

Supplementary material

Connectivity of the seagrass *Zostera muelleri* within south-eastern Australia

R. E. Stafford-Bell^{AD}, W. F. D. van Dongen^B, R. W. Robinson^B and A. A. Chariton^C

^ADepartment of Jobs, Precincts and Regions, 475 Mickleham Road,
Attwood, Vic. 3049, Australia.

^BInstitute for Sustainable Industries and Liveable Cities, Victoria University,
PO Box 14428, Melbourne, Vic. 8001, Australia.

^CDepartment of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, Balaclava Road,
Macquarie Park, NSW 2109, Australia.

^DCorresponding author. Email: richard.stafford-bell@ecodev.vic.gov.au

MANTEL tests

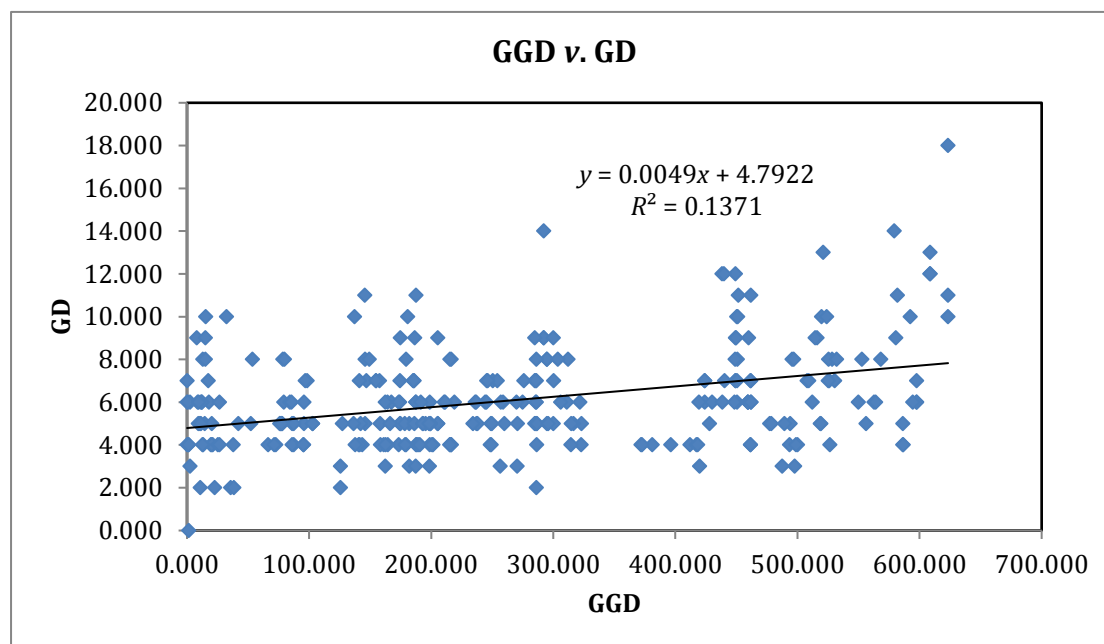


Fig. S1. Mantel test to identify correlations between genetic distance ($F_{ST} \div (1 - F_{ST})$) and the oceanographic distance (km) between the populations for all sample sites of *Zostera muelleri*.

