

[10.1071/PC20095](https://doi.org/10.1071/PC20095)

Pacific Conservation Biology

Supplementary Material

Predicting habitat suitability for wild deer in relation to threatened ecological communities in south-eastern New South Wales, Australia

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Response of fallow to mean temperature of the coldest quarter

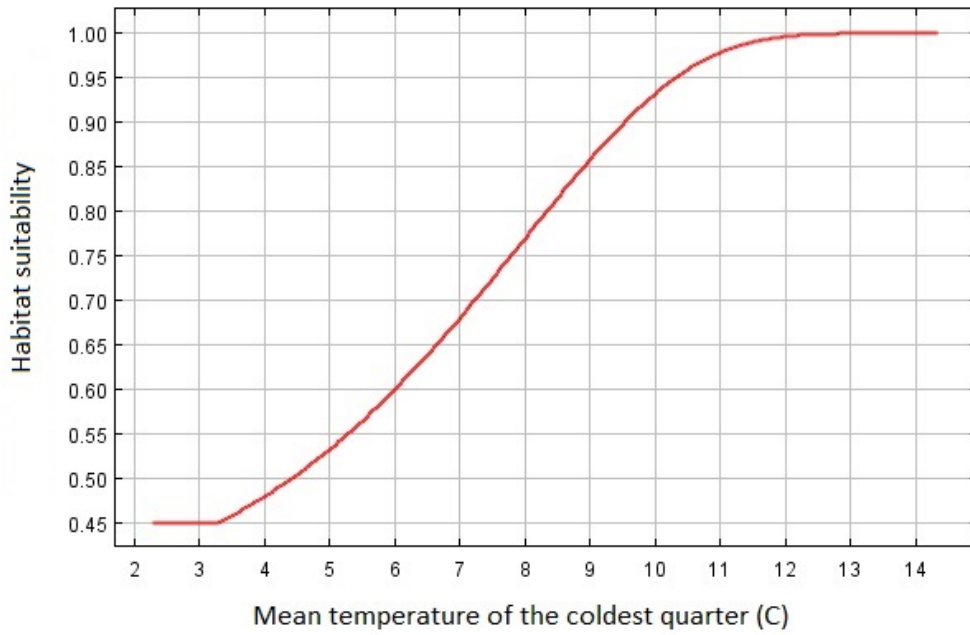


Figure S1: The predicted habitat suitability for fallow deer in response to mean temperature of the coldest quarter (C).

Response of fallow to distance to non-woody vegetation

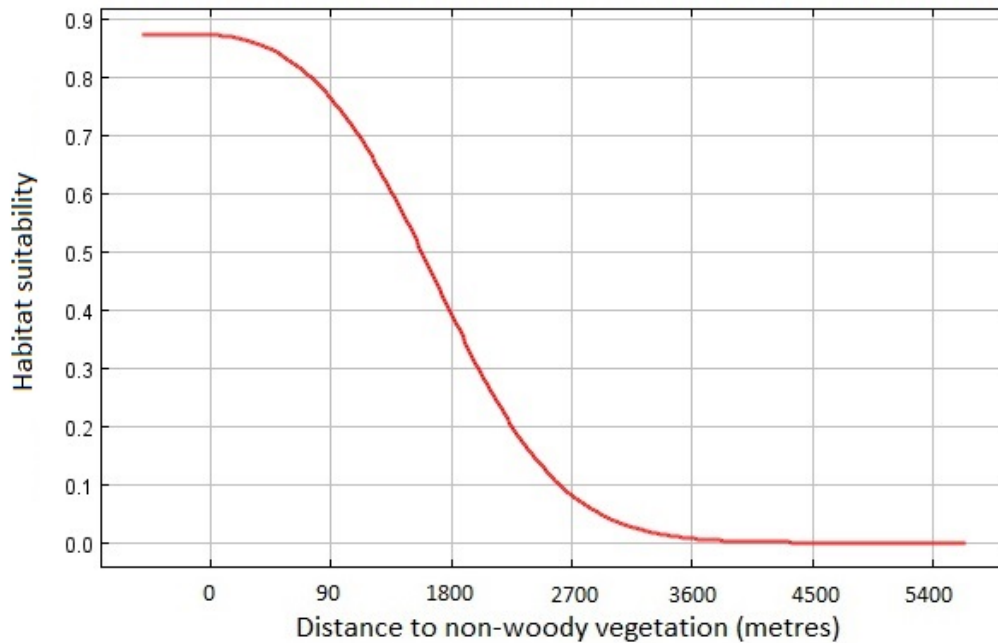


Figure S2: The predicted habitat suitability for fallow deer in response to distance to non-woody vegetation (measured in metres).

