

Table S1: AICc model selection (top 5 models + null model) of the global model $\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{daylength} + \text{moon phase} + \text{min temperature}$, where ODBA refers to mean 24-hr wildcat activity. The models included in the final model average are marked in bold.

Model notation	df	LogLik	AICc	ΔAICc	AICw
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{daylength} + \text{moon phase} + \text{min temperature}$	6	-6229.43	12471	0	0.536
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{daylength} + \text{min temperature}$	5	-6230.59	12471.3	0.29	0.464
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{daylength} + \text{moon phase}$	5	-6239.29	12488.6	17.69	0
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{daylength}$	4	-6240.46	12489	18	0
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{moon phase} + \text{min temperature}$	5	-6249.75	12509.6	38.61	0
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0$ (null model)	3	-6252.74	12511.5	40.54	0

Random effect (individual animal) was kept identical in all GLMM models.

Table S2: AICc model selection (top 5 models + null model) of the global model $\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{daylength} + \text{rain} + \text{min temperature}$, where ODBA refers to mean nighttime wildcat activity (6:30pm – 6:30am). The models included in the final model average are marked in bold.

Model notation	df	LogLik	AICc	ΔAICc	AICw
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{day length} + \text{min temperature}$	5	-6841.76	13693.6	0	0.733
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{day length} + \text{rain} + \text{min temperature}$	6	-6841.76	13695.6	2.03	0.266
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{min temperature}$	4	-6849.96	13708	14.37	0.001
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{rain} + \text{min temperature}$	5	-6849.36	13708.8	15.21	0
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{precipitation}$	4	-6872.53	13753.1	59.52	0
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0$ (null model)	4	-6875.05	13758.2	64.56	0

Random effect (individual animal) was kept identical in all GLMM models.

Table S3: AICc model selection (top 5 models + null model) of the global model $\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \% \text{ forest} + \% \text{ forest}^2 + \text{darkness} + \% \text{ forest}^*\text{darkness}$, where ODBA refers to mean nighttime wildcat activity (6:30pm – 6:30am). The best model used is marked in bold.

Model notation	df	LogLik	AICc	ΔAICc	AICw
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \% \text{ forest} + \% \text{ forest}^2 + \text{darkness} + \% \text{ forest}^*\text{darkness}$	7	-261520.4	5230054.8	0	1
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \% \text{ forest} + \text{darkness} + \% \text{ forest}^*\text{darkness}$	6	-261561.8	523135.6	80.81	0
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \% \text{ forest} + \% \text{ forest}^2 + \text{darkness}$	6	-261568.1	523148.3	93.51	0
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \% \text{ forest} + \text{darkness}$	5	-261604.8	523219.6	164.77	0
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0 + \text{darkness}$	4	-261614.3	523236.6	181.78	0
$\log(\text{ODBA}) = \beta_0$ (null model)	3	-262313/1	524632.2	1577.39	0

Random effect (individual animal) was kept identical in all GLMM models.

Table S4: Model estimates and significance of the environmental variables predicting wildcat at non-resting points, as measured in ODBA (mean ODBA value for a period of 15 min before and after the GPS record)) ($R^2=0.074$)

Variables	Estimate	SE	df	t-value	Pr(> z)
intercept (β_0)	3610.0	156.2	4.324	23.117	<0.0001
% forest	-2704.7	212.4	27614.361	-12.736	<0.0001
% forest ²	2351.8	258.1	27708.222	9.112	<0.0001
darkness	872.2	39.6	28241.937	22.023	<0.0001
% forest*darkness	1444.8	147.7	28241.097	9.781	<0.0001