**Tables**

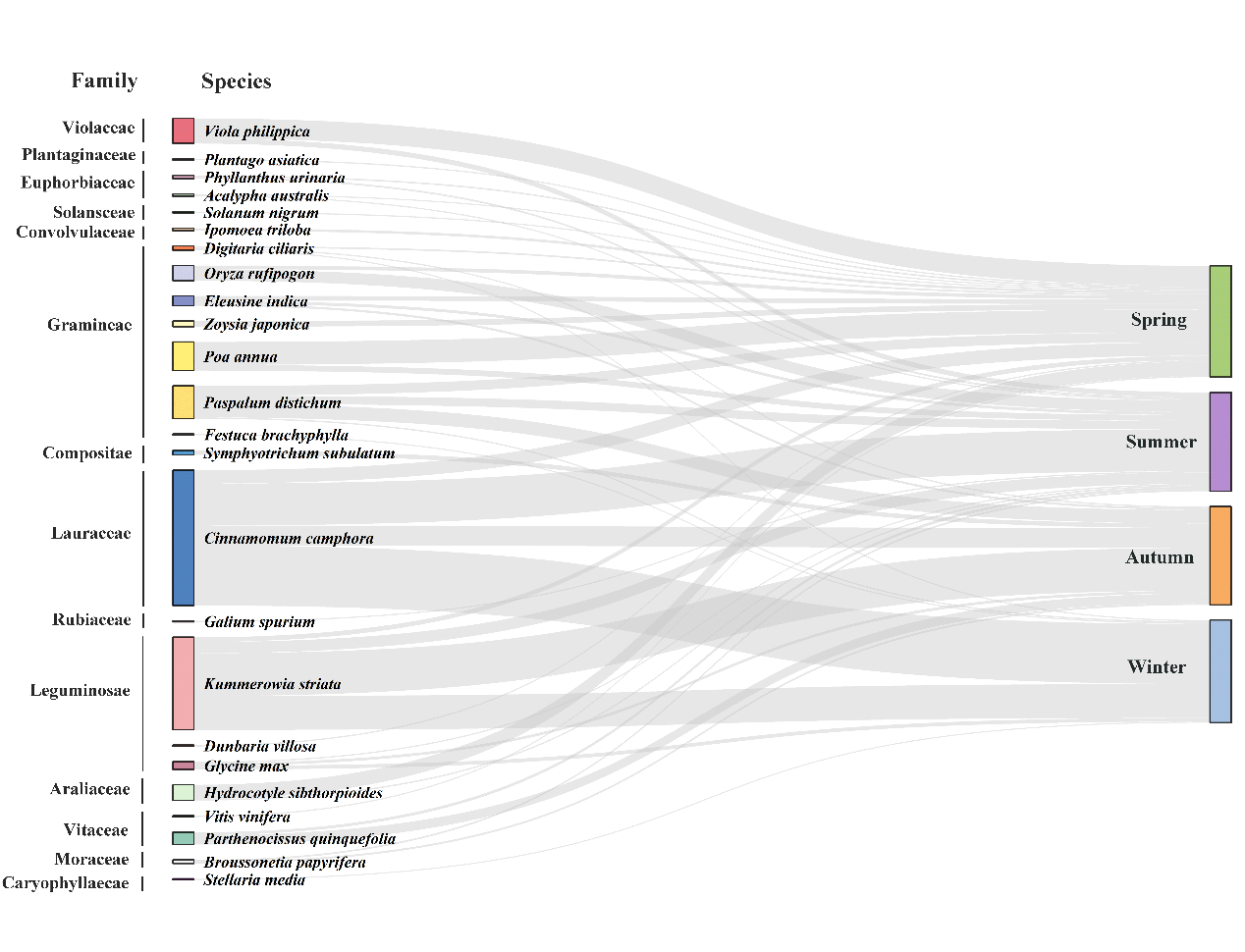
**Table 1** Fecal collection information of spotted doves in 2020-2021.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Season | Spring | | | Summer | | | Autumn | | | Winter | | |
| Month | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| Quantity | 16 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 20 | 23 |
| Total | 60 | | | 65 | | | 64 | | | 62 | | |

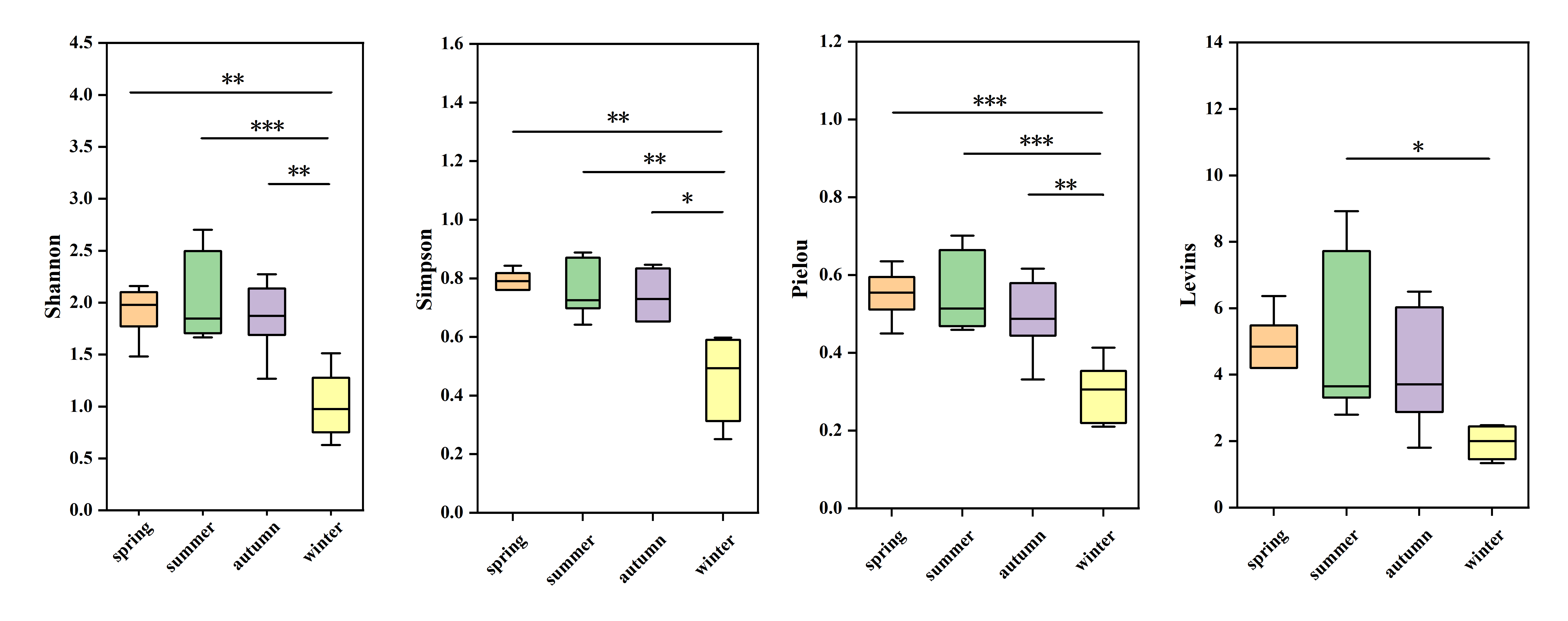
**Table 2** The relative abundance in the top 20 plant food items in the diet of the spotted dove. List of numbers in bold denote relative abundance >5%.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Family | Species | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter |
| Lauraceae | *Cinnamomum camphora* | **12.10%** | **38.06%** | **18.00%** | **54.32%** |