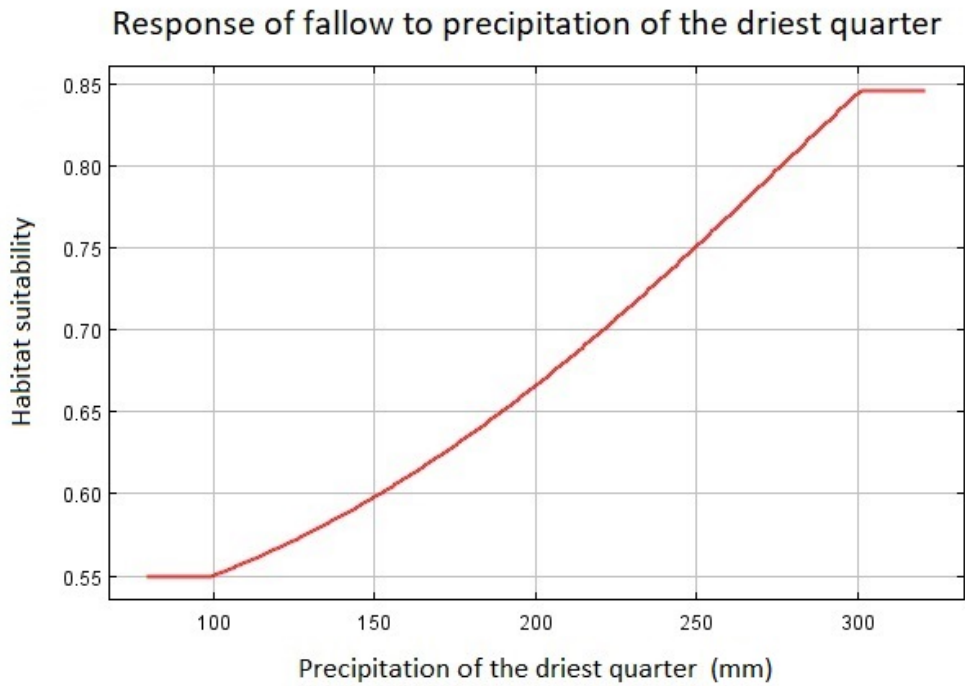


Figure S3: The predicted habitat suitability for fallow deer in response to precipitation of the driest quarter (mm), when precipitation of the driest quarter is the only variable in the model.

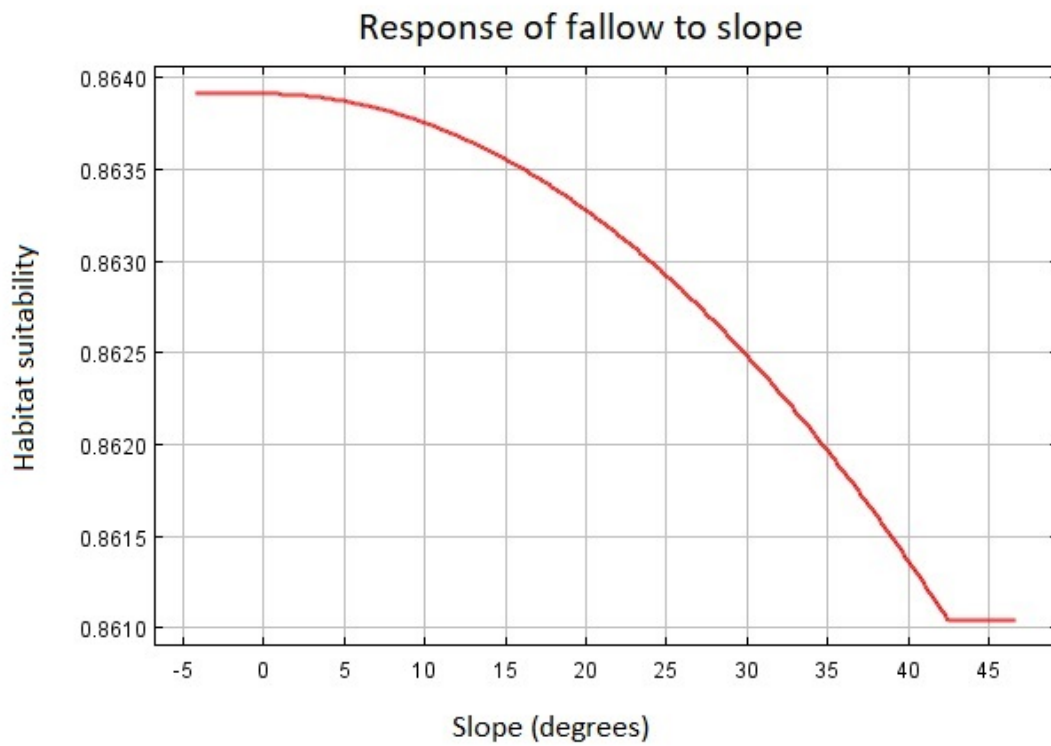


Figure S4: The predicted habitat suitability for fallow deer in response to slope.

