

Supplementary Material

Use of consolidated time-lapse camera imagery to detect and monitor platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) activity

Simon Roberts^A and *Melody Serena*^{B,*}

^AUpper Huon Wildlife Monitoring Landcare Group, 91 Lords Road, Pelverata, Tas. 7150, Australia

^BAustralian Platypus Conservancy, PO Box 115, Campbells Creek, Vic. 3451, Australia

*Correspondence to: Email: platypus.apc@westnet.com.au

Fig. S1. The three time-lapse camera models deployed simultaneously to record platypus activity from July to December 2021. (a) Cuddeback 1279 (top), Brinno BCC100 (bottom left), Brinno MAC200DN (bottom right); (b) location of cameras in relation to Kellaways Creek.

(a)



(b)



Fig. S2. Variation in the size of viewing areas recorded by the Brinno BCC100 (entire image), Brinno MAC200DN (red rectangle) and Cuddeback 1279 (blue rectangle). A platypus can be seen swimming in the upper right quadrant of the blue rectangle (note V-shaped wake extending to the animal's right).

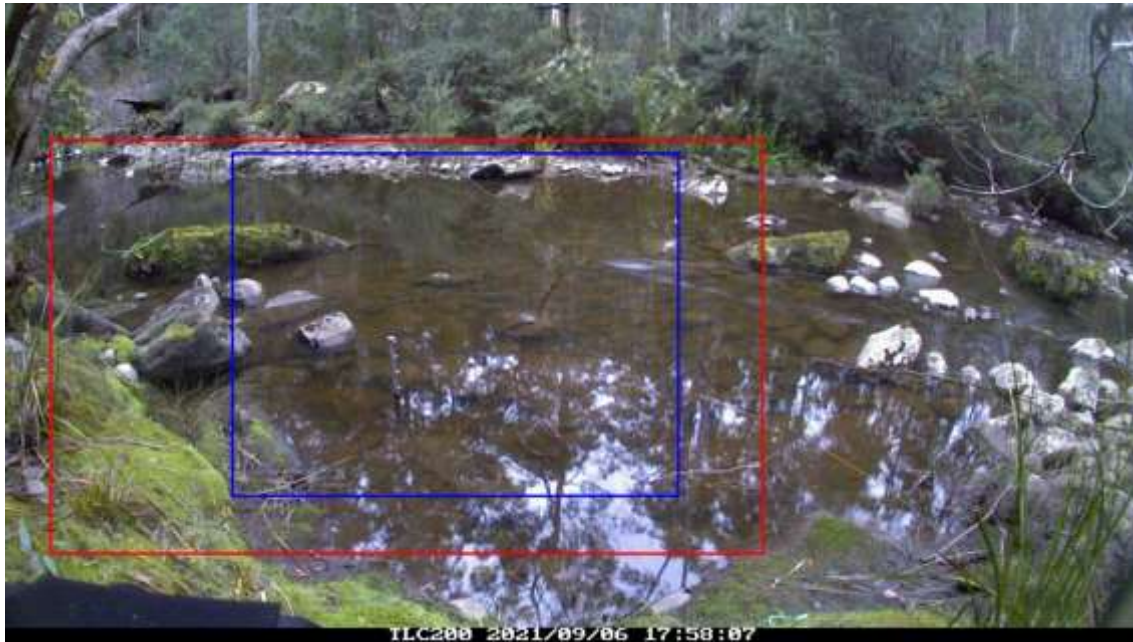


Fig. S3. Spatial distribution of platypus images recorded by the Cuddeback camera using its inbuilt infrared flash at night (white dots in upper two photos) or natural lighting during the day (yellow dots in lower two photos). Locations = Pool 1 (photos at left) and Pool 2 (photos at right). Red lines mark the approximate range of the flash (~6 m from the camera). White dots mark the locations of all platypus images recorded nocturnally from July 2021 to March 2022; those apparently positioned above the water surface were recorded when creek depth was greater than that shown here. Yellow dots mark where a platypus was sighted closest to the camera in diurnal events recorded from July 2021 to June 2022.

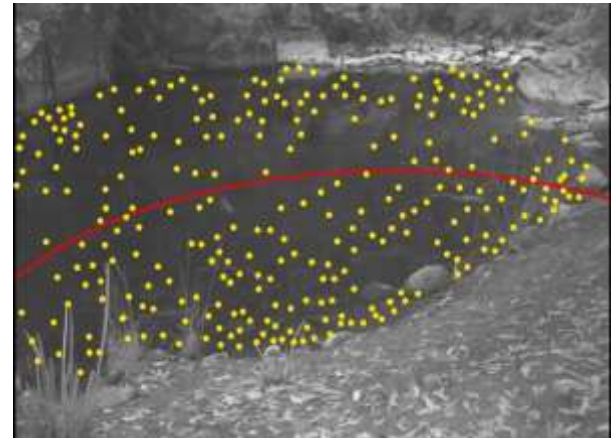
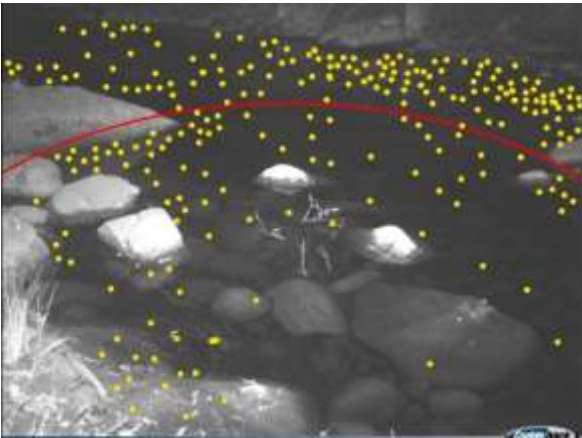
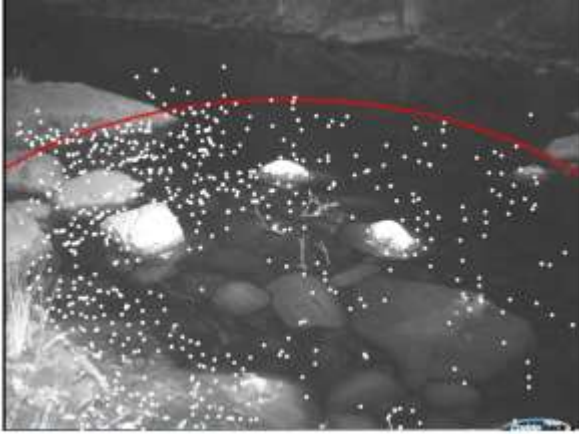


Fig. S4. Presumed platypus courtship or mating behaviour observed in this study. *(a, b)* recorded nocturnally at Pool 1 on 26 November 2021; *(c)* recorded diurnally at Pool 2 on 2 December 2021.

(a)



(b)



(c)

