

Table S1 - Field protocol for the assessment of riparian habitat heterogeneity.

SAMPLING UNIT ID			
Study area:	Surveyor(s) name:		
Sampling date:	Sampling Unit area:		
Sampling Unit code:	Crops/Land-use nearby:		
GPS coordinates:			
Photos:			
1. VEGETATION STRUCTURE*			
1.1 Native tree species (N°):			
1.2 Invasive species cover (%)	Dominant ≥ 30	Abundant]0;30[None or isolated individuals
1.3 Vertical structure of vegetation (N°)	1 strata	2 or 3 strata	4 strata
2. VEGETATION HABITATS*			
2.1 Microhabitats at trees above 3m (N°)	None	1 or 2 individuals	≥3 individuals
2.2 Microhabitats at trees below 3m (N°)	None	1 or 2 individuals	≥3 individuals
2.3 Standing dead trees (N°)	None	1 or 2 individuals	≥3 individuals
2.4 Dead trunks on the ground (N°)	None	1 or 2 trunks	>3 trunks
2.5 Large living trees (N°)	0	1 to 4 individuals	≥5 individuals
2.6 Leaf litter cover (%)	None]0;50[≥ 50
3. ASSOCIATED HABITATS*			
3.1 Rocky habitats (N°)	None	1 type	2 types and more
3.2 Aquatic habitats (N°)	None	1 type	2 types and more
4. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT*			
4.1 Understorey clearing (%)	≥ 60]20;60[< 20
4.2 Tree clearing (%)	≥ 60]20;60[< 20
5. VEGETATION COMPOSITION			

5.1 Tree cover (%)		Dominant ≥ 30	Present]0;30[
<i>Acacia</i> sp.			
<i>Acer negundo</i> L.			
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.			
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> Miq.			
<i>Celtis australis</i> L.			
<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.			
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill.			
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.			
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.			
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> Vahl			
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.			
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.			
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> W. T. Aiton			
<i>Olea europaea</i> L.			
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Aiton			
<i>Pinus pinea</i> L.			
<i>Populus nigra</i> L.			
<i>Populus</i> spp.			
<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.			
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.			
<i>Pyrus</i> sp.			
<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> Lam.			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.			
<i>Quercus suber</i> L.			
<i>Salix alba</i> L.			
<i>Salix atrocinerea</i> Brot.			
<i>Salix salviifolia</i> Brot.			
<i>Salix</i> sp.			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
5.2 Shrub cover (%)	Dominant ≥ 30	Abundant]0;30[Isolated individuals
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> L.			
<i>Cistus</i> sp.			
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.			
<i>Cytisus</i> sp., <i>Genista</i> sp., <i>Retama</i> sp., and <i>Spartium</i> sp.			
<i>Erica</i> sp.			
<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill.			
<i>Genista tridentata</i> L.			
<i>Hakea sericea</i> Schrad. & J.C.Wendl			

<i>Myrtus communis</i> L.			
<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i> L.			
<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i> L.			
<i>Phillyrea</i> sp.			
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> L.			
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> L.			
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> L.			
<i>Rosa canina</i> L.			
<i>Rosa sempervirens</i> L.			
<i>Rubus</i> sp.			
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> L.			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.			
<i>Tamarix africana</i> Poir.			
<i>Ulex</i> sp., <i>Stauracanthus</i> sp., and <i>Asparagus</i> sp.			
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
5.3 Herbaceous plant families cover (%)	Dominant ≥ 30	Abundant]0;30[Isolated individuals
<i>Alliaceae</i>			
<i>Amaranthaceae</i>			
<i>Apiaceae</i>			
<i>Apocynaceae</i>			
<i>Araceae</i>			
<i>Asteraceae</i>			
<i>Boraginaceae</i>			
<i>Brassicaceae</i>			
<i>Cactaceae</i>			
<i>Campanulaceae</i>			
<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>			
<i>Commelinaceae</i>			
<i>Convolvulaceae</i>			
<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>			
<i>Cyperaceae</i> / <i>Juncaceae</i>			
<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>			
<i>Fabaceae</i>			
<i>Gentianaceae</i>			
<i>Geraniaceae</i>			
<i>Hypericaceae</i>			
<i>Iridaceae</i>			
<i>Lamiaceae</i>			
<i>Liliaceae</i>			

<i>Lythraceae</i>			
<i>Malvaceae</i>			
<i>Onagraceae</i>			
<i>Papaveraceae</i>			
<i>Phytolaccaceae</i>			
<i>Plantaginaceae</i>			
<i>Poaceae</i>			
<i>Polygonaceae</i>			
<i>Portulacaceae</i>			
<i>Primulaceae</i>			
<i>Rosaceae</i>			
<i>Rubiaceae</i>			
<i>Santalaceae</i>			
<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>			
<i>Solanaceae</i>			
<i>Thymelaeaceae</i>			
<i>Typhaceae</i>			
<i>Urticaceae</i>			
<i>Xanthorrhoeaceae</i>			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			
Other observations:			

* Based on the Indice de Biodiversité Potentielle (IBP). Larrieu, L.; Gonin, P. L'Indice de biodiversité potentielle (IBP): Une méthode simple et rapide pour évaluer la biodiversité potentielle des peuplements forestiers. *Revue Forestiere Francaise* **2008**, 60(6), 727–748.