

Supplementary Material

Power of faecal pellet count and camera trapping indices to monitor mammalian herbivore activity

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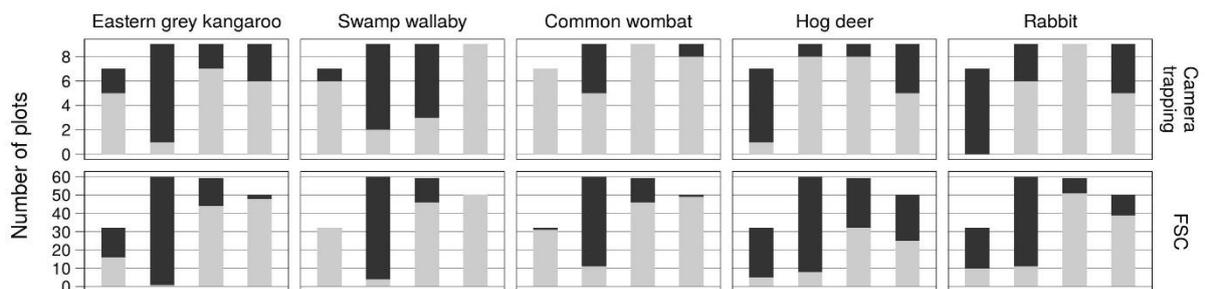
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Fig. S1. Herbivore activity indices, derived from faecal pellet counts (faecal accumulation rate (FAR) and faecal standing crop (FSC)) and camera trapping using two types of data: frequency (mean number of pellets (eastern grey kangaroo, swamp wallaby, common wombat) or pellet groups (hog deer, rabbit) and number of days a species was detected on camera traps; hinges correspond to the first and third quartiles and whiskers extend from the hinge to the smallest or largest value no further than 1.5 times the interquartile range) and occurrence (proportion of sites at which a species was present (grey) or absent (black)). Surveys were conducted in four treatments at Wilsons Promontory National Park between 9 April – 2 June (camera and FSC).

(a) Autumn: occurrence



(b) Autumn: frequency

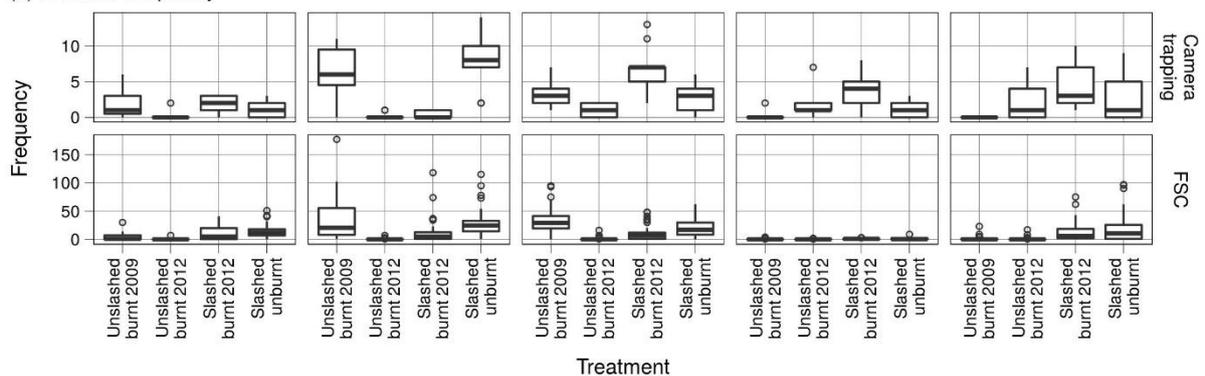
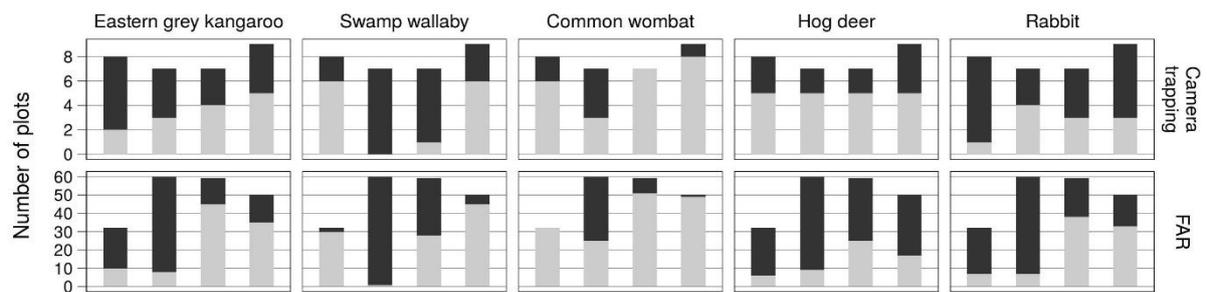


Fig. S2. Herbivore activity indices, derived from faecal pellet counts (faecal accumulation rate (FAR) and faecal standing crop (FSC)) and camera trapping using two types of data: frequency (mean number of pellets (eastern grey kangaroo, swamp wallaby, common wombat) or pellet groups (hog deer, rabbit) and number of days a species was detected on camera traps; hinges correspond to the first and third quartiles and whiskers extend from the hinge to the smallest or largest value no further than 1.5 times the interquartile range) and occurrence (proportion of sites at which a species was present (grey) or absent (black)). Surveys were conducted in four treatments at Wilsons Promontory National Park between 30 June – 18 July (camera and FAR) 2013.

(a) Winter: occurrence



(b) Winter: frequency

