Supporting Information for Bötsch et al.

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Table S1. Bird species recorded during the breeding bird censuses in 2014 and 2015 (n = 34), with their scientific and English names, as well as the 2 abbreviations used for the figures (Electronic supplementary material figure S1 and S2). We also added the threshold dates after which a species 3 was considered as a breeding bird and not a migrant passing through (according to [37]), and the classification into migration type (long-distance 4 migrants versus others (residents and short-distance migrants)), nesting guild (cavity, ground and open-cup nesters), foraging guild (ground, above 5 ground) and sensitivity according to flight initiation distance (FID); FID > median FID = high sensitivity, FID \le median FID = low sensitivity.

Scientific name	Abreviation	English name	Threshold date	Typ ¹	Nesting guild ¹	Foraging guild ¹	Sensitivity ²
Aegithalos caudatus	AEGCAU	Long-tailed Tit	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Above ground	Low
Anthus trivialis	ANTTRI	Tree Pipit	25 April	Long-distance migrant	-	-	-
Buteo buteo	BUTBUT	Common Buzzard	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Above ground	High
Certhia brachydactyla	CERBRA	Short-toed Treecreeper	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Above ground	Low
Coccothraustes coccotraustes	COCCOC	Hawfinch	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Above ground	High
Columba palumbus	COLPAL	Common Wood Pigeon	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Ground	High
Cuculus canorus	CUCCAN	Common Cuckoo	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Above ground	High
Cyanistes caeruleus	CYACAE	Eurasian Blue Tit	15 April	Others	Cavity	Above ground	Low
Dendrocopos major	DENMAJ	Great Spotted Woodpecker	15 April	Others	Cavity	Above ground	High
Dendrocopos medius	DENMED	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	15 April	Others	Cavity	Above ground	na
Dendrocopos minor	DENMIN	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	15 April	Others	Cavity	Above ground	na
Erithacus rubecula	ERIRUB	European Robin	15 April	Others	Ground	Ground	Low
Fringilla coelebs	FRICOE	Common Chaffinch	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Ground	High
Garrulus glandarius	GARGLA	Eurasian Jay	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Above ground	High
Lophophanes cristatus	LOPCRI	European Crested Tit	15 April	Others	Cavity	Above ground	Low
Oriolus oriolus	ORIORI	Eurasian Golden Oriole	10 May	Long-distance migrant	-	-	-

Parus major	PARMAJ	Great Tit	15 April	Others	Cavity	Above ground	Low
Periparus ater	PERATE	Coal Tit	15 April	Others	Cavity	Above ground	Low
Phylloscopus collybita	PHYCOL	Common Chiffchaff	15 April	Others	Ground	Above ground	Low
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	PHYSIB	Wood Warbler	1 May	Long-distance migrant	-	-	-
Phylloscopus trochilus	PHYTRO	Willow Warbler	25 April	Long-distance migrant	-	-	-
Picus canus	PICCAN	Grey-headed Woodpecker	15 April	Others	Cavity	Ground	High
Poecile palustris	POEPAL	Marsh Tit	15 April	Others	Cavity	Above ground	Low
Regulus ignicapilla	REGIGN	Common Firecrest	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Above ground	Low
Regulus regulus	REGREG	Goldcrest	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Above ground	Low
Sitta europaea	SITEUR	Eurasian Nuthatch	15 April	Others	Cavity	Above ground	High
Streptopelia turtur	STRTUR	European Turtle Dove	15 May	Long-distance migrant	-	-	-
Sturnus vulgaris	STUVUL	Common Starling	15 April	Others	Cavity	Ground	High
Sylvia atricapilla	SYLATR	Eurasian Blackcap	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Above ground	Low
Sylvia borin	SYLBOR	Garden Warbler	10 May	Long-distance migrant	-	-	-
Troglodytes troglodytes	TROTRO	Eurasian Wren	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Ground	Low
Turdus merula	TURMER	Common Blackbird	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Ground	High
Turdus philomelos	TURPHI	Song Trush	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Ground	High
Turdus viscivorus	TURVIS	Mistle Trush	15 April	Others	Open-cup	Ground	High

^{1: [36]; 2: [39];} na: no data available, -: not included in this analysis

Table S2. Results of the GLMMs testing the effect of experimental disturbance on the number of territories and species richness according to their nesting guild (Long-distance migrants were not included in these analyses, see electronic supplementary material table S1). Represented are the estimates of the effect of each variable with its corresponding 95% credible intervals (CrI).

