesicus brasiliensis ( $\beta p = -0.576$ ) Eptesicus furinalis ( $\beta p = -0.782$ ) Molossus cf currentium ( $\beta p = -0.516$ ) Histiotus 17-20 kHz ( $\beta p = -0.416$ ) Histiotus 26-28 kHz ( $\beta p = -0.574$ ) Vespertilionidae 32-36 kHz ( $\beta p = -0.694$ )		Eptesicus brasiliensis ( $\beta \Psi = -0.804$ ) Eptesicus furinalis ( $\beta \Psi = -0.897$ ) Molossus cf currentium ( $\beta \Psi = -0.691$ )
	<i>Eptesicus chiriquinus</i> (βp = -0.255) <i>Molossus molossus</i> (βp = -0.694)	<b>E</b> ,	Molossops temminckii ( $\beta \Psi$ = -0.804)

- 316 Detection probability of *Molossus rufus*, *Molossops temminckii*, *Myotis* sp. nov., *Myotis*
- 317 *ruber*, *Promops centralis* and the complexes *Cynomops/Eumops/Nyctinomops* 23-26
- 318 kHz, *Eumops* 16-18 kHz, *Eumops/Nyctinomops* 18-20 kHz, *Histiotus* 21-25 kHz and
- 319 *Myotis* 50- 52 kHz, 52-55 kHz did not significantly respond to any of the microclimatic
- variables, although at least one of the covariates was included in the best-adjusted
- 321 models ( $\Delta AICc < 2$ ) for each species or complex.

## 322 **3.3** Effect of landscape on bat occupancy probability

323 The average values of the mean euclidean nearest-neighbor distance, the Shannon

uniformity index, and the percentage of favorable landscape occupied by the bats

were118 m, 0.510, and 15.38%, respectively. The VIF analysis showed that there was

- no correlation between the landscape predictor variables (VIFenn\_mn = 1.021, VIFshei
- 327 = 1.171 and VIFpland = 1.169).

Our results showed that decreased connectivity, that is, the more distant or isolated 328 329 fragments of favorable habitat are, the lesser the chances of occupancy by the edgespace foragers *Eptesicus brasiliensis*, *Eptesicus furinalis* and the open-space forager 330 331 Molossus cf. currentium. The edge-space forager Molossops temminckii was the only species whose probability of occupancy responded positively to the amount of favorable 332 333 habitat in the landscape. On the other hand, the occupancy of the other modeled species did not respond significantly to any landscape variable. Although the predictor variables 334 of the landscape did not significantly influence the occupation probabilities of most of 335 336 the sampled species, at least one of the three variables presented marginal support among the mean of the best-adjusted models ( $\Delta AICc < 2$ ) (Supplementary Table 1). 337

#### 338 **3.4** Spatial extrapolation of the species' occupancy

Species showing highest occupancy probabilities (maximum values ranging from βψ
0.82 - 0.98) in the two main sampled phytophysiogniomies (shallow soil fields and
mixed stands of andropogon) were *Molossops temminckii*, *Promops centralis*, *Eptesicus furinalis* and the complexes *Eumops* 16-18 kHz, *Histiotus* 17-20 kHz, 21-25 kHz and *Myotis* 52-55 kHz (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Estimated occupancy projected for the regions contiguous to the sampled area for the 11 species and nine complexes of bats, that occurred in the Brazilian Pampa during the spring and summer of 2019 and 2020.

- 344 Molossus cf currentium, Molossus rufus, Eptesicus brasiliensis, Eptesicus chiriquinus
- and the complexes *Eumops/Nyctinomops* 18-20 kHz and Vespertilionidae 32-36 kHz

- 346 presented moderate occupancy probability estimates (maximum values ranging from  $\beta\psi$
- 347 0.74 0.79). Finally, Myotis sp. nov., Myotis albescens, Molossus molossus, Myotis
- 348 *ruber* and the complexes *Histiotus* 26-28 kHz, *Myotis* 50-52 kHz and
- 349 Cynomops/Eumops/Nyctinomops 23-26 kHz returned the lowest occupancy probability
- estimates (maximum values varying of  $\beta \psi 0.20 0.62$ ). The occupancy of *Molossops*
- 351 temminckii, Promops centralis, Histiotus 17-20 kHz and
- 352 *Cynomops/Eumops/Nyctinomops* 23-26 kHz was positively influenced by native forest
- 353 formations, riparian forests, wetlands and water bodies, with some tolerance to forest
- 354 monocultures. The projected occupancy of *Eptesicus furinalis, Molossus* cf. currentium,
- 355 *Eptesicus brasiliensis, Myotis* sp. nov. was more related to elements dispersed in the
- landscape along large open areas of native grasslands, such as patches of native forests,
- and small and medium water bodies. The average map of the sampled
- 358 species/complexes set presented estimates of occupancy probability ranging from 0.45
  - 29.5°S 30.0°S 30.5°S 31.0°S 31.5°S 32.0°S Occupancy probability 0.45 to 0.50 0.50 to 0.55 32.5°S 0.55 to 0.60 0.60 to 0.65 0.65 to 0.70 54°W 52°W 57°W 56°W 55°W 53°W 51°W

Figure 5. Projected average occupancy estimates for the regions contiguous to the sampled area of the set of bat species/complexes sampled in the Brazilian Pampa during the spring and summer of 2019 and 2020.

## 360 4. Discussion

359

to 0.70 (Figure 5).

## **361 4.1 Different bats perceive the landscape differently**
We predicted that species occupancy should be influenced by landscape structure, with 362 363 structural connectivity as the most important factor affecting the occupancy of edge-364 space foraging bats. This prediction assumed that, in altered landscapes, well-connected 365 woodland patches should provide increased availability of roosts, temporary perches and foraging resources, determining the occupancy of edge-space aerial insectivorous 366 367 bats. Indeed, the occupancy of two edge-space foragers, Eptesicus brasiliensis and Eptesicus furinalis responded positively to increased connectivity between forest 368 patches. Still, we also found that none of the remaining edge-space foragers seems to be 369 370 affected by connectivity, while the occupancy of the open-space forager Molossus cf 371 currentium was also affected by this landscape trait. Such suggests that responses to 372 landscape structure measured at this scale are species-specific rather than guild-specific, 373 with some bats preferring (or depending) on well-connected favorable habitat patches. 374 Indeed, some bats seem to increase their activity in grasslands with scattered trees 375 (Lumsden and Bennett, 2005; Manning et al., 2006; Fischer et al., 2010), others prefer 376 linear landscape elements within open landscape (Verboom and Huitema, 1997; Toffoli, 377 2016); and, particularly in severely altered landscapes, such as urban areas, connectivity 378 is crucial in explaining the activity of some species of bats (Hale et al., 2012; Ancillotto 379 et al., 2019).

380 Increased amounts of favorable habitat favour the probability of occupancy by 381 Molossops temminckii, partially supporting our third prediction. Among the molossid species recorded in this study, this is the only species capable of exploring background-382 383 cluttered environments, while remaining able to exploit clearings and overall open environments, by changing from short downward frequency-modulated calls with short 384 385 pulse intervals in cluttered environments to long upward frequency-modulated calls 386 with longer intervals and shorter bandwidth in open sites (Oliveira et al., 2018). Perhaps 387 this phenotypic plasticity makes *Molossops temminckii* less sensitive to patch 388 connectivity, in this case with many small and isolated structures scattered across the landscape, than to the quality of the foraging sites. A similar relation was also found 389 between the relative abundance of Lasiurus borealis, which also forages either in 390 391 cluttered woodlands or open pastures (Walters et al., 2007) and it is positively 392 influenced by the amount of favorable habitat in Canada (Ethier and Fahrig, 2011).

Landscape elements, such as natural forest formations, wetlands and water bodies, oreven linear elements, favor the movement of bats in wide open landscapes, as they

395 provide habitat for foraging, potentially with higher abundance of prey (Russ et al.,

2003; Schowalter, 2006; Brooks, 2009) and drinking water (Brooks, 2009; Hagen and

397 Sabo, 2011; Margues et al., 2016), corridors for daily commuting routes or occasional

regional dispersal (Gelling et al., 2007), increased availability of perches and shelter

from the wind (Russ et al., 2003) and decreased predation (Jones and Rydell, 1994;

400 Verboom and Spoelstra, 1999), ultimately influencing the distribution and persistence

401 of various taxa. Still, no species responded significantly to habitat heterogeneity.

402 The fact that most species did not responded to connectivity, heterogeneity, or quantity 403 of favorable habitat may be related to the spatial scale we used (500 m) or simply those 404 variables do not represent environmental factors affecting the occupancy of the studied bat assemblage. The lack of response may also have been influenced by the quality of 405 406 the landscape, which, in general, presented low proportions of quantity of habitat 407 (averaging 15.38%), intermediate levels of heterogeneity and low connectivity, with 408 about 40% of the sites (n = 27) not showing trees, wetlands or water bodies within the 409 500 m buffer. However, a recent study done in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest, using the 410 multi-scale approach (500 m and 2,000 m) demonstrated that the activity of aerial 411 insectivorous assemblages was influenced by the landscape structure at the smallest 412 scale (Falcão et al., 2021). Due to the high specificity of bat responses to the landscape, the multiple scale approach (from 500 m to 5000 m, or even greater) is crucial to 413 414 understand how bats respond to different compositions and configurations of the landscape, considering the matrix and its quality (Meyer and Kalko, 2008; Martins, 415 416 2016). That said, we have tested modelling at scales from 100 m to 500 m with no 417 noticeable changes in the results.

418 Overall, it seems clear that different bats, regardless of their foraging strategy in space,

419 perceive the landscape in different ways, a pattern already observed for other bat

420 assemblages in the Neotropics (Bernard and Fenton, 2007) and in the temperate region

421 (Ducci et al., 2015).

#### 422 **4.2** Microclimate and bat detection: finding species optimum detection interval

423 We found different species detection responses to the microclimatic conditions of 424 temperature and air humidity. Supporting our initial hypothesis, increased temperature 425 variation negatively affected the detection of *Eptesicus brasiliensis*, *Eptesicus furinalis*, 426 Molossus cf currentium and the complexes Histiotus 17-20 kHz, 26-28 kHz and 427 Vespertilionidae 32-36 kHz. There seems to be an optimum temperature range (between 20°C and 24°C) for the detection of these species, beyond which their detection 428 decreases. Generally, the feeding activity of aerial insectivores tends to increase on 429 warmer nights due to the greater activity of their prey, flying arthropods (Racey and 430 Swift, 1985; Aldridge and Rautenbach, 1987; Schowalter, 2006). Thus, we can assume 431 432 that if bats are more active, they will soon be more detected, as has been effectively observed in temperate environments (Kaiser and O'Keefe, 2015; Blakey et al., 2019). 433 434 Still, above certain temperatures, the cost of endothermy, specifically of cooling may 435 become too high for animals with such increased metabolism. Indeed, despite the 436 advantages and efficiency of air transport, flight is a metabolically expensive mode of 437 locomotion: the metabolic rates of flying bats can be as high as 3 to 5 times those of 438 terrestrial mammals of the same size, with heart rates going over 1,000 beats per minute (Thomas and Suthers, 1972; Maina, 2000). Bats have several metabolic adaptations and 439 440 optimized airflow patterns to bypass the high energy expenditure that could lead to starvation and death (Shen et al., 2010); perhaps they also show behavioral adaptations, 441 442 avoiding too high temperatures even if their prey are still available, particularly if the 443 gain by ingestion does not compensate the physiological risk of overheating.

On the other hand, contrary to our predictions, the probability of detection of *Myotis* 444 445 albescens increased with variation in temperature, particularly showing a significant proportion of detections at lower temperatures than most species, suggesting that Myotis 446 447 albescens may eventually take extra advantage of prey resources that either reduce their 448 activity when its colder, but become more accessible on top or surrounding the foliage, 449 or which reduce flight elevations to avoid low atmospheric temperatures at highest 450 elevations, thus becoming more easily preyed by this small edge-space predator. Also, *Myotis albescens* is one of the most widely distributed species of the genus, occurring 451 from southern Mexico to Brazil (Reis et al., 2017); this may be mirrored by a wide 452 dietary plasticity, which can be favored by the increase in the activity of different 453 species of prey at different thermal niches during the night. 454

Eptesicus chiriquinus and Molossus molossus showed a negative relationship with the 455 456 increase in the variation of relative humidity, presenting optimal detections between 70 457 and 80% air humidity. Relative humidity is known to influence roost selection 458 (Torquetti et al., 2017) and foraging habitat selection (O'Donnell, 2000), but its effects on bat activity and detectability are still not completely understood. Humidity 459 460 influences sound atmospheric attenuation (Goerlitz, 2018), with dry air absorbing far more acoustical energy than moist air; thus, humidity directly affects the propagation 461 and attenuation of sounds emitted by aerial insectivorous bats (Snell-Rood, 2012; 462 463 Mutumi et al., 2016; Chaverri and Quirós, 2017). As atmospheric absorption or 464 attenuation is directly proportional to the distance traveled by the sound in the air, the 465 main consequence of atmospheric attenuation in high frequency sounds is the restriction 466 of the effective range of the bat's echolocation (Griffin, 1971; Lawrence and Simmons, 467 1982). This has, therefore, a direct implication on the species detection range and is even more noticeable in high frequency calls – the higher the frequency emitted in the 468 469 call, the shorter the sound detection range (Kober and Schnitzler, 1990). Although 470 increases in air humidity seem, a priori, to favor sound propagation, similarly to our 471 results, an increase in air relative humidity above a certain level also negatively affected 472 the detection of some Neartic bats (Yates and Muzika, 2006). Because bats evolved to 473 optimize their detection ranges within given limits, below certain values of atmospheric 474 humidity sound propagation may be too short, limiting hunting possibilities but also, above certain values, echo behavior may become too unpredictable (Griffin, 1971), also 475 476 impairing hunting success.

