Selection procedure and trap nights Flemish Moth network.

1) A selection of locations/observers was made that catch moths using a standardised method (type of trap, whole night, recording all individuals,...).

2) Based on this data, we determine trap effort. We use the criteria that a trap night only counts if you have at least 5 species (1 jan-31 march or 1okt-31 dec) or other times of the year 10species. (This was needed to filter out moths registered around streed lights and so on).

For methodology, please see: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334138380_Het_nachtvlindermeetnet_belicht?_sg%5B0%5D=CAWKsItP9_eJjna-QKWdtgQ_lNt_GuH1ROt041xppsWEU1Q2MBPL1bKQdiOqfonGS857ndkZjNGE_fKpaQYsHOx2m7AfWm8kmD-PwoMK.HgC2qMCjcX1SU7Jjpvq1QJ9ithGMY_MuWmCsKSQUFaFEQaMBo0G8OpXg6DDvXd1WvADIZ44J9TXjolf-DK2Y0A>

3) We used a selection of 321 macro moths. These species were in the period of the monitoring network (2009-2018) each year caught at at least 10 different locations (sufficient distribution) or species which do not qualify for this criterion but of which a minimum of 100 individuals was caught.

4) Not at all locations caught a sufficient amount of times during the flight period of each species. A location was only allowed to provide data if they caught at least 5 nights during the flight period of the species (this was determined as 90% of the largest flight peak, as for the butterflies etc...). It is possible that location A qualifies in year 2009 to supply data for many species, but not for the spring species, because there was no sufficient trapping effort.

5)There were no specific demands for the number of nights observers were requested to catch moths (as much as possible). That’s why the number of individuals needed to be weighted. We included 1/number of catch nights \*1000 as the weight (this was discussed with Arco).