Dolines and cats: remote detection of karst depressions and their application to study wild felids' ecology

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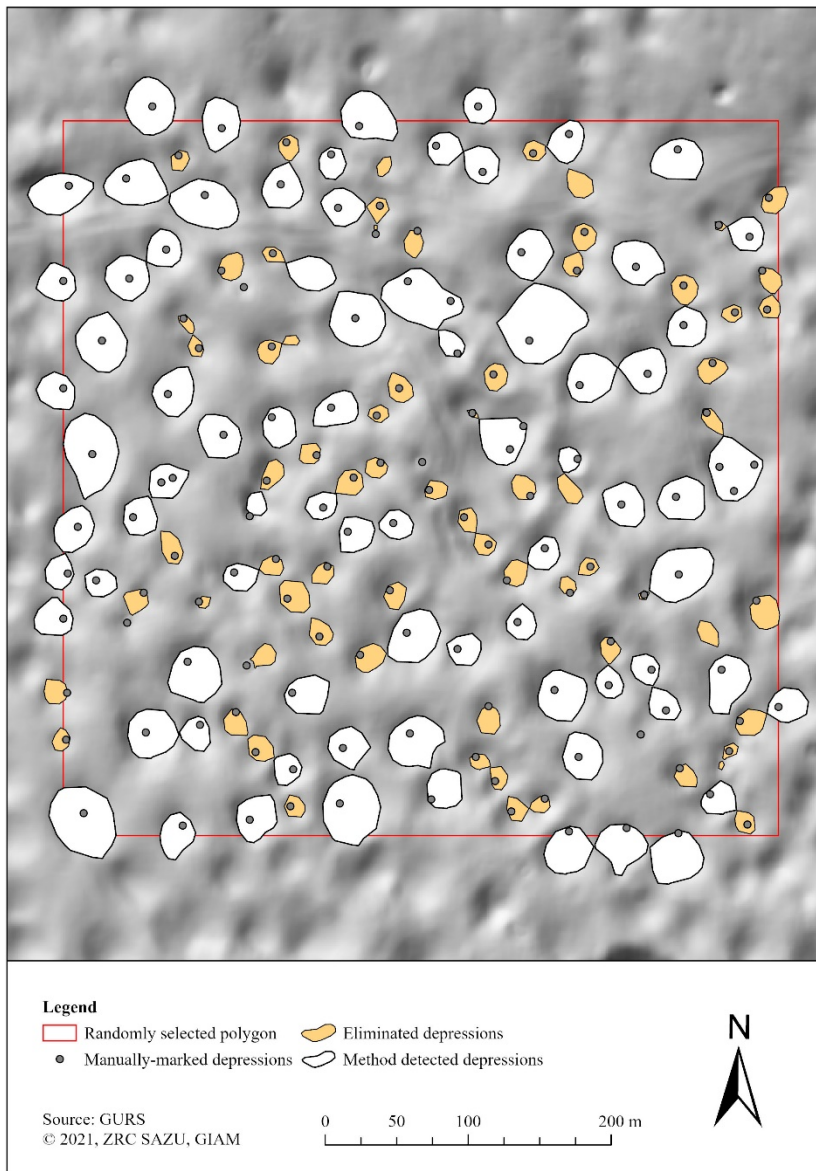**Supplementary file - List of figures and tables.**