#### 477 **4.3** Reducing the Wallacean shortfall through acoustic monitoring

Here, we present the first comprehensive study of aerial insectivorous bats in the 478 479 Brazilian Pampa using acoustic monitoring. In general, Brazil is poorly sampled, with circa 60% of the territory without any bat record and with sampling efforts unevenly 480 481 distributed throughout the country (Bernard et al., 2011). The Pampa is the second least sampled biome in the Brazilian territory, with a maximum of 13 species recorded per 482 3000 km<sup>2</sup> (Bernard et al., 2011; Aguiar et al., 2020). The Pampa bat fauna has been 483 historically neglected, and presents the lowest number of bats species recorded in the 484 Brazilian biomes: 36 species in four families (Phyllostomidae, Noctilionidae, 485

486 Molossidae and Vespertilionidae). The available records come almost exclusively from

487 mist-net sampling and roost searches (but see Barros, 2012), and represents less than
488 20% of the species occurring in Brazil (Garbino et al., 2020).

489 Through acoustic monitoring it becomes evident that the bat fauna of the Pampa is more 490 diverse that previously though, deserving more attention, both from researchers and 491 governmental agencies. Surpassing previous results and estimates, we added to the 492 Pampa biome: three new species – Eptesicus chiriquinus, Promops centralis and 493 *Molossus* cf *currentium*; a unique species for the biome – *Myotis* sp. nov.; and at least 494 five additional species from the genera Cynomops, Eumops, Nyctinomops, Histiotus and 495 Molossus to be defined in the future, when we are able to unmistakably identify the 496 species of those complexes through their echolocation calls.

497 The Bonda mastiff bat *Molossus* cf currentium is classified as data deficient in Brazil 498 (ICMBio, 2018). Although all the other detected species are categorized as least 499 concern, some like Eptesicus brasiliensis, Eptesicus chiriquinus and Promops centralis 500 are also still lacking basic information, including distribution ranges, population sizes 501 and regional threats to their conservation, which certainly is preventing an adequate 502 assessment of their conservation status. It has recently been showed that the distribution 503 of Promops centralis is much broader in South America than previously predicted, adding over 3.8 million km<sup>2</sup> to its former known area (Hintze et al., 2020). Our work 504 505 has shown that the distribution of this species goes even further south in the Neotropics 506 and that its occupancy is far from low in the Pampean landscapes. Another contribution 507 towards the reduction of the Wallacean shortfall in bats was the detection of Molossus 508 cf currentium, a species for which we lack basic information. If definitely confirmed, it 509 is another novelty for the Brazilian portion of the Uruguayan savanna; this species also 510 shows high estimates of occupancy in the region, potentially suggesting that this is not 511 its distribution limit and that, perhaps, it has a much wider distribution range than 512 previously thought. Last, but not least, *Myotis ruber*, presented low, but not null, 513 probabilities of occupancy for the Uruguayan territory, signaling that its distribution 514 may expand to that country, which can be easily confirmed through a simple acoustic 515 monitoring scheme.

While occupancy estimates projected for the regions neighboring the sampled sites
suggest that the landscape is reasonably favorable for the overall assemblage of aerial
insectivorous bats (particularly areas with native elements including the espinilho tree,

Acacia caven Mol., wetlands, water and riparian forests), this remains to be validated in 519 520 the ground and for the remaining Pampa regions, but these landscape elements are certainly the best targets for future acoustic monitoring. This should be particularly 521 522 paramount in areas of the Pampa undergoing more intense anthropogenic changes, where acoustic monitoring will be key to increase the knowledge on the distribution and 523 524 occupancy of aerial insectivores, and how the ecosystem services provided by these bats, particularly in the context of the traditional agricultural systems, are being 525 526 affected.

527 Our study has some limitations. We were unable to achieve larger distances between 528 sites keeping the same sample effort, which could allow a better understanding of bat occupancy patterns at larger spatial scales. Although it is currently not possible to 529 530 identify some echolocation calls to the species level, organizing them into complexes allowed us to detect major gaps in bat acoustic identification in the neotropical region, 531 532 and the taxa demanding most ecological studies. There is still also a lot to investigate on the ecology and occupancy of bats in the fields of southern Brazil, including 533 534 understanding patterns and processes of bat functional diversity and how anthropogenic 535 disturbances, like intense, persistent and widespread wildfires alter species occupancy and diversity in this region. 536

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# 886 8. Supplementary Material



**Supplementary Figure 1. A)** Detection events of bat species/complexes by relative humidity (%), **B**) detection events by temperature (°C) (the box represents the first quartile, the second quartile - median, and the third quartile, whiskers indicate the minimum and maximum disregarding outliers, the open circle represents the mean and black dots represents the outliers). Bat species/complexes were recorded in the Brazilian Pampa during the spring and summer of 2019 and 2020.

**Supplementary Table 1.** Summary of the GLM modeling for all bat taxa. Abbreviations: Temp (temperature), Humi (relative humidity), enn (mean nearestneighbor euclidean distance), shei (Shannon's evenness index) and pland (percentage of favorable landscape).

Model (GLM)	Coefficients	βp	SE	z-values	p-value	βΨ	SE	z-values	AICc	CumltvWt	$\Delta AIC$	p-value
Eptesicus furinalis												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.15	0.291	3.95	7.94E-05	1.12	0.15	7.48	359.33	1	23.23	7.22E-14
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1	0.32	3.94	8.20E-05	0.992	0.163	6.11	342.54	0.95	6.44	1.02E-09
	Temp					-0.786	0.202	-3.89				9.84E-05
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.15	0.291	3.95	7.96E-05	1.117	0.151	7.41	360.62	1	24.52	1.27E-13
	Humi					-0.121	0.143	-0.85				3.95E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.27	0.322	3.94	8.11E-05	0.983	0.164	6	343.13	0.97	7.03	2.00E-09
	Temp					-0.912	0.237	0.21				1.19E-04
	Humi					0.231	0.21	1.1				2.72E-01
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.233	0.318	3.87	0.000107	1.12	0.15	7.49	352.65	1	16.55	6.82E-14
	Enn	-0.895	0.368	-2.43	0.015103							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.352	0.353	3.84	0.000125	0.996	0.162	6.16	336.1	0.53	0	7.12E-10
	Enn	-0.897	0.373	-2.41	0.016125							
	Temp					-0.782	0.202	-3.87				1.11E-04
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.234	0.319	3.87	0.000107	1.116	0.15	7.419	353.97	1	17.87	1.18E-13
	Enn	-0.894	0.368	-2.43	0.015195							
	Humi					-0.119	0.143	-0.836				4.03E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.365	0.356	3.84	0.000123	0.988	0.163	6.07	336.7	0.93	0.6	1.29E-09
	Enn	-0.899	0.374	-2.41	0.016084							
	Temp					-0.907	0.237	-3.83				1.30E-04
	Humi					0.230	0.210	1.100				2.73E-01
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.154	0.292	3.948	7.89E-05	1.13	0.15	7.5	360.84	1	24.74	6.57E-14
	Shei	0.202	0.286	0.705	4.81E-01							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.275	0.325	3.922	8.79E-05	0.991	0.162	6.1	343.94	0.98	7.84	1.05E-09
	Shei	0.234	0.303	0.773	4.39E-01							
	Temp					-0.789	0.202	-3.91				9.14E-05
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.157	0.293	3.946	7.95E-05	1.117	0.151	7.416	362.12	1	26.02	1.21E-13
	Shei	0.205	0.287	0.714	4.75E-01							
	Humi					-0.122	0.143	-0.857				3.91E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.285	0.327	3.93	8.51E-05	0.983	0.164	6	344.57	0.99	8.47	1.94E-09
	Shei	0.229	0.305	0.752	4.52E-01							
	Temp					-0.913	0.236	-3.86				1.12E-04
	Humi					0.227	0.209	1.09				2.77E-01
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.1473	0.291	3.946	7.94E-05	1.12	0.15	7.48	361.31	1	25.21	7.21E-14
	Pland	-0.0425	0.287	-0.148	8.82E-01							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.25837	0.32	3.9363	8.28E-05	0.992	0.163	6.1	344.54	0.99	8.44	1.04E-09
	Pland	-0.00612	0.327	-0.0187	9.85E-01							
	Temp					-0.786	0.202	-3.89				9.98E-05
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.1488	0.291	3.945	7.97E-05	1.117	0.151	7.409	362.6	1	26.5	1.27E-13
I ( ) I ( I ( ))	Pland	-0.0409	0.288	-0.142	8.87E-01							
	Humi					-0.121	0.143	-0.848				3.96E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.2706	0.323	3.9391	8.18E-05	0.983	0.164	6	345.13	1	25.21	2.02E-09
I ( I )/I - /I - Ma)	Pland	-0.00619	0.331	-0.0187	9.85E-01			-				
	Temp					-0.912	0.237	-3.85				1.20E-04
	Humi					0.231	0.21	1.1				2.72E-01

Vespertilionidae 32-6 kH	z											
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.909	0.273	3.33	0.000858	1.21	0.156	7.75	345.9	0.99	8.75	9.33E-15
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.989	0.291	3.4	0.000684	1.055	0.168	6.27	337.15	0.23	0	3.64E-10
	Temp					-0.694	0.218	-3.18				1.46E-03
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.914	0.274	3.34	0.000845	1.191	0.158	7.52	344.06	0.98	6.91	5.62E-14
	Humi					-0.307	0.166	-1.85				6.48E-02
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.983	0.29	3.39	0.000696	1.066	0.168	6.34	338.1	0.54	0.95	2.28E-10
	Temp					-0.624	0.226	-2.76				5.72E-03
	Humi					-0.167	0.163	-1.02				3.06E-01
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.918	0.275	3.34	0.000841	1.21	0.156	7.74	347.26	1	10.11	9.60E-15
	Enn	-0.207	0.255	-0.81	0.418018							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.999	0.294	3.396	0.000684	1.054	0.168	6.26	338.52	0.66	1.35	3.84E-10
	Enn	-0.213	0.26	-0.818	0.413621							
	Temp					-0.695	0.219	-3.18				1.48E-03
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.922	0.276	3.341	0.000835	1.191	0.158	7.52	345.42	0.99	8.27	5.68E-14
	Enn	-0.206	0.255	-0.808	0.418994							
	Humi					-0.307	0.166	-1.85				6.48E-02
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.993	0.293	3.391	0.000697	1.065	0.168	6.34	339.45	0.92	2.3	2.37E-10
	Enn	-0.212	0.26	-0.816	0.414601							
	Temp					-0.625	0.226	-2.76				5.74E-03
	Humi					-0.167	0.163	-1.02				3.06E-01
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.924	0.277	3.34	0.000831	1.21	0.156	7.76	346.67	1	9.52	8.26E-15
	Shei	0.3	0.272	1.11	0.269121							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.01	0.297	3.4	0.000684	1.055	0.168	6.28	337.86	0.39	0.71	3.40E-10
	Shei	0.32	0.283	1.13	0.257703							
	Temp					-0.696	0.218	-3.2				1.39E-03
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.931	0.278	3.35	0.00082	1.192	0.158	7.52	344.8	0.99	7.65	5.38E-14
	Shei	0.305	0.273	1.12	0.26269							
	Humi					-0.309	0.167	-1.85				6.38E-02
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.066	0.297	3.39	0.000696	1.066	0.168	6.35	338.79	0.76	1.64	2.15E-10
	Shei	0.322	0.282	1.14	0.254262							
	Temp					-0.625	0.225	-2.78				5.52E-03
	Humi					-0.169	0.163	-1.03				3.01E-01
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.9098	0.273	3.334	0.000857	1.21	0.156	7.75	347.86	1	10.71	9.38E-15
	Pland	-0.0543	0.269	-0.202	0.839992							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.9885	0.291	3.396	0.000683	1.055	0.168	6.27	339.13	0.85	1.98	3.57E-10
	Pland	-0.0396	0.289	-0.137	0.891069							
	Temp					-0.694	0.218	-3.18				1.49E-03
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.9146	0.274	3.338	0.000844	1.191	0.158	7.52	346.02	1	8.87	5.53E-14
	Pland	-0.0521	0.27	-0.193	0.846963							
	Humi					-0.307	0.166	-1.85				6.48E-02
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.9829	0.29	3.391	0.000695	1.067	0.168	6.35	340.08	0.97	2.93	2.21E-10
	Pland	-0.0395	0.288	-0.137	0.890819							
	Temp					-0.623	0.226	-2.76				5.80E-03
	Humi					-0.167	0.163	-1.02				3.06E-01

