

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Conserving reptiles within a multiple-use landscape: determining habitat affiliations of reptile communities in the northern Jarrah forest of south-western Australia

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Table S1. Variations in yearly sampling

Sites were surveyed for reptiles between 2005 and 2013, but not in all years as displayed below. The number of trapping arrays includes the number of reference forest sites that were surveyed.

Year	Month								
2005	Oct	x	x						
	Dec	x	x						
2006	Mar	x	x						
	May	x	x						
	Oct					x			
	Dec					x			
2007	Mar					x			
	May					x			
2009	Oct							x	
	Nov							x	
	Dec							x	
2010	Mar					x			
	Oct							x	
	Nov							x	
	Dec							x	
2011	Mar							x	
	Oct							x	x
	Nov							x	x
2012	Dec							x	x
	Mar							x	x
	Oct								x
	Nov								x
2013	Dec								x
	Mar								x
	No. arrays	4	4	4	4	2	10	2	5

Table S2. Summary of habitat variables

Descriptive statistics of the habitat variables measured at all reference forest sites (minus correlated variables). Habitat variables are: percent cover in the three strata 0-1, 1-2 and 2-5m; percent cover of leaf litter (LL); percent canopy cover (CC); overstorey density (OD; stems ha⁻¹); log volume of coarse woody debris (CWD; m³ ha⁻¹); maximum temperature (MaxT; ° C); minimum temperature (MinT; ° C); precipitation in the last 2 weeks (Precip2; mm); and the number of days since rainfall (RainD).

	0-1m	1-2m	2-5m	LL	CC	OD	CWD
Max	67.70	65.08	44.03	100.00	62.75	18647.83	520.93
Min	4.42	0.30	0.00	68.33	0.00	416.72	0.67
Mean	43.61	15.23	12.79	92.76	41.81	3221.17	144.27
SE	2.68	2.34	1.85	1.23	2.89	608.66	25.24

	MaxT	MinT	Precip2	RainD
Max	36.30	25.34	106.55	51.50
Min	15.50	3.50	0.00	0.00
Mean	24.85	11.67	35.39	8.95
SE	0.20	0.54	6.02	1.78

