

[10.1071/WR24117](https://doi.org/10.1071/WR24117)

Wildlife Research

Supplementary Material

Assessing target and non-target species interactions with buried non-toxic meat baits across fire mosaics

Rachel T. Mason^{A,}, Anthony R. Rendall^A, Robin D. Sinclair^{A,B}, and Euan G. Ritchie^A*

^A School of Life and Environmental Science (Burwood Campus), Deakin University, Geelong, Vic 3220, Australia.

^B Australian Wildlife Conservancy, Subiaco, WA 6008, Australia.

*Correspondence to: Rachel T. Mason School of Life and Environmental Science (Burwood Campus), Deakin University, Geelong, Vic 3220, Australia Email: rachel.mason@research.deakin.edu.au

Table S1. Number of independent detections and bait interactions of all species identified on cameras deployed at buried liver bait sites in the Big Desert-Wyperfeld complex. Asterisks indicate records where animal could not be identified to species level due to photo quality/shutter speed issues.

Category	Species	Total Detections	Total Bait Interactions
Mammal	Dingo (<i>Canis dingo</i>)	1	1
	European hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>)	18	5
	European rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	67	5
	Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	32	17
	House mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	29	8
	Mitchell's hopping-mouse (<i>Notomys mitchellii</i>)	146	43
	Short-beaked echidna (<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>)	6	3
	Silky mouse (<i>Pseudomys apodemoides</i>)	116	54
	Western grey kangaroo (<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>)	59	9
	Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	7	-
	Common dunnart (<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>)	4	-
	Swamp wallaby (<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>)	1	-
	Mammal spp.*	72	1
Total Mammals		558	146
Bird	Australian owlet-nightjar (<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>)	2	-
	Australian raven (<i>Corvus coronoides</i>)	6	-
	Chestnut quail-thrush (<i>Cinclosoma castanotum</i>)	29	-
	Common bronzewing (<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>)	7	-
	Grey butcherbird (<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>)	10	-
	Grey shrike-thrush (<i>Colluricinclla harmonica</i>)	18	-
	Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>)	3	-
	Painted buttonquail (<i>Turnix varius</i>)	1	-
	Pied currawong (<i>Strepera graculina</i>)	11	-
	Rufous fieldwren (<i>Calamanthus campestris</i>)	1	-
	Shy heathwren (<i>Hylacola cauta</i>)	2	-
	Southern scrub-robin (<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>)	7	-
	Splendid fairywren (<i>Malurus splendens</i>)	6	-
	Spotted nightjar (<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>)	2	-
	White-browed babbler (<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>)	1	-
	White-fronted honeyeater (<i>Purnella albifrons</i>)	2	-
	White-winged chough (<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>)	1	-
	Willie wagtail (<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>)	3	-
	Bird spp.*	15	-
Total Birds		127	0
Reptile	Central bearded dragon (<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>)	1	-
	Painted dragon (<i>Ctenophorus pictus</i>)	9	-
	Lizard spp.*	15	-
	Total Reptiles	25	0
Other	Unidentifiable species*	6	0
Grand Total		716	146

Table S2. Model selection table of the environmental variables influencing bait interactions for all species. Values represent the degree of freedom (df), the log-likelihood (logLik), the Akaike Information Criterion (corrected for small sample sizes; AIC_c), the relative difference in AIC values (Δ AIC), the AIC weights (AIC ω) and the variation explained by each model (R^2). The model response variable was the time taken for a species to record the first bait interaction at a site (Dig_Time). Predictor variables included park boundary distance (edge_dist), vegetation cover (veg), *mid to late successional* PC scores (fireyear_PC1), *recently burned* PC scores (fireyear_PC2), fire mosaic (fire_m) and species (target:non-target) status (target_non). We also included the interaction terms for species (target:non-target) status with each environmental variable as predictors. All models included a random effect of camera site (1|site). Models that returned Δ AIC < 2, and the highest ranked model with Δ AIC \geq 2, are reported here, with the null model highlighted in bold.