Myotis 52-55 kHz												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.12	0.383	2.91	0.00357	-0.279	0.151	-1.85	394.40	0.29	0.51	0.0646
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.15	0.402	2.87	0.00407	-0.2951	0.154	-1.914	396.12	0.72	2.23	0.0556
	Temp					-0.0743	0.141	-0.527				0.5985
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.12	0.385	2.92	0.00351	-0.2819	0.151	-1.87	395.92	0.61	2.02	0.0618
	Humi					0.0895	0.13	0.69				0.4901
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.2	0.423	2.85	0.00438	-0.317	0.157	-2.022	397.00	0.90	3.10	0.0431
	Temp					-0.153	0.163	-0.941				0.3468
	Humi					0.155	0.15	1.034				0.301
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.191	0.42	2.83	0.00462	-0.285	0.151	-1.88	393.89	0.16	0	0.0597
	Enn	-0.507	0.329	-1.54	0.12343							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.225	0.44	2.79	0.00532	-0.2993	0.155	-1.936	395.65	0.55	1.76	0.00532
	Enn	-0.512	0.334	-1.53	0.12489							
	Temp					-0.0687	0.14	-0.489				0.6247
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.197	0.422	2.84	0.00455	-0.2875	0.152	-1.897	395.41	0.48	1.52	0.0579
	Enn	-0.509	0.33	-1.54	0.12312							
	Humi					0.0892	0.129	0.689				0.4906
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.277	0.464	2.75	0.00589	-0.319	0.157	-2.035	396.58	0.87	2.68	0.0418
	Enn	-0.521	0.341	-1.53	0.12615							
	Temp					-0.145	0.162	-0.897				0.3696
	Humi					0.151	0.149	1.013				0.3109
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.147	0.405	2.834	0.0046	-0.284	0.152	-1.87	396.15	0.77	2.25	0.0613
	Shei	-0.195	0.403	-0.484	0.6282							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.2	0.443	2.71	0.00672	-0.303	0.157	-1.937	397.8	0.99	3.91	0.0527
	Shei	-0.23	0.437	-0.525	0.59927							
	Temp					-0.083	0.143	-0.579				0.5625
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.148	0.402	2.857	0.00427	-0.285	0.151	-1.882	397.7	0.96	3.8	0.0598
	Shei	-0.182	0.399	-0.455	0.64945							
	Humi					0.0865	0.13	0.666				0.5052
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.26	0.471	2.666	0.00768	-0.325	0.159	-2.041	398.69	1	4.79	0.0413
	Shei	-0.24	0.463	-0.518	0.6047							
	Temp					-0.163	0.166	-0.981				0.3264
	Humi					0.155	0.15	1.033				0.3016
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.223	0.453	2.7	0.00693	-0.279	0.149	-1.87	394.55	0.41	0.66	0.0617
	Pland	0.682	0.623	1.1	0.27312							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.28	0.483	2.65	0.00794	-0.2971	0.152	-1.959	396.11	0.67	2.21	0.0501
	Pland	0.74	0.649	1.14	0.25459							
	Temp					-0.0924	0.14	-0.661				0.5088
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.22	0.448	2.72	0.00655	-0.2806	0.15	-1.876	396.16	0.83	2.27	0.0606
	Pland	0.66	0.614	1.07	0.28289							
	Humi					0.0804	0.129	0.621				0.5344
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.32	0.497	2.66	0.00778	-0.315	0.153	-2.05	397.03	0.94	3.14	0.0401
-	Pland	0.74	0.654	1.13	0.25764							
	Temp					-0.167	0.161	-1.04				0.2981
	Humi					0.151	0.149	1.01				0.3106

Histiotus 17-20 kHz												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.14	0.316	3.62	0.000296	0.388	0.139	2.79	408.95	0.79	3.64	0.00523
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.36	0.398	3.42	0.000624	0.253	0.155	1.63	405.31	0.23	0.00	0.103
	Temp					-0.416	0.182	-2.28				0.0224
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.18	0.329	3.59	0.000329	0.357	0.143	2.5	409.15	0.89	3.83	0.0123
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Humi					-0.192	0.147	-1.3				0.1933
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.36	0.399	3.41	0.000639	0.2534	0.155	1.64	407.12	0.50	1.81	0.102
	Temp					-0.3815	0.197	-1.94				0.0524
	Humi					-0.0652	0.152	-0.43				0.6671
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.1458	0.317	3.618	0.000296	0.388	0.139	2.79	410.89	0.96	5.58	0.00521
	Enn	0.0769	0.313	0.246	0.805877							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.367	0.4	3.42	0.000631	0.253	0.155	1.63	407.22	0.68	1.91	0.103
	Enn	0.103	0.355	0.29	0.772162							
	Temp					-0.416	0.182	-2.29				0.022
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.1818	0.329	3.59	0.00033	0.357	0.143	2.5	411.08	0.99	5.77	0.0123
	Enn	0.0796	0.319	0.25	0.80295							
	Humi					-0.192	0.147	-1.3				0.193
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.366	0.4	3.412	0.000645	0.2534	0.155	1.636	409.04	0.86	3.73	0.1018
	Enn	0.101	0.354	0.284	0.776422							
	Temp					-0.3824	0.197	-1.945				0.0518
	Humi					-0.0646	0.152	-0.426				0.6698
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.161	0.322	3.61	0.000307	0.392	0.139	2.83	409.63	0.92	4.32	0.00471
	Shei	0.349	0.303	1.15	0.248833							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.39	0.413	3.37	0.000738	0.257	0.154	1.67	405.89	0.41	0.58	0.0959
	Shei	0.41	0.346	1.18	0.236174							
	Temp					-0.418	0.181	-2.31				0.0208
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.2	0.336	3.57	0.00035	0.361	0.142	2.53	409.8	0.95	4.49	0.0113
	Shei	0.36	0.31	1.16	0.24476							
	Humi					-0.193	0.147	-1.31				0.1903
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.394	0.414	3.37	0.000753	0.2574	0.154	1.672	407.71	0.75	2.4	0.0946
	Shei	0.409	0.346	1.18	0.236724							
	Temp					-0.384	0.196	-1.959				0.0501
	Humi					-0.0645	0.151	-0.426				0.6698
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.1459	0.317	3.617	0.000298	0.388	0.139	2.79	410.9	0.97	5.59	0.00523
	Pland	0.0728	0.329	0.221	0.855017							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.374	0.405	3.395	0.000687	0.252	0.155	1.62	407.19	0.59	1.88	0.1048
	Pland	0.141	0.421	0.336	0.737134							
	Temp					-0.419	0.182	-2.3				0.0213
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.1818	0.329	3.589	0.000331	0.357	0.143	2.5	411.1	1	5.78	0.0123
	Pland	0.0742	0.338	0.219	0.826381							
	Humi					-0.191	0.147	-1.3				0.1934
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.373	0.405	3.39	0.000699	0.2521	0.155	1.628	409.01	0.82	3.7	0.1036
- * * ′	Pland	0.136	0.419	0.324	0.745971							
	Temp					-0.3855	0.197	-1.958				0.0503
	Humi					-0.0637	0.151	-0.421				0.674

Molossus cf currentium												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.912	0.295	3.09	0.00203	0.326	0.144	2.27	391.71	1.00	11.50	0.0234
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.08	0.339	3.17	0.00154	0.196	0.155	1.27	383.38	0.77	3.17	0.20464
	Temp					-0.529	0.179	-2.96				0.00307
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.918	0.297	3.09	0.00202	0.321	0.146	2.2	388.30	0.99	8.09	0.0277
	Humi					-0.324	0.148	-2.19				0.0288
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.05	0.334	3.14	0.0017	0.217	0.157	1.387	384.76	0.95	4.56	0.1656
	Temp					-0.45	0.202	-2.228				0.0259
	Humi					-0.12	0.156	-0.771				0.4404
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.944	0.312	3.03	0.00245	0.33	0.143	2.31	388.08	0.99	7.87	0.0207
	Enn	-0.698	0.338	-2.07	0.03873							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.094	0.352	3.11	0.00188	0.211	0.153	1.39	380.21	0.38	0	0.16577
	Enn	-0.691	0.341	-2.03	0.0425							
	Temp					-0.516	0.178	-2.89				0.00379
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.95	0.314	3.03	0.0027	0.325	0.145	2.24	384.69	0.87	4.48	0.025
	Enn	-0.696	0.337	-2.06	0.03899							
	Humi					-0.323	0.148	-2.18				0.0291
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.07	0.347	3.08	0.00206	0.231	0.154	1.501	381.51	0.58	1.3	0.1355
	Enn	-0.692	0.34	-2.04	0.0418							
	Temp					-0.434	0.201	-2.159				0.0308
	Humi					-0.128	0.156	-0.822				0.4111
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.943	0.306	3.08	0.00206	0.329	0.144	2.29	391.09	1	10.08	0.022
	Shei	0.462	0.289	1.6	0.10968							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.13	0.363	3.12	0.0018	0.197	0.155	1.27	382.52	0.69	2.31	0.20281
	Shei	0.52	0.315	1.65	0.0989							
	Temp					-0.534	0.178	-3				0.00268
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.956	0.31	3.08	0.00207	0.323	0.146	2.21	387.54	0.98	7.33	0.0268
	Shei	0.476	0.291	1.63	0.10208							
	Humi					-0.329	0.149	-2.21				0.0269
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.106	0.357	3.1	0.00194	0.217	0.156	1.392	383.88	0.83	3.67	0.164
	Shei	0.517	0.311	1.66	0.0972							
	Temp					-0.454	0.201	-2.259				0.0239
	Humi					-0.123	0.156	-0.789				0.4302
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.921	0.299	3.079	0.00207	0.325	0.144	2.26	393.39	1	13.18	0.0237
	Pland	0.178	0.332	0.536	0.59182							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.12	0.364	3.075	0.0021	0.19	0.155	1.22	384.75	0.91	4.54	0.22112
	Pland	0.315	0.446	0.707	0.4794							
	Temp					-0.538	0.179	-3.01				0.00258
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.933	0.304	3.068	0.00215	0.319	0.146	2.18	389.9	1	9.69	0.0291
	Pland	0.207	0.349	0.593	0.5534							
	Humi					-0.327	0.148	-2.2				0.0276
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.094	0.359	3.043	0.00234	0.21	0.157	1.337	386.13	0.97	5.92	0.1812
	Pland	0.312	0.442	0.707	0.47972							
	Temp					-0.46	0.202	-2.282				0.0225
	Humi					-0.12	0.155	-0.774				0.4391

Molossus rufus												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.15	0.407	2.82	0.0048	-0.505	0.16	-3.15	369.04	0.16	0.00	0.00164
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.15	0.407	2.82	0.00485	-50487	0.16	-3.1469	371.04	0.71	2.00	0.00165
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Temp					0.00451	0.131	0.0343				0.97263
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.15	0.408	2.83	0.0047	-0.511	0.161	-3.18	369.53	0.29	0.49	0.00145
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Humi					-0.18	0.149	-1.21				0.2278
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.13	0.404	2.81	0.00499	-0.508	0.161	-3.156	370.79	0.59	1.75	0.0016
	Temp					0.139	0.16	0.864				0.3874
	Humi					-2.27	0.186	-1.448				0.1477
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.162	0.437	2.657	0.00789	-0.509	0.163	-3.11	370.98	0.65	1.94	0.00185
	Enn	0.139	0.745	0.187	0.85185							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.162	0.439	2.648	0.0081	-0.50862	0.164	-3.109	372.98	1	3.94	0.00188
	Enn	0.139	0.75	0.185	0.8534							
	Temp					0.00133	0.133	0.0101				0.99198
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.1623	0.42	2.76	0.0057	-0.513	0.162	-3.17	371.5	0.82	2.46	0.00152
	Enn	0.0952	0.596	0.16	0.8732							
	Humi					-0.179	0.15	-1.2				0.23124
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.134	0.405	2.8008	0.0051	-0.508	0.161	-3.15	372.78	0.98	3.74	0.00161
	Enn	0.033	0.449	0.0735	0.9414							
	Temp					0.137	0.161	0.85				0.39545
	Humi					-0.269	0.187	-1.43				0.15134
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.15	0.415	2.769	0.00562	-0.502	0.161	-3.12	370.18	0.38	1.14	0.00182
	Shei	0.324	0.35	0.926	0.35454							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.149	0.415	2.766	0.00567	-0.5019	0.161	-3.1151	372.18	0.89	3.14	0.00184
	Shei	0.324	0,350	0.927	0.35409							
	Temp					0.0058	0.131	0.0442				0.96471
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.156	0.417	2.776	0.00551	-0.508	0.161	-3.15	370.68	0.53	1.64	0.00164
	Shei	0.324	0.349	0.927	0.35386							
	Humi					-0.181	0.15	-1.21				0.22736
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.138	0.413	2.755	0.00586	-0.506	0.162	-3.124	371.9	0.86	2.87	0.00179
	Shei	0.326	0.347	0.939	0.3476							
	Temp					0.141	0.16	0.879				0.37954
	Humi					-0.272	0.187	-1.458				0.14493
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.158	0.41	2.826	0.00472	-0.502	0.159	-3.15	370.55	0.45	1.52	0.00161
	Pland	-0.238	0.329	-0.724	0.46926							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.157	0.41	2.823	0.00476	-0.50215	0.159	-3.1501	372.55	0.95	3.51	0.00163
	Pland	-0.238	0.329	-0.724	0.46919							
	Temp					0.00561	0.132	0.0427				0.96598
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.166	0.412	2.831	0.00463	-0.509	0.16	-3.19	371.05	0.77	2.01	0.00142
	Pland	-0.238	0.329	-0.722	0.47049							
	Humi					-0.181	0.15	-1.21				0.22791
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.146	0.407	2.814	0.00489	-0.506	0.16	-3.161	372.28	0.92	3.24	0.00157
	Pland	-0.238	0.324	-0.736	0.46164							
	Temp					0.141	0.16	0.876				0.38092
	Humi					-0.272	0.187	-1.454				0.14593