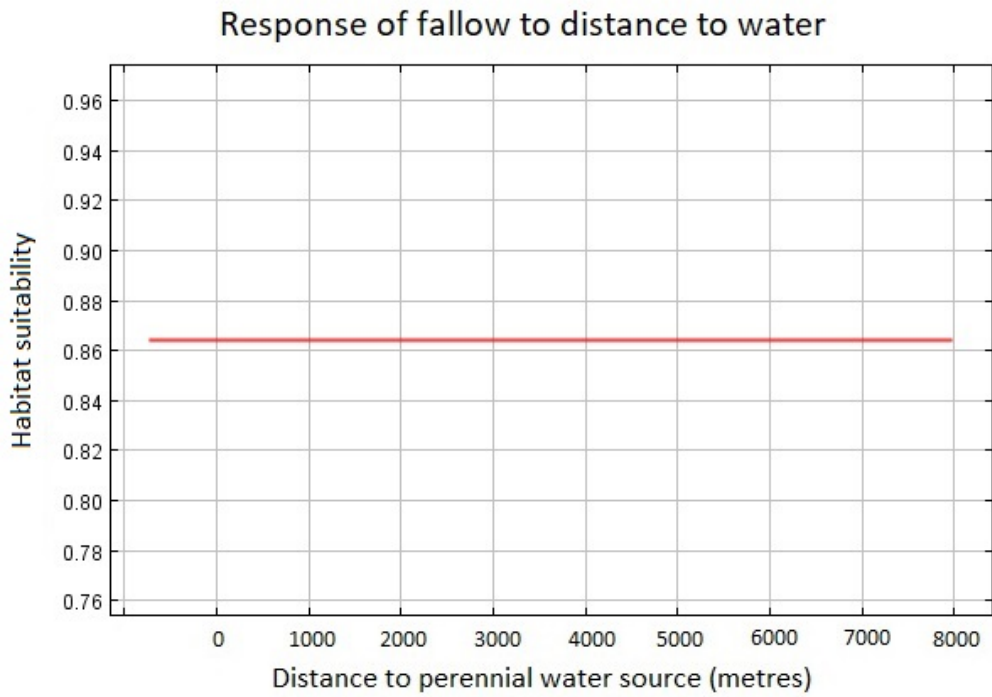


Figure S5: The predicted habitat suitability for fallow deer in response to distance to perennial water sources (measured in metres).

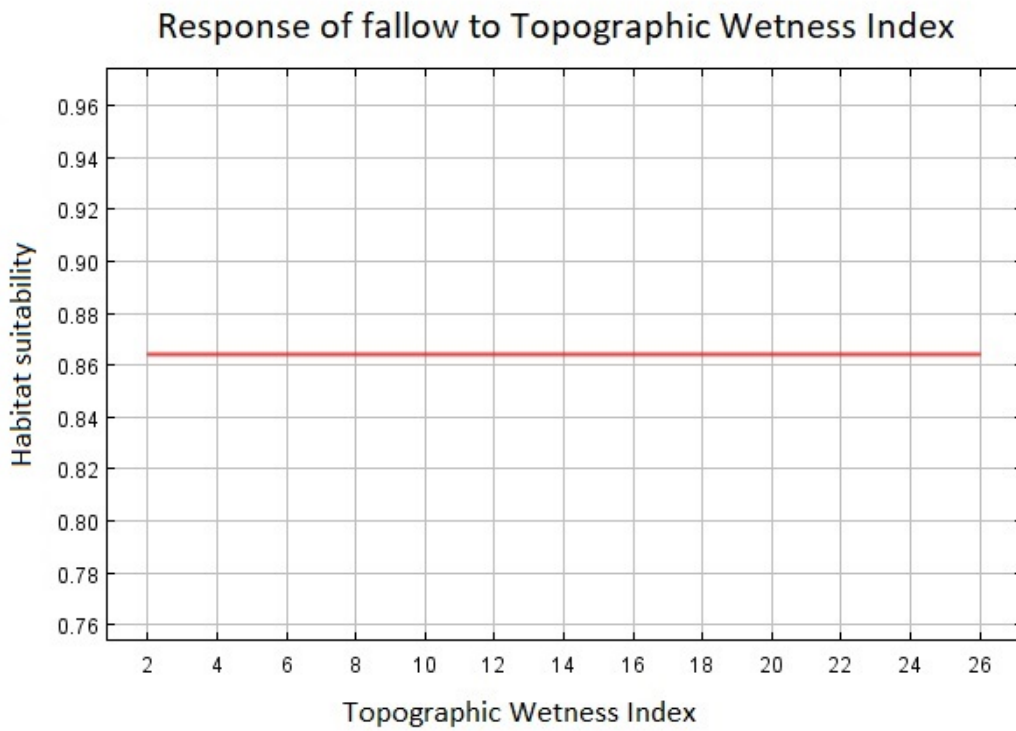


Figure S6: The predicted habitat suitability for fallow deer in response to Topographic Wetness Index.

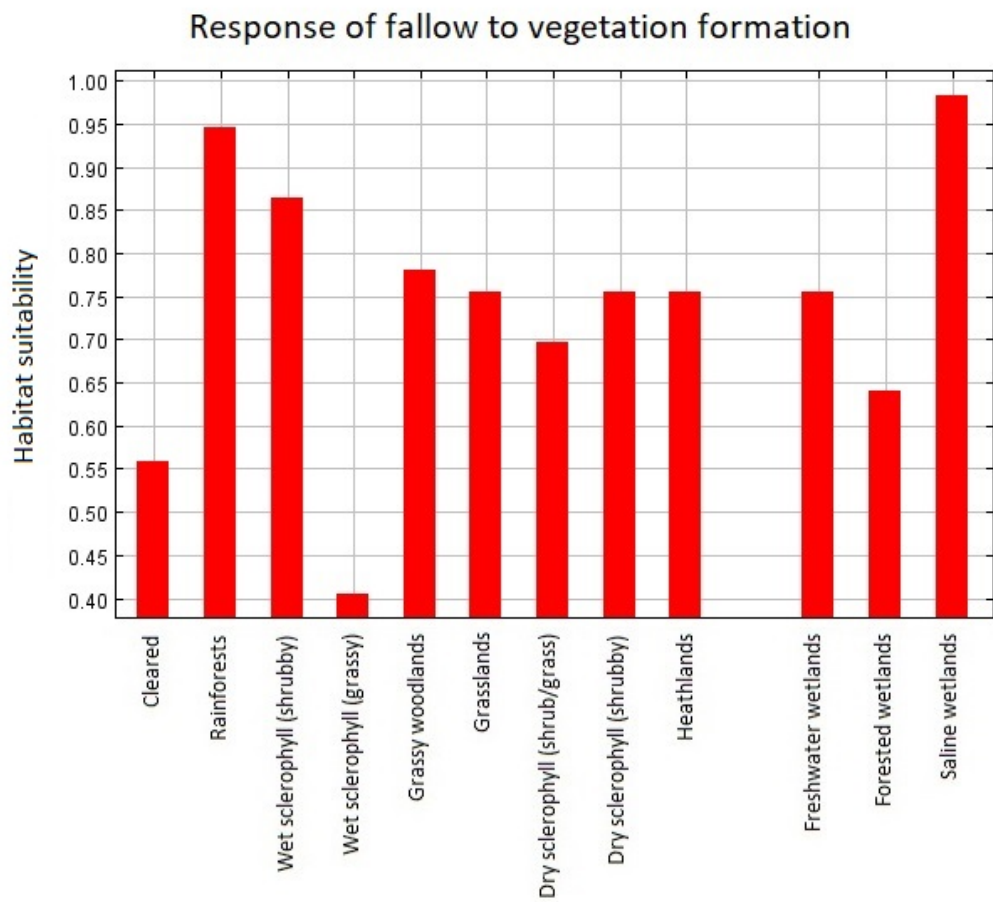


Figure S7: The predicted habitat suitability for fallow deer in response to Keith vegetation formation.

