

Supplementary material

Everyone has their limits: reproductive mode drives amphibian responses to land use in coastal areas

Leonardo F. B. Moreira^{A,C}, *Jéssica B. da Silva*^B, *Débora S. Knauth*^B, *Soraya Ribeiro*^B
and *Leonardo Maltchik*^B

^ADepartamento de Botânica e Ecologia, Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, Brazil.

^BLaboratório de Ecologia e Conservação de Ecossistemas Aquáticos,
Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil.

^CCorresponding author. Email: leonardobm@gmail.com

Table S1. Description and landscape composition (percentage land cover in 1000-m radius) registered for 12 study ponds in the southern Brazil

Coordinates	Habitat type	Grassland	Forest	Dune	Wetland	Water	Perennial crop	Pasture	Forest plantation	Urban
31.6268°S; 51.4259°W	Near pristine	0.67	0.03		0.11		0.14			0.05
31.5111°S; 51.2673°W	Near pristine	0.56			0.20		0.04		0.20	
31.2907°S; 51.0821°W	Near pristine	0.48	0.03		0.11		0.16			0.22
30.7135°S; 50.5803°W	Near pristine	0.47	0.04		0.10		0.37			0.02
30.1596°S; 50.5125°W	Degraded	0.33	0.02		0.02		0.59			0.04
30.0244°S; 50.4036°W	Semi-degraded	0.39			0.08		0.15		0.38	
29.5889°S; 49.9563°W	Near pristine	0.76	0.16				0.02		0.05	0.01
29.3804°S; 49.7577°W	Semi-degraded	0.23	0.14	0.29	0.03	0.28	0.02			0.01
29.2675°S; 49.7423°W	Degraded		0.02		0.01			0.97		
28.3944°S; 48.7673°W	Degraded		0.20		0.10	0.17		0.51		0.02
28.0396°S; 48.6131°W	Semi-degraded		0.46	0.02	0.01	0.17		0.22	0.01	0.11
27.9032°S; 48.5987°W	Semi-degraded		0.35	0.26	0.07			0.18		0.14

Table S2. Reproductive mode, species occurrence (Ocu) and tadpole abundance (Ab) registered in 12 freshwater coastal wetlands from southern Brazil

A, aquatic species; FN, foam nest species

Species	Mode	Pampa		Atlantic Forest	
		Ocu	Ab	Ocu	Ab
Bufonidae					
<i>Rhinella arenarum</i>	A	1	1		
<i>Rhinella icterica</i>	A			1	148
Hylidae					
<i>Boana faber</i>	A			1	3
<i>Boana pulchella</i>	A	6	50		
<i>Dendropsophus microps</i>	A			1	3
<i>Dendropsophus minutus</i>	A	1	4	4	58
<i>Dendropsophus nanus</i>	A	2	3		
<i>Dendropsophus sanborni</i>	A	6	17	2	5
<i>Ololygon aromothyella</i>	A	2	5		
<i>Ololygon berthae</i>	A	2	3		
<i>Ololygon rizibilis</i>	FN			1	1
<i>Pseudis minuta</i>	A	4	25	1	3
<i>Scinax granulatus</i>	A	4	51	2	16
<i>Scinax fuscovarius</i>	A			2	8
<i>Scinax nasicus</i>	A			3	9
<i>Scinax perereca</i>	A			2	73
<i>Scinax squalirostris</i>	A	5	108	6	188
Leptodactylidae					
<i>Leptodactylus fuscus</i>	FN			1	1
<i>Leptodactylus latrans</i>	FN	1	65		
<i>Leptodactylus mystacinus</i>	FN	1	1	1	8
<i>Physalaemus biligonigerus</i>	FN	2	6		
<i>Physalaemus cuvieri</i>	FN	2	7	3	38
<i>Physalaemus gracilis</i>	FN	4	34	1	45
<i>Physalaemus lisei</i>	FN	1	37	1	1
<i>Physalaemus riograndensis</i>	FN	1	2		
<i>Pseudopaludicola falcipes</i>	A	2	14		
Odontophrynidae					
<i>Odontophrynus americanus</i>	A	1	8	2	2
<i>Odontophrynus maisuma</i>	A	1	2		