Molossops temminckii												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.708	0.317	2.24	0.0254	-0.264	0.159	-1.66	360.55	0.59	2.27	0.0967
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.708	0.317	2.23	0.0256	-0.26386	0.159	-1.6581	362.55	0.89	4.26	0.0973
	Temp					0.00514	0.145	0.0355				0.9717
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.706	0.316	2.23	0.0256	-0.263	0.159	-1.65	361.43	0.79	3.15	0.0988
	Humi					-0.148	0.144	-1.02				0.306
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.696	0.315	2.21	0.027	-0.2596	0.16	-1.625	363.10	0.94	4.82	0.104
	Temp					0.0944	0.165	0.572				0.567
	Humi					-0.1924	0.169	-1.139				0.255
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.743	0.336	2.21	0.0269	-0.263	0.159	-1.66	360.89	0.79	2.61	0.0978
	Enn	0.464	0.435	1.07	0.2869							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.743	0.336	2.21	0.0272	-0.26338	0.159	-1.6534	362.89	0.92	4.6	0.0982
	Enn	0.463	0.435	1.06	0.2872							
	Temp					0.00153	0.145	0.0105				0.9916
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.738	0.333	2.21	0.027	-0.262	0.159	-1.64	361.81	0.83	3.52	0.101
	Enn	0.454	0.428	1.06	0.289							
	Humi					-0.145	0.144	-1.01				0.313
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.724	0.33	2.19	0.0283	-0.2577	0.16	-1.613	363.52	0.98	5.23	0.107
	Enn	0.442	0.419	1.06	0.291							
	Temp					0.0885	0.165	0.536				0.592
	Humi					-0.1872	0.168	-1.111				0.267
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.7086	0.318	2.232	0.0256	-0.264	0.159	-1.66	362.45	0.86	4.17	0.097
	Shei	0.0939	0.295	0.319	0.75							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.708	0.318	2.23	0.0259	-0.26403	0.159	-1.6567	364.45	0.99	6.16	0.0976
	Shei	0.0942	0.295	0.32	0.7491							
	Temp					0.00644	0.145	0.0445				0.9645
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.7057	0.317	2.228	0.0259	-0.263	0.159	-1.65	363.34	0.96	5.06	0.0993
	Shei	0.0887	0.294	0.301	0.7633							
	Humi					-0.147	0.144	-1.02				0.3083
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.6959	0.315	2.207	0.0273	-0.2595	0.16	-1.623	365	1	6.72	0.105
	Shei	0.0924	0.293	0.315	0.7527							
	Temp					0.0956	0.165	0.579				0.562
	Humi					-0.1921	0.169	-1.138				0.255
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.769	0.349	2.2	0.0276	-0.252	0.158	-1.6	358.28	0.25	0	0.111
	Pland	0.738	0.44	1.68	0.0934							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.768	0.349	2.2	0.0277	-0.2515	0.158	-1.592	360.28	0.51	1.99	0.111
	Pland	0.738	0.44	1.68	0.0932							
	Temp					0.0119	0.145	0.082				0.935
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.764	0.347	2.2	0.0277	-0.25	0.158	-1.58	359.19	0.42	0.9	0.114
	Pland	0.732	0.436	1.68	0.0932							
	Humi					-0.146	0.144	-1.01				0.31
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.756	0.346	2.18	0.0289	-0.247	0.159	-1.558	360.8	0.66	2.52	0.119
	Pland	0.736	0.436	1.69	0.0915							
	Temp					0.102	0.165	0.616				0.358
	Humi					-0.194	0.169	-1.15				0.25

Promops centralis												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.6	0.491	3.25	0.00114	-0.578	0.155	-3.74	373.87	0.29	0.43	0.000186
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.63	0.498	3.27	0.00108	-0.585	0.154	-3.795	375.01	0.70	1.57	0.000147
	Temp					-0.124	0.137	-0.907				0.364595
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.58	0.483	3.27	0.00107	-0.573	0.155	-3.71	374.81	0.56	1.38	0.000206
	Humi					-0.136	0.135	-1				0.31714
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.6	0.492	3.26	0.00111	-0.5789	0.155	-3.744	376.60	0.91	3.16	0.000181
	Temp					-0.0724	0.158	-0.457				0.647375
	Humi					-0.0973	0.156	-0.625				0.531717
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.688	0.582	2.9	0.00371	-0.582	0.155	-3.75	374.96	0.63	1.53	0.000177
	Enn	0.526	0.751	0.7	0.48388							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.739	0.617	2.816	0.00486	-0.59	0.155	-3.809	376.05	0.84	2.62	0.000139
	Enn	0.571	0.825	0.692	0.4889							
	Temp					-0.128	0.137	-0.933				0.351032
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.667	0.567	2.942	0.00326	-0.577	0.155	-3.723	375.92	0.8	2.49	0.000197
	Enn	0.511	0.727	0.703	0.4818							
	Humi					-0.135	0.135	-0.994				0.320044
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.7	0.594	2.868	0.00412	-0.5834	0.155	-3.757	377.68	0.99	4.24	0.000172
	Enn	0.54	0.775	0.696	0.48616							
	Temp					-0.0775	0.159	-0.488				0.625494
	Humi					-0.0935	0.156	-0.599				0.548895
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.661	0.542	3.07	0.00217	-0.571	0.155	-3.7	373.43	0.16	0	0.000219
	Shei	0.615	0.408	1.51	0.13115							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.691	0.549	3.08	0.00206	-0.578	0.154	-3.748	374.58	0.48	1.15	0.000178
	Shei	0.621	0.411	1.51	0.13097							
	Temp					-0.123	0.136	-0.904				0.366167
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.647	0.534	3.08	0.00205	-0.567	0.155	-3.67	374.32	0.39	0.89	0.00245
	Shei	0.616	0.404	1.53	0.12695							
	Humi					-0.139	0.136	-1.02				0.305616
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.668	0.542	3.08	0.00209	-0.5717	0.155	-3.697	376.13	0.88	2.7	0.000218
	Shei	0.619	0.407	1.52	0.12813							
	Temp					-0.0684	0.158	-0.433				0.664829
	Humi					-0.1021	0.157	-0.652				0.514088
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.624	0.599	2.71	0.00672	-0.583	0.164	-3.56	375.85	0.75	2.42	0.000365
	Pland	0.118	1.076	0.11	0.91244							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.89	1.36	1.394	0.163	-0.615	0.178	-3.45	376.95	0.97	3.52	0.000552
	Pland	0.63	2.27	0.278	0.781							
	Temp					-0.128	0.136	-0.94				0.347405
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.6	0.559	2.868	0.00413	-0.578	0.161	-3.585	376.8	0.94	3.36	0.000337
	Pland	0.1	0.944	0.106	0.91547							
	Humi					-0.135	0.136	-0.999				0.317743
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.648	0.697	2.365	0.018	-0.5864	0.17	-3.44	378.57	1	5.14	0.000581
	Pland	0.167	1.344	0.124	0.901							
	Temp					-0.0751	0.159	-0.471				0.637663
	Humi					-0.0956	0.156	-0.613				0.540141

Histiotus 17-20 kHz												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	2.57	0.806	3.19	0.00144	-0.223	0.136	-1.64	425.62	0.33	0.31	0.101
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	2.61	0.839	3.11	0.00188	-0.2278	0.137	-1.67	427.51	0.73	2.19	0.0953
	Temp					-0.0419	0.123	-0.34				0.734
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	2.63	0.835	3.15	0.00163	-0.232	0.136	-1.71	425.31	0.18	0.00	0.0868
	Humi					-0.19	0.129	-1.47				0.1421
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	2.59	0.818	3.17	0.00151	-0.229	0.136	-1.68	427.13	0.48	1.81	0.093
	Temp					0.061	0.141	0.434				0.664
	Humi					-0.222	0.151	-1.466				0.143
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	2.5637	0.804	3.192	0.00141	-0.223	0.136	-1.64	427.6	0.79	2.29	0.101
	Enn	0.0734	0.575	0.128	0.89833							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	2.6024	0.835	3.117	0.00182	-0.2272	0.137	-1.664	429.49	0.98	4.18	0.0961
	Enn	0.0738	0.586	0.126	0.89969							
	Temp					-0.0418	0.123	-0.339				0.7345
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	2.6339	0.838	3.1424	0.00168	-0.232	0.136	-1.71	427.3	0.54	1.99	0.087
	Enn	0.0553	0.578	0.0957	0.92378							
	Humi					-0.189	0.129	-1.47				0.142
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	2.5916	0.816	3.1755	0.0015	-0.229	0.136	-1.677	429.12	0.9	3.8	0.0935
	Enn	0.0549	0.566	0.0969	0.9228							
	Temp					0.061	0.14	0.434				0.6643
	Humi					-0.221	0.151	-1.464				0.1431
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	2.635	0.942	2.797	0.00516	-0.225	0.137	-1.64	427.36	0.67	2.04	0.102
	Shei	0.395	0.789	0.501	0.61641							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	2.671	0.978	2.731	0.00632	-0.229	0.138	-1.66	429.25	0.96	3.94	0.0966
	Shei	0.398	0.817	0.488	0.62567							
	Temp					-0.393	0.123	-0.32				0.749
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	2.683	0.953	2.816	0.00486	-0.233	0.137	-1.7	427.09	0.41	1.77	0.0885
	Shei	0.382	0.82	0.466	0.64112							
	Humi					-0.188	0.129	-1.45				0.1457
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	2.646	0.93	2.845	0.00445	-0.2295	0.137	-1.671	428.89	0.88	3.57	0.0947
	Shei	0.381	0.792	0.481	0.6304							
	Temp					0.0632	0.14	0.451				0.6519
	Humi					-0.2207	0.151	-1.463				0.1436
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	2.5682	0.806	3.1845	0.00145	-0.223	0.136	-1.64	427.62	0.85	2.31	0.101
	Pland	0.0329	0.662	0.0497	0.96037							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	2.6038	0.837	3.1127	0.00185	-0.2277	0.137	-1.667	429.51	1	4.19	0.0954
	Pland	0.0205	0.67	0.0306	0.97555							
	Temp					-0.0415	0.123	-0.337				0.7363
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	2.62801	0.833	3.15614	0.0016	-0.232	0.136	-1.71	427.31	0.61	2	0.0872
	Pland	0.00129	0.662	0.00195	0.9984							
	Humi					-0.19	0.129	-1.47				0.1423
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	2.5942	0.818	3.1709	0.00152	-0.2289	0.136	-1.68	429.13	0.93	3.81	0.093
	Pland	0.0118	0.656	0.0179	0.9857							
	Temp					0.0611	0.141	0.435				0.664
	Humi					-0.2216	0.151	-1.466				0.143

Eptesicus chiriquinus												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.961	0.35	2.75	0.00603	-0.351	0.158	-2.23	372.69	0.42	1.10	0.0261
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.03	0.369	2.79	0.00535	-0.388	0.161	-2.42	372.22	0.35	0.62	0.0157
	Temp					-0.229	0.153	-1.5				0.1338
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.968	0.351	2.76	0.00581	-0.361	0.159	-2.27	371.60	0.13	0.00	0.023
	Humi					-0.255	0.153	-1.67				0.095
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1	0.362	2.77	0.00562	-0.378	0.16	-2.357	372.92	0.57	1.33	0.0184
	Temp					-0.137	0.17	-0.804				0.4213
	Humi					-0.183	0.169	-1.082				0.2793
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.972	0.357	2.72	0.00648	-0.347	0.157	-2.2	373.03	0.64	1.43	0.0275
	Enn	-0.392	0.3	-1.31	0.19122							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.03	0.373	2.76	0.00569	-0.379	0.16	-2.38	372.7	0.5	1.1	0.0174
	Enn	-0.391	0.307	-1.27								
	Temp					-0.222	0.152	-1.46				0.145
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.98	0.358	2.74	0.00622	-0.357	0.158	-2.25	371.91	0.25	0.31	0.0242
	Enn	-0.395	0.301	-1.31	0.18887							
	Humi					-0.256	0.152	-1.68				0.0937
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.009	0.367	2.75	0.00594	-0.371	0.159	-2.326	373.32	0.69	1.73	0.02
	Enn	-0.394	0.304	-1.29	0.19551							
	Temp					-0.127	0.169	-0.751				0.453
	Humi					-0.189	0.169	-1.114				0.265
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.96	0.352	2.731	0.00632	-0.35	0.158	-2.21	374.39	0.91	2.79	0.0269
	Shei	0.187	0.336	0.556	0.57812							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.02	0.368	2.774	0.00554	-0.385	0.161	-2.4	373.99	0.84	2.39	0.0166
	Shei	0.17	0.35	0.485	0.62738							
	Temp					-0.225	0.153	-1.48				0.1396
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.962	0.35	2.746	0.00604	-0.358	0.159	-2.26	373.35	0.75	1.75	0.0241
	Shei	0.17	0.336	0.506	0.61255							
	Humi					-0.253	0.153	-1.66				0.0979
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.996	0.361	2.758	0.00581	-0.375	0.16	-2.336	374.7	0.97	3.1	0.0195
	Shei	0.165	0.344	0.479	0.63226							
	Temp					-0.134	0.17	-0.788				0.4309
	Humi					-0.183	0.169	-1.08				0.2803
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.961	0.35	2.746	0.00603	-0.35	0.158	-2.22	374.56	0.94	2.96	0.0264
	Pland	-0.119	0.32	-0.371	0.71038							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.029	0.369	2.785	0.00536	-0.387	0.16	-2.41	374.1	0.88	2.51	0.0159
	Pland	-0.117	0.336	-0.349	0.72727							
	Temp					-0.229	0.153	-1.49				0.1351
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.967	0.351	2.758	0.00582	-0.359	0.159	-2.27	373.48	0.8	1.88	0.0233
	Pland	-0.113	0.323	-0.351	0.72543							
	Humi					-0.254	0.153	-1.67				0.0958
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.003	0.362	2.768	0.00563	-0.377	0.16	-2.35	374.81	1	3.22	0.0187
`	Pland	-0.113	0.331	-0.341	0.73277							
	Temp					-0.136	0.17	-0.8				0.4236
	Humi					-0.183	0.169	-1.08				0.2801