| Leguminosae | *Kummerowia striata* | 4.22% | **10.18%** | **38.69%** | **30.67%** |
| Gramineae | *Paspalum distichum* | **8.80%** | **7.53%** | **12.16%** | 1.29% |
| Gramineae | *Poa annua* | **20.73%** | **5.26%** | 0.26% | 0.50% |
| Violaceae | *Viola philippica* | **18.15%** | 4.66% | 0.21% | 0.31% |
| Gramineae | *Oryza rufipogon* | 3.31% | **10.41%** | 0.67% | 0.70% |
| Araliaceae | *Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides* | **12.93%** | 1.36% | 0.56% | 0.21% |
| Vitaceae | *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* | 0.59% | 2.62% | **8.53%** | 0.04% |
| Gramineae | *Eleusine indica* | 4.25% | 2.66% | 2.03% | 0.61% |
| Leguminosae | *Glycine max* | 0.15% | 1.18% | 2.54% | 3.37% |
| Gramineae | *Digitaria ciliaris* | 1.55% | 0.59% | 1.20% | 1.11% |
| Euphorbiaceae | *Phyllanthus urinaria* | 1.44% | 1.63% | 0.61% | 0.34% |
| Compositae | *Symphyotrichum subulatum* | 0% | 0% | 4.03% | 0% |
| Moraceae | *Broussonetia papyrifera* | 0.21% | 1.61% | 1.81% | 0.04% |
| Convolvulaceae | *Ipomoea triloba* | 2.34% | 0.41% | 0.21% | 0.15% |
| Euphorbiaceae | *Acalypha australis* | 1.10% | 1.13% | 0.53% | 0% |
| Solanaceae | *Solanum nigrum* | 1.12% | 0.67% | 0.07% | 0.74% |
| Vitaceae | *Vitis vinifera* | 1.14% | 0.72% | 0.05% | 0.04% |
| Labiatae | *Pugionium cornutum* | 0.11% | 0.93% | 0.19% | 0.38% |
| Rubiaceae | *Galium spurium* | 0.18% | 1.15% | 0.06% | 0.07% |

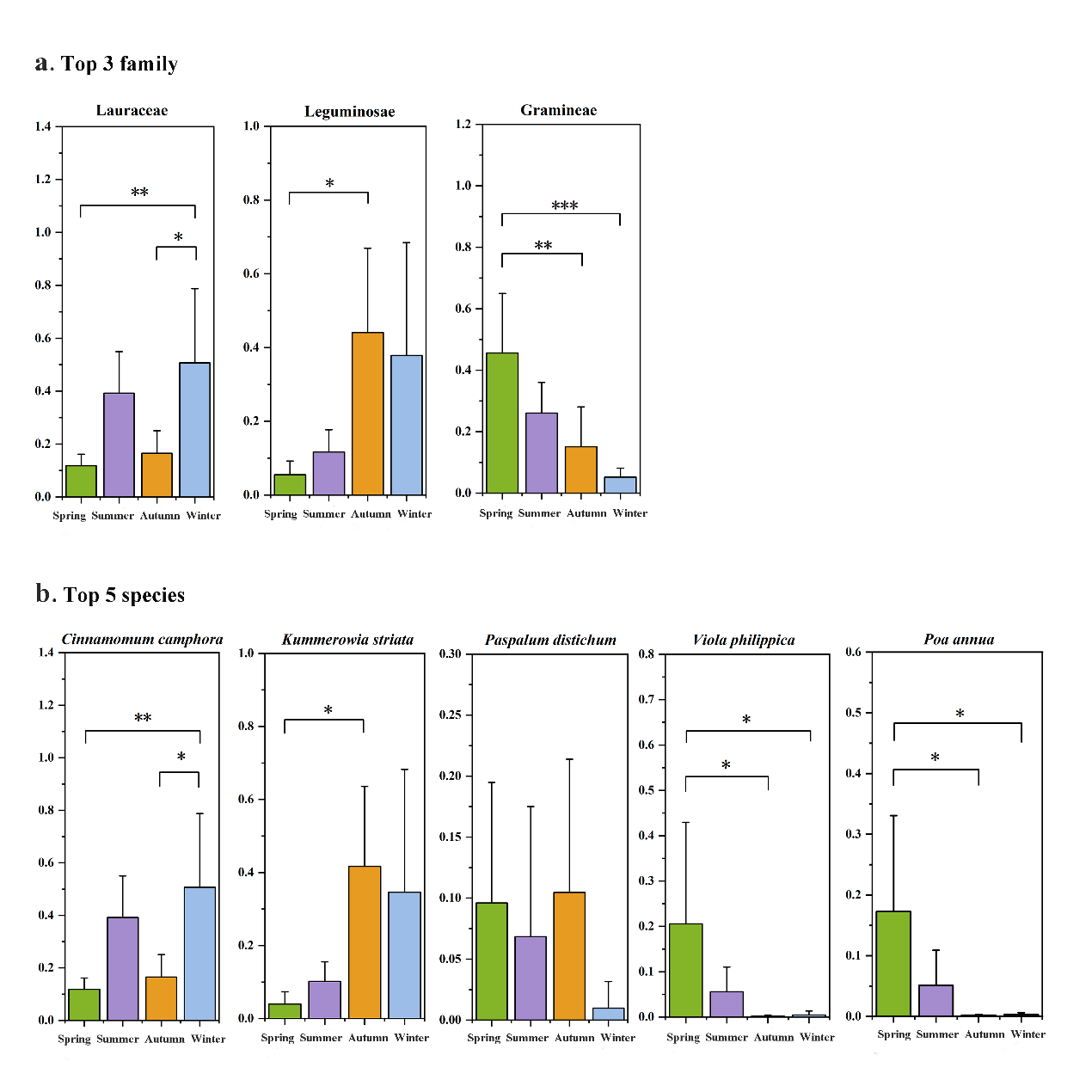
**Fig.1** Sankey diagram showing associations between different seasons and plant foods at the level of family and species. The connecting bar width represents the relative abundance of dietary items among periods and dietary items.