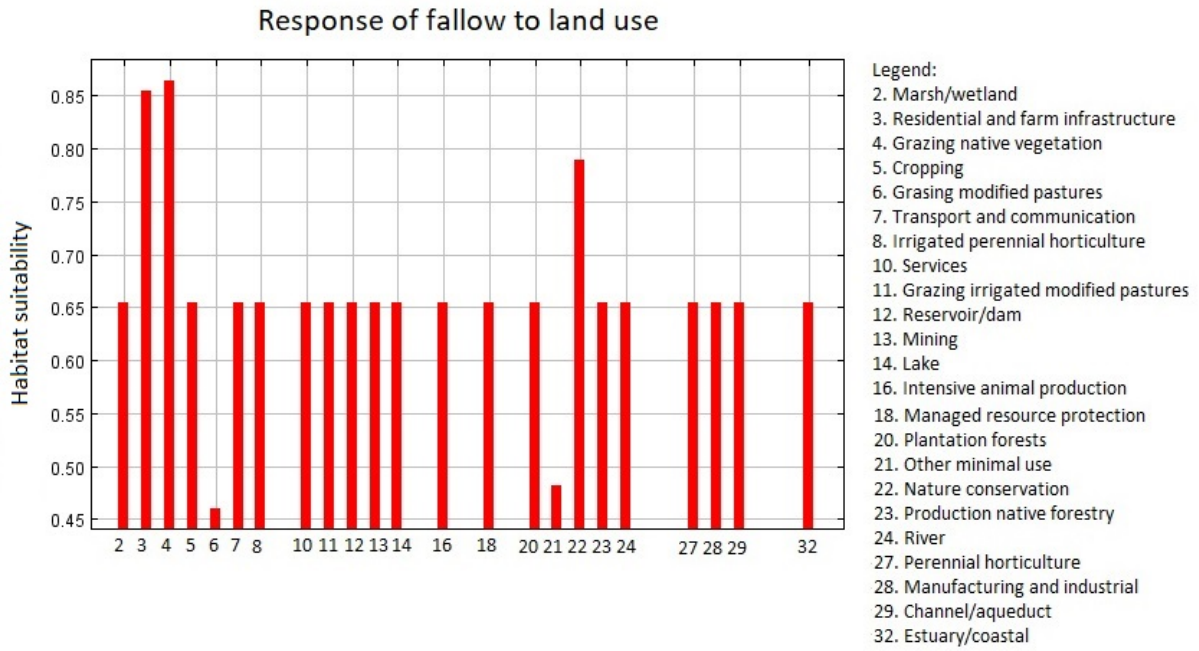


Figure S8: The predicted habitat suitability for fallow deer in response to land use class.

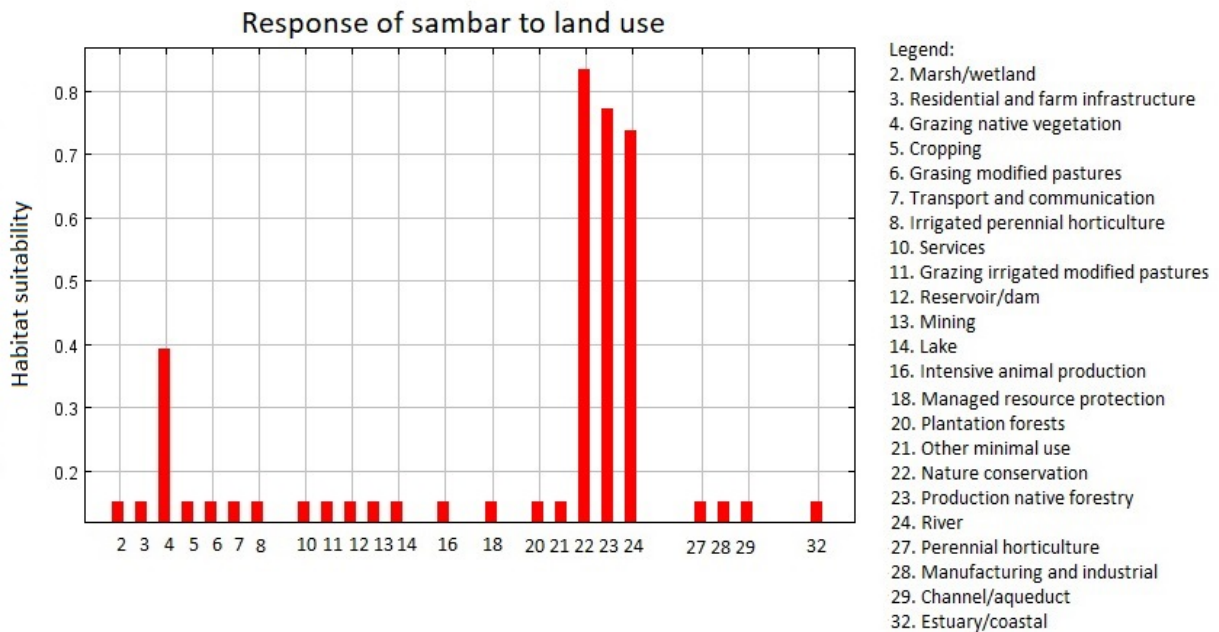


Figure S9: The predicted habitat suitability for sambar deer in response to land use class.