Myotis 50-52 kHz												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.341	0.318	1.07	0.283	-0.511	0.181	-2.81	314.20	0.20	0.00	0.0049
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.351	0.324	1.08	0.278	-0.5176	0.185	-2.802	316.16	0.53	1.96	0.00508
	Temp					-0.0353	0.175	-0.202				0.83991
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.343	0.318	1.08	0.282	-0.513	0.182	-2.816	316.17	0.61	1.97	0.00486
	Humi					0.024	0.142	0.169				0.86565
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.363	0.329	1.1	0.27	-0.5274	0.188	-2.81	318.07	0.90	3.88	0.00502
	Temp					-0.0605	0.195	-0.31				0.75663
	Humi					0.0457	0.158	0.29				0.77177
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.327	0.32	1.02	0.306	-0.502	0.18	-2.79	314.61	0.37	0.41	0.00529
	Enn	-0.378	0.312	-1.21	0.225							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.335	0.325	1.03	0.302	-0.5078	0.183	-2.774	316.58	0.74	2.38	0.00553
	Enn	-0.378	0.313	-1.21	0.226							
	Temp					-0.0291	0.174	-0.167				0.8676
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.329	0.32	1.03	0.305	-0.5043	0.181	-2.791	316.58	0.81	2.39	0.00526
	Enn	-0.378	0.312	-1.21	0.226							
	Humi					0.0212	0.142	0.149				0.88127
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.344	0.329	1.05	0.295	-0.5157	0.186	-2.773	318.52	0.98	4.32	0.00555
	Enn	-0.377	0.313	-1.21	0.228							
	Temp					-0.0505	0.194	-0.26				0.79504
	Humi					0.0393	0.157	0.249				0.80302
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.3406	0.317	1.073	0.283	-0.51	0.181	-2.81	316.18	0.68	1.98	0.00491
	Shei	-0.0418	0.29	-0.144	0.885							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.3518	0.324	1.086	0.277	-0.5173	0.185	-2.803	318.13	0.93	3.93	0.00506
	Shei	-0.0455	0.292	-0.156	0.876							
	Temp					-0.0369	0.175	-0.211				0.83311
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.3426	0.318	1.077	0.281	-0.5123	0.182	-2.815	318.15	0.95	3.95	0.00488
	Shei	-0.0402	0.29	-0.139	0.89							
	Humi					0.0234	0.142	0.164				0.86953
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.363	0.329	1.105	0.269	-0.527	0.188	-2.807	320.05	1	5.85	0.005
	Shei	-0.045	0.293	-0.153	0.878							
	Temp					-0.0619	0.195	-0.317				0.751
	Humi					0.0455	0.158	0.289				0.773
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.345	0.32	1.077	0.281	-0.513	0.182	-2.82	316.05	0.45	1.85	0.00485
	Pland	0.118	0.311	0.378	0.705							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.356	0.327	1.09	0.276	-0.52	0.185	-2.807	318	0.84	3.81	0.005
	Pland	0.12	0.314	0.383	0.702							
	Temp					-0.037	0.175	-0.212				0.832
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.347	0.321	1.081	0.279	-0.515	0.183	-2.82	318.02	0.87	3.82	0.00481
	Pland	0.118	0.312	0.378	0.705							
	Humi					0.0241	0.142	0.17				0.86534
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.369	0.332	1	0.267	-0.5301	0.189	-2.811	319.92	1	5.85	0.00494
	Pland	0.122	0.317	0.386	0.699							
	Temp					-0.0626	0.195	-0.321				0.74795
	Humi					0.0466	0.158	0.295				0.76765

Cynomops/Eumops/Nyct	inomops 23-	26 kHz										
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.33	0.282	-1.17	0.242	-0.367	0.219	-1.68	239.38	0.27	0.48	0.0938
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.318	0.285	-1.12	0.264	-0.403	0.226	-1.778	240.81	0.66	1.90	0.0754
	Temp					0.11	0.146	0.758				0.4486
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.346	0.28	-1.23	0.217	-0.336	0.222	-1.514	240.82	0.72	1.91	0.13
	Humi					-0.131	0.177	-0.744				0.457
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.352	0.28	-1.26	0.208	-0.37	0.226	-1.64	240.07	0.46	1.16	0.102
	Temp					0.332	0.21	1.58				0.114
	Humi					-0.402	0.256	-1.57				0.116
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.333	0.283	-1.178	0.239	-0.366	0.219	-1.67	241.13	0.82	2.22	0.0945
	Enn	-0.14	0.283	-0.494	0.622							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.321	0.286	-1.123	0.261	-0.402	0.226	-1.777	242.54	0.98	3.64	0.0756
	Enn	-0.143	0.284	-0.505	0.614							
	Temp					0.112	0.146	0.765				0.4441
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.348	0.281	-1.242	0.214	-0.335	0.222	-1.511	242.56	1	3.66	0.131
	Enn	-0.141	0.282	-0.499	0.618							
	Humi					-0.132	0.177	-0.748				0.454
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.353	0.281	-1.259	0.208	-0.371	0.226	-1.64	241.77	0.9	2.86	0.101
	Enn	-0.152	0.282	-0.538	0.59							
	Temp					0.335	0.21	1.59				0.111
	Humi					-0.405	0.256	-1.58				0.114
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.346	0.292	-1.19	0.236	-0.375	0.222	-1.69	238.91	0.15	0	0.0915
	Shei	0.441	0.291	1.52	0.129							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.331	0.296	-1.12	0.264	-0.414	0.231	-1.796	240.29	0.53	1.38	0.0726
	Shei	0.448	0.293	1.53	0.127							
	Temp					0.115	0.146	0.787				0.4314
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.364	0.289	-1.26	0.209	-0.343	0.225	-1.521	240.37	0.6	1.46	0.128
	Shei	0.435	0.288	1.51	0.131							
	Humi					-0.129	0.177	-0.726				0.468
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.368	0.29	-1.27	0.204	-0.38	0.23	-1.65	239.56	0.37	0.65	0.0986
	Shei	0.442	0.289	1.53	0.127							
	Temp					0.336	0.211	1.6				0.1102
	Humi					-0.402	0.256	-1.57				0.1161
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.337	0.283	-1.191	0.234	-0.363	0.218	-1.66	240.92	0.77	2.01	0.096
	Pland	-0.191	0.284	-0.672	0.502							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.326	0.285	-1.141	0.254	-0.398	0.225	-1.767	242.35	0.93	3.44	0.0773
	Pland	-0.19	0.284	-0.669	0.504							
	Temp					0.11	0.145	0.755				0.4503
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.352	0.281	-1.254	0.21	-0.333	0.221	-1.5	242.35	0.95	3.44	0.133
	Pland	-0.191	0.282	-0.677	0.498							
	Humi					-0.133	0.177	-0.75				0.453
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.358	0.28	-1.278	0.201	-0.367	0.225	-1.63	241.58	0.86	2.68	0.104
	Pland	-0.193	0.281	-0.687	0.492							
	Temp					0.333	0.21	1.58				0.113
	Humi					-0.405	0.256	-1.58				0.114

Eumops/Nyctinomops 18	3-20 kHz											
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.05	0.418	2.52	0.0118	-0.519	0.163	-3.19	373.37	0.23	0.07	0.00141
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.16	0.468	2.48	0.0131	-0.565	0.169	-3.35	374.05	0.53	0.75	0.000821
	Temp					-0.176	0.158	-1.11				0.266677
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.1	0.435	2.52	0.0117	-0.546	0.164	-3.32	373.59	0.45	0.28	0.000903
	Humi					-0.211	0.16	-1.32				0.188378
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.15	0.464	2.47	0.0133	-0.564	0.169	-3.344	375.32	0.81	2.01	0.000825
	Temp					-0.0938	0.182	-0.517				0.605419
	Humi					-0.1576	0.186	-0.845				0.397911
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.107	0.454	2.44	0.0147	-0.524	0.164	-3.2	373.3	0.12	0	0.00138
	Enn	-0.783	0.34	-1.42	0.1549							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.212	0.507	2.39	0.0169	-0.566	0.17	-3.34	374.1	0.61	0.796	0.000847
	Enn	-0.497	0.354	-1.4	0.1605							
	Temp					-0.166	0.156	-1.06				0.287379
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.168	0.481	2.43	0.0152	-0.552	0.165	-3.34	373.39	0.35	0.09	0.000849
	Enn	-0.506	0.348	-1.45	0.1461							
	Humi					-0.215	0.158	-1.36				0.173764
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.21	0.507	2.39	0.0171	-0.5664	0.169	-3.351	375.19	0.77	1.895	0.000806
	Enn	-0.51	0.354	-1.44	0.1497							
	Temp					-0.0783	0.179	-0.438				0.661418
	Humi					-0.1716	0.184	-0.932				0.351368
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.05	0.418	2.513	0.012	-0.519	0.163	-3.19	375.36	0.85	2.059	0.00144
	Shei	0.0391	0.348	0.112	0.911							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.15984	0.471	2.4644	0.0137	-0.565	0.169	-3.34	376.06	0.96	2.753	0.000853
	Shei	0.00746	0.376	0.0198	0.9842							
	Temp					-0.175	0.159	-1.1				0.269405
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.096	0.437	2.5101	0.0121	-0.545	0.165	-3.31	375.59	0.93	2.288	0.000926
	Shei	0.0121	0.362	0.0335	0.9733							
	Humi					-0.21	0.16	-1.31				0.18962
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.147384	0.467	2.45564	0.0141	-0.564	0.169	-3.334	377.32	1	4.016	0.000856
	Shei	-0.00046	0.375	-0.00121	0.999							
	Temp					-0.0938	0.182	-0.515				0.606235
	Humi					-0.1577	0.186	-0.845				0.397901
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.079	0.439	2.458	0.014	-0.519	0.162	-3.2	374.81	0.67	1.507	0.00138
	Pland	0.333	0.505	0.658	0.51							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.194	0.493	2.422	0.0154	-0.564	0.168	-3.37	375.43	0.89	2.131	0.000762
	Pland	0.378	0.552	0.686	0.4929							
	Temp					-0.178	0.157	-1.13				0.256451
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.13	0.462	2.444	0.0145	-0.546	0.164	-3.33	374.99	0.72	1.686	0.000867
	Pland	0.361	0.538	0.671	0.5025							
	Humi					-0.212	0.16	-1.33				0.174143
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.18	0.491	2.406	0.0161	-0.564	0.167	-3.371	376.69	0.98	3.386	0.000748
	Pland	0.38	0.557	0.683	0.4948							
	Temp					-0.097	0.18	-0.539				0.589554
	Humi					-0.157	0.185	-0.848				0.396483

