

Habitat selection in a peri-urban area by a large mammal indicates a low potential for human–wildlife conflict

Jeff Balland^{A,B,F}, Catherine A. Herbert^D, Justin A. Welbergen^B and John M. Martin^{C,D,E}

^AUniversité de La Rochelle, Faculté de Sciences et Technologies, Avenue Michel Crépeau, 17000 La Rochelle.

^BHawkesbury Institute for the Environment, Western Sydney University, Richmond, NSW 2753, Australia.

^CRoyal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia.

^DSchool of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Sydney, Camperdown, NSW 2006, Australia.

^ETaronga Institute of Science and Learning, Taronga Conservation Society, Bradleys Head Road, Mosman, NSW 2088, Australia.

^FCorresponding author. Email: jeffballand@gmail.com

Table S1. Definition of habitat types, as found at the study site.

Habitat	Description
<i>Grassland (GRASS)</i>	Open areas dominated by native and exotic grasses and herbs, mainly weeding grass (<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>) and the common tussock grass (<i>Poa labillardierei</i>), two native species frequently selected by wallaroos (Taylor 1984) were present.
<i>Open Native Woodland (ONW)</i>	Scattered canopy of eucalypt trees (<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> and <i>E. tereticornis</i>) with a herbaceous understorey composed of diverse shrubs, grasses and herbs.
<i>Open Exotic Woodland (OEW)</i>	Scattered canopy of African olive trees and an herbaceous understorey composed of shrubs, grasses, and herbs. These habitats were located at the edge of Closed Exotic Woodland.
<i>Closed Native Woodland (CNW)</i>	Dense canopy dominated by eucalypt trees (<i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> and <i>E. tereticornis</i>) with a shrub layer of blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinose</i>).
<i>Closed Exotic Woodlands (CEW)</i>	Dense canopy of African olive trees, little to no vegetative growth underneath.
<i>Human-modified Habitats (HMH)</i>	Buildings, parking lots and other hard surfaces. Some horticultural displays and manicured lawns were also included in this habitat and accounted for ~20% of the total HMH area.

Fig. S1. Total home ranges (black) and core areas (red) of all individuals (F = female, M = male, SM = subadult male).