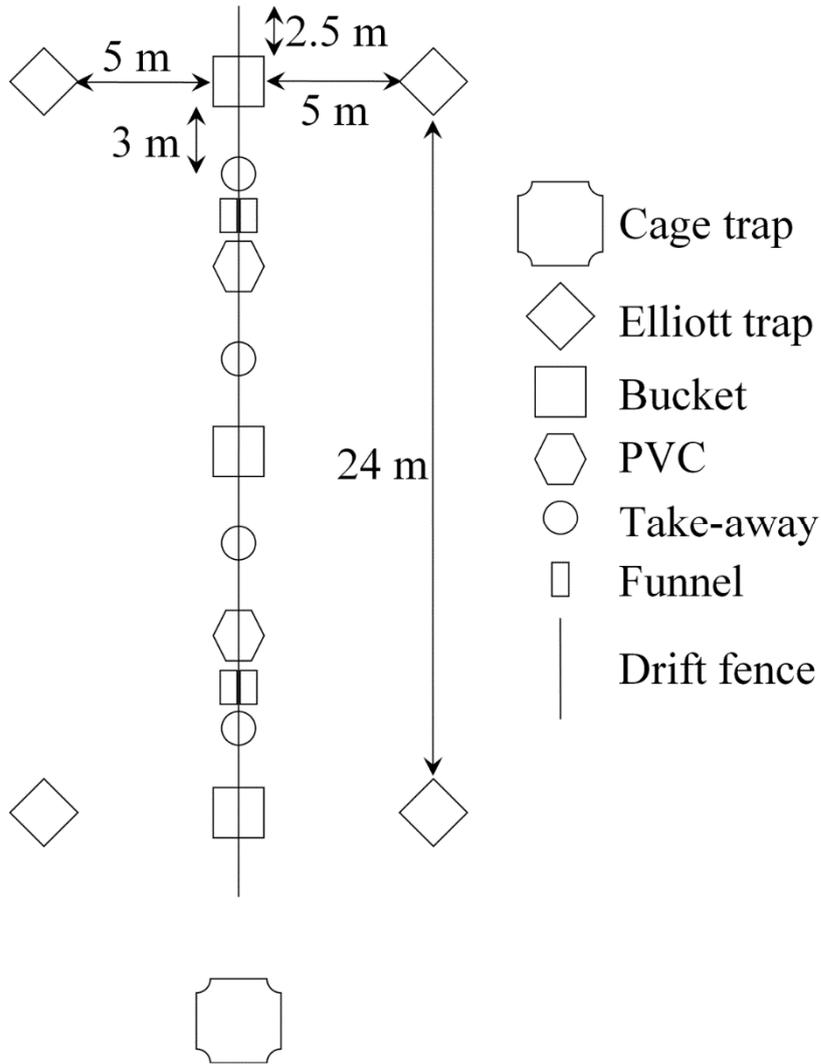


Fig. S1.

The layout of trapping arrays and vegetation surveys used to detect reptiles in the Jarrah forest. The pitfall traps included three 20 L plastic buckets (Bucket), four 850 mL plastic, take-away containers (Take-away), and two 40 cm long by 15 cm diameter PVC tubing located every 3 m along a 29 m aluminium fly-wire drift fence, and two paired funnel traps located on both sides of the drift fence between take-aways and PVC tubes. Four Elliot traps were located 5 m on both sides of the end buckets and one cage trap was placed in line with the drift fence ~5 m from one of the end buckets.



Fig. S2.

The five most commonly detected reptiles in the Jarrah forest during surveys from 2005-2012; a) *Acritoscincus trilineatus*, b) *Hemiergis initialis*, c) *Lerista distinguenda*, d) *Menetia greyii* and e) *Morethia obscura*.

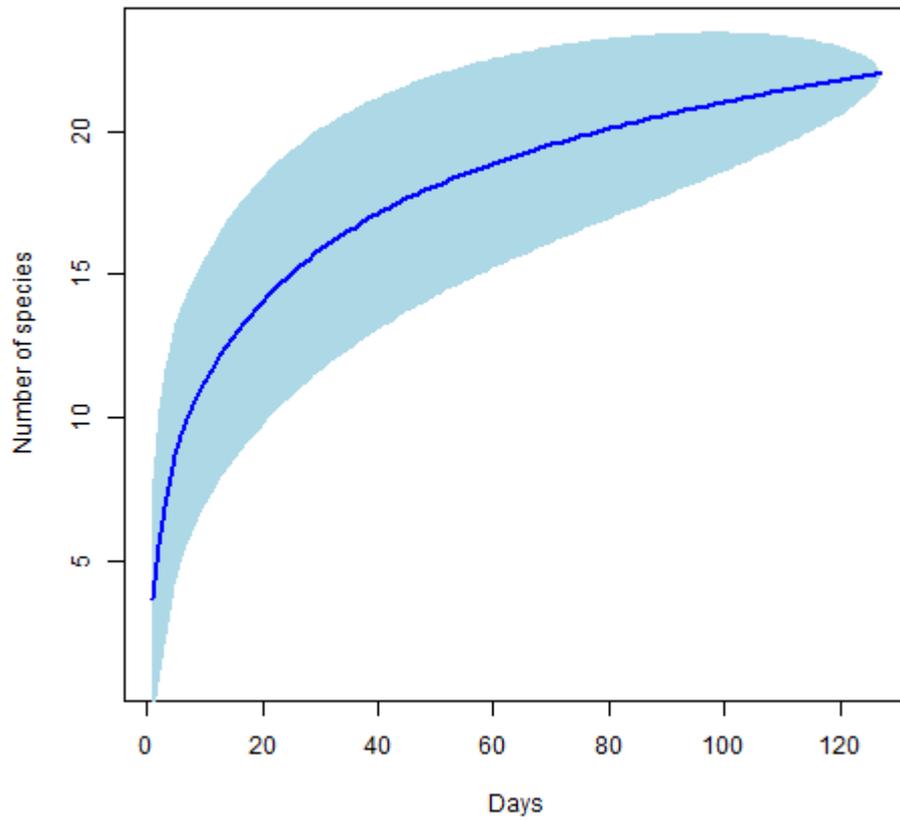


Fig. S3.