Eptesicus brasiliensis												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.629	0.325	1.93	0.0532	-0.326	0.161	-2.02	360.48	0.99	9.85	0.0436
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.944	0.414	2.28	0.0225	-0.545	0.179	-3.04	353.58	0.76	2.95	0.00236
	Temp					-0.601	0.216	-2.78				0.00538
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.669	0.337	1.99	0.0468	-0.357	0.164	-2.17	359.99	0.99	9.36	0.0297
	Humi					-0.236	0.158	-1.5				0.1341
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.937	0.414	2.26	0.0236	-0.5398	0.181	-2.982	355.55	0.86	4.92	0.00286
	Temp					-0.58	0.245	-2.369				0.01786
	Humi					-0.0279	0.158	-0.176				0.86014
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.61	0.34	1.79	0.0728	-0.313	0.159	-1.97	353.85	0.95	6.22	0.0489
	Enn	-0.794	0.398	-2	0.0459							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.89	0.412	2.16	0.0309	-0.51	0.174	-2.92	350.63	0.47	0	0.00347
	Enn	-0.804	0.413	-1.94	0.0519							
	Temp					-0.576	0.216	-2.67				0.00763
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.654	0.352	1.86	0.0631	-0.345	0.162	-2.13	356.3	0.93	5.67	0.0329
	Enn	-0.805	0.402	-2	0.0454							
	Humi					-0.239	0.158	-1.51				0.1301
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.881	0.411	2.14	0.0322	-0.5031	0.176	-2.862	352.52	0.66	1.93	0.0042
	Enn	-0.805	0.413	-1.95	0.0514							
	Temp					-0.5446	0.244	-2.234				0.0255
	Humi					-0.0428	0.159	-0.269				0.7877
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.63	0.328	1.917	0.0552	-0.325	0.162	-2.01	361.78	1	11.15	0.0448
	Shei	0.245	0.292	0.839	0.4014							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.944	0.419	2.254	0.0242	-0.541	0.179	-3.01	354.93	0.82	4.3	0.00257
	Shei	0.273	0.338	0.808	0.4194							
	Temp					-0.596	0.215	-2.77				0.00559
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.674	0.341	1.975	0.0483	-0.357	0.165	-2.17	361.22	1	10.59	0.0302
	Shei	0.262	0.299	0.876	0.3811							
	Humi					-0.239	0.158	-1.52				0.1291
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.936	0.419	2.236	0.0253	-0.535	0.181	-2.954	356.89	0.97	6.26	0.00314
	Shei	0.274	0.336	0.814	0.4157							
	Temp					-0.572	0.244	-2.345				0.01901
	Humi					-0.032	0.158	-0.202				0.83979
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.6287	0.325	1.9332	0.0532	-0.326	0.161	-2.02	362.47	1	11.84	0.0437
	Pland	-0.0287	0.301	-0.0954	0.924							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.9444	0.414	2.282	0.0225	-0.545	0.179	-3.04	355.57	0.9	4.95	0.00236
	Pland	-0.0219	0.359	-0.0609	0.9514							
	Temp					-0.601	0.216	-2.78				0.0054
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.6693	0.337	1.9886	0.0467	-0.357	0.164	-2.17	361.98	1	11.35	0.0297
	Pland	-0.0267	0.308	-0.0867	0.9309							
	Humi					-0.236	0.158	-1.5				0.1343
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.937	0.414	2.2639	0.0236	-0.5398	0.181	-2.982	357.54	0.99	6.92	0.00286
`	Pland	-0.0214	0.357	-0.0599	0.9522							
	Temp					-0.5802	0.245	-2.368				0.01789
	Humi					-0.0278	0.158	-0.176				0.86044

Histiotus 26-28 kHz												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.397	0.401	0.992	0.321	-1.04	0.228	-4.54	260.91	0.92	4.93	5.70E-06
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.466	0.405	1.15	0.25	-1.129	0.234	-4.83	255.98	0.27	0.00	1.36E-06
	Temp					-0.574	0.247	-2.32				2.04E-02
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.382	0.393	0.972	0.331	-1.044	0.229	-4.57	259.72	0.85	3.74	4.92E-06
	Humi					-0.338	0.197	-1.71				8.68E-02
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.459	0.404	1.13	0.257	-1.1229	0.235	-4.787	257.88	0.62	1.90	1.69E-06
	Temp					-0.5226	0.293	-1.781				7.49E-02
	Humi					-0.0689	0.224	-0.307				7.58E-01
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.397	0.403	0.986	0.324	-1.03	0.228	-4.54	262.32	0.98	6.34	5.72E-06
	Enn	-0.251	0.322	-0.781	0.435							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.458	0.405	1.113	0.257	-1.123	0.233	-4.82	257.54	0.4	1.56	1.46E-06
	Enn	-0.228	0.333	-0.685	0.493							
	Temp					-0.566	0.247	-2.29				2.19E-02
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.382	0.395	0.969	0.333	-1.041	0.228	-4.57	261.09	0.94	5.11	4.77E-06
	Enn	-0.255	0.318	-0.801	0.423							
	Humi					-0.339	0.197	-1.72				8.53E-02
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.451	0.404	1.116	0.264	-1.1154	0.234	-4.772	259.42	0.77	3.44	1.83E-06
	Enn	-0.231	0.331	-0.699	0.485							
	Temp					-0.5098	0.293	-1.741				8.17E-02
	Humi					-0.0754	0.224	-0.336				7.37E-01
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.4055	0.408	0.995	0.32	-1.04	0.23	-4.52	262.88	1	6.9	6.22E-06
	Shei	0.0525	0.311	0.169	0.866							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.4722	0.411	1.149	0.25	-1.132	0.235	-4.81	257.96	0.72	1.98	1.49E-06
	Shei	0.0433	0.316	0.137	0.891							
	Temp					-0.573	0.247	-2.32				2.06E-02
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.3895	0.4	0.975	0.33	-1.048	0.23	-4.55	261.69	0.97	5.71	5.42E-06
	Shei	0.0514	0.308	0.167	0.868							
	Humi					-0.337	0.197	-1.71				8.68E-02
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.4652	0.41	1.133	0.257	-1.1258	0.236	-4.769	259.87	0.89	3.88	1.86E-06
	Shei	0.0436	0.315	0.138	0.89							
	Temp					-0.5216	0.293	-1.778				7.53E-02
	Humi					-0.0691	0.224	-0.308				7.58E-01
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.384	0.396	0.97	0.332	-1.03	0.227	-4.52	262.62	0.99	6.64	6.08E-06
	Pland	-0.194	0.347	-0.559	0.576							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.452	0.399	1.131	0.258	-1.12	0.232	-4.82	257.71	0.51	1.73	1.42E-06
	Pland	-0.195	0.359	-0.543	0.587							
	Temp					-0.574	0.248	-2.32				2.06E-02
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.369	0.388	0.949	0.342	-1.036	0.227	-4.56	261.42	0.95	5.44	5.18E-06
	Pland	-0.193	0.343	-0.564	0.573							
	Humi					-0.338	0.197	-1.72				8.63E-02
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.445	0.399	1.114	0.265	-1.1141	0.233	-4.777	259.61	0.81	3.63	1.78E-06
	Pland	-0.194	0.358	-0.541	0.588							
	Temp					-0.5226	0.294	-1.775				7.58E-02
	Humi					-0.0686	0.225	-0.305				7.61E-01

Eumops 16-18 kHz												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.53	0.646	2.37	0.018	-1.09	0.196	-5.58	314.44	0.20	0.00	2.47E-08
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.53	0.649	2.36	0.0183	-1.09474	0.197	-5.5705	316.44	0.62	2.00	2.54E-08
	Temp					-0.00783	0.149	-0.0527				9.58E-01
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.53	0.638	2.39	0.0169	-1.0932	0.195	-5.604	316.18	0.55	1.74	2.09E-08
	Humi					-0.0813	0.161	-0.506				6.13E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	1.5	0.635	2.37	0.0177	-1.089	0.196	-5.554	318.12	0.86	3.67	2.79E-08
	Temp					0.044	0.173	0.254				8.00E-01
	Humi					-0.107	0.192	-0.556				5.78E-01
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	23.9	37.9	0.631	0.528	-1.36	0.141	-9.61	318.13	0.89	3.69	7.15E-22
	Enn	-5.58	9.1	-0.613	0.54							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.5277	0.679	2.2511	0.0244	-1.09417	0.2	-5.4576	318.44	0.95	4	4.83E-08
	Enn	-0.0112	0.787	-0.0142	0.9887							
	Temp					-0.00758	0.15	-0.0506				9.60E-01
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.5153	0.647	2.3414	0.0192	-1.091	0.197	-5.532	318.18	0.92	3.18	3.17E-08
	Enn	-0.0434	0.674	-0.0644	0.9487							
	Humi					-0.082	0.161	-0.509				6.11E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	1.4891	0.634	2.348	0.0189	-1.085	0.198	-5.493	320.1	1	5.66	3.96E-08
	Enn	-0.0692	0.597	-0.116	0.9077							
	Temp					0.047	0.175	0.268				7.89E-01
	Humi					-0.11	0.194	-0.566				5.72E-01
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.972	0.966	1.856	0.0635	-1.13	0.202	-5.59	315.47	0.46	1.03	2.31E-08
	Shei	0.547	0.651	0.841	0.4004							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.792	0.968	1.85	0.064	-1.1263	0.202	-5.5794	317.47	0.83	3.03	2.41E-08
	Shei	0.547	0.651	0.84	0.401							
	Temp					-0.0026	0.148	-0.0176				9.86E-01
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.789	0.966	1.852	0.064	-1.1264	0.202	-5.583	317.25	0.78	2.81	2.37E-08
	Shei	0.538	0.655	0.822	0.411							
	Humi					-0.0744	0.159	-0.468				6.39E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	1.765	0.955	1.847	0.0647	-1.1222	0.203	-5.526	319.18	0.99	4.74	3.28E-08
	Shei	0.533	0.646	0.826	0.4088							
	Temp					0.0465	0.172	0.27				7.87E-01
	Humi					-0.101	0.19	-0.532				5.95E-01
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.657	0.818	2.026	0.0428	-1.09	0.193	-5.67	315.05	0.34	0.61	1.46E-08
	Pland	0.685	0.856	0.801	0.4231							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.661	0.826	2.011	0.0444	-1.09229	0.193	-5.6505	317.05	0.73	2.6	1.60E-08
	Pland	0.689	0.862	0.799	0.4246							
	Temp					-0.00405	0.148	-0.0273				9.78E-01
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.668	0.832	2.005	0.0449	-1.0924	0.192	-5.684	316.76	0.68	2.32	1.32E-08
	Pland	0.701	0.883	0.795	0.4269							
	Humi					-1.0839	0.159	-0.529				5.97E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	1.642	0.819	2.005	0.0449	-1.0872	0.193	-5.626	318.67	0.97	4.23	1.85E-08
	Plan d	0.697	0.863	0.808	0.4192							
	Temp					0.0515	0.173	0.297				7.66E-01
	Humi					-0.1134	0.19	-0.596				5.51E-01

Molossus molossus												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.519	0.341	-1.52	0.128	-0.866	0.245	-3.54	216.84	0.99	2.71	0.000406
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.39	0.36	-1.08	0.28	-1.083	0.272	-3.98	213.74	0.92	3.61	6.81E-05
	Temp					-0.675	0.344	-1.96				4.96E-02
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.537	0.332	-1.62	0.105	-0.943	0.25	-3.78	210.13	0.39	0.01	0.000159
	Humi					-0.792	0.288	-2.75				0.005927
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.493	0.344	-1.43	0.152	-1.002	0.266	-3.76	211.65	0.69	1.52	0.00017
	Temp					-0.243	0.366	-0.666				0.5055
	Humi					-0.655	0.343	-1.91				0.05613
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.577	0.353	-1.63	0.102	-0.857	0.243	-3.53	216.81	0.99	6.6892	0.000417
	Enn	-0.545	0.441	-1.23	0.217							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.459	0.369	-1.24	0.214	-1.06	0.269	-3.94	214.11	0.94	3.9885	8.32E-05
	Enn	-0.502	0.44	-1.14	0.254							
	Temp					-0.652	0.345	-1.89				5.88E-02
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.597	0.344	-1.73	0.0831	-0.933	0.248	-3.77	210.13	0.19	0	0.000163
	Enn	-0.542	0.442	-1.23	0.2196							
	Humi					-0.791	0.288	-2.75				0.006035
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.561	0.354	-1.59	0.113	-0.981	0.262	-3.741	211.76	0.78	1.6304	0.000184
	Enn	-0.531	0.441	-1.2	0.229							
	Temp					-0.211	0.362	-0.584				0.559124
	Humi					-0.673	0.342	-1.968				0.049016
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.526	0.343	-1.535	0.125	-0.862	0.244	-3.54	218.1	1	7.9782	0.000398
	Shei	-0.26	0.307	-0.847	0.397							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.382	0.366	-1.043	0.297	-1.09	0.271	-4.02	214.75	0.96	4.6286	5.91E-05
	Shei	-0.314	0.325	-0.969	0.333							
	Temp					-0.694	0.345	-2.01				4.42E-02
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.535	0.336	-1.593	0.111	-0.947	0.249	-3.8	211.2	0.5	1.0773	0.000144
	Shei	-0.291	0.306	-0.951	0.342							
	Humi					-0.801	0.288	-2.78				0.005401
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.484	0.35	-1.381	0.167	-1.011	0.266	-3.797	212.64	0.83	2.5141	0.000147
	Shei	-0.307	0.312	-0.985	0.324							
	Temp					-0.263	0.367	-0.716				0.473697
	Humi					-0.654	0.342	-1.912				0.055874
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.533	0.343	-1.56	0.12	-0.861	0.243	-3.54	218.05	1	7.9256	0.000404
	Pland	-0.281	0.327	-0.86	0.39							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.403	0.363	-1.108	0.268	-1.08	0.271	-3.99	214.93	0.98	4.808	6.66E-05
	Pland	-0.293	0.336	-0.874	0.382							
	Temp					-0.679	0.346	-1.96				4.94E-02
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.551	0.334	-1.649	0.991	-0.94	0.249	-3.78	211.34	0.6	1.2099	0.000157
	Pland	-0.283	0.327	-0.866	0.3865							
	Humi					-0.794	0.288	-2.76				0.005845
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.506	0.347	-1.46	0.144	-0.999	0.266	-3.76	212.84	0.88	2.7188	0.000169
/ /	Pland	-0.287	0.33	-0.871	0.384							
	Temp					-0.246	0.367	-0.67				0.503123
	Humi					-0.656	0.343	-1.91				0.056102

