Supplementary Table 10: Habitat usage intensity results of Benjamini-Hochberg procedure to correct for false discovery over 19 paired t-tests (n=14 paired sites) for a significant difference between seismic line and forest transects, with a false discovery rate (FDR) of 0.15. Mammals sorted by unadjusted *p*-value, bold indicates *p*<0.05 and the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure declared a significant result.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Taxonomic group | Unadjusted *p*-value | FDR-derived significance threshold1 | FDR-adjusted *p*-values (*q*-values)2 |
| Large predators | **<0.001** | 0.008 | 0.002 |
| Coyote | **<0.001** | 0.016 | 0.002 |
| Marten | **0.002** | 0.024 | 0.012 |
| Gray wolf | **0.005** | 0.032 | 0.021 |
| Moose & elk | **0.021** | 0.039 | 0.080 |
| Mid-sized herbivores | **0.035** | 0.047 | 0.111 |
| Mid-sized predators | **0.041** | 0.055 | 0.111 |
| Cougar | 0.060 | 0.063 | 0.143 |
| Shrew | 0.097 | 0.071 | 0.205 |
| Large herbivores | 0.140 | 0.079 | 0.258 |
| Hare | 0.162 | 0.087 | 0.258 |
| Red squirrel | 0.174 | 0.095 | 0.258 |
| Weasel | 0.177 | 0.103 | 0.258 |
| Deer | 0.346 | 0.111 | 0.470 |
| Vole | 0.494 | 0.118 | 0.626 |
| All species | 0.690 | 0.126 | 0.782 |
| Lynx | 0.700 | 0.134 | 0.782 |
| Mouse | 0.910 | 0.142 | 0.918 |
| Small mammals | 0.918 | 0.150 | 0.918 |

1. Calculated as *iq/m* where *i* is the *p*-value rank, *q* is the FDR and *m* is number of tests (19). Test declared significant for all tests ranked higher than the test with the largest *p*-value that had *p<iq/m*.
2. Calculated as unadjusted *p*-value times *m/i* or the next adjusted *p*-value in the list, whichever is smaller and interpreted as the probability that the test was truly not significant given that it was declared significant.