
Supplementary material

Spatial patterns of road mortality of medium–large mammals in Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

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S1 – Description and summary statistics of the predictors

Table S1. Description and summary statistics of the predictors used to assess the effect of environmental factors on the likelihood of occurrence of wildlife–vehicle collisions in roads of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

Values are provided for the corridor (10-km width) along the three surveyed transects, T1, T2 and T3
(see Fig. 1)

Predictor	Description	T1	T2	T3
Land cover	Proportion of cover per transect			
Pasture		51.1	72.8	70.4
Cerrado		7.6	11.0	8.8
Agriculture		2.1	0.0	7.9
Water		12.2	9.2	9.5
Chaco		12.2	0.0	0.0
Mixed		10.0	0.0	0.4
Urban		1.3	2.0	1.5
Others		3.5	5.1	1.4
TreeCover	Tree cover for each raster cell (mean, s.d. in parentheses)	17.8 (12.4)	13.9 (14.9)	12.4 (9.6)
TRI	Terrain ruggedness index for each raster cell (mean, s.d. in parentheses)	2.15 (2.5)	2.48 (1.1)	2.23 (1.1)
Dst_Riparian	Euclidean distance in metres to the nearest riparian area for each raster cell (mean, s.d. in parentheses)	1382 (1578)	887 (774)	917 (827)
Dst_Urban	Euclidean distance in metres to the nearest urban area for each raster cell (mean, s.d. in parentheses)	26.451 (22.634)	18.670 (12.627)	18.900 (15.567)

S2 – Ripley's K analysis

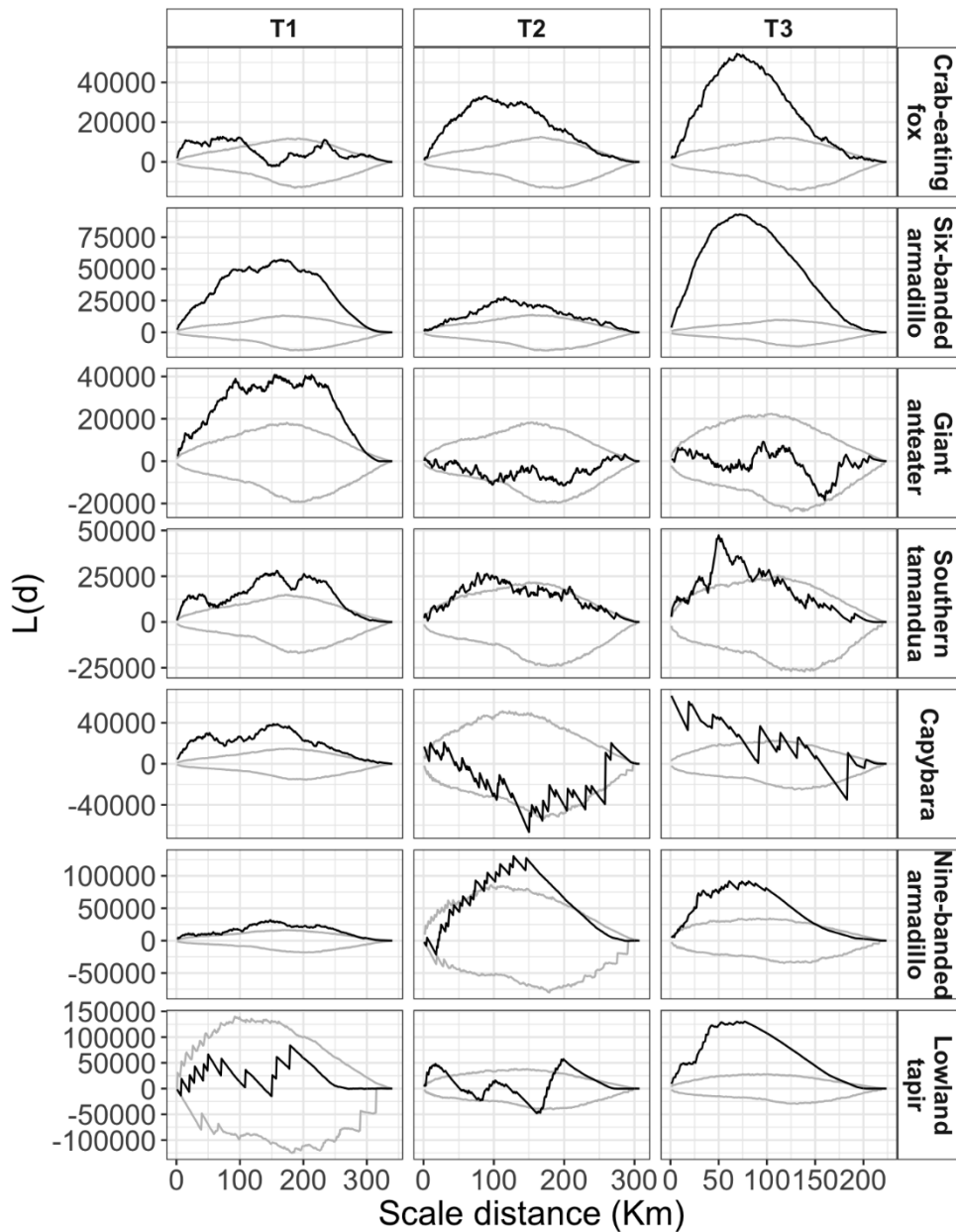


Fig. S1. Plotted values of the L statistic for the Ripley's K analysis for each species. The L statistic is the difference between the observed K values and the values that would be expected if the points were randomly distributed along the network. Values above the 95% confidence limits (grey lines) are considered to represent significant clustering.