	Number of territories		Species richness		
Terms	Estimate	CrI	Estimate	CrI	
Intercept	0.0483	-0.3087; 0.3986	1.1631	0.8530; 1.4874	
Disturbance					
disturbed	-0.2346	-0.5455; 0.0807	-0.3098	-0.7076; 0.0796	
control	/	/	/	/	
Guild					
cavity	/	/	/	/	
ground	-0.6571	-1.0120; -0.3006	-0.8042	-1.2656; -0.3459	
open-cup	0.3208	0.0554; 0.5891	0.3053	-0.0292; 0.6480	
Ground vegetation	0.0053	-0.0793; 0.0899	-0.0471	-0.1299; 0.0360	
Shrub	0.0779	-0.0266; 0.1821	0.0573	-0.0555; 0.1652	
Canopy	0.0288	-0.0787; 0.1341	-0.0451	-0.1716; 0.1652	
Tree diversity	-0.0213	-0.1071; 0.0660	-0.0732	-0.1602; 0.0135	
Deadwood	-0.0031	-0.0978; 0.0932	0.0057	-0.1096; 0.1213	
Road					
presence	0.0556	-0.1013; 0.2101	-0.0081	-0.2001; 0.1772	
absence	/	/	/	/	
Julian date	-0.1178	-0.2009; -0.0369	-0.0326	-0.1363; 0.0759	
Julian date ²	0.0118	-0.0826; 0.1046	0.0229	-0.0944; 0.1363	
Year					
2014	/	/	/	/	
2015	0.2638	0.0094; 0.5105	0.1381	-0.1785; 0.4572	
Split-plot area	-0.0043	-0.0853; 0.0783	0.9629	0.0471; 1.8548	
Split-plot area ²	-	-	1.0298	0.0228; 2.0199	
Disturbance × Year					
disturbed: 2015	0.1387	-0.2203; 0.4998	0.2598	-0.2037; 0.7344	
Guild × Year					
ground: 2015	-0.5492	-0.9891; -0.1033	-0.2793	-0.8464; 0.2898	
open-cup: 2015	-0.3911	-0.7079; -0.0620	-0.1872	-0.5968; 0.2193	
Disturbance × Guild					
disturbed: ground	0.1008	-0.4181; 0.6215	0.3193	-0.3427; 0.9934	
disturbed: open-cup	-0.1343	-0.5497; 0.2759	0.0554	-0.4552; 0.5694	
$Disturbance \times Guild \times Year$					
disturbed: ground: 2015	0.1248	-0.5289; 0.7614	-0.2708	-1.0868; 0.5439	
disturbed: open-cup: 2015	0.0080	-0.4928; 0.5046	-0.2207	-0.8364; 0.3924	

^{/ =} Reference categories

 $-= Parameter\ not\ tested\ in\ this\ model$

 $Distribution = Poisson; \ link \ function = natural \ logarithm; \ random \ factors = observer, \ round \ and \ split-plot \ ID \ nested \ within \ plot \ ID$

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Table S3: Results of the GLMMs testing the effect of the experimental disturbance on the number of territories and species richness according to their sensitivity towards humans according to flight initiation distances (only resident and short-distance migrants were included in these analyses, see electronic supplementary material table S1). Represented are the estimates of the effect of each variable with its corresponding 95% credible intervals (CrI).

