

Supplementary Material

Climate extreme triggers cold-water community rescue

B. C. Ebner^{A,B,}, J. Lobegiger^C, J. Coe^D, S. Balcombe^E, D. Latimer^F, G. Pickering^C, and J. C. Marshall^{C,F}*

^ACentre for Tropical Water & Aquatic Ecosystem Research (TropWATER), James Cook University, Cairns, Qld, Australia.

^BNew South Wales Department of Primary Industries, Grafton Fisheries Centre, Grafton, NSW 2460, Australia.

^CDepartment of Environment, Science and Innovation, Ecosciences Precinct, Block C, 41 Boggo Road, Dutton Park, GPO Box 2454, Brisbane, Qld 4001, Australia.

^DJardini International, Brisbane, Qld, Australia.

^EAustralian Rivers Institute, Griffith University, Nathan, Qld 4111, Australia.

^FDepartment of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water, Level 3, 1 William Street, Brisbane, GPO Box 2247, Brisbane, Qld 4001, Australia.

*Correspondence to: B. C. Ebner Centre for Tropical Water & Aquatic Ecosystem Research (TropWATER), James Cook University, Cairns, Qld, Australia Email: brendan.ebner@dpie.nsw.gov.au

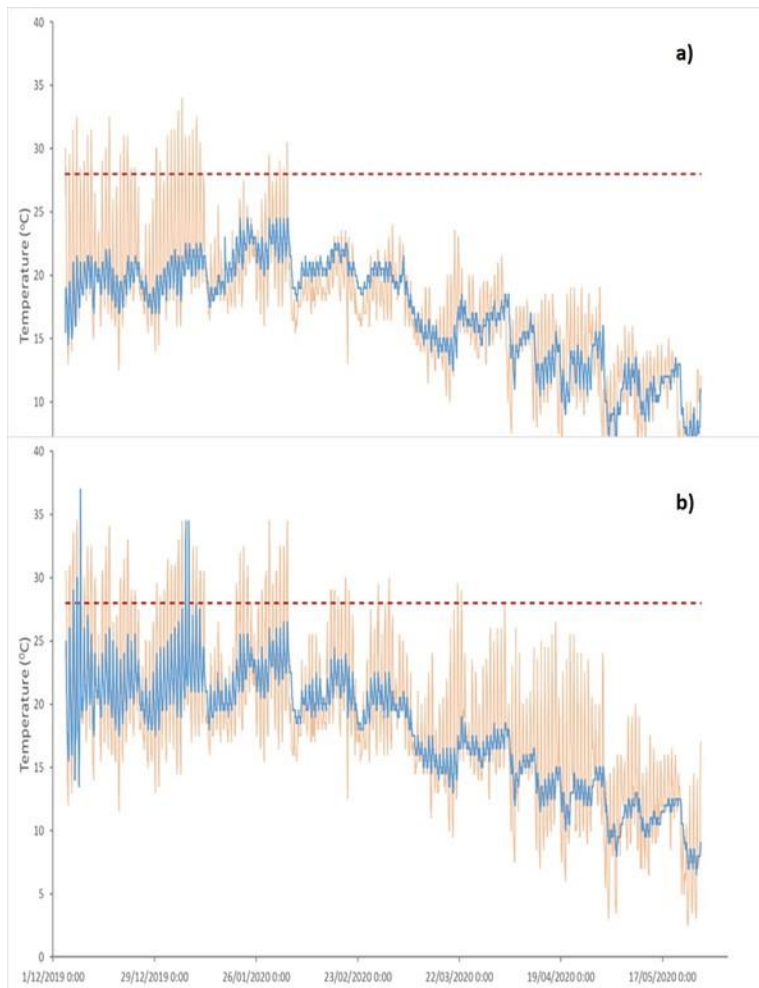


Figure S1. A comparison of the thermal conditions in Spring Creek in December–May 2020: (a) The upper forested reach immediately below Browns Falls, and (b) further downstream in the reach with a mostly cleared riparian zone. Water temperature is shown in blue and air temperature is in orange. Dashed red line indicates likely thermal threshold for northern river blackfish in water.

Table S1. Detection of each of the focal species at three stream sites based on backpack electrofishing in June 2020.

Location	Number caught and observed			On-time (s)
	<i>Gadopsis marmorata</i>	<i>Galaxias olidus</i>	<i>Cherax destructor</i>	
South Spring Creek (at Browns Falls)	39	19	1	855
North Spring Creek (at Water Treatment Plant crossing)	27	0	0	316
Adjinbilly Creek	0	25	0	563