

Supplementary material

Using vital statistics and core-habitat maps to manage critically endangered orchids in the Western Australian wheatbelt

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Figure S1. LandMonitor image based on satellite imagery showing vegetation trends in the general area where *Drakaea isolata* and *Caladenia melanema* occur (<http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au>). Dark pixels represent substantial loss in vegetation cover between 1988 and 2013, primarily due to rising saline groundwater, lighter pixels represent relatively stable native vegetation and white areas are cleared.

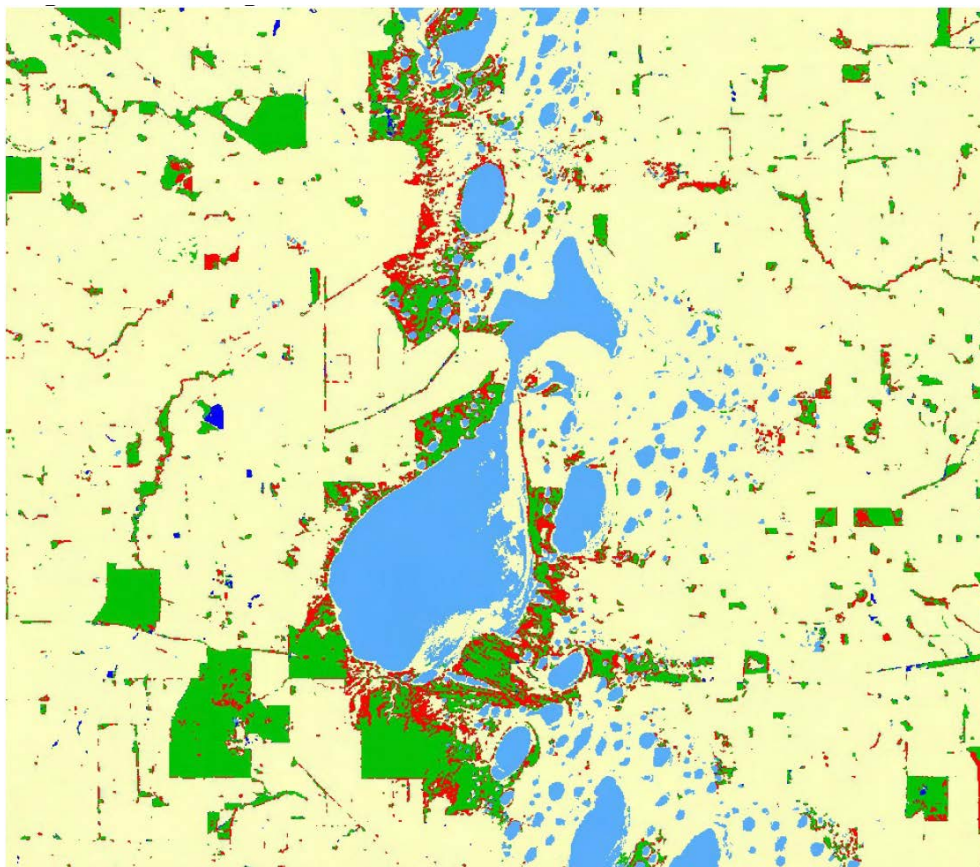


Figure S2. *Drakaea isolata* leaf emergence at the same locations on three non-consecutive years. **A.** Photograph showing positions of flowering (F) and nonflowering plants in 2007. **B.** The relative positions of plants of *Drakaea isolata* in 2007 (red circles) relative to those in earlier images from 2003 (blue solid circles) and 2006 (green circles). Leaf outlines are distorted because each photo was taken from a different direction (T = stake with tag, F = flowering plant).

Supplementary material Figure S2

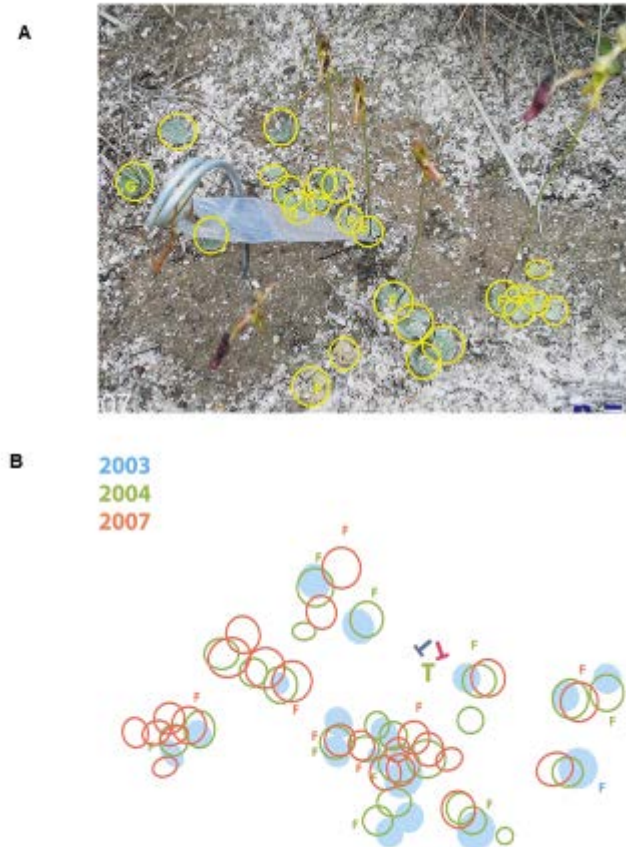


Figure S3. Comparison of numbers of *Drakaea isolata* leaves that merge close together in 5 groups counted at 3 different times. Data are from the Department of Environment and Conservation in 2006, 2003 and this project in 2007.