Model	df	logLik	AIC _c	Δ AIC	AIC ω	R^2
Dig_Time ~ fire_m + fireyear_PC1 + target_non + (1 site)	5	-73.223	157.0	0.00	0.044	0.125
Dig_Time ~ target_non + (1 site)	3	-75.553	157.3	0.33	0.037	0.090
Dig_Time ~ fire_m + target_non + (1 site)	4	-74.561	157.5	0.49	0.034	0.105
Dig_Time ~ fireyear_PC1 + target_non + (1 site)	4	-74.572	157.9	0.87	0.028	0.102
Dig_Time ~ fire_m + fireyear_PC1 + target_non + (fireyear_PC1 * target_non) + (1 site)	6	-72.633	158.0	1.04	0.026	0.134
Dig_Time ~ fire_m + fireyear_PC1 + target_non + (fire_m * target_non) + (1 site)	6	-72.921	158.6	1.62	0.019	0.130
Dig_Time ~ fireyear_PC2 + target_non + (1 site)	4	-75.191	158.7	1.75	0.018	0.095
Dig_Time ~ fireyear_PC1 + (fireyear_PC1 * target_non) + (1 site)	5	-74.106	158.8	1.77	0.018	0.112
Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + fire_m + fireyear_PC1 + (1 site)	6	-73.056	158.9	1.89	0.017	0.128
Dig_Time ~ fire_m + (fire_m * target_non) + (1 site)	5	-74.226	159.0	2.01	0.016	0.110
Dig_Time ~ 1 + (1 site)	2	-81.043	166.2	9.21	0.000	0.000

Table S3. Model selection table of the environmental variables influencing bait interactions for models of individual species. Values represent the degree of freedom (df), the log-likelihood (logLik), the Akaike Information Criterion (corrected for small sample sizes; AIC_c), the relative difference in AIC values (Δ AIC), the AIC weights (AIC ω) and the variation explained by each model (R^2). The model response variable was the time taken for an individual of a species to record the first bait interaction at a site (Dig_Time). Predictor variables included park boundary distance (edge_dist), vegetation cover (veg), *mid to late successional* PC scores (fireyear_PC1), *recently burned* PC scores (fireyear_PC2) and fire mosaic (fire_m). Models that returned Δ AIC < 2, and the highest ranked model with Δ AIC \geq 2, are reported here, with the null model highlighted in bold.

Individual Species Model	Model Structure	df	logLik	AIC _c	Δ AIC	AIC ω	R^2
Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + veg	3	-5.785	17.6	0.00	0.085	0.222
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist	2	-6.804	17.6	0.04	0.083	0.123
	Dig_Time ~ 1	1	-7.922	17.8	0.27	0.074	0.000
	Dig_Time ~ fireyear_PC1	2	-7.007	18.0	0.44	0.068	0.102
	Dig_Time ~ veg	2	-7.017	18.0	0.46	0.067	0.101
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + fireyear_PC1	3	-6.203	18.4	0.84	0.056	0.183
	Dig_Time ~ fireyear_PC1 + veg	3	-6.451	18.9	1.33	0.043	0.159
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + fire_m + veg	4	-5.555	19.1	1.54	0.039	0.243
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + fireyear_PC2 + veg	4	-5.609	19.2	1.65	0.037	0.238
	Dig_Time ~ fireyear_PC1 + veg	3	-6.640	19.3	1.71	0.036	0.140
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + fireyear_PC1 + veg	4	-5.748	19.5	1.93	0.032	0.226
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + fireyear_PC2	3	-6.762	19.5	1.95	0.032	0.128
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + fire_m	3	-6.782	19.6	1.99	0.031	0.126
	Dig_Time ~ fire_m	2	-7.869	19.7	2.17	0.029	0.006

	Dig_Time ~ 1	1	-12.217	26.7	0.00	0.214	0.000
Western Grey Kangaroo <i>(Macropus fuliginosus)</i> – outlier retained	Dig_Time ~ fireyear_PC2	2	-11.596	27.9	1.24	0.115	0.006
	Dig_Time ~ veg	2	-11.960	28.6	1.97	0.080	0.003
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist	2	-11.999	28.7	2.05	0.077	0.002
Western Grey Kangaroo <i>(Macropus fuliginosus)</i> – outlier removed	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + fireyear_PC2	3	-8.631	24.9	0.00	0.217	0.287
	Dig_Time ~ 1	1	-11.849	25.9	1.07	0.127	0.000
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist	2	-10.881	26.5	1.65	0.095	0.097
Mitchell's hopping-mouse <i>(Notomys mitchellii)</i>	Dig_Time ~ fireyear_PC2	2	-11.305	27.4	2.50	0.062	0.056
	Dig_Time ~ fire_m	2	-16.145	36.8	0.00	0.132	0.087
	Dig_Time ~ 1	1	-17.323	36.8	0.00	0.132	0.000
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist	2	-16.506	37.5	0.72	0.092	0.061
	Dig_Time ~ edge_dist + fire_m	3	-16.629	37.8	0.97	0.081	0.052
	Dig_Time ~ fireyear_PC1	2	-15.768	38.6	1.82	0.053	0.113
	Dig_Time ~ fire_m + fireyear_PC2	3	-17.137	38.8	1.98	0.049	0.014
Silky Mouse <i>(Pseudomys apodemoides)</i>	Dig_Time ~ fire_m + fireyear_PC1	3	-15.862	38.8	2.00	0.048	0.106
	Dig_Time ~ fire_m + fireyear_PC1 + veg	3	-10.092	27.4	0.00	0.229	0.307
	Dig_Time ~ fire_m + fireyear_PC1 + edge_dist	4	-9.257	28.6	1.24	0.123	0.353
	Dig_Time ~ fire_m	4	-9.398	28.9	1.52	0.107	0.346
	Dig_Time ~ 1	2	-12.433	29.4	2.05	0.082	0.157
		1	-14.487	31.2	3.77	0.035	0.000

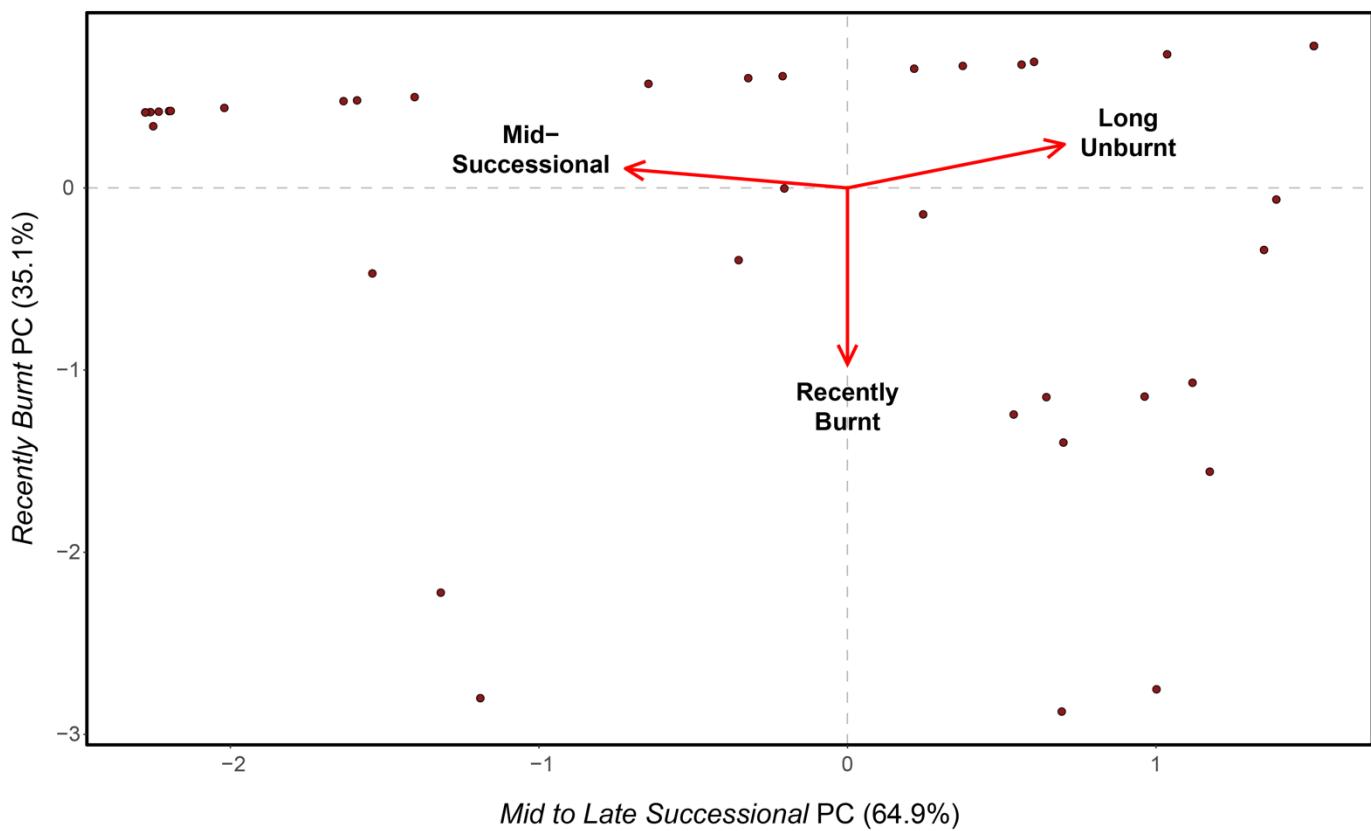


Figure S1. Principal component analysis (PCA) of proportional time since fire category values calculated within 750 m radius buffer zones around each bait site (red circles, $n = 48$) in the Big Desert-Wyperfeld complex. The first axis (*Mid to Late Successional PC*) explained 64.9% of variance, and the second axis (*Recently Burnt PC*) explained 35.1% variance (cumulative variance explained by both axes was 100%). PC scores were approximately equally weighted across the three time since fire categories: recently burnt (fire < 11 years ago), mid-successional (fire 12-35 years ago), and long-unburnt (fire > 35 years ago).

