

# **Estimation of the body condition of European cave salamanders (genus *Speleomantes*) from digital images**

ELEONORA CIALENTE<sup>1,\*</sup>, BEN OETKEN<sup>2</sup>, LUCA COPPARI<sup>1,3</sup>, ENRICO LUNGHINI<sup>1,3</sup>

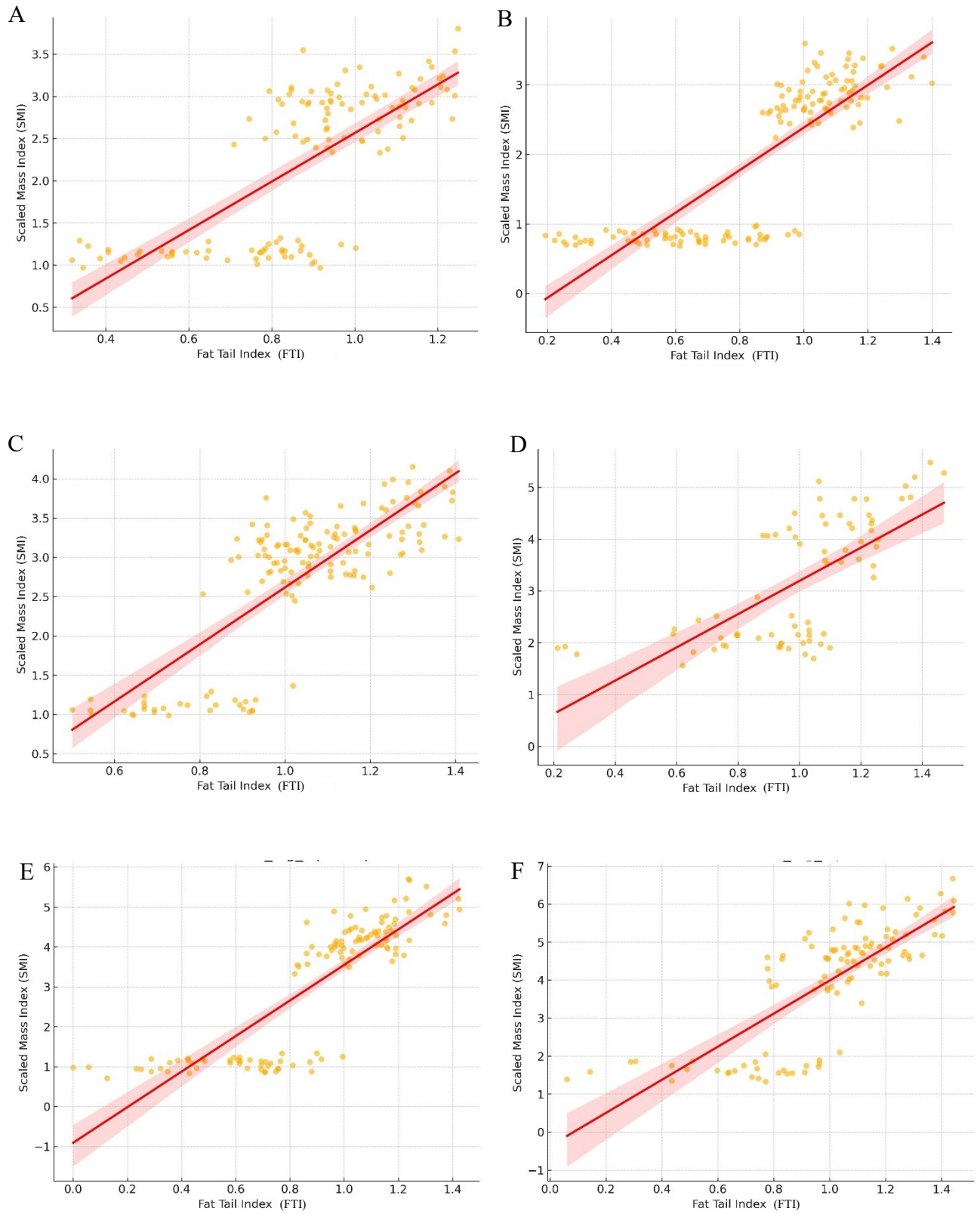
<sup>1</sup> *Dipartimento di Medicina clinica, Sanità pubblica, Scienze della Vita e dell'Ambiente (MeSVA), Università degli Studi dell'Aquila, via Vetoio, Coppito (AQ), 67100 - L'Aquila, Italy*

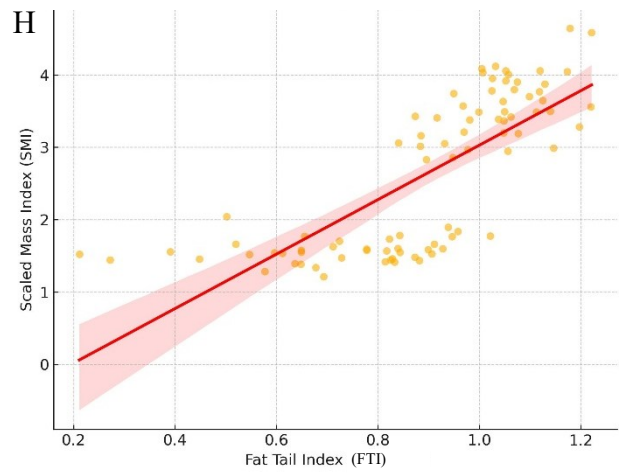
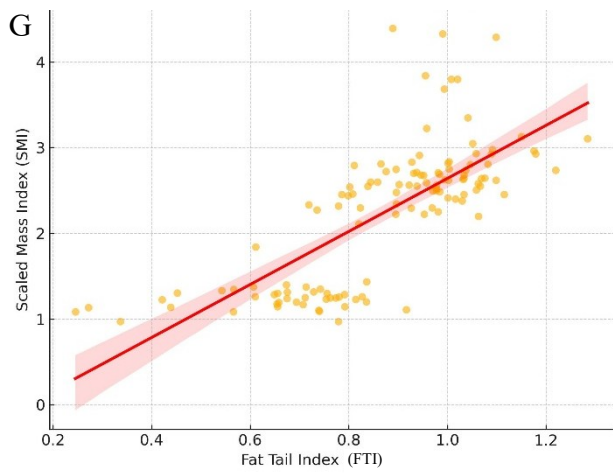
<sup>2</sup> *Zoologisches Institut – Technische Universität Braunschweig, Mendelssohnstraße 4, 38106 Braunschweig - Braunschweig, Germany*

<sup>3</sup> *Eco Nat, academic spin-off of the Università degli Studi dell'Aquila*

*\*Corresponding author. E-mail: [eleonora.cialente@student.univaq.it](mailto:eleonora.cialente@student.univaq.it)*

# SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL





**Fig. S1.** Results of the GLMM showing the correlation between SMI and FTI for each *Speleomantes* species: *S. strinatii* (A); *S. ambrosii* (B); *S. italicus* (C); *S. sarrabusensis* (D); *S. supramontis* (E); *S. geneii* (G); *S. imperialis* (H). Fat Tail Index is log-transformed and centred on its mean as used in the analysis.