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Urban areas as habitats for reptiles: the relative importance of environmental variables in predicting occurrence of common wall lizards *Podarcis muralis*

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Table S1: Model in Table 1 run with transect as a random effect and rescaled variables. This less robust model, but accounting for the relatively small increased similarity of points within transects, shows very similar biological and statistical effects to the more robust model in Table 1.

Variable	Estimate	SE	Z value	P value
(Intercept)	-41.6	12.65	-3.3	0.001
Surface temperature	1.8	0.83	2.2	0.030
Quadratic of surface temperature	-0.023	0.014	-1.7	0.091
Light intensity	6.1	9.9	0.6	0.54
Ambient temperature	7.3	4.5	1.6	0.10
Quadratic of ambient temperature	-4.5	3.8	-1.2	0.24
Degree of urbanisation 2	-10.3	6.2	-1.6	0.099
Degree of urbanisation 3	-35.3	15.0	-2.4	0.018
Presence of passersby	-3.1	0.68	-4.6	<0.001
Number of dogs	0.12	0.27	0.4	0.66
Time of day	52.8	17.6	3.0	0.003
Quadratic of time of day	-32.8	12.7	-2.6	0.010
Date	23.7	4.1	5.8	<0.001
Quadratic of date	-23.1	4.2	-5.5	<0.001
Habitat suitability 1	2.1	0.56	3.8	0.0002
Habitat suitability 2	3.0	0.54	5.7	<0.001
Habitat suitability 3	4.5	0.71	6.4	<0.001
Presence of wind	-1.7	0.65	-2.6	0.011
Number of cats	0.59	0.34	1.8	0.080
Surface temperature * light intensity	0.078	0.66	0.1	0.91
Quadratic of surface temperature * light intensity	-0.008	0.01	-0.7	0.48
Surface temperature * degree of urbanisation 2	0.61	0.41	1.5	0.13
Surface temperature * degree of urbanisation 3	2.2	0.89	2.4	0.015

Quadratic of surface temperature* degree of urbanisation 2	-0.0075	0.0066	-1.1	0.25
Quadratic of surface temperature* degree of urbanisation 3	-0.034	0.013	-2.6	0.011
Surface temperature * time of day	-2.4	0.96	-2.5	0.011
Surface temperature * quadratic of time of day	0.57	0.40	1.4	0.15
Quadratic of surface temperature * time of day	0.032	0.014	2.3	0.024
Presence of passersby * number of dogs	0.52	0.41	1.3	0.20

Table S2: Model in Table 2 run with transect as a random effect and rescaled variables. This less robust model, but accounting for the increased similarity of points within transects, shows similar biological and statistical effects to the more robust model in Table 2.

Variable	Estimate	SE	Z value	P value
(Intercept)	36.9	17.8	2.1	0.038
Surface temperature	-2.7	1.2	-2.3	0.021
Quadratic of surface temperature	0.049	0.019	2.6	0.010
Light intensity	-0.89	0.76	-1.2	0.25
Ambient temperature	-1.2	0.76	-1.6	0.11
Quadratic of ambient temperature	-1.1	0.77	-1.4	0.16
Degree of urbanisation 2	4.6	2.0	2.3	0.024
Degree of urbanisation 3	-4.1	2.0	-2.0	0.043
Presence of passersby	-17.4	9.6	-1.8	0.070
Number of dogs	-3.5	12.6	-0.3	0.78
Time of day	14.6	23.1	0.6	0.53
Quadratic of time of day	-1.5	0.88	-1.7	0.089
Date	2.5	14.9	0.2	0.87
Quadratic of date	-20.0	8.9	-2.2	0.025
Habitat suitability 1	-1.7	2.3	-0.7	0.46
Habitat suitability 2	3.1	2.0	1.5	0.13
Habitat suitability 3	-0.28	0.32	-0.9	0.37
Presence of wind	0.32	0.20	1.6	0.11
Number of cats	-0.32	0.14	-2.3	0.022
Surface temperature * light intensity	1.2	0.61	2.0	0.050
Quadratic of surface temperature * light intensity	-0.019	0.0095	-2.0	0.041
Surface temperature * degree of urbanisation 2	0.39	0.86	0.5	0.65
Surface temperature * degree of urbanisation 3	-0.74	1.5	-0.5	0.61
Quadratic of surface temperature* degree of urbanisation 2	-0.0088	0.014	-0.6	0.54
Quadratic of surface temperature* degree of urbanisation 3	0.0086	0.023	0.4	0.71
Surface temperature * time of day	0.62	0.86	0.7	0.47

Surface temperature * quadratic of time of day	0.56	0.28	2.0	0.046
Quadratic of surface temperature * time of day	-0.022	0.014	-1.6	0.12
Presence of passersby * number of dogs	1.5	0.62	2.4	0.016