Supplementary material for

Population persistence, breeding seasonality and sexual dimorphism in the red-necked wallaby

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Table S1.—Capture success of red-necked wallabies (*Notamacropus rufogriseus*) using soft-sided double-layer traps in the Grampians National Park, by year and season from 2009 to 2013.

Season	**# of trap days[1]**	**Trap success[2]**
Autumn 2009	104	12%
Summer 2010	176	7%
Autumn 2010	88	15%
Winter 2010	80	9%
Spring 2010	12	0%
Autumn 2012	96	26%
Summer 2013	80	15%

1. Trap day = number of traps x number of days/nights traps were deployed. It does not compare to a standard trap night, because traps were checked throughout the night to avoid myopathy, and throughout the day where temperatures were cool enough. Furthermore, on very cold/windy nights, traps were closed early.

2. Trap success was measured as the number of days that traps were open (trap day) divided by the number of animals captured that season. However, because we checked traps multiple times per night, more than one animal could have been captured by the same trap in the same 'trap day.'

Fig. S1.—Maximum resighting interval for red-necked wallabies (*Notamacropus rufogriseus*) captured in the Grampians National Park from 2008 to 2013. Only includes animals that were seen at least once post-capture.

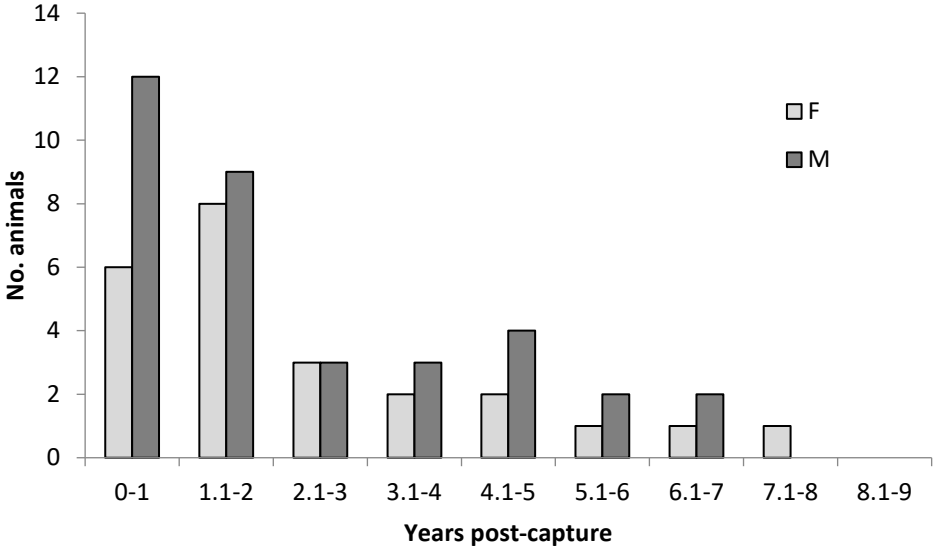

Table S2.—Home range estimates at 50% and 95% kernels for red-necked wallabies (*Notamacropus rufogriseus*) tracked in the Grampians National Park from 2008 to 2010.

ID	Sex	Number of fixes	Weight at first capture (kg)	50% kernel range (ha)	95% kernel range (ha)
42	F	14	12.5	4.4	19
46	F	16	15	9.8	31.9
41	F	13	7.5	4.2	11.8
32	F	13	14	3.3	10.8*
30	F	26	14.5	0.9	2.3*
48	F	22	14	5.8	25.9*
49	M	15	18.5	16.3	125.6
37	M	15	21	18	56.2*
3	M	27	18	47.2	151*
38	M	16	20	38.3	114.2*
31	M	14	12.5	21.6	66.7*
34	M	12	14.5	10.8	34*

* Ranges at 95% kernel stabilised. No assessment of stability at the 50% kernel was made.