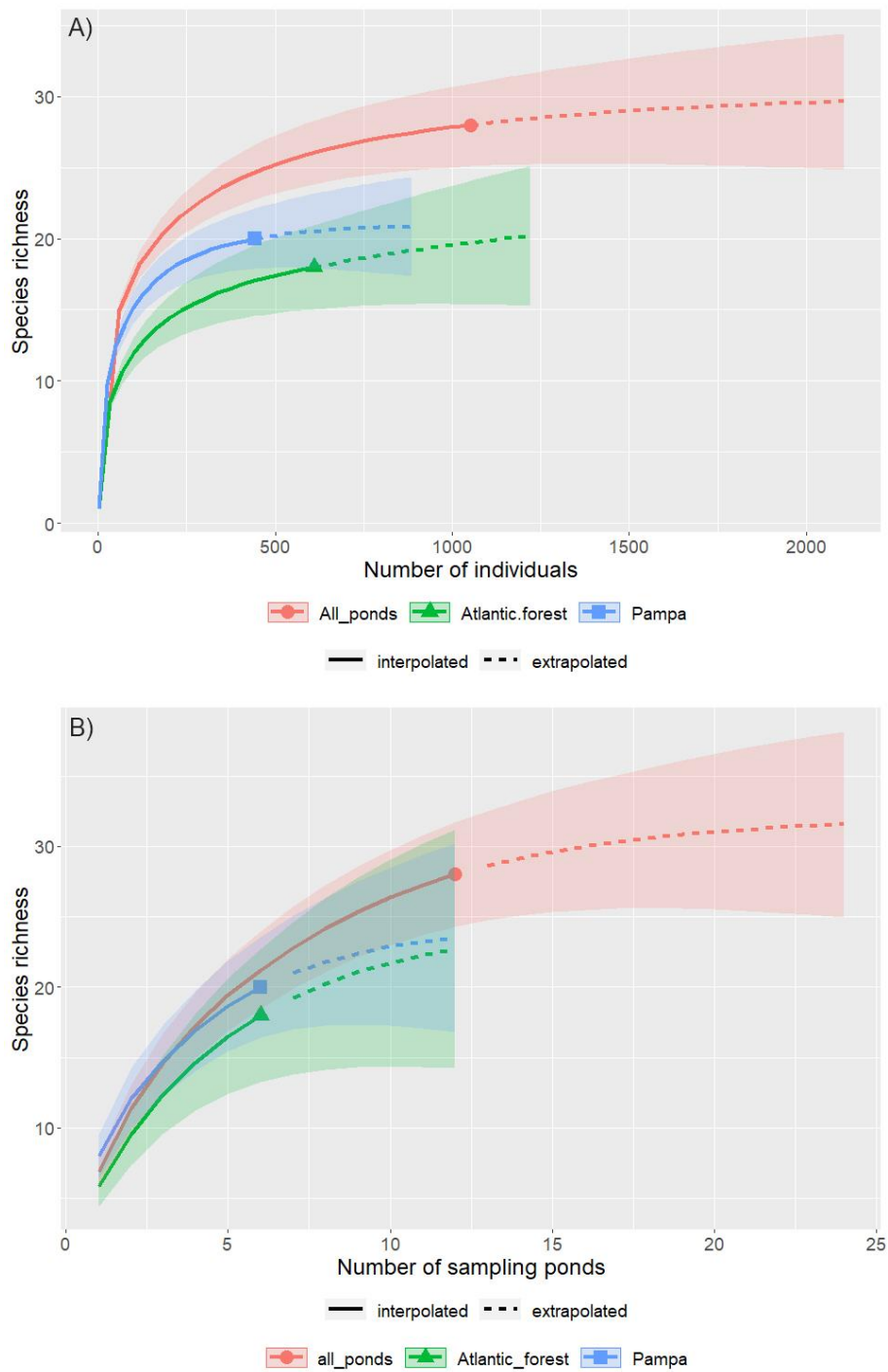


Fig. S1. (A) Individual-based and (B) Sampled-size based rarefaction (solid line segment) and extrapolation (dotted line segment) sampling curves for tadpole data set. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals.