Supplementary material

The Bramble Cay melomys, *Melomys rubicola* (Rodentia : Muridae): a first mammalian extinction caused by human-induced climate change?

*Natalie L. Waller, Ian C. Gynter, Alastair B. Freeman, Tyrone H. Lavery and Luke K.-P. Leung*

A School of Agriculture and Food Sciences, The University of Queensland, Gatton, Qld 4343, Australia.

B Threatened Species Unit, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, PO Box 64, Bellbowrie, Qld 4070, Australia.

C Threatened Species Unit, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, PO Box 975, Atherton, Qld 4883, Australia.

D School of Biological Sciences, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Qld 4067, Australia.

E Corresponding author. Email: n.waller@uq.edu.au
Fig. S1. Photographs of the north-western end of Bramble Cay taken from the lighthouse: (a) between October 1979 and March 1980 (David Carter); (b) December 2012 (Stan Lui); (c) March 2014 (Ian Gynther); and August–September 2014 (Ian Gynther).
Fig. S2. Photographs taken from various locations on Bramble Cay in August–September 2014 demonstrating: (a) flattened, dead vegetation near the southern shoreline; (b) dead or badly damaged vegetation in low-lying areas parallel to the northern shoreline; (c) salt-affected vegetation in a swale or depression, with the black arrow demonstrating the assumed direction of seawater flow from south-east to north-west, as determined by the pattern of deposition of beach-washed items and other material; and (d) accumulations of driftwood, dead bird eggs and other debris present at the north-western end of the swale (all photos, Ian Gynther).