Supplementary material

An evaluation of small-mammal use of constructed wildlife crossings in ski resorts

Mellesa Schroder^{A,C} and Chloe F. Sato^B

^ANew South Wales National Parks & Wildlife Service, Kosciuszko Road, Jindabyne, NSW 2627, Australia.

^BFenner School of Environment and Society, The Australian National University, Acton, ACT 2601, Australia.

^CCorresponding author. Email: Mel.schroder@environment.nsw.gov.au

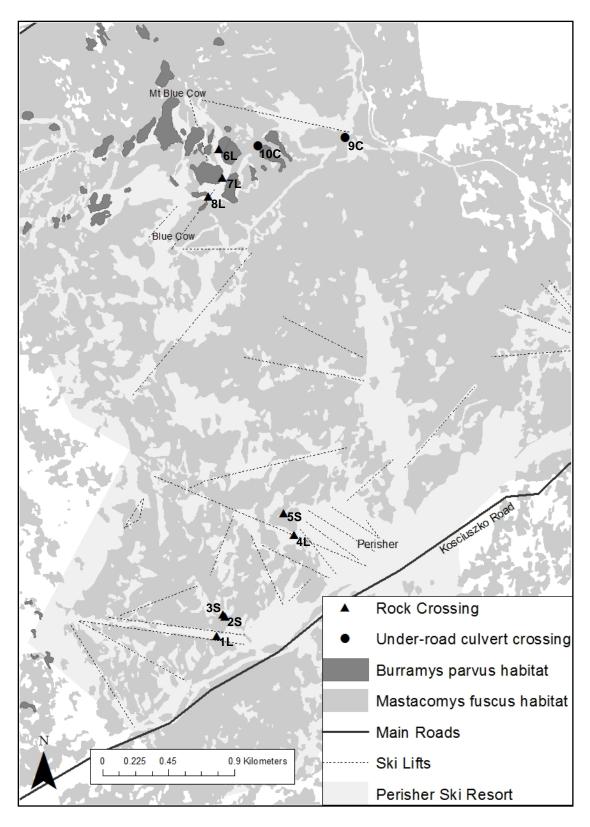


Fig. S1. Map of the location of crossings in context to *Burramys parvus* and *Mastacomys fuscus* habitat. Numbers on the map correspond to wildlife-crossing numbers provided in Tables 1 and 3. Letters refer to crossing type and size: S, short boulder crossing; L; long boulder crossing; and C, under-road culvert crossing.

Table S1. Similarity-percentage (SIMPER) analysis of average dissimilarity between long and short wildlife crossings

Species	Mean abundance (long group)	Mean abundance (short group)	Mean dissimilarity	Dissimilarity s.d.	Combined % contribution	Cumulative %
Rattus sp.	3.85	1.75	17.65	1.73	39.20	39.20
Mastacomys fuscus	2.01	0.88	13.61	1.45	30.24	69.45
Antechinus swainsonii	1.15	1.99	8.08	1.22	17.95	87.39
Burramys parvus	0.00	0.33	2.67	0.67	5.93	93.32