Supplementary material

Taking advantage of adaptations when managing threatened species within variable environments: the case of the dwarf galaxias, *Galaxiella pusilla* (Teleostei, Galaxiidae)

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Fig. S1. (a) Survival of *Galaxiella pusilla* from an eastern-region population (D-E), *G. pusilla* from a western population (D-W) and *Gambusia holbrooki* of small (G-S), medium (G-M) and large (G-L) size without surface water in mixed habitat during Habitat-drying experiment A. Results presented are for treatment individuals only (*n* = 8 for each fish type), and there was no mortality in controls (*n* = 2 for each fish type). (b) Sediment moisture in control (grey) and treatment (black) aquaria during Habitat-drying experiment A.
Fig. S1. (Cont.)
Fig. S2. *Galaxiella pusilla* during habitat-drying experiment B (a) gulping air while fully emersed (see MF15332_FS2a.mp4) and (b) gulping air from the surface while in an artificial crayfish burrow (see MF15332_FS2b.mp4).
Fig. S3. Mean daily (a) sediment moisture (m³ m⁻³), (b) humidity (%) and (c) air temperature (°C) for sediment only, vegetation with sediment, detritus with sediment and artificial burrows with sediment treatments during Habitat-drying experiment B.
Fig. S4. Abundances of *Galaxiella pusilla* and *Gambusia holbrooki* at the Hallam Valley Conservation Wetland, near Melbourne, between September 2007 and December 2012.

Fig. S5. Abundances of *Galaxiella pusilla* and *Gambusia holbrooki* in the small section of the Hallam Valley Conservation Wetland, near Melbourne, between May 2009 and January 2011. The arrow indicates the period of wetland drying.