Quantifying imperfect camera-trap detection probabilities: implications for density modelling

*T. McIntyre*<sup>A,B,E</sup>, *T. L. Majelantle*<sup>B</sup>, *D. J. Slip*<sup>C,D</sup> and *R. G. Harcourt*<sup>D</sup>

*A* Department of Life and Consumer Sciences, College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, University of South Africa, Private Bag X6, Florida, 1710, South Africa.

*B* Mammal Research Institute, Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield, 0028, South Africa.

*C* Taronga Conservation Society Australia, Bradley’s Head Road, Mosman, NSW 2088, Australia.

*D* Marine Predator Research Group, Department of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia.

*E* Corresponding author. Email: trevmcnt@gmail.com
Figure S1: Predicted detection probabilities (model 1) in relation to distance from camera trap for individual camera traps.
Figure S2: Predicted detection probabilities (model 1) in relation to animal model movement speed for individual camera traps.
Figure S3: Predicted detection probabilities (model 1) in relation to differences between ambient temperature and model surface temperature (Δtemp) for individual camera traps.
Figure S4: Relationship between temperatures recorded by camera traps and ambient temperature simultaneously (and independently) recorded using a Eutech EcoScan Temp 6 thermoprobe (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.).