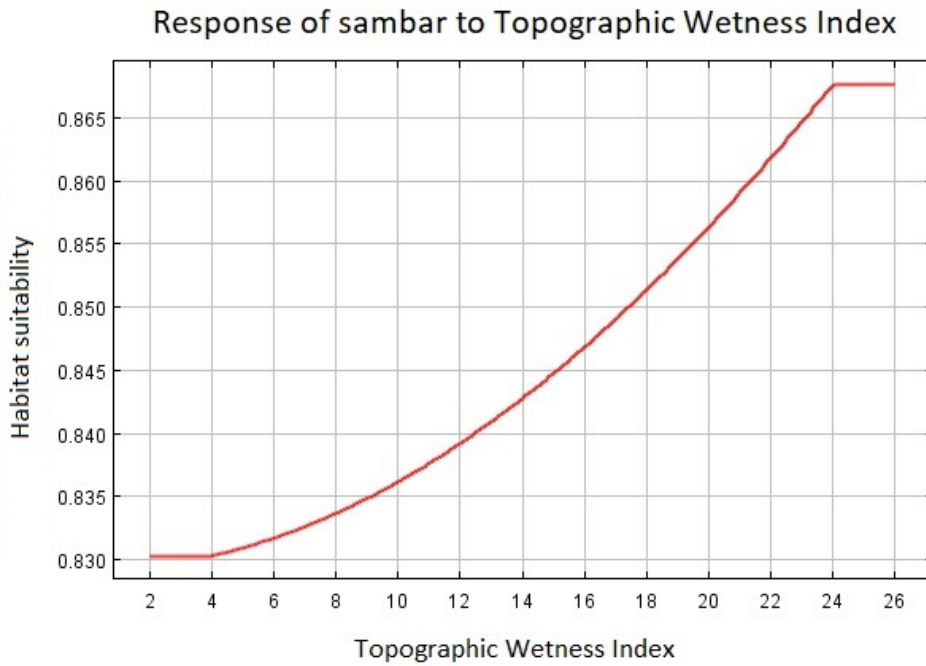


Figure S10: The predicted habitat suitability for sambar deer in response to Topographic Wetness Index.

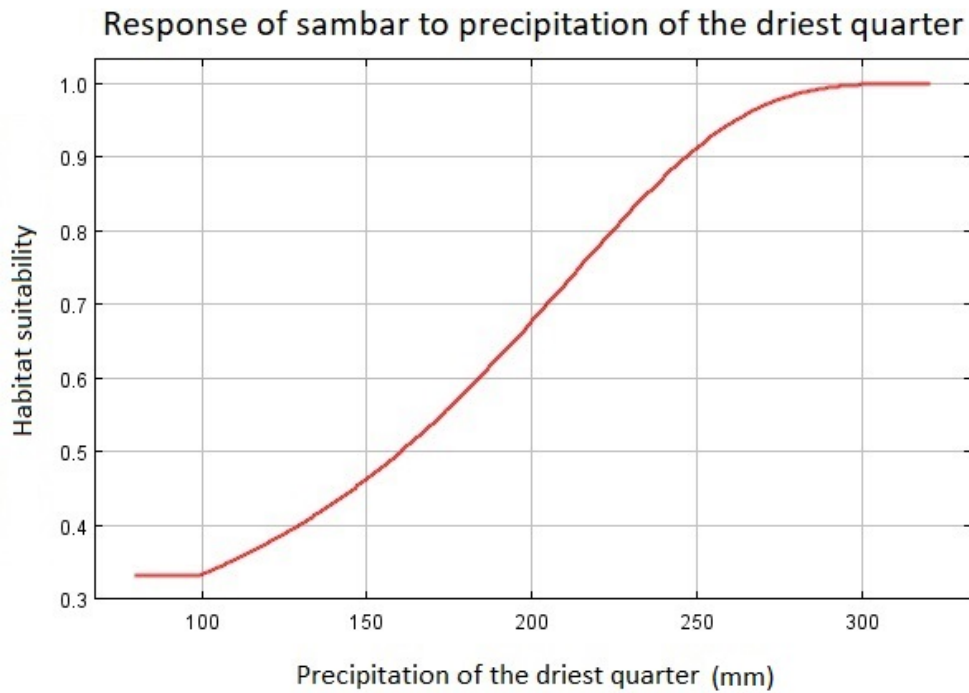


Figure S11: The predicted habitat suitability for sambar deer in response to precipitation of the driest quarter (mm), when precipitation of the driest quarter is the only variable in the model.

