

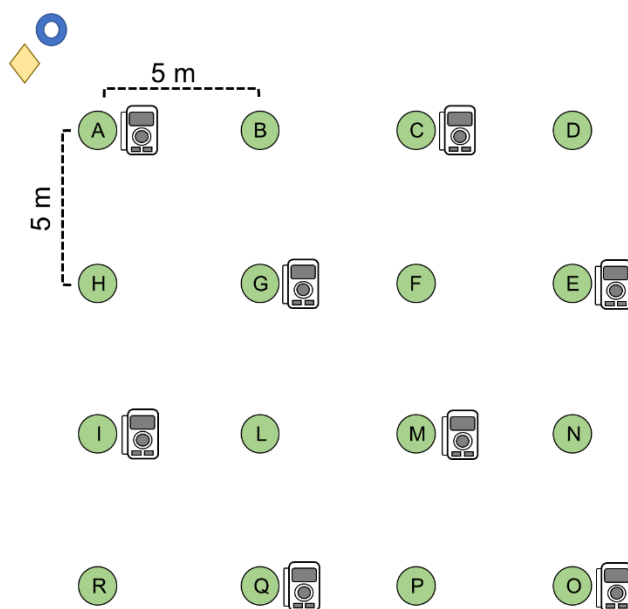
Small mammals in a mountain ecosystem: the effect of topographic, micrometeorological and biological correlates on their community structure.

Community Ecology

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ESM 2 – Sampling area and trapping methods. Catch grid of 16 live traps (*Sherman LFA*) (4x4 grid; step=5 m) and 8 camera-traps (*SG2060-Xe* placed in sample areas with ID=2, 3, 4 and 6; see Fig. 1), and micrometeorological stations with data logger (*Tinytag Plus 2 TGP-4500*) to record hourly temperature and hourly percentage of relative humidity at 5-10 cm depth in the ground and at the height of 150 cm from the ground.



-  = data logger (*Tinytag Plus 2 TGP-4500*) to record micrometeorological parameters (i.e., the hourly temperature and hourly percentage of relative humidity) at the height of 150 cm from the ground on a wooden support covered by a white coating to prevent direct sunlight that can lead to the overheating.
-  = data logger (*Tinytag Plus 2 TGP-4500*) to record micrometeorological parameters (i.e., the hourly temperature and hourly percentage of relative humidity) at 5-10 cm depth in the ground (placed as in the picture and then covered by soil).
-  = live-trap (catch grid of 16 *Sherman LFA* live traps - size = 7.6 x 8.9 x 22.9 cm; weight = 227 g - 4x4 grid; step=5 m) with 10 g of food bait (i.e., a mixture of sunflower seed, corn, dried fruit, apple, water) and dry grass.
-  = camera-trap (*SG2060-Xe*) placed alternatively in each catch grid 1-m in front of the live traps during prebaiting and capture period (height of ~10–30 cm from the ground level, active 24 h/day, a 10-sec video at each animal passage, trigger time = 1 sec).