Species accumulation curve of the number of species detected by the number of days surveyed; with each day weighted by the number of sites that were open that day. The number of species detected increased rapidly until ~80 days after which time few new species were detected.

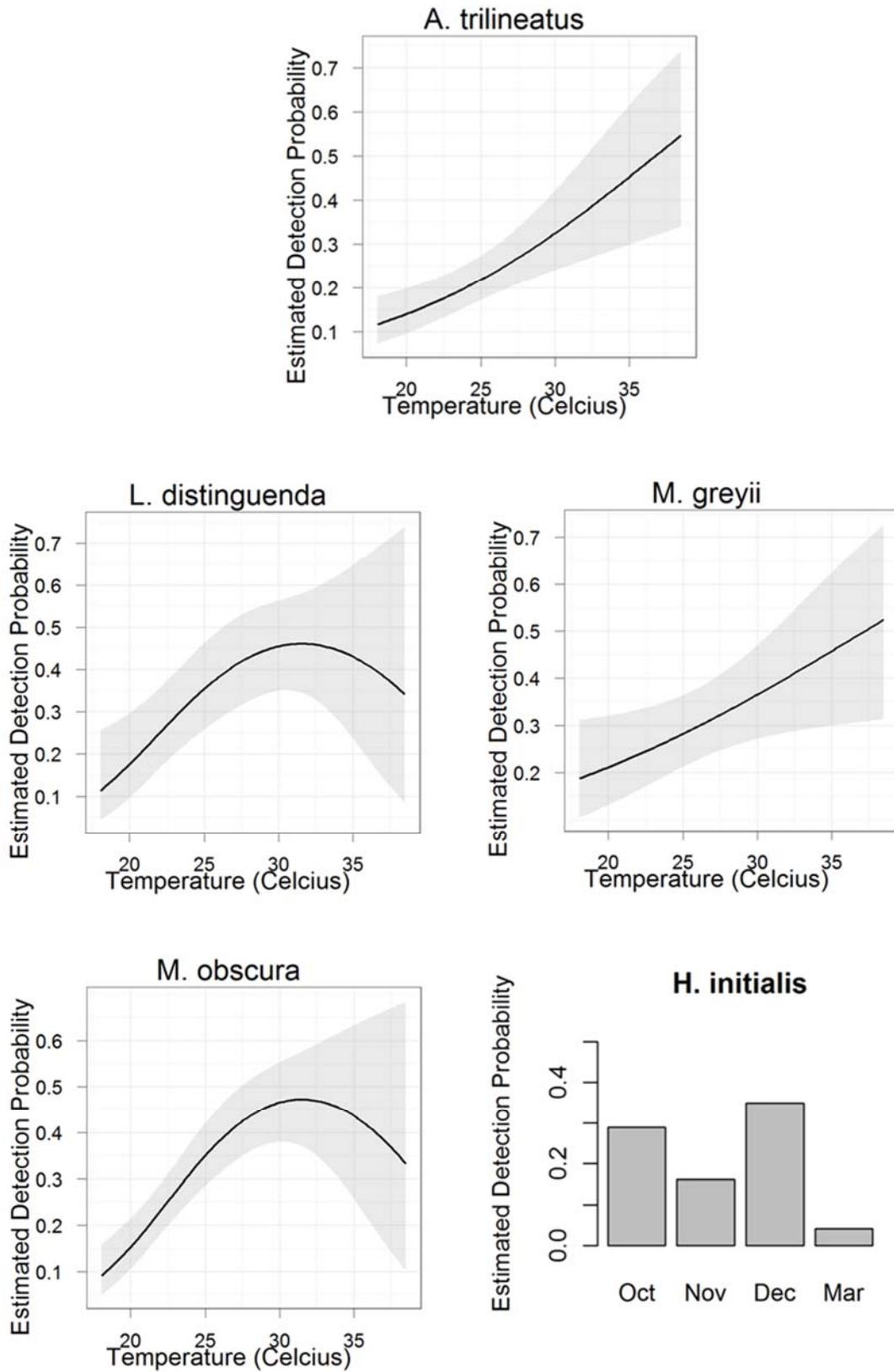


Fig. S4. Examples of detection probability for the best fit models for common reptile species detected in the Jarrah forest.