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| Table S1.  Spatial statistics indices used in this study. | | | | |
| **Metrics** | **Measure** | **Selected indices** | **Meaning** | **Equations** |
| Patch Density and Size Metrics | Landscape fragmentation and configuration | Number of patches, *NumP* (#) | Number of patches () at landscape level or for each individual class (if analyzed by class). Each class is represented by SPL categories defined by ranges of 5 dB(A). |  |
| Mean patch size, *MPS* (ha) | Average patch size () analyzed by class or landscape level (refers *NumP*). In this case *MPS* is analyzed at landscape scale. |  |
| Edge Metrics | Amount, length, and distribution of edges between specific patch types | Edge density, *ED* (m/ha) | Patch perimeter or edge length (E) referred to the landscape total area (A) or each class area (*CA*). *CA* is the sum of areas of all patches () belonging to a given SPL category of 5 dB(A) increments. |  |
| Shape Metrics | Geometric complexity | Area-weighted mean shape index, *AWMSI* (no units) | It is equal to 1 when all patches are circular (for vector files) or square (for raster files) and increases (without limit) when increasing patch shape irregularity (is the perimeter of patch *ij*) |  |
|  | Mean patch fractal dimension, *MPFD* (no units) | It approaches 1 for shapes with very simple perimeters (circles or squares) and approaches 2 for highly convoluted perimeters |  |
| Source: McGarigal & Marks, 1995 | | | | |