Figure S1: Comparison of automatic-detection method with visual recognition based on shaded relief. Eliminated karst depressions did not fit to size criteria, i.e. depth was < 2 m and diameter < 10 m.
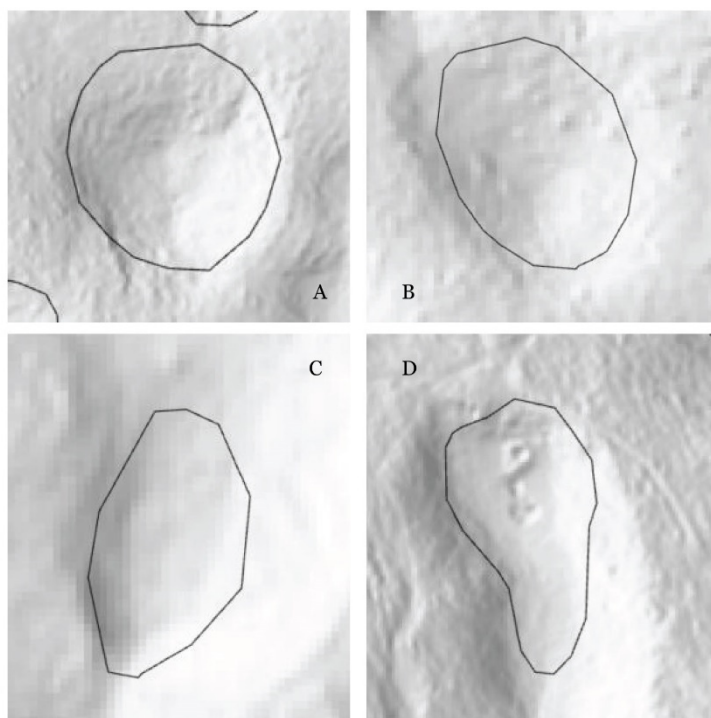
Figure S2: Shape of depressions according to elongation values: circular or sub-circular (A), elliptical (B), sub-elliptical (C), elongated (D).
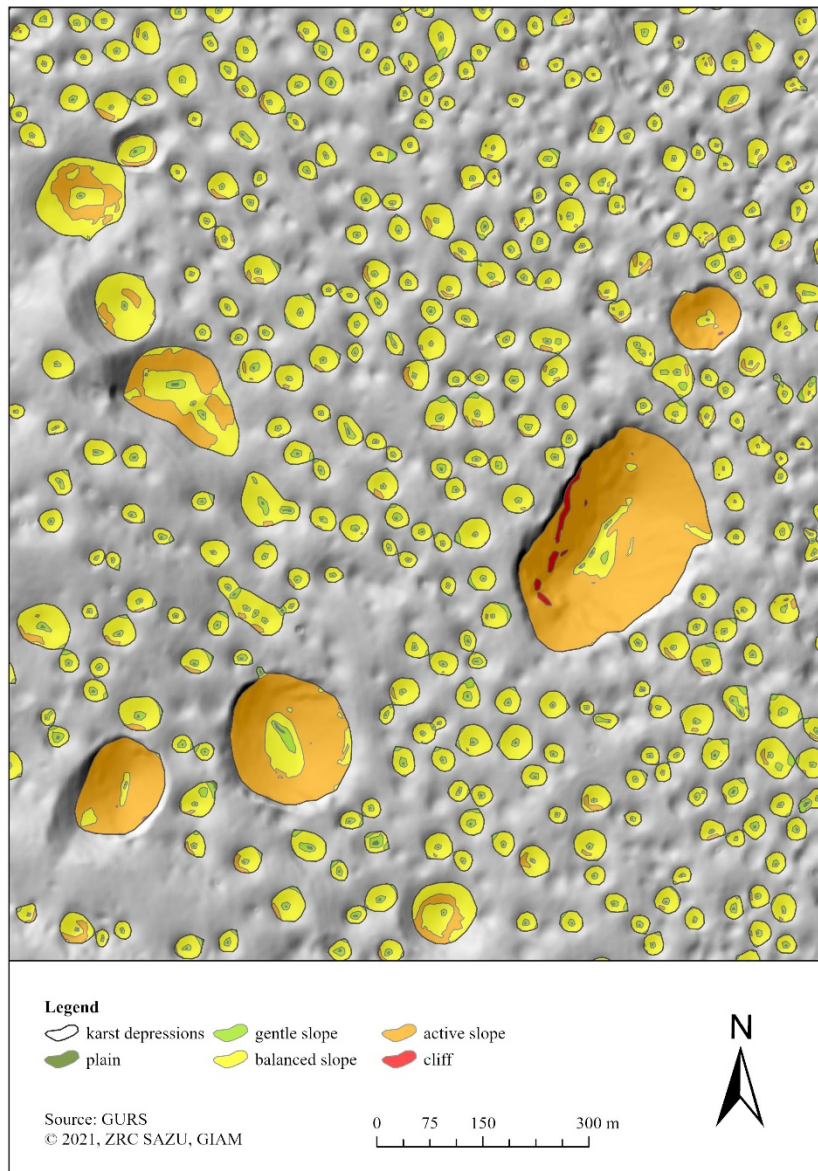
Figure S3: Map of geomorphological characteristics of karst depressions based on slope.

Table S1: Range of values [Min-Max] and associated median [median ± IQR] for each covariate per species, for both used and available points.

Lynx				
	Dist_depressions (used)	Dist_depressions (available)	Dist_roads (used)	Dist_roads (available)
Min – Max	0.0 – 960.0	0.0 – 1504.8	0.4 – 913.5	0.3 – 1006.3
Median ± IQR	25.0 ± 50.0	39.0 ± 113.8	180.1 ± 209.5	170.6 ± 242.1
Wildcat				
	Dist_depressions (used)	Dist_depressions (available)	Dist_roads (used)	Dist_roads (available)
Min – Max	0.0 – 277.8	0.0 – 298.3	< 0.1 – 637.8	0.6 – 678.2
Median ± IQR	32.2 ± 58.3	37.71 ± 66.2	217.0 ± 255.2	185.2 ± 228.6