Myotis albescens												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.288	0.391	0.737	0.461	-1.04	0.24	-4.35	250.10	0.78	2.77	1.38E-05
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.266	0.386	0.691	0.49	-1.067	0.244	-4.38	247.58	0.38	0.26	1.18E-05
	Temp					0.372	0.188	1.98				4.77E-02
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.312	0.4	0.78	0.435	-1.066	0.244	-4.37	251.71	0.94	4.38	1.25E-05
	Humi					0.114	0.184	0.62				5.35E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	0.218	0.377	0.579	0.563	-1.03	0.247	-4.169	249.11	0.66	1.79	3.07E-05
	Temp					0.466	0.244	1.912				5.58E-02
	Humi					-0.161	0.244	-0.661				5.09E-01
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.246	0.389	0.633	0.527	-1.02	0.237	-4.31	250.33	0.82	3	1.62E-05
	Enn	-0.481	0.384	-1.254	0.21							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.243	0.39	0.624	0.533	-1.059	0.242	-4.37	247.32	0.2	0	1.21E-05
	Enn	-0.538	0.393	-1.368	0.171							
	Temp					0.397	0.19	2.08				3.71E-02
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.268	0.398	0.674	0.5	-1.05	0.242	-4.328	251.96	0.96	4.63	0.000015
	Enn	-0.484	0.387	-1.25	0.211							
	Humi					0.11	0.183	0.603				0.546634
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	0.195	0.38	0.513	0.608	-1.02	0.244	-4.178	248.72	0.48	1.4	2.95E-05
	Enn	-0.542	0.389	-1.394	0.163							
	Temp					0.504	0.247	2.041				4.12E-02
	Humi					-0.183	0.245	-0.745				4.56E-01
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.334	0.426	0.784	0.433	-1.06	0.248	-4.29	251.51	0.92	4.29	1.77E-05
	Shei	0.228	0.353	0.675	0.5							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.344	0.434	0.769	0.442	-1.099	0.254	-4.33	248.89	0.58	1.57	0.000015
	Shei	0.291	0.366	0.794	0.427							
	Temp					0.382	0.189	2.02				0.043141
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.371	0.447	0.831	0.406	-1.095	0.254	-4.301	253.15	0.99	5.82	0.000017
	Shei	0.263	0.368	0.715	0.475							
	Humi					0.125	0.185	0.673				0.500865
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	0.277	0.419	0.661	0.509	-1.061	0.257	-4.122	250.47	0.86	3.15	3.76E-05
	Shei	0.27	0.352	0.768	0.442							
	Temp					0.471	0.244	1.928				5.38E-02
	Humi					-0.152	0.244	-0.625				5.32E-01
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.3	0.4	0.749	0.454	-1.05	0.242	-4.33	252.01	0.98	4.69	1.48E-05
	Pland	0.108	0.376	0.286	0.775							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.2723	0.391	0.697	0.486	-1.07	0.245	-4.37	249.54	0.73	2.22	1.23E-05
	Pland	0.0725	0.356	0.204	0.839							
	Temp					0.37	0.188	1.97				4.89E-02
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.323	0.409	0.789	0.43	-1.071	0.246	-4.356	253.63	1	6.3	1.32E-05
	Pland	0.104	0.381	0.273	0.785							
	Humi					0.112	0.183	0.613				5.40E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	0.2233	0.382	0.585	0.558	-1.033	0.248	-4.16	251.07	0.89	3.75	3.19E-05
	Pland	0.0664	0.341	0.195	0.846							
	Temp					0.464	0.244	1.901				5.73E-02
	Humi					-0.16	0.244	-0.658				5.11E-01

Myotis sp. nov.												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.576	0.467	-1.23	0.218	-1.46	0.343	-4.27	158.81	0.62	1.13	1.98E-05
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.445	0.493	-0.903	0.366	-1.638	0.366	-4.48	158.58	0.54	0.89	7.56E-06
	Temp					-0.519	0.387	-1.34				1.80E-01
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.576	0.464	-1.24	0.215	-1.474	0.343	-4.296	160.00	0.87	2.32	1.74E-05
	Humi					-0.231	0.278	-0.832				4.05E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-0.459	0.493	-0.931	0.352	-1.623	0.371	-4.375	160.53	0.97	2.84	1.22E-05
	Temp					-0.476	0.431	-1.105				2.69E-01
	Humi					-0.055	0.267	-0.206				8.37E-01
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.597	0.468	-1.278	0.201	-1.46	0.342	-4.26	160.48	0.94	2.8	2.08E-05
	Enn	-0.233	0.417	-0.558	0.577							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.472	0.492	-0.96	0.337	-1.624	0.365	-4.45	160.39	0.9	2.7	8.79E-06
	Enn	-0.188	0.435	-0.432	0.666							
	Temp					-0.503	0.387	-1.3				1.94E-01
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.598	0.464	-1.29	0.198	-1.47	0.342	-4.286	161.67	0.99	3.98	1.82E-05
	Enn	-0.233	0.416	-0.56	0.576							
	Humi					-0.23	0.277	-0.833				4.05E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-0.488	0.492	-0.993	0.321	-1.6067	0.37	-4.341	162.33	1	4.64	1.42E-05
	Enn	-0.192	0.432	-0.445	0.656							
	Temp					-0.4548	0.431	-1.055				2.91E-01
	Humi					-0.0621	0.269	-0.231				8.18E-01
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.67	0.474	-1.42	0.157	-1.43	0.339	-4.22	158.22	0.46	0.54	2.39E-05
	Shei	-0.584	0.387	-1.51	0.131							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.517	0.508	-1.02	0.309	-1.62	0.365	-4.45	157.69	0.13	0	8.50E-06
	Shei	-0.648	0.422	-1.54	0.125							
	Temp					-0.56	0.393	-1.43				1.54E-01
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.669	0.469	-1.43	0.154	-1.442	0.338	-4.269	159.34	0.73	1.65	1.96E-05
	Shei	-0.588	0.383	-1.53	0.125							
	Humi					-0.245	0.283	-0.864				3.87E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-0.532	0.508	-1.05	0.295	-1.6083	0.37	-4.349	159.64	0.78	1.95	1.37E-05
	Shei	-0.643	0.417	-1.54	0.123							
	Temp					-0.5171	0.436	-1.187				2.35E-01
	Humi					-0.0565	0.268	-0.211				8.33E-01
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.607	0.49	-1.24	0.216	-1.46	0.336	-4.34	158.19	0.36	0.51	1.41E-05
	Pland	0.603	0.429	1.4	0.16							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.474	0.516	-0.919	0.358	-1.628	0.355	-4.58	157.84	0.25	0.15	4.56E-06
	Pland	0.643	0.453	1.419	0.156							
	Temp					-0.523	0.381	-1.37				1.70E-01
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.601	0.489	-1.23	0.22	-1.474	0.337	-4.376	159.3	0.68	1.61	1.21E-05
	Pland	0.616	0.435	1.42	0.156							
	Humi					-0.243	0.278	-0.876				3.81E-01
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-0.489	0.515	-0.949	0.343	-1.6128	0.36	-4.485	159.78	0.83	2.09	7.28E-06
	Pland	0.641	0.45	1.423	0.155							
	Temp					-0.4756	0.425	-1.119				2.63E-01
	Humi					-0.0616	0.269	-0.229				8.19E-01

Myotis ruber												
p(.)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-1.91	0.613	3.12	0.0018	-1.5	0.589	-2.55	69.80	0.15	0.32	0.0109
p(temp)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-1.87	0.602	-3.11	0.00189	-1.81	0.64	-2.83	69.48	0.15	0.00	0.00466
	Temp					-1.14	0.871	-1.3				0.19233
p(hum)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-1.96	0.595	-3.29	0.000989	-1.536	0.587	-2.62	70.34	0.36	0.86	0.00889
	Humi					-0.667	0.591	-1.13				0.25845
p(temp + humi)psi(.)	(Intercept)	-1.93	0.596	-3.23	0.00122	-1.73	0.632	-2.743	71.18	0.63	1.70	0.0061
	Temp					-0.898	0.933	-0.963				0.3356
	Humi					-0.342	0.653	-0.524				0.6
p(.)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-1.915	0.629	-3.043	0.00234	-1.52	0.601	-2.53	71.5	0.74	2.02	0.0114
	Enn	0.257	0.467	0.551	0.58197							
p(temp)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-1.83	0.658	-2.78	0.00541	-1.89	0.697	-2.72	70.92	0.51	1.44	0.00657
	Enn	0.421	0.691	0.61	0.5419							
	Temp					-1.19	0.865	-1.37				0.16915
p(humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-1.961	0.609	-3.217	0.0013	-1.56	0.599	-2.6	72.03	0.88	2.55	0.0093
	Enn	0.252	0.454	0.556	0.5785							
	Humi					-0.67	0.592	-1.13				0.2578
p(temp + humi)psi(enn)	(Intercept)	-1.9	0.637	-2.975	0.0293	-1.809	0.679	-2.663	72.69	0.98	3.21	0.00775
	Enn	0.37	0.594	0.623	0.53361							
	Temp					-0.973	0.94	-1.035				0.30066
	Humi					-0.307	0.66	-0.466				0.64124
p(.)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-1.9255	0.614	-3.136	0.00171	-1.49	0.588	-2.54	71.76	0.84	2.29	0.0111
	Shei	-0.0924	0.472	-0.196	0.84497							
p(temp)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-1.882	0.601	-3.13	0.00175	-1.81	0.638	-2.83	71.4	0.69	1.92	0.00467
	Shei	-0.129	0.465	-0.278	0.78127							
	Temp					-1.15	0.874	-1.31				0.18871
p(humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-1.97	0.594	-3.315	0.000917	-1.531	0.585	-2.62	72.27	0.92	2.79	0.0089
	Shei	-0.122	0.465	-0.263	0.254							
	Humi					-0.677	0.594	-1.14				0.254
p(temp + humi)psi(shei)	(Intercept)	-1.938	0.594	-3.26	0.00111	-1.73	0.63	-2.749	73.09	1	3.61	0.00598
	Shei	-0.143	0.462	-0.309	0.7577							
	Temp					-0.906	0.932	-0.972				0.3309
	Humi					-0.354	0.653	-0.541				0.5882
p(.)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-2.018	0.647	-3.118	0.00182	-1.48	0.585	-2.53	71.14	0.57	1.66	0.0114
	Pland	-0.508	0.705	-0.721	0.47104							
p(temp)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-1.974	0.635	-3.11	0.00189	-1.79	0.636	-2.82	70.83	0.44	1.36	0.00484
	Pland	-0.503	0.698	-0.72	0.47164							
	Temp					-1.14	0.876	-1.3				0.19234
p(humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-2.062	0.63	-3.275	0.00106	-1.519	0.583	-2.6	71.68	0.79	2.2	0.0092
	Pland	-0.505	0.7	-0.721	0.47081							
	Humi					-0.673	0.594	-1.13				0.2572
p(temp + humi)psi(pland)	(Intercept)	-2.03	0.628	-3.224	0.00126	-1.717	0.628	-2.736	72.52	0.95	3.05	0.00622
	Pland	-0.505	0.697	-0.725	0.4684							
	Temp					-0.902	0.935	-0.964				0.33492
	Humi					-0.352	0.653	-0.538				0.59025

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Summary of the three discrepancy measures to assess the fit of the models of each bat species/complex: top-down, sum of squared errors, Pearson chi-square and Freeman-Tukey chi-square, with 1000 bootstraps.






**Supplementary Figure 3.** Summary of the goodness-of-fit (GoF) test recommended by MacKenzie and Bailey (2004) by bat species/complexes.











**Supplementary Figure 4**. Behavior of landscape metrics in relation to the probability of occupancy of each bat species/complex. In each plot, from top to bottom, the mean nearest-neighbor euclidean distance (ENN\_MN), the percentage of favorable landscape (PLAND) and the Shannon's evenness index (SHEI).









## **CAPÍTULO 2**

## Projeto de Extensão Morcegos do Pampa

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896 **Palavras-Chave:** divulgação, educação, morcegos, Pampa, popularização da ciência.

## 897 Resumo

898 Historicamente os morcegos têm sido sujeitos a vários preconceitos, associados a lendas 899 e mitos negativos e injustamente associados à transmissão de várias doenças zoonóticas. 900 Com o aumento do uso de mídias digitais durante a pandemia de Covid-19, tornou-se 901 fundamental o uso destes espaços por pesquisadores, para transmitir informações 902 acessíveis e de qualidade ao grande público. Diante disso, foi criado o Projeto de 903 Extensão Morcegos do Pampa, que surgiu como um capítulo de divulgação da 904 dissertação de mestrado da primeira autora. Visando a sensibilização e conscientização 905 da população em geral, construímos páginas nas redes sociais (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter e Youtube), que contêm informações abrangentes e acessíveis sobre o Pampa e 906 907 os seus morcegos. Desenvolvemos materiais ilustrados e vídeos, em português e inglês, 908 com informações sobre a ocorrência e ecologia dos morcegos, além de participar de 909 palestras online especialmente dedicadas a estudantes da região. Com o Morcegos do 910 Pampa integramos ensino, pesquisa e extensão, promovendo a reflexão sobre a 911 importância de aproximar as informações científicas da população, por meio de ações 912 de popularização da ciência para a conservação do bioma e dos morcegos que aí 913 ocorrem.