Response of sambar to mean temperature of the coldest quarter

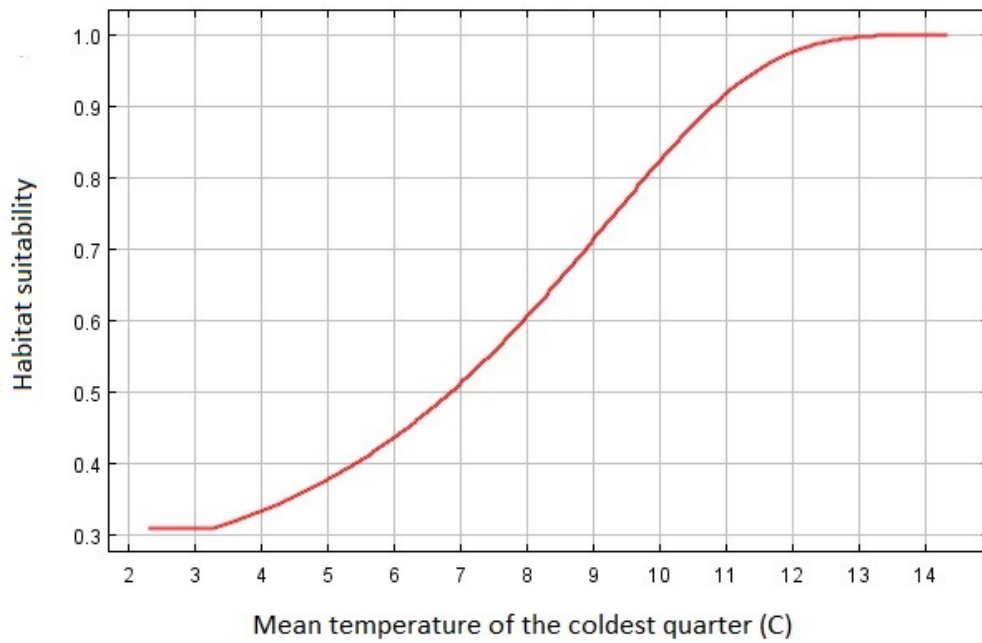


Figure S12: The predicted habitat suitability for sambar deer in response to mean temperature of the coldest quarter (C).

Response of sambar to distance to non-woody vegetation

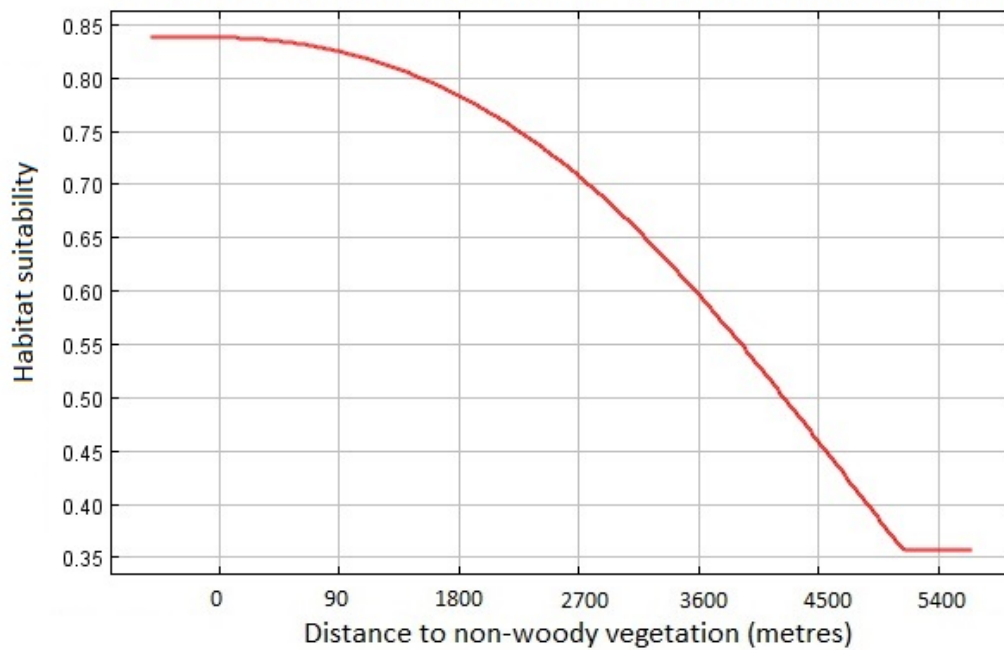


Figure S13: The predicted habitat suitability for sambar deer in response to distance to non-woody vegetation (measured in metres).



Figure S14: The predicted habitat suitability for sambar deer in response to slope.

