

## Supplementary material

### **Immediate action required to prevent another Australian avian extinction: the King Island Scrubtit**

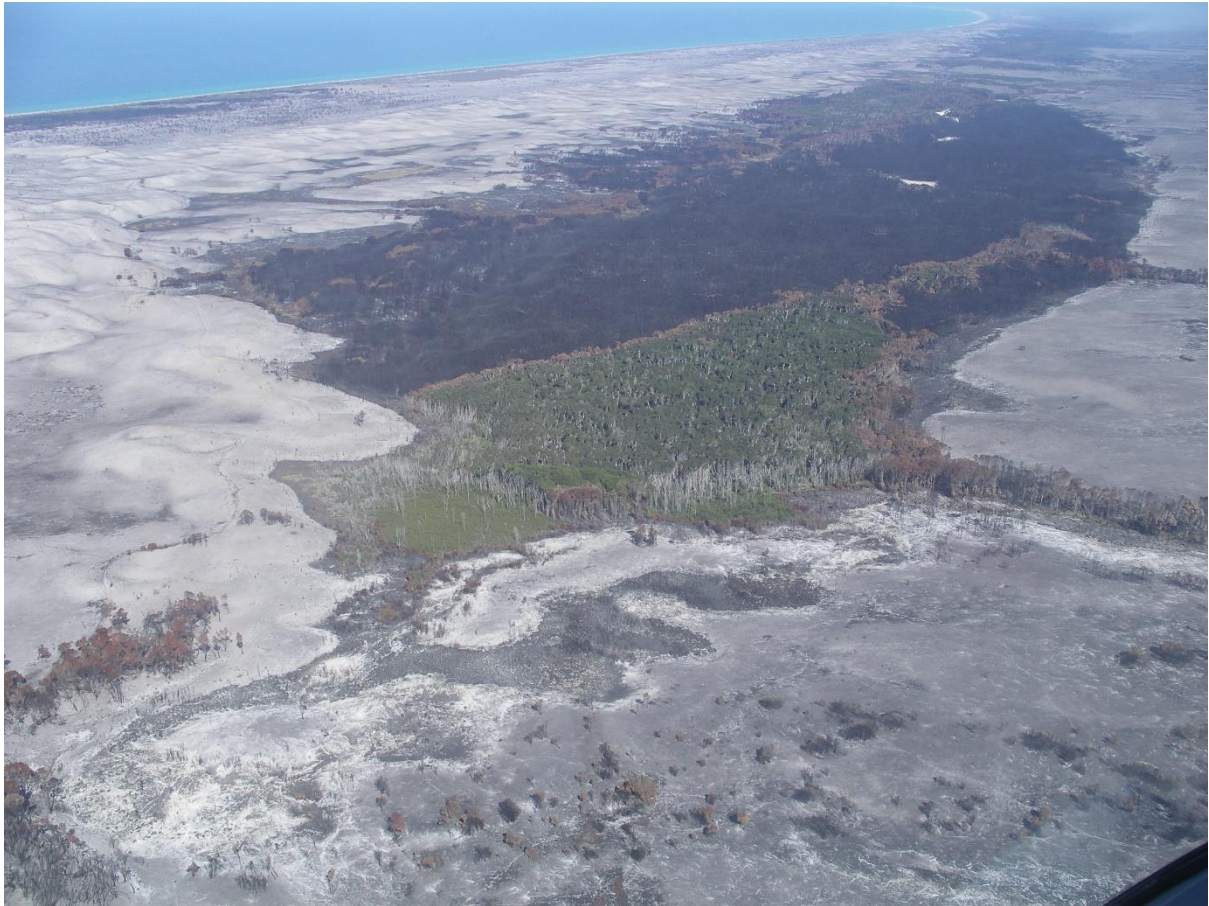
*Matthew H. Webb<sup>A,D</sup>, Mark Holdsworth<sup>B</sup>, Dejan Stojanovic<sup>A</sup>, Aleks Terauds<sup>A</sup>, Phil Bell<sup>C</sup> and Robert Heinsohn<sup>A</sup>*

<sup>A</sup>Fenner School of Environment and Society, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia.

<sup>B</sup>Forest Hill Wildlife Consultants, 360 Forest Hill Road, Sanford, Tas. 7020, Australia.

<sup>C</sup>Department of Zoology, University of Tasmania, Sandy Bay, Tas. 7005, Australia.

<sup>D</sup>Corresponding author. Email: [Matthew.Webb@anu.edu.au](mailto:Matthew.Webb@anu.edu.au)



**Fig. S1.** Remnant patch of unburnt *M. ericifolia* forest in the northern end of the Nook swamp (looking south) after the 2007 fire. The patch is currently occupied by the King Island Scrubtit. Photo courtesy of Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.



**Fig. S2.** Typical 'old growth' *M. ericifolia* forest occupied by King Island Scrubtit in Collier's Swamp.



**Fig. S3.** Example of wind-throw in King Island Scrubtit habitat at Colliers Swamp. The area affected by this single and recent event was between 0.5–1 ha. Photo taken 2015.



**Fig. S4.** Suppression of understorey due to macropods grazing.



**Fig. S5.** Typical King Island Scrubtit habitat along the Fraser River, Pegarah State Forest, King Island.

Table S1. Occupancy and detectability estimates for the King Island Scrubtit from each survey period

| Year | Occupancy | s.e. | Detectability | s.e. |
|------|-----------|------|---------------|------|
| 2011 | 0.4       | 0.11 | 0.55          | 0.13 |
| 2012 | 0.21      | 0.07 | 0.93          | 0.07 |
| 2015 | 0.35      | 0.07 | 0.77          | 0.08 |