SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Table S1. General habitat preferences of the species studied. ***Preferencias generales de hábitat de las especies estudiadas.***

Family	Species	Lentic/Lotic	Water quality	Vegetation	Substrate	Flow velocity
Calopterygidae	*Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis*	Lotic	Clean, well-oxygenated, often warmer, in a broad altitudinal range.	Rich bankside and submerged vegetation	Silty, leaf litter	All lotic waters, from slow to fast-flowing.
	Calopteryx virgo	Lotic	Prefers clean, oxygenated waters in a narrow altitudinal range (mid- to high-mountain)	Rich bankside and submerged vegetation, with good tree cover providing shade.	Often found on gravelly or silty substrates.	Moderately fast-flowing waters.
	Calopteryx xanthostoma	Lotic	Exhibits a certain degree of tolerance. Found in the lower reaches of heavily loaded basins, with elevated values of temperature, conductivity, and TDS. Narrow altitudinal range at mid and low elevations.	Rich bankside and submerged vegetation, often on gravelly or silty substrates.	Banks exhibiting some degree of erosion. Prefers highly insolated channels without tree cover.	Flowing waters, including relatively fast currents.
Lestidae	*Chalcolestes viridis*	Lentic	Prefers stagnant and very slow-flowing waters, which may be seasonal.	Emergent vegetation (woody plants, reeds), with shrubs on the banks and herbaceous vegetation at the water's edge.	Often detritus-rich	Slow or still
	Lestes barbarus	Lentic	Prefers shallow temporary or stagnant waters.	Tall emergent vegetation (reeds, rushes) with overhanging branches above the water.	Often silty or detritus-rich	Still
	Sympecma fusca	Lentic	Stagnant, shallow waters. Tolerant species.	Emergent vegetation (for oviposition)	Often silty or detritus-rich	Still
Coenagrionidae	*Coenagrion mercuriale*	Lotic	Requires very specific, clean, calcareous, base-rich waters (fens, seepages).	Sunny channels with abundant helophytic vegetation. This includes specific fen communities (e.g., *Carex* spp.).	Peaty or calcareous deposits, often found in base-rich soils (e.g., containing carbonates and gypsum).	Small, permanent, slow-flowing streams and ditches.

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	Enallagma cyathigerum	Lentic	Tolerant of a wide range	Submerged and emergent vegetation	Various	Still
	Ischnura graellsii	Lentic	Highly tolerant	Aquatic vegetation	Silty or detritus-rich among vegetation	Still or very slow
	Pyrrhosoma nymphula	Both	Clean to slightly enriched, often slightly acidic (preferentially on siliceous substrates)	Emergent and submerged vegetation	Silty, detritus-rich	Mainly found in stagnant waters although it is also found in the backwaters of streams.
Aeshnidae	*Aeshna cyanea*	Lentic	Tolerant of a range	Emergent vegetation or overhanging structures	Various	Still or slow
	Aeshna mixta	Lentic	Tolerant of a range, often mesotrophic to eutrophic	Emergent vegetation	Various	Still or slow
	Anax imperator	Lentic	Tolerates a wide range of conditions, from clean to slightly turbid	Submerged and emergent vegetation	Various, often with detritus	Still or very slow, including lower reaches of rivers with an abundance of macrophytes.
	Boyeria irene	Lotic	Clean, well-oxygenated, often shaded	Overhanging trees (adults), larvae in well-consolidated banks with ledges and tree roots in contact with the water.	Rocky, gravelly substrates with leaf litter and detritus. Larvae are found under these materials.	Moderate to moderately fast.
Gomphidae	*Onychogomphus uncatus*	Lotic	Prefers clean, well-oxygenated	Banks (adults), larvae burrow in substrate	Sandy or gravelly	Moderate to fast
Cordulegastridae	*Cordulegaster boltonii*	Lotic	Clean, well-oxygenated	Bankside vegetation (adults), larvae burrow in substrate	Fine silt, sand, gravel	Moderate to fast
Libellulidae	*Crocothemis erythraea*	Lentic	Tolerant of a wide range, including warmer waters	Emergent vegetation (perching)	Various	Still or slow
	Libellula depressa	Lentic	Tolerant of a range, including slightly eutrophic conditions linked to agriculture.	Emergent vegetation	Various, including silt and mud	Mainly still or very slow
	Orthetrum brunneum	Both	Tolerant of a range	Low vegetation/bare ground (adults), shallow vegetated areas (larvae)	Often gravelly or sandy	Still or slow
	Orthetrum cancellatum	Lentic	Highly tolerant, often sunny	Limited emergent vegetation, bare banks	Prefers sandy or gravelly	Still or slow

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	Orthetrum chrysostigma	Both	Prefers stagnant or slow-flowing, often base-rich	Sparse emergent vegetation	Various, including gravel and sand	Still or slow (at high elevations, it behaves as lentic, while at low elevations it occupies both lentic and lotic habitats)
	Orthetrum coerulescens	Both	Prefers acidic, oligotrophic to mesotrophic (bogs, heaths)	Sparse emergent vegetation, including bog vegetation *(Sphagnum,* sedges)	Peaty or silty	Still or slow (at high elevations, it behaves as lentic, while at low elevations it occupies both lentic and lotic habitats)
	Sympetrum fonscolombii	Lentic	Tolerant of a range, often newly created or temporary	Can utilise sparse emergent vegetation	Various	Still or slow
	Sympetrum meridionale	Lentic	Prefers stagnant or slow-flowing, often warmer, sometimes slightly brackish	Sparse emergent vegetation	Often sandy or silty	Still or slow
	Sympetrum sinaiticum	Lentic	Prefers stagnant or slow-flowing, often brackish or alkaline	Sparse vegetation tolerant of saline conditions	Sandy or muddy	Still or slow
	Sympetrum striolatum	Both	Tolerant of a wide range, including slightly polluted	Emergent vegetation	Various	Still or slow
	Trithemis annulata	Lentic	Tolerant of a range, often warmer	Emergent vegetation or bare ground (perching)	Various	Still or slow
	Trithemis kirbyi	Lentic	Prefers stagnant or slow-flowing, often clear and warmer	Often near sparse vegetation	Various	Still or slow
	Zygonyx torridus	Lotic	Prefers clean, fast-flowing	Larvae cling to rocks	Rocky	Fast