Supplementary Material

Table 1S

Scale of hemeroby of the different vegetation types (Kowaric 2006, modified; see also Battisti et al. 2017).

Hemerobiotic degree	Vegetation types
I- Oligohemerobic (H1, H2, Kowarik, 2006)	
1	High mountains; Primary forests; heaths
2	Forests with minor wood extraction, old hedgerows, maquis, tall garigue (*Cisto-Lavanduletea, Erico-Rosmarinetea*), flat or raised bogs.
II – Mesohemerobic (H3, H4)	
3	Regrown coppices. Mantle vegetation, Broom and bracken fields , low garigue (*tomillar*), Primary dry grasslands, alpine grasslands (*Festuco-Brometea, Juncetea trifidi, Festuco.Sesleritea*): savanoid grasslands (*Lygeo-Stipetea*) vegetation of rocks (*Asplenietea rupestris*) fringe vegetation (*Trifolio-Geranietea*), sand dunes, screes
4	Intensively managed forests with soil alteration. Thorny cushion vegetation. Foredunes, rocky shores (*Crithmo-Limonietea*)
III – Beta-euhemerobic (H5, H6)	
5	Developed undisturbed secondary forests, monocultured forests, disturbed secondary forests, riverine forests subjected to flooding. Secondary dry grasslands (*Festuco-Brometea*), badlands
6	Trampled or heavily grazed forests, young planted forests, pioneer stages of riverine forests, young hedgerows, neophyte thickets (*Chelidonio-Robinietalia*). Meadows, fallows((*Molinio-Arrhenatheretra, Brometalia rubenti-tectorum, Agropyretalia repentis*). ruderal vegetation of tall herbs of moist or shaded habitats (*Galio-Urticetea),* Wall vegetation (*Parietarietea*). Traditionally managed wheat, barley, rye fields, basal part of badlands where debris accumulate eutrophic wetlands and reed beds (*Phragmitetea*), annual salt marshes, saline vegetation dominated by grasses and reeds (*Festuco-Puccinellietea*)
IV – Alfa-euhemerobic (H7, H8)	
7	Intensively fertilized meadows, trampled lawns, irrigated crops, poorly managed flower beds (*Hordeion leporini*), a few wastelands and rubble heaps (*Chenopodion muralis*), pioneer vegetation on river debris (*Bidentetea*) Ruderal vegetation in dry or sunny habitats (*Artemisietea*) Perennial saline vegetation (*Arthrocnemetea, Juncetea maritimi*), saline vegetation with small herbs (*Frankenietea*)
8	Fields and crops affected by strong herbicide impact, flower beds, Annual vegetation of small therophytes (*Trachynion distachyae, Tuberarietalia*), trampled vegetation of paved areas
V – Polyhemerobic/Metahemerobic (H9, H10)	
9	Pioneer vegetation along railways, dumps, salted motorways, eutrophic hydrophyte vegetation of waters
10	No vegetation or vascular plants

Table 2S

Regional range size, disturbance-sensitivity ($HS_{rescaled}$) and species-specific habitat diversity (or hemerobiotic entropy (HH_i) for the selected set of common mammals. Number of atlas records (n) was reported.

Species	Range size	$HS_{rescaled}$	HH_i	n
Hystrix cristata	0.777	5.37	2.55	1340
Vulpes vulpes	0.751	5.71	2.52	1287
Sus scrofa	0.648	2.52	2.33	1227
Canis lupus	0.361	1.83	2.24	1099
Capreolus capreolus	0.395	1.69	2.11	976
Lepus europaeus	0.476	3.07	2.4	909
Erinaceus europaeus	0.687	7.67	2.34	771
Ursus arctos	0.142	1.74	2.01	682
Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata	0.026	1.4	1.2	601
Meles meles	0.657	5.21	2.67	491
Cervus elaphus	0.107	1.52	1.65	485
Muscardinus avellanarius	0.549	5.17	2.38	433
Sciurus vulgaris	0.429	3.51	2.72	405
Lepus corsicanus	0.215	2.75	2.45	348
Martes foina	0.476	3.92	2.71	341
Talpa romana	0.339	6.69	2.54	285
Mustela nivalis	0.438	6.14	2.55	241
Glis glis	0.322	3.35	2.82	173
Martes martes	0.279	3.02	2.36	147
Felis silvestris	0.223	1.76	2.15	118
Mustela putorius	0.232	4.38	2.68	95