

## Accessory publication

**Status and habitat of the Carpentarian Grasswren (*Amytornis dorotheae*) in the Northern Territory**Justin Perry<sup>A,C</sup>, Alaric Fisher<sup>B</sup> and Carol Palmer<sup>B</sup><sup>A</sup>CSIRO Ecosystems Sciences, Australian Tropical Science Precinct, PMB PO Aitkenvale, QLD 4814, Australia.<sup>B</sup>Biodiversity Conservation, Department of Natural Resources Environment and the Arts, PO Box 496, Palmerston, NT 0831, Australia.<sup>C</sup>Corresponding author. Email: justin.perry@csiro.au**Table A1. Description and methodology of data scored at each quadrat**

Variable	Description
Pebbles (0–0.6 cm) Small stones (0.6–2 cm) Stones (2–6 cm) Small rocks (6–20 cm) Rocks (20–60 cm) Big rocks (60 cm–2 m) Boulders (>2 m) Outcrop Scree slope Flat rock pavement Shallow gully (broad) Shallow gully (narrow) Deep gully (broad) Deep gully (narrow) Tumbled boulders Cliff Overhang	The percentage that each of these characteristics took up in the 50 × 50-m quadrat was visually estimated within classes: 0, <2, 2–10, 10–20, 20–50, 50–90, >90
Rock Bare ground	100 steps were taken from one corner of the quadrat to the other and the type of substrate scored for each step, to give a percentage frequency
Average <i>Triodia</i> height Average <i>Triodia</i> width Average gap between <i>Triodia</i> hummocks Height of tallest <i>Triodia</i> hummock Width of widest <i>Triodia</i> hummock	These variables were estimated by measuring five <i>Triodia</i> hummocks within the quadrat. The height of the tallest clump and the width of the widest hummock were measured individually.
Proportion of different height classes of <i>Triodia</i>	100 even steps were taken from one corner of the quadrat to the other and the height class of the <i>Triodia</i> clump at each step was scored. Height classes were: 0 (absent), 1–5, 5–10, 10–20, 20–40, 40–60, 60–100, >100 cm
Proportion of sedge Proportion of forbes Proportion of litter Proportion of annual grasses Proportion of perennial grasses	100 steps were taken from one corner of the quadrat to the other and the type of groundcover scored for each step, to give a percentage frequency

Variable	Description
Flowering index for dominant <i>Triodia</i>	An index ranging between 0 and 5 was used to record the abundance of <i>Triodia</i> inflorescence at each quadrat. 0, no plants with seed heads; and 5, all plants with many seed heads.
Vegetation profile	The total percentage crown cover of vegetation was visually estimated at different height classes.
Structural formation of <i>Triodia</i>	Visual estimate of percentage ground cover of <i>Triodia</i> .
Basal area	Mean of two bitterlich sweeps from opposite corners of the quadrat (using the 0.25 multiplier).
Dominant vegetation species	Vegetation species with more than 5% cover were recorded for upper-storey, mid-storey and ground cover.
Fire damage	An index of 0 to 5, with 5 being the most severe and comprehensive damage.
Time since fire	Estimation of time since fire in 5 categories: burnt this year; last year; 2 years; >2 years; and long unburnt.
Char height	An average of char height on burnt trees in classes: 0–0.5 m, 0.5–1 m, 1–2 m, and >2 m.
Percentage burnt	An estimation of the percentage of the quadrat affected by fire: 0, <5, 5–10, 10–25, 25–50, 50–75, and >75%.
Vertebrate pests	An index from 0 to 5 of damage by vertebrate pests in the quadrat.
Weeds	An index of weed cover ranging from 0, no weeds; to 5, heavily infested with weeds.