	Num	per of territories	Species richness		
Terms	Estimate	CrI	Estimate	CrI	
Intercept	0.2675	-0.0746; 0.6043	1.3662	1.0782; 1.6631	
Disturbance					
disturbed	-0.4433	-0.7342; -0.1508	-0.3408	-0.7058; 0.0209	
control	/	/	/	/	
Sensitivity					
high	/	/	/	/	
low	0.2790	0.0353; 0.5234	0.2582	-0.0578; 0.5698	
Ground vegetation	0.0046	-0.0799; 0.0872	-0.0459	-0.1264; 0.0364	
Shrub	0.0751	-0.0311; 0.1820	0.0539	-0.0547; 0.1647	
Canopy	0.0268	-0.0801; 0.1385	-0.0460	-0.1701; 0.0810	
Tree diversity	-0.0223	-0.1106; 0.0623	-0.0762	-0.1627; 0.0087	
Deadwood	-0.0065	-0.1021; 0.0897	0.0014	-0.1115; 0.1168	
Road					
presence	0.0533	-0.1003; 0.2092	-0.0150	-0.1983; 0.1699	
absence	/	/	/	/	
Julian date	-0.1218	-0.2048; -0.0403	-0.0369	-0.1414; 0.0713	
Julian date ²	0.0148	-0.0808; 0.1104	0.0281	-0.0911; 0.1440	
Year					
2014	/	/	/	/	
2015	-0.0535	-0.2850; 0.1811	0.0338	-0.2541; 0.3176	
Split-plot area	-0.0060	-0.0893; 0.0742	0.8990	0.0159; 1.8099	
Split-plot area ²	-	-	1.0680	0.0500; 2.0681	
Disturbance × Year					
disturbed: 2015	0.2777	-0.0700; 0.6299	0.1470	-0.2918; 0.5915	
Sensitivity × Year					
low: 2015	0.0930	-0.2130; 0.3868	-0.0484	-0.4248; 0.3225	
Disturbance × Sensitivity					
disturbed: low	0.2752	-0.1038; 0.6549	0.1987	-0.2661; 0.6651	
Disturbance × Sensitivity × Year					
disturbed: low: 2015	-0.1892	-0.6374; 0.2749	-0.0634	-0.6258; 0.4978	

 $^{/=}Reference\ category$

Distribution = Poisson; link function = natural logarithm; random factors = observer, round and split-plot ID nested within plot ID

^{- =} Parameter not tested in this model

Table S4: Results of the GLMMs testing the effect of experimental disturbance on the number of territories and species richness according to their foraging guild (only resident and short-distance migrants were included in these analyses, see electronic supplementary material table S1). Represented are the estimates of the effect of each variable with its corresponding 95% credible intervals (CrI).

	Number of territories		Species richness		
Terms	Estimate	CrI	Estimate	CrI	
Intercept	0.0164	-0.3425; 0.3790	1.1662	0.8441; 1.4838	
Disturbance					
disturbed	-0.2922	-0.6133; 0.0225	-0.1403	-0.5187; 0.2421	
control	/	/	/	/	
Foraging guild					
ground	/	/	/	/	
above ground	0.6905	0.4285; 0.9422	0.5933	0.2723; 0.9105	
Ground vegetation	0.0051	-0.0785; 0.0883	-0.0467	-0.1286; 0.0360	
Shrub	0.0772	-0.0290; 0.1829	0.0575	-0.0504; 0.1644	
Canopy	0.0288	-0.0823; 0.1347	-0.0452	-0.1707; 0.0816	
Tree diversity	-0.0205	-0.1054; 0.0660	-0.0726	-0.1598; 0.0133	
Deadwood	-0.0027	-0.0997; 0.0927	0.0056	-0.1100; 0.1207	
Road					
presence	0.0552	-0.1005; 0.2127	-0.0093	-0.1977; 0.1792	
absence	/	/	/	/	
Julian date	-0.1178	-0.1995; -0.0333	-0.0313	-0.1372; 0.0762	
Julian date ²	0.0101	-0.0860; 0.1057	0.0220	-0.0929; 0.1379	
Year					
2014	/	/	/	/	
2015	-0.2529	-0.5274; 0.0191	-0.1262	-0.4515; 0.1987	
Split-plot area	-0.0051	-0.0878; 0.0776	0.9686	0.0647; 1.8545	
Split-plot area ²	-	-	1.0306	0.0348; 2.0477	
Disturbance × Year					
disturbed: 2015	0.3240	-0.0733; 0.7331	0.0770	-0.3888; 0.5528	
Foraging guild × Year					
above ground: 2015	0.3637	0.0398; 0.6917	0.2076	-0.1901; 0.5991	
Disturbance × Foraging guild					
disturbed: above ground	0.0234	-0.3597; 0.4042	-0.1368	-0.6103; 0.3280	
$Disturbance \times Foraging\ guild \times Year$					
disturbed: above ground: 2015	-0.2227	-0.7073; 0.2558	0.0577	-0.5175; 0.6353	

 $^{/=}Reference\ category$

Distribution = Poisson; link function = natural logarithm; random factors = observer, round and split-plot ID nested within plot ID

 $⁻⁼ Parameter\ not\ tested\ in\ this\ model$