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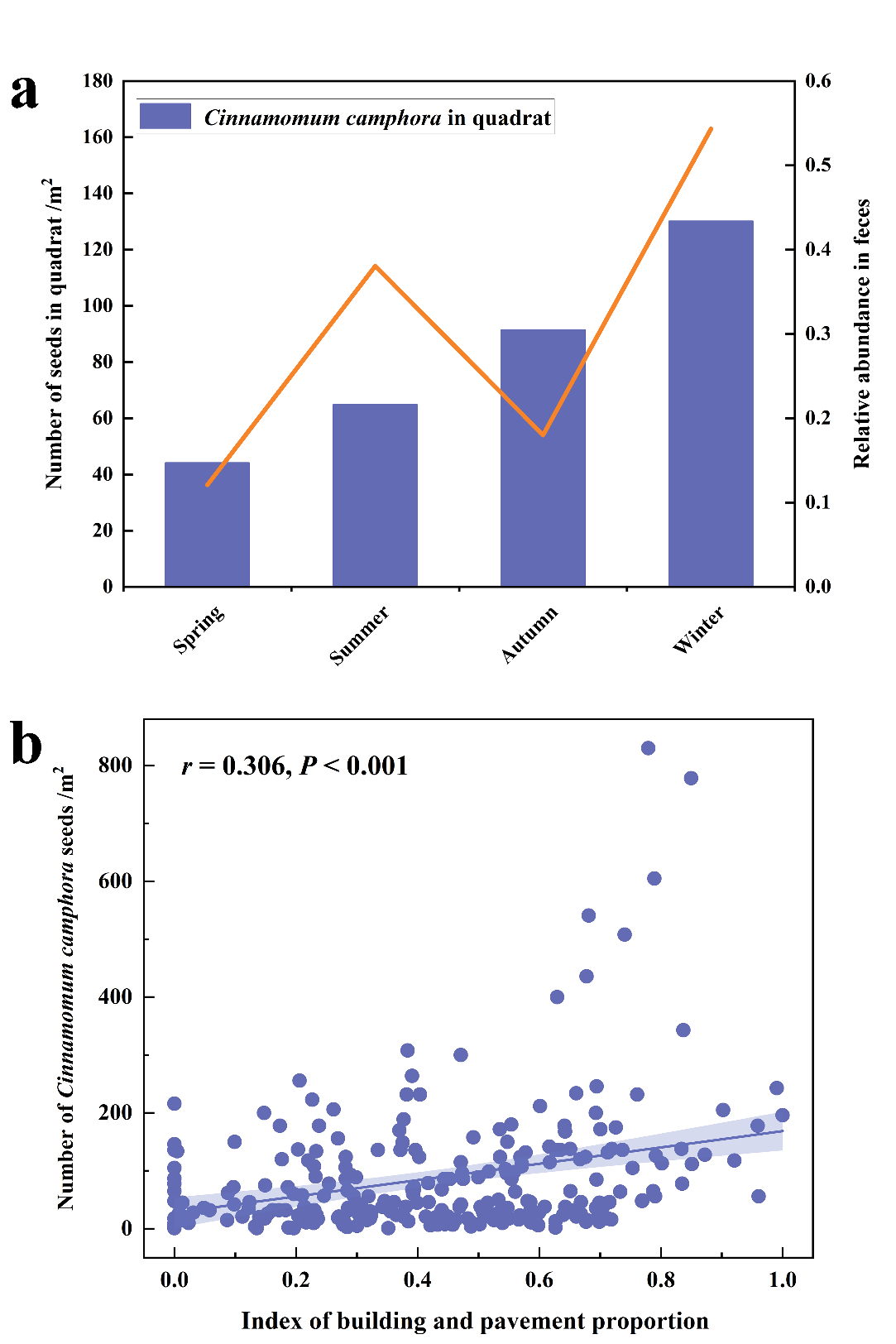
**Fig.2** Diversity of plant foods in four seasons. Box-and whisker plots for diversity in plant food items estimators (Shannon, Simpson, Pielou, Lewins indices). \* indicates *p* < 0.05, \*\* indicates *p* < 0.01, \*\*\*indicates *p* < 0.001.



