

Supplementary Material

Breeding dynamics of overabundant koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) populations subject to fertility-control management

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Table S1. Results of post hoc tests on the interaction of scaled mass index (SMI) and untreated female koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) breeding success across age-classes to infer statistically significant differences in slope. * indicates significance at the <0.05 level

	Age Class	Std. error	t ratio	<i>p</i>
Kangaroo Island	adolescent-young adult	0.2565	5.087	<.0001*
	adolescent-prime	0.2532	7.438	<.0001*
	adolescent-old	0.2702	6.659	<.0001*
	young adult-prime	0.0815	7.088	<.0001*
	young adult-old	0.1251	3.948	0.0005*
	prime-old	0.1176	-0.715	0.8914
Budj Bim National Park	adolescent-young adult	0.239	2.317	0.0951
	adolescent-prime	0.226	3.711	0.0013*
	adolescent-old	0.396	0.478	0.9639
	young adult-prime	0.188	1.515	0.429
	young adult-old	0.375	-0.97	0.7666
	prime-old	0.367	-1.77	0.2888

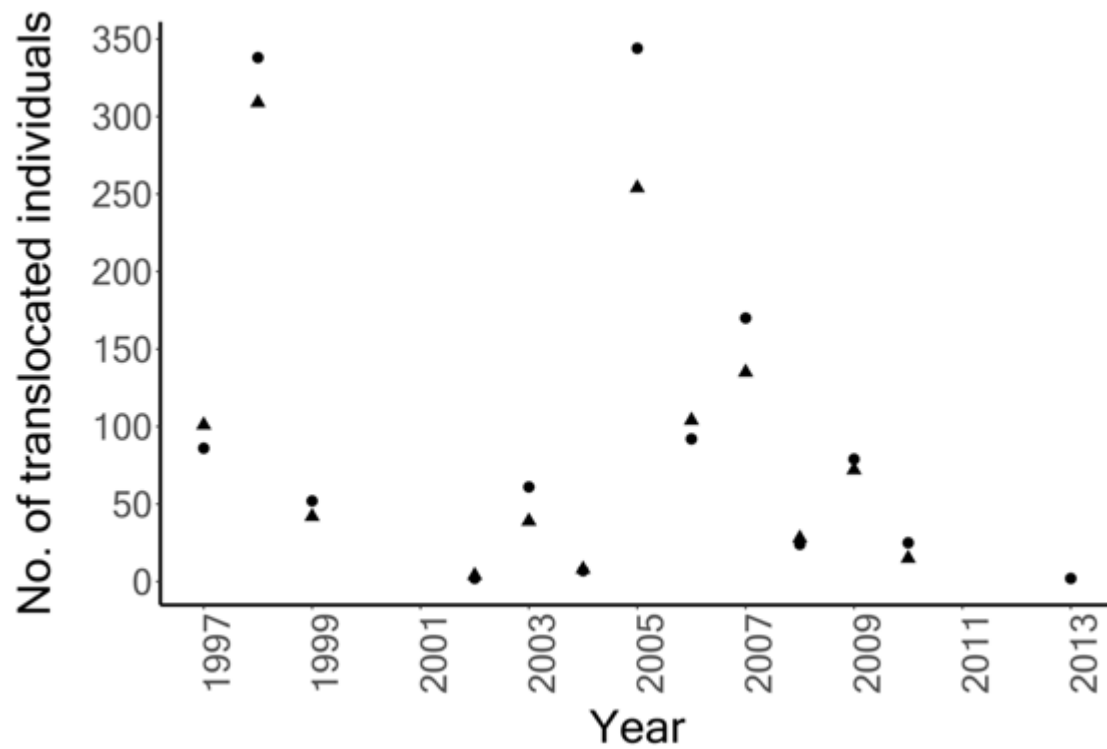


Fig. S1. Number of female (circle) and male (triangle) koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) treated and translocated annually from Cygnet River, Kangaroo Island to sites on mainland South Australia over the management period.

