

Supplementary materials

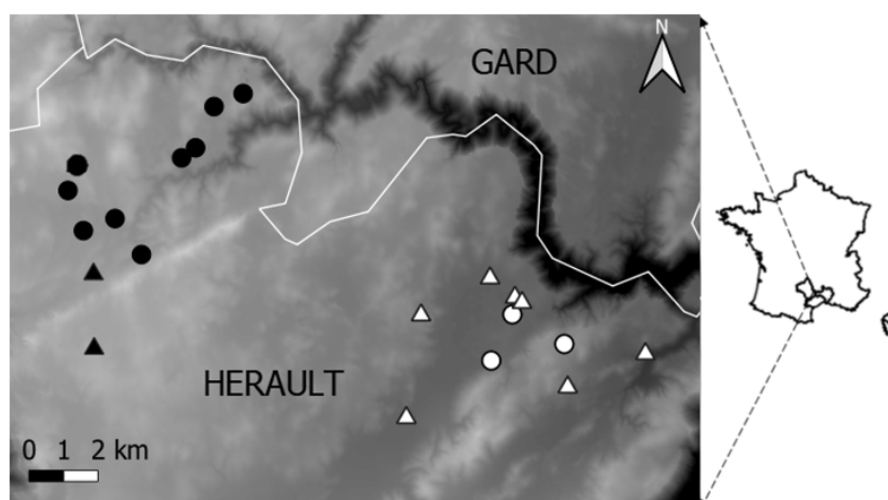


Figure S1. Sampling area of invasive marsh frogs in Larzac. Background indicates relief with lowest elevation in dark. The insert shows France and three departments (Hérault, Gard, Aveyron). Detailed coordinates are not given for conservation purposes

Table S1. Sample size of studied *Pelophylax* marsh frogs per pond and per month

Pond	Sample size			
	April	May	June	July
A	15	6	10	19
B	13	11	0	5
C	8	8	8	8
D	9	4	7	20
E	26	18	20	7
F	1	5	10	7
G	2	7	9	5
H	7	10	15	20
I	27	16	24	30
J	45	18	25	30
K	17	12	22	20
L	9	11	10	6
M	10	29	21	18
N	2	3	1	1
O	2	9	5	0
P	28	23	30	30
Q	34	19	20	26
R	8	6	5	8
S	0	7	8	8
T	7	12	13	21
U	1	1	3	1
Total	271	235	266	290

Table S2. Total number (N), number of occurrence (O) and frequency of occurrence (FO) of amphibian prey types in stomach of marsh frogs. ND: not determined

Order	Stage	Species	N	O	FO (%)
Anura	Adult	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>	10	10	0.94
		ND	1	1	0.09
	Juvenile	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>	1	1	0.09
		<i>Pelodytes punctatus</i>	3	2	0.19
		<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>	1	1	0.09
	Tadpole	Bufonidae	14	6	0.56
		<i>Bufo spinosus</i>	100	28	2.64
		<i>Epidalea calamita</i>	1	1	0.09
		<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>	5	5	0.47
		<i>Pelobates cultripes</i>	2	1	0.09
		<i>Alytes obstetricans</i>	1	1	0.09
		ND	16	10	0.94
		Caudata	Adult	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	17
Larvae	<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>	1	1	0.09	
	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	7	7	0.66	
	ND	7	4	0.38	
ND	ND	2	1	0.09	
ND amphibian	ND	ND	14	14	1.32

Table S3. Results of model averaging of the GLMM models showing factors influencing amphibian occurrence in stomach contents of marsh frogs. MA: metamorphosed anuran

Response variable	Parameters	Estimate	SE	95% CI	
MA occurrence	Time	-0.3478	0.3417	-1.018	0.323
	ln(SVL)	8.3868	2.3351	3.8026	12.971
Tadpole occurrence	Time	-0.6885	0.1616	-1.006	-0.371
	ln(SVL)	-0.1288	0.5307	-1.170	0.9124
Newt occurrence	Time	-0.0205	2.3524	-0.104	0.0632
	ln(SVL)	1.5814	0.0427	-3.029	6.1922

Table S4. Estimated numbers of adult Mediterranean tree frogs (*Hyla meridionalis*) and adult palmate newts (*Lissotriton helveticus*) preyed during the whole study period based on intact fresh prey items consumed by invasive marsh frogs (MF) and their abundance at ponds

Native species	Month	Sample size	MF abundance	Conservative scenario			Non-conservative scenario		
				Stomach contents	Predation estimation		Stomach contents	Predation estimation	
					Global	Per pond		Global	Per pond
Mediterranean tree frog (<i>n</i> =15 ponds)	April	183	195	3	95.9	6.4	6,0	191.8	12.8
	May	166	289	0	0.0	0.0	3.0	161.9	10.8
	June	192	373	0	0.0	0.0	1,0	58.3	3.9
	July	211	364	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	752		3	95.9	6.4	10.0	411.9	27.5
Palmate newt (<i>n</i> =21 ponds)	April	271	289	10	319.9	15.2	10.0	319.9	15.2
	May	235	445	2	117.4	5.6	2.0	117.4	5.6
	June	266	521	1	58.8	2.8	6.0	352.6	16.8
	July	290	535	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	1062		13	496.1	23.6	18.0	789.9	37.6

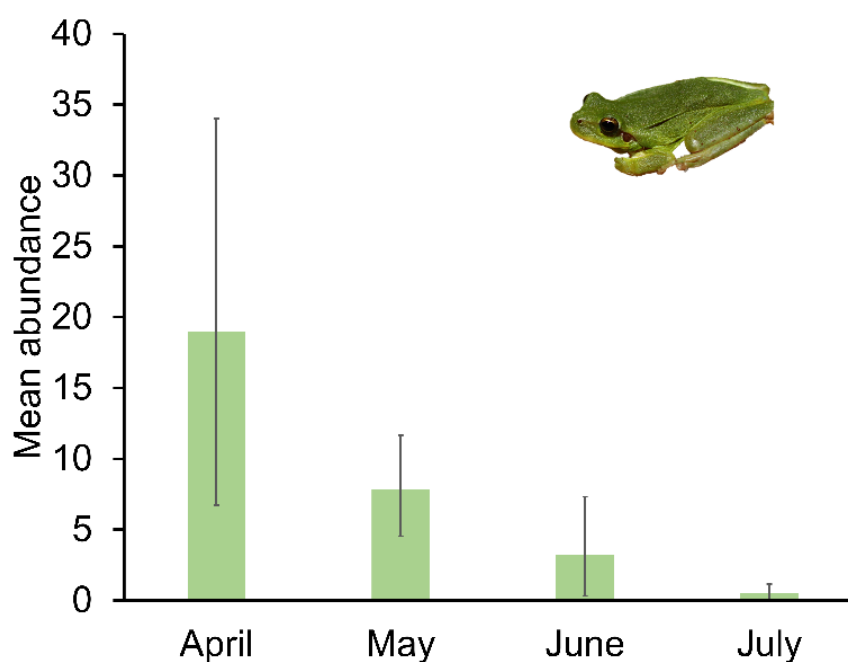


Figure S2. Mean observed abundance of native Mediterranean tree frogs in the 15 ponds where they were observed (visual counting). Whiskers: 95% CI