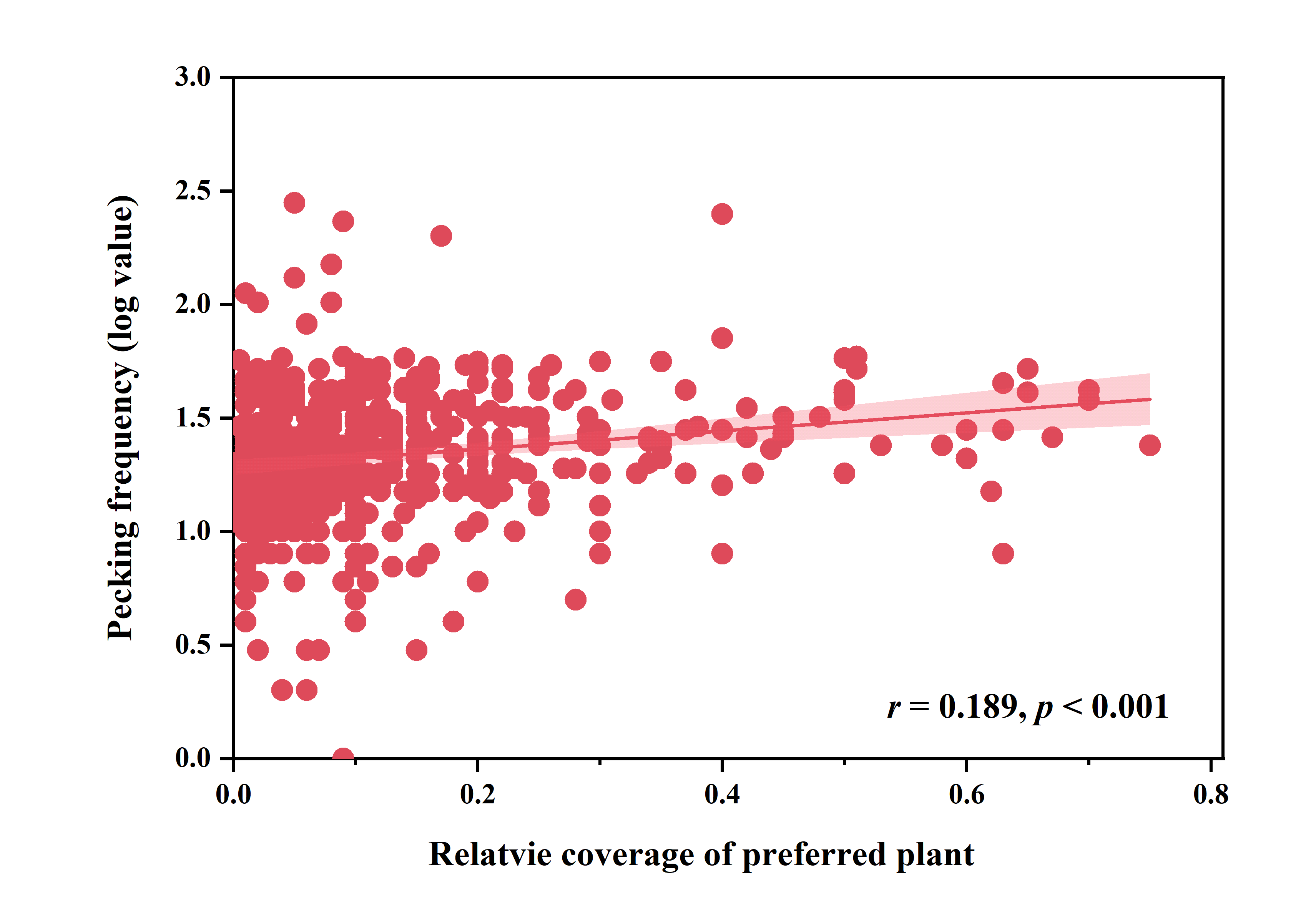
**Fig.3** (a) Relative abundance of dominant plant foods (the top 3 familys are shown) of the fecal samples of spotted dove in four seasons. (b) Relative abundance of dominant plant foods (the top 5 items are shown) of the fecal samples of spotted dove in four seasons.



**Fig.4** (a) The density of *Cinnamomum camphora* seeds in vegetation quadrats and the relative abundance in fecal samples. (b) The relationship between the number of *Cinnamomum camphora* seeds and index of building and pavement proportion.



**Fig.5** The relationship between the the pecking frequency and the relative coverage of the 5 plants (the top 5 species of relative abundance in feces, excluding plants not present in vegetation quadrat) in quadrats.

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**Fig.6** The variation of four seasons of 5 plants (spotted doves foraged most throughout the year) in vegetation quadrat (relative coverage) and fecal samples (relative abundance).

