

Supplementary material

Less fuel for the fire: malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) nesting activity affects fuel loads and fire behaviour

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Table S1. Relationships of litter depth to mound/non-mound location and distance for data set stratified by year of malleefowl nesting and vegetation type

Coefficients (\pm SE), t and P values are from a negative binomial generalised linear mixed model

Sites analysed	Parameter	Coefficient	t-value	P
Active 2014	Intercept (mound)	-0.21 \pm 0.11	-1.95	0.051
	Non-mound	0.88 \pm 0.07	11.90	< 0.001
	Distance	0.03 \pm 0.00	10.90	< 0.001
	Non-mound:Distance	-0.03 \pm 0.00	-8.62	< 0.001
Active 2013	Intercept (mound)	-0.02 \pm 0.13	-0.14	0.885
	Non-mound	0.61 \pm 0.06	10.20	< 0.001
	Distance	0.03 \pm 0.00	14.27	< 0.001
	Non-mound:Distance	-0.02 \pm 0.00	-7.23	< 0.001
Chenopod Vegetation	Intercept (mound)	-0.36 \pm 0.13	-2.75	0.006
	Non-mound	0.94 \pm 0.09	10.22	< 0.001
	Distance	0.05 \pm 0.00	11.90	< 0.001
	Non-mound:Distance	-0.04 \pm 0.01	-7.67	< 0.001
<i>Triodia</i> Vegetation	Intercept (mound)	-0.62 \pm 0.08	-7.31	< 0.001
	Non-mound	0.79 \pm 0.07	11.40	< 0.001
	Distance	0.04 \pm 0.00	13.42	< 0.001
	Non-mound:Distance	-0.03 \pm 0.00	-8.58	< 0.001

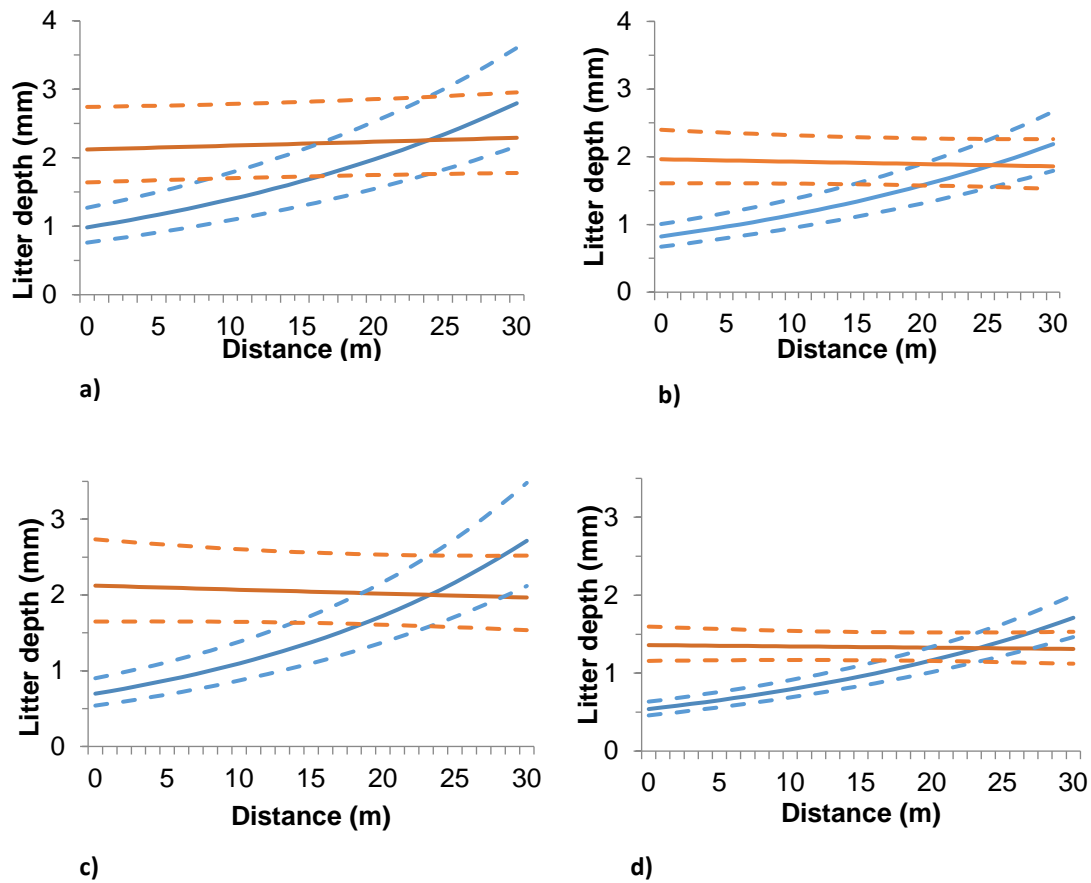


Fig. S1. Predicted values of litter depth in relation to distance in mound and non-mound locations, showing litter depth for mounds active in a) 2013, b) 2014, and two vegetation types c) Chenopod Mallee and d) *Triodia* Mallee. Predictions are from negative binomial generalised linear mixed models. Blue = mound sites, Red = non-mound sites. Dashed lines represent 95% confidence intervals.

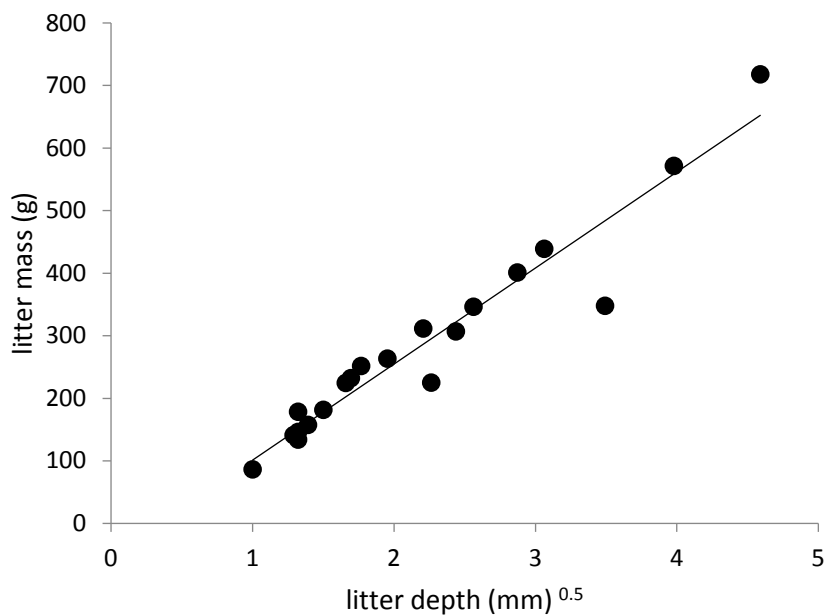


Fig. S2. Relationship of litter mass to litter depth.