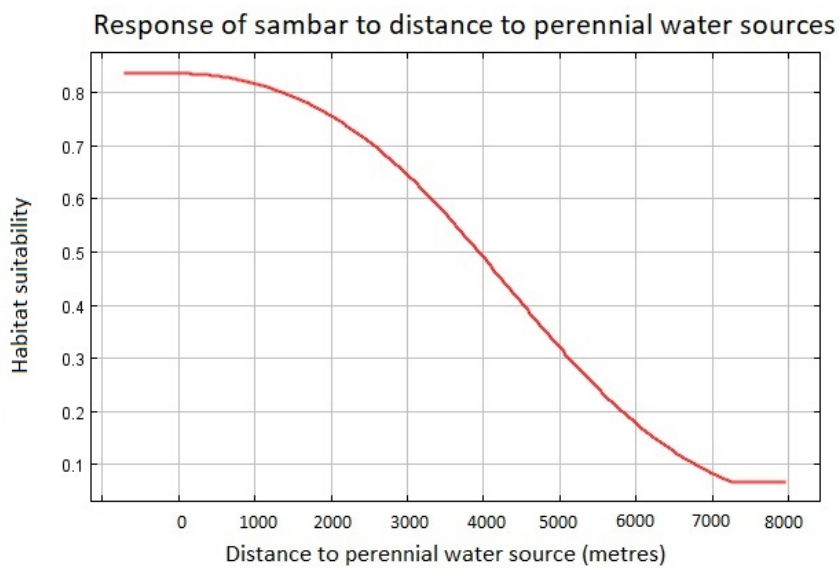


Figure S15: The predicted habitat suitability for sambar deer in response to distance to perennial water sources (measured in metres).

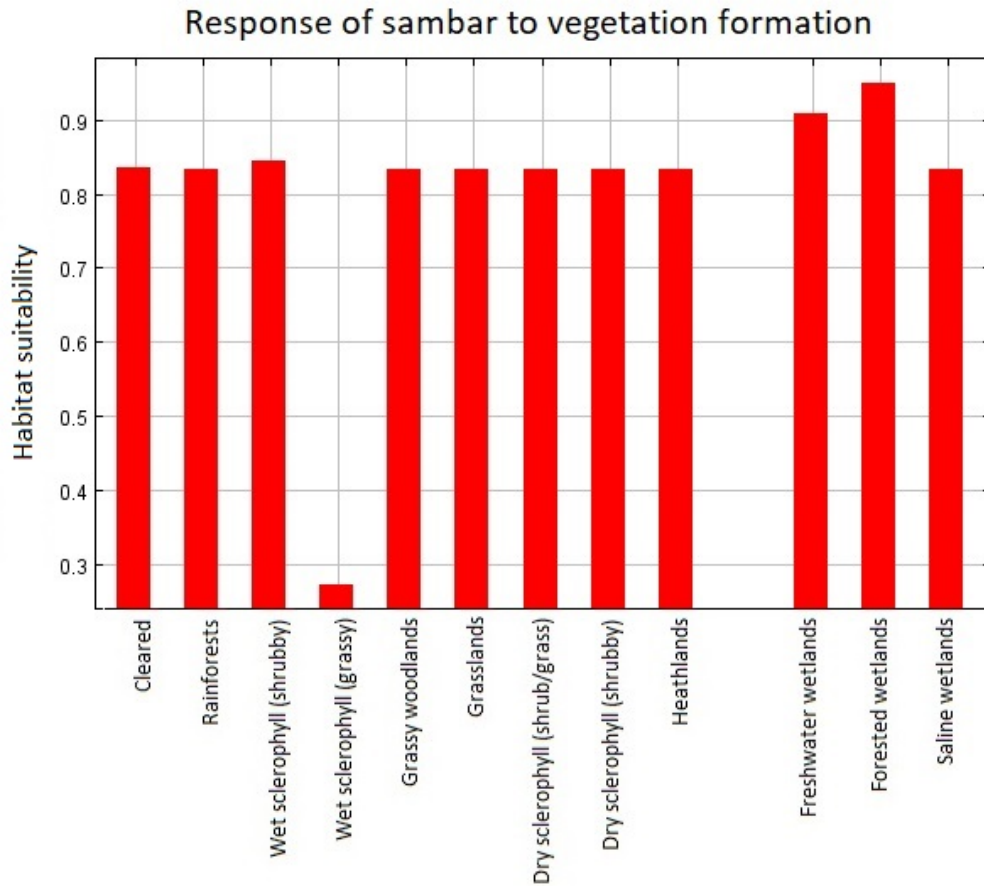


Figure S16: The predicted habitat suitability for sambar deer in response to Keith vegetation formation.

Supplementary Material S1. Maxent settings for all-species model

Number of background points 10,000

Regularization values

- Linear/quadratic/product 0.05
- Categorical 0.25
- Threshold 1.00
- Hinge 0.50

Feature types used quadratic only

Jack knife yes

Bias type 3 (input .asc file created in Maxent using Kernel Density function)

Output type ecloglog

Maxent settings for fallow model

Number of background points 10,000

Regularization values

- Linear/quadratic/product 0.119
- Categorical 0.25
- Threshold 1.24
- Hinge 0.50

Feature types used quadratic only

Jack knife yes

Bias type 3 (input .asc file created in Maxent using Kernel Density function)

Output type cloglog

Maxent settings for sambar model

Number of background points 10,000

Regularization values

- Linear/quadratic/product 0.176
- Categorical 0.25
- Threshold 1.44
- Hinge 0.50

Feature types used quadratic only

Jack knife yes

Bias type 3 (input .asc file created in Maxent using Kernel Density function)

Output type cloglog