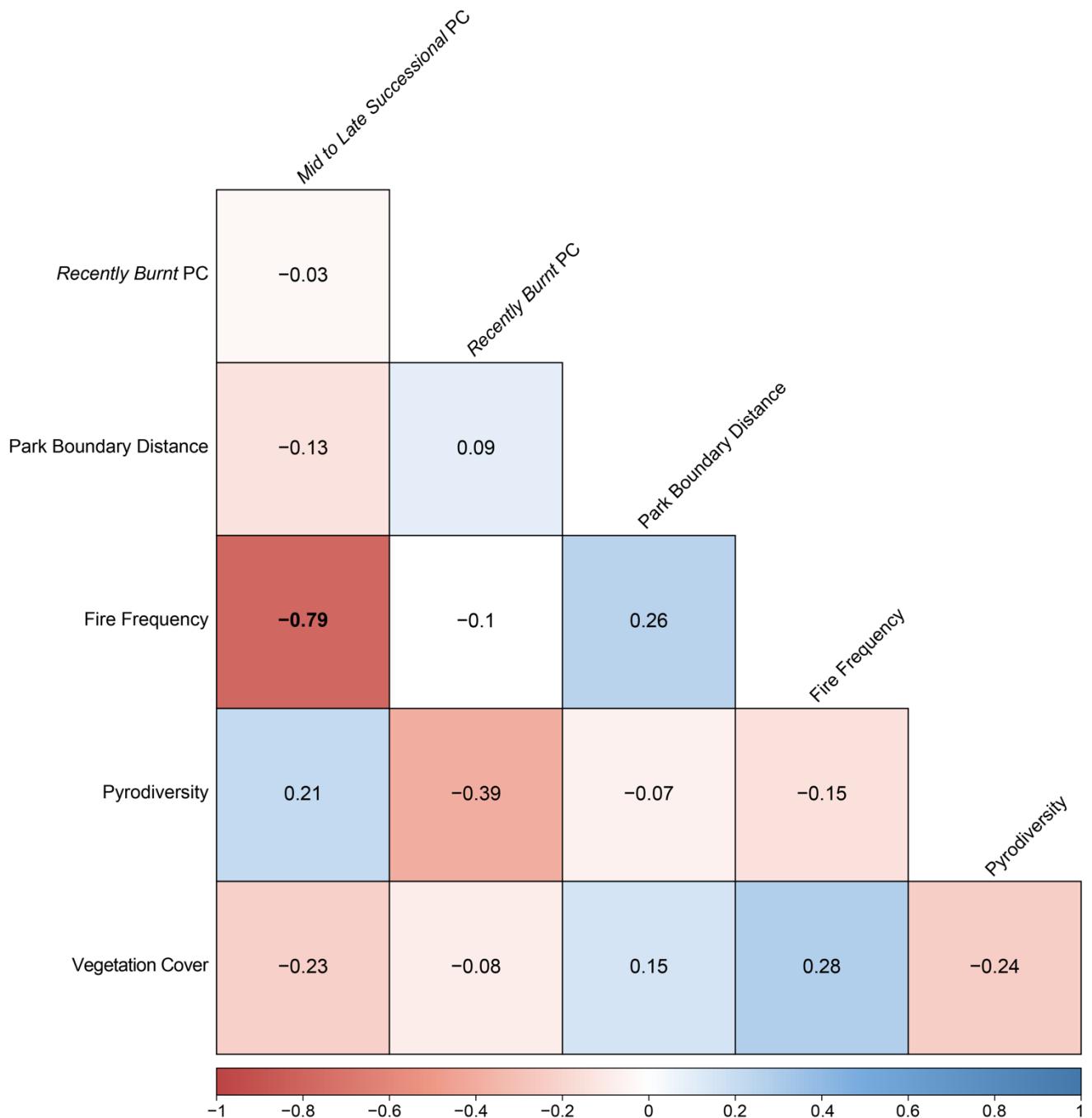


Figure S2. Correlation matrix showing the correlation between predictor variables. Coefficients strongly correlated (absolute value > 0.7; dark coloured boxes; bold values) were inspected, and one coefficient was removed from subsequent modelling.