

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL
Social calls characterisation of the island-restricted Madeiran Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus maderensis*)

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Table 1. - Capture data from recorded individuals of *P. maderensis*

Ext Code	Date	Location	Time	Species	weight (bag + bat)	weight (bag)	Weight neto (g)	Sex	Age	FA	Repro. Status
DMIM70	05.08.2021	Curral das freiras	00:00	<i>Pipistrellus maderensis</i>	15.07	11.31	3.76	M	J	31.4	NR
DMIM71	05.08.2021	Curral das freiras	00:10	<i>Pipistrellus maderensis</i>	15.79	11.43	4.36	F	J	33.75	NR
DMIM46	22.08.2021	Ecological Park of Funchal	00:43	<i>Pipistrellus maderensis</i>	14.88	10.57	4.31	F	A	30.28	NR

Table 2 - Definitions and terms used for social call parameters

Term	Description
Component	A distinct, single unit of sound within a call or sequence
Pulse	A distinct, single unit of sound within a call, similar to a component but typically referring to a more complex sound structure (e.g. including multiple elements but is still considered a single unit)
Syllable	Each different aspect in terms of structure, within a single component (e.g. often used synonym with harmonic)
Sequence	A group of components or pulses closely associated to each other and separated in time from others (e.g. Numbers in bold in Table A.5. indicate the start and end in time (s) of an entire sequence comprising of several components)
FM	Frequency modulated
CF	Constant frequency
QCF	Quasi constant frequency
Narrowband	Calls within a short frequency range
Broadband	Calls within a wide frequency range
Multi-harmonic	Frequency that is an integer multiple of fundamental frequencies
Fstart (kHz)	Start for particular analysis window in frequency (in kHz)
Fend (kHz)	End for particular analysis window in frequency (in kHz)
Call dur (s)	Length (duration) of individual component or pulse within the sequence (in seconds)
Fmin (kHz)	Minimum frequency of fundamental component or pulse (in kHz)
Fmax (kHz)	Maximum frequency of fundamental component or pulse (in kHz) (e.g., maximum frequency of last harmonic)
Fmean (kHz)	Mean Frequency calculated as $(2 \times F_{\text{peak}} \text{ (kHz)} + F_{\text{min}} \text{ (kHz)} + F_{\text{max}} \text{ (kHz)}) / 4$
Fpeak (kHz)	Frequency at which the component or pulse has the highest intensity of energy (in kHz)
Inter-pulse interval (s)	Time interval between successive components or pulses (in seconds) (e.g., from the end of one component to the start of the next component or echolocation call)
Call shape	Frequency modulation change over time of components
Call structure	Organization and arrangement of various elements (e.g. repetition of components or number of syllables)

Table 3 - PCA scores and variance explained for the first three principal components (PC1, PC2, PC3) for each social call type.

Social Call Type	PC1 Score	PC2 Score	PC3 Score	Variance Explained (%)
A	0,1581	1,8470	-1,7746	30,87
B	-0,5404	-1,5080	1,4658	64,76
C.c	-15,2764	0,0593	-0,9856	62,99
C.i	-0,9552	-0,3428	0,1186	30,71
D	0,4965	0,2986	0,4388	38,10

Table 4 - Loadings of acoustic features on the first three principal components.

Feature	PC1	PC2	PC3
Call Duration (ms)	-0,011	-0,721	-0,521
Minimum Frequency (kHz)	0,438	0,336	0,221
Maximum Frequency (kHz)	-0,491	-0,113	-0,177
Mean Frequency (kHz)	-0,537	0,008	-0,101
Peak Frequency (kHz)	-0,508	-0,002	-0,128
Inter-Pulse Interval (ms)	-0,146	-0,595	0,789