## 914 1. Motivação

915 Um dos grandes desafios para a conservação de morcegos no Brasil e no mundo é
916 desmitificar sua imagem negativa perante a sociedade através de iniciativas em

Educação Ambiental (Bernard, 2012). Historicamente, no mundo ocidental, os 917 918 morcegos têm sido sujeitos a vários preconceitos, associados a lendas, mitos e crenças 919 infundadas (Laurindo & Novaes, 2015). Os morcegos, essencialmente por serem voadores e noturnos, pouco observados pelas pessoas, são interpretados como criaturas 920 921 perigosas, que apenas se alimentam de sangue e transmitem o vírus da raiva (Bernard, 922 2015); as suas funções ecossistêmicas são muito pouco conhecidas pela população em 923 geral. Atualmente, perante a pandemia da Covid-19, e pela enorme quantidade de 924 notícias ligando morcegos a coronavírus, estes animais têm vindo a ser ainda mais 925 associados a zoonoses e a surtos epidêmicos (Ramos Pereira et al., 2020). A verdade é 926 que os morcegos são criaturas extraordinárias e extremamente diversas: somam mais de 927 1440 espécies no mundo (https://mammaldiversity.org), das quais apenas três se 928 alimentam de sangue; de fato, quase dois terços das espécies se alimentam majoritariamente de insetos e as restantes espécies comem frutas, folhas, néctar e pólen 929 930 (Simmons & Conway, 2003). Há ainda morcegos que comem pequenos roedores, aves, 931 peixes e até mesmo morcegos menores (Freeman, 2000; Simmons & Conway, 2003). 932 Essa grande variedade de hábitos alimentares gera serviços ecológicos fundamentais 933 para a manutenção dos ecossistemas, como a polinização, dispersão de sementes, controle de pragas agrícolas e vetores de doenças (Kunz et al., 2011). 934

935 Com o aumento do uso de mídias digitais, a informação circula de forma cada vez mais 936 rápida e grande parte da má fama dos morcegos é atribuída à falta de informação ou 937 resulta da disseminação de informações incorretas, as chamadas fake news. Por esse 938 motivo, é fundamental a criação de espaços acessíveis para transmitir informações de 939 qualidade, baseadas em dados científicos, e desmistificar esses preconceitos a que os 940 morcegos estão sujeitos. Diante disso, decidimos criar o Projeto de Extensão Morcegos 941 do Pampa, que surgiu como um capítulo de divulgação desta dissertação, visando a 942 sensibilização e conscientização da população em geral.

## 943 2. Veículos de informação selecionados

Durante o longo período de isolamento social entre 2020 e 2021, voluntário ou
demandado pelos governos estaduais, as demandas por investimento em atividades de
comunicação científica e educacional em redes sociais aumentaram. Neste período,
todas as atividades que poderiam ser executadas presencialmente nos espaços escolares
foram vedadas. Por isso, ocupar os espaços fornecidos pelas redes sociais tornou-se

- 949 essencial, uma vez que é vital para o ser humano comunicar e manter o contato com o
- 950 mundo. Por esses motivos, decidimos iniciar o projeto através das redes sociais –
- 951 Facebook, Instagram, Twitter e YouTube: https://linktr.ee/morcegosdopampa

Através do uso das redes sociais, é possível alcançar um público mais amplo e diverso, incluindo pessoas de diferentes localidades ou mesmo nacionalidades (Gharis et al., 2014). Este espaço virtual possibilita maior interação entre os envolvidos, através de debates, trocas de ideias, opiniões e esclarecimento de dúvidas. Sendo assim, esta foi a forma que encontramos para contribuir com informações de qualidade na mudança da percepção da população em geral sobre a importância dos morcegos e a necessidade de protegê-los.

#### 959 **3.** Materiais produzidos

960 Desenvolvemos materiais ilustrados que foram divulgados através de postagens 961 semanais, mostrando a diversidade de morcegos que ocorrem no Brasil, como as espécies estão distribuídas nas diferentes regiões e alguns dos principais serviços 962 963 ecossistêmicos que os morcegos prestam nos diferentes ecossistemas. Elaboramos 964 materiais com o perfil de cada uma das 36 espécies de ocorrência bioma Pampa, com 965 informações sobre seu status de conservação, guilda alimentar, tamanho, peso e tipos de abrigos ocupados pela espécie (Anexo I). Estes materiais ilustrados foram sempre 966 967 postados com algum texto de acompanhamento no corpo da postagem. Todo o material 968 está disponível em nossas mídias sociais, em português e inglês. Desenvolvemos ainda 969 uma animação em formato de vídeo para ilustrar aspectos ecológicos do bioma Pampa, sua biodiversidade e principais ameaças. Adicionalmente, produzimos vídeos para 970 971 visualizar e ouvir os chamados de ecolocalização e os chamados sociais emitidos pelos 972 morcegos e gravados por nós ao longo do trabalho desenvolvido no Pampa (Costa & 973 Ramos Pereira, capítulo 1 desta dissertação). Todos os vídeos estão disponíveis no 974 nosso canal do YouTube. A título de exemplo, disponibilizamos o link direto para o 975 vídeo 'Já ouviu um morcego hoje?': https://youtu.be/9dDbCtDOvDM

#### 976 4. Principais resultados

977 Essas atividades resultaram em um público de mais de 1000 seguidores e 4.055 978 interações positivas, em pouco menos de um ano após a criação dos perfis. Nesse 979 período publicamos 62 postagens e ministramos uma palestra on-line, para os alunos do 980 Curso de Ciências Biológicas do Centro Universitário da Região da Campanha (URCAMP, Bagé) em setembro de 2020. Participamos também de dois eventos 981 982 científicos no Twitter: (i) a primeira conferência sobre morcegos brasileiros no Twitter (#CMBT1), organizada pela Sociedade Brasileira para o Estudo de Quirópteros (SBEQ) 983 984 em outubro de 2020 e (ii) a segunda conferência mundial de morcegos no Twitter (World Bat Twitter Conference #WBTC2), organizado pelo Laboratório de Pesquisa em 985 986 Conservação de Morcegos da Universidade do Oeste da Inglaterra em Bristol, em maio 987 de 2021. Além disso, interagimos frequentemente com os seguidores que nos abordam para esclarecer dúvidas sobre a ecologia de morcegos e outras perguntas mais 988 frequentes sobre as possíveis interações entre humanos e estes animais. Através da 989 990 ferramenta de análise Insights, presente no Facebook e Instagram, acompanhamos o desempenho dos nossos perfis e observamos que 79% dos perfis que alcançamos são 991 992 particulares e abrangem pessoas desde os 13 anos a maiores de 65 anos, onde o maior 993 público é representado por mulheres (59%) e por jovens entre 25-34 anos (45%; Figura 994 1).



Figura 1. Perfil de idade e gênero dos seguidores das páginas do Facebook e Instagram do Projeto Morcegos do Pampa. A cor lilás representa o gênero masculino e a cor verde o gênero feminino.

- 995 Para além do público brasileiro, também temos seguidores dos Estados Unidos,
- 996 Colômbia, Peru e Reino Unido e as cidades brasileiras que mais nos acompanham são
- 997 Porto Alegre, Viamão, Pelotas, Caxias do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo e Belo
- 998 Horizonte.

## 999 5. Conclusões

É a partir da acumulação de conhecimento que surgem as grandes transformações
sociais. Embora o conhecimento científico tenha uma percentagem relativamente
pequena de seguidores quando comparado com outros tipos de conhecimento, nosso
projeto demonstrou que é possível integrar ensino, pesquisa e extensão, por meio de
ações de popularização da ciência para a conservação do bioma Pampa e dos morcegos
que aí ocorrem.

#### 1006 6. Financiamentos

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# 9. Anexos

**Anexo I.** Materiais desenvolvidos para mostrar a diversidade de morcegos que ocorrem no Brasil e no Pampa.



	EMBALLONURIDAE	7 GÊNEROS, 17 ESPÉCIES	r
	FURIPTERIDAE	1 GÊNERO, 1 ESPÉCIE	¥.
Famílias de	MOLOSSIDAE	8 GÊNEROS, 31 ESPÉCIES	<b>R</b>
morcegos	MORMOOPIDAE	1 GÊNERO, 4 ESPÉCIES	Ý
do Brasil	NATALIDAE	1 GÊNERO, 1 ESPÉCIE	2
	NOCTILIONIDAE	1 GÊNERO, 2 ESPÉCIES	
		44 GÉNEROS, 93 ESPÉCIES	Í
	THYROPTERIDAE	1 GÊNERO, 5 ESPÉCIES	Ļ.
A A	VESPERTILIONIDAE	5 GÊNEROS, 28 ESPÉCIES	÷
MORCEGOS do PAMPA	CNPg States		relo

































































































## 1040 CONCLUSÃO GERAL

Nossa amostragem baseada em monitoramento acústico revelou que várias 1041 espécies de morcegos não são detectadas em estudos baseados exclusivamente em 1042 capturas com redes de neblina ou buscas em abrigos. Com o nosso trabalho, contribuímos 1043 para o avanço dos estudos baseados em monitoramento acústico de morcegos no Brasil, 1044 detectando pelo menos 23 taxa, permitindo futuras análises sobre variações regionais na 1045 ecolocalização de morcegos brasileiros. Também fornecemos informações de suporte, 1046 1047 que podem ajudar no futuro a desenvolver diretrizes de protocolo de amostragem acústica adequados para ambientes abertos, considerando o esforço mínimo de amostragem 1048 necessário para detectar mudanças ecológicas em assembleias de morcegos. 1049

1050 Demonstramos que quanto maior a conectividade da paisagem, maiores são as chances de ocupação pelos morcegos de borda Eptesicus brasiliensis, Eptesicus furinalis, 1051 1052 e pela espécie forrageadora de espaço aberto Molossus cf currentium, que parecem preferir manchas favoráveis de habitat bem conectadas. Molossops temminckii foi a única 1053 1054 espécie cuja probabilidade de ocupação respondeu positivamente à quantidade de habitat favorável na paisagem. Os restantes taxa detectados não responderam de forma 1055 significativa às métricas de paisagem utilizadas. Os nossos resultados sugerem que as 1056 respostas à estrutura da paisagem medida na escala de 500 m são espécie-específicas, e 1057 não específicas da guilda de uso do espaço. 1058

A detecção de Eptesicus brasiliensis, Eptesicus furinalis, Molossus cf currentium 1059 e os complexos Histiotus 17-20 kHz, 26-28 kHz e Vespertilionidae 32-36 kHz respondeu 1060 1061 negativamente ao aumento na variação da temperatura. Estas espécies mostraram ótimos 1062 de detecção entre 20°C e 24°C, o que pode indicar que não só a atividade destas espécies é limitada por baixas temperaturas, mas também por temperaturas acima de determinado 1063 1064 limiar, onde o ganho energético por ingestão de presas pode não compensar os custos metabólicos e fisiológicos associados ao sobreaquecimento. Myotis albescens respondeu 1065 1066 positivamente à variação na temperatura, mostrando-se ativo a temperaturas mais baixas 1067 do que a maioria das espécies; a explicação para este comportamento não é evidente, mas 1068 pode estar associado com a exploração de diferentes presas que usem distintos nichos 1069 térmicos ao longo da noite. Eptesicus chiriquinus and Molossus molossus apresentaram 1070 detecção máxima entre 70% e 80% de umidade relativa, eventualmente representando o 1071 intervalo ótimo para a máxima propagação do som, mas evitando comportamentos dos 1072 ecos imprevisíveis.

Nossas estimativas de ocupação projetadas para as regiões ao redor dos locais 1073 1074 amostrados sugeriram que a paisagem é razoavelmente favorável para a assembleia geral de morcegos insetívoros aéreos. A ocupação de morcegos forrageadores de espaço aberto 1075 1076 como Promops centralis e as espécies do complexo Cynomops/Eumops/Nyctinomops 23-26 kHz, assim como o versátil Molossops temminckii e o forrageador de borda Histiotus 1077 17-20 kHz é projetada como máxima em áreas de formações florestais nativas, galerias 1078 ripícolas e grandes corpos d'água. Já a ocupação dos forrageadores de borda Eptesicus 1079 1080 furinalis, Molossus cf currentium, Eptesicus brasiliensis, Myotis sp. nov. é projetada como máxima em áreas de campos nativos pontuados por elementos como florestas 1081 nativas e corpos d'água de pequena a média dimensão. Dependendo dos objetivos, se 1082 1083 focados na assembleia ou em alguma espécie ou complexo de espécies, monitoramentos acústicos e até mesmo amostragens por captura com redes de neblina, deverão considerar 1084 1085 estas projeções para a definição de pontos de amostragem. De fato, a validação no terreno dessa ocupação é fundamental, especialmente para espécies consideradas raras, ou 1086 1087 mesmo não confirmadas, principalmente no território do vizinho Uruguai.

Finalmente, através do projeto de extensão Morcegos do Pampa, contribuímos significativamente com informações de qualidade visando a mudança da percepção da população em geral sobre a importância dos morcegos e a necessidade de protegê-los. A utilização das redes sociais em período de isolamento resultante da pandemia COVID-19 parece ter sido uma aposta ganha, dado o número de seguidores e interações positivas que obtivemos em pouco mais de um ano de trabalho.