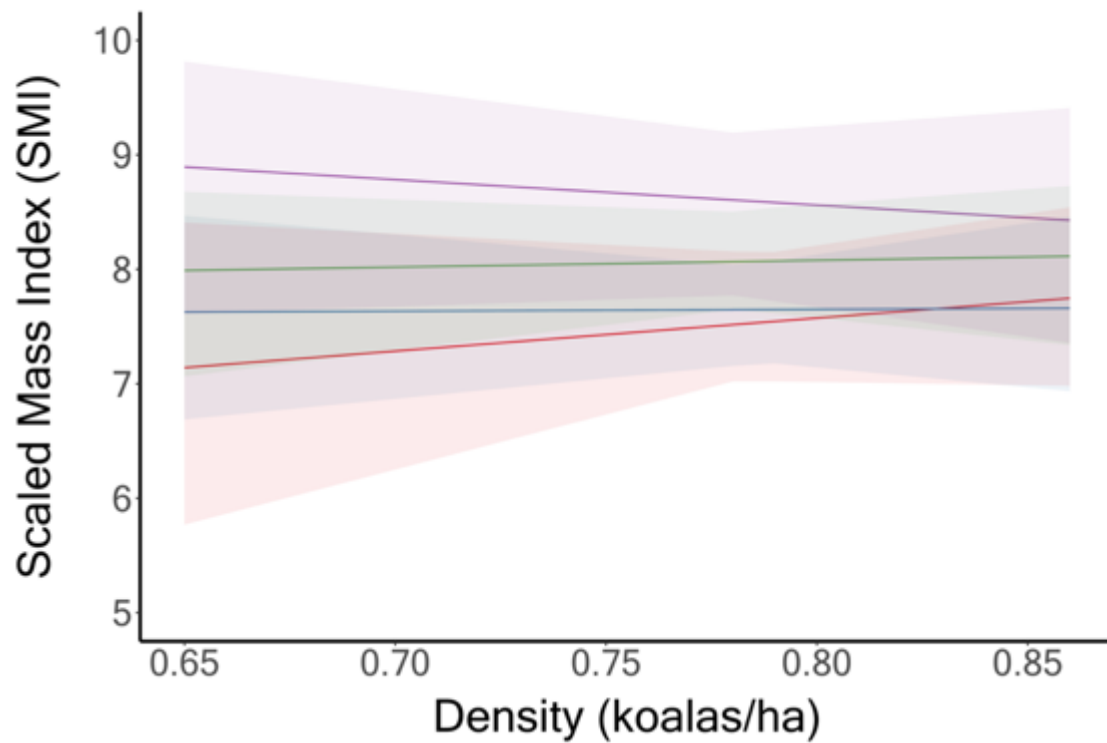


Fig. S2. The relationship between body condition as a scaled mass index (SMI) and density for untreated female koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) with dependent young in each age-class (adolescent: red, young-adult: blue, prime: green, old: purple) at Budj Bim National Park, Victoria (2010-2013). Shaded bands represent 95% confidence intervals.

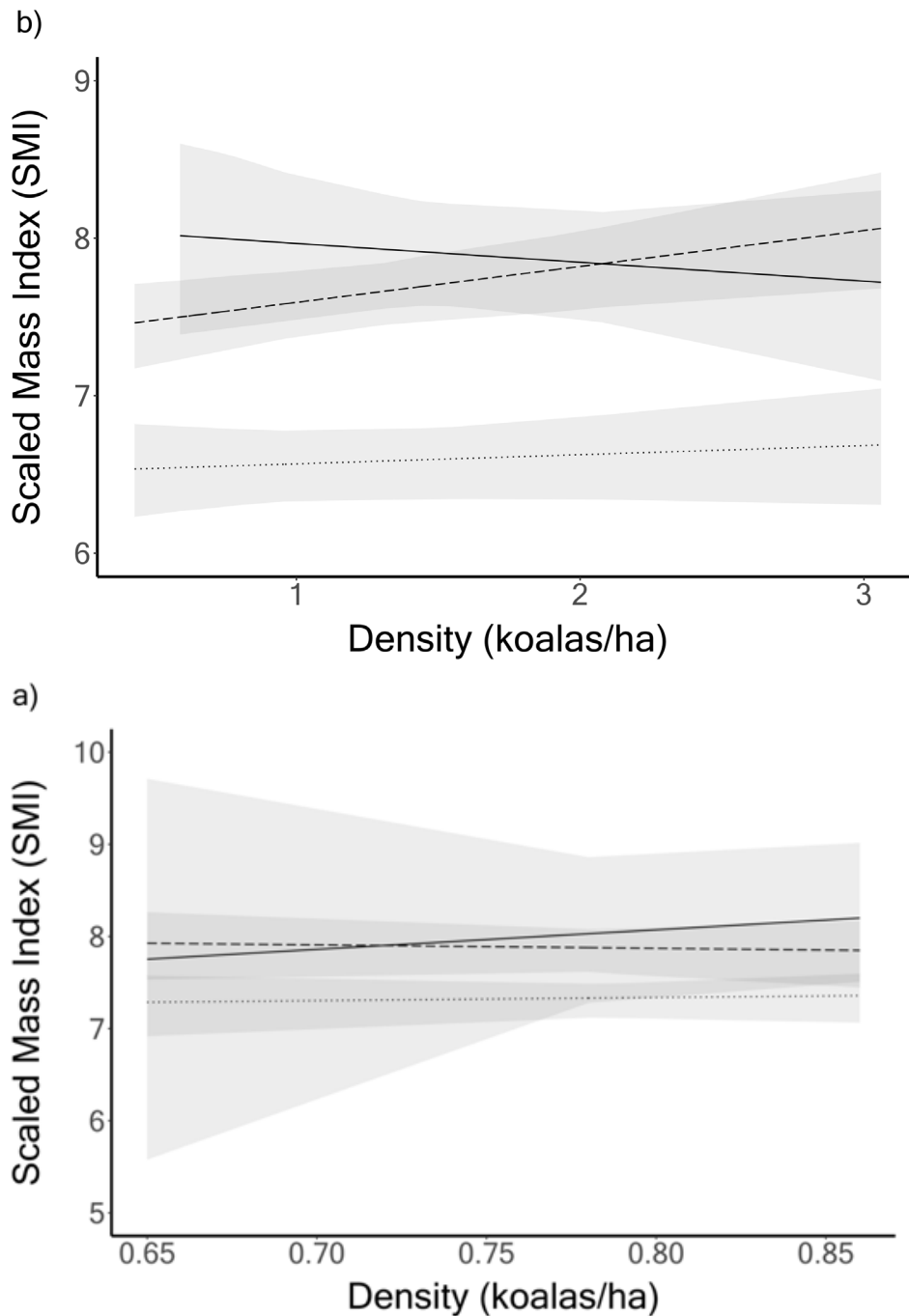


Fig. S3. The relationship between body condition as a scaled mass index (SMI) and density for of reproductive-aged female koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) during the management program at a) Budj Bim National Park, Victoria (2010-2013) and b) Cygnet River in Kangaroo Island, South Australia (1997-2013) for untreated females with no young (dotted), untreated females carrying young (long dash) and treated recaptured females (solid line). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.