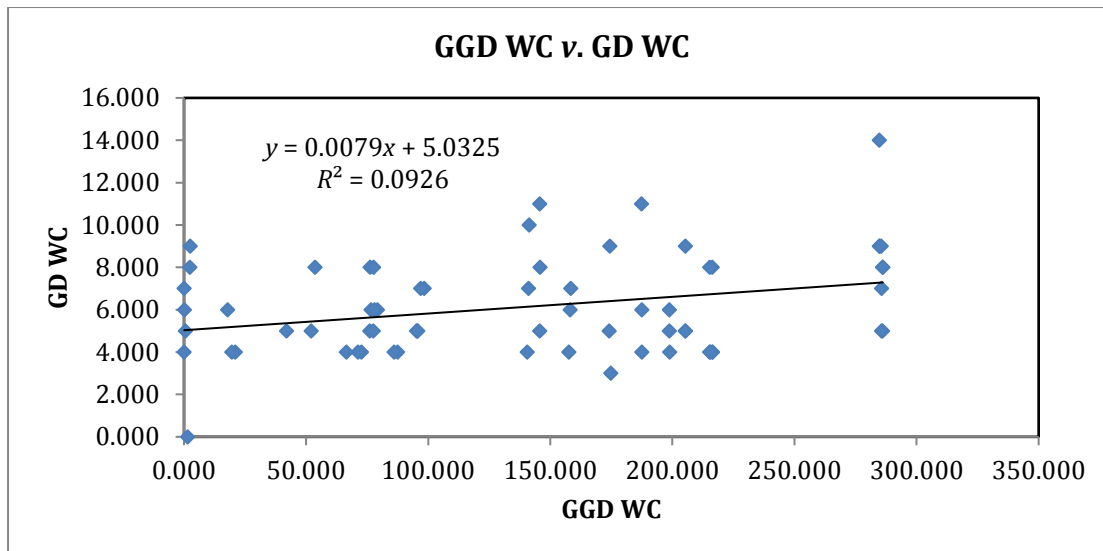


Fig. S2. Mantel test to identify correlations between genetic distance ($F_{ST} \div (1 - F_{ST})$) and the oceanographic distance (km) between the western Victorian populations of *Zostera muelleri*.

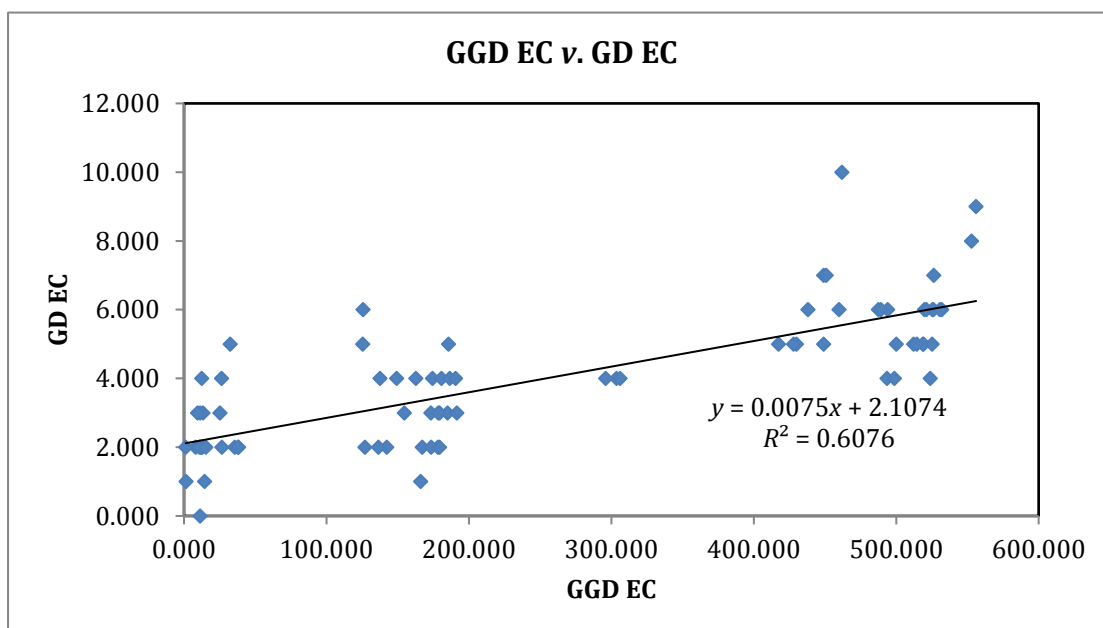


Fig. S3. Mantel test to identify correlations between genetic distance ($F_{ST} \div (1 - F_{ST})$) and the oceanographic distance (km) between the eastern Victorian and Tasmanian populations of *Zostera muelleri*.

Table S1. Euclidean distance between studied sites

Curdies Inlet	CUI – CU2	0.5 km
	CU2 – CU3	0.6 km
	CU1 – CU3	0.6 km
Port Phillip Bay	PPB1 – PPB2	40.4 km
	PPB2 – PPB3	52.5 km
	PPB1 – PPB3	16.95 km
Western Port	WP1 – WP2	17.9 km
	WP2 – WP3	2.2 km
	WP1 – WP3	20.8 km
Shallow Inlet	SH1 – SH2	2.4 km
	SH2 – SH3	2.5 km
	SH1 – SH3	0.6 km
Corner Inlet	CI1 – CI2	12.8 km
	CI2 – CI3	7.9 km
	CI1 – CI3	14.9 km
Gippsland Lakes	GL1 – GL2	29.1 km
	GL2 – GL3	0.6 km
	GL1 – GL3	28.6 km
Lake Tyers	LT1 – LT2	0.4 km
	LT2 – LT3	2 km
	LT1 – LT3	1.94 km
