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Australian Mammalogy

Supplementary Material

Feral cat predation of the threatened Pilbara leaf-nosed bat – a key threatening process

Jessie Moyses[A,B], *Craig Grabham*[C,*], *Kyle N. Armstrong*[D,E,F], *Chris G. Knuckey*[G] and *Brighton D'Rozario*[G]

[A]GHD Pty Ltd, Level 9, 180 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Vic., 3000, Australia. Email: jessie.moyses@ghd.com

[B]School of Biology and Environmental Science, Queensland University of Technology, 2 George Street, Brisbane, QLD., 4000, Australia. Email: jessie.moyses@hdr.qut.edu.au

[C]GHD Pty Ltd, Level 2, 45 Brougham Street, Geelong, Vic., 3220, Australia

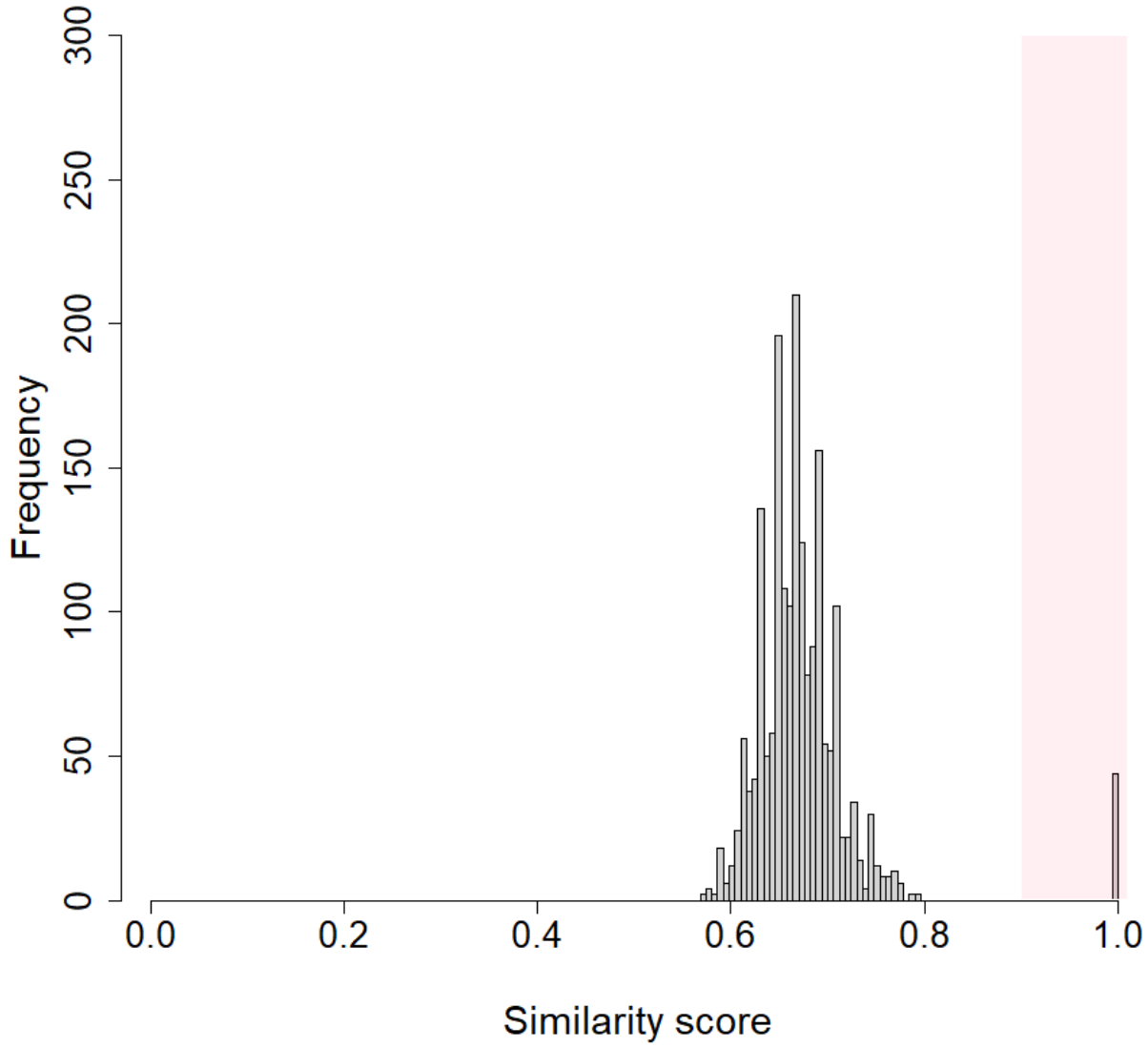
[D]School of Biological Sciences, University of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide, SA 5005, Australia. Email: kyle.n.armstrong@gmail.com

[E]South Australian Museum, Adelaide, SA 5000, Australia

[F]Specialised Zoological, Adelaide, SA, Australia. Email: kyle.n.armstrong@gmail.com

[G]Biologic Environmental, 24-26 Wickham Street, East Perth, WA 6004, Australia. Email: chris@biologicenv.com.au, brighton@biologicenv.com.au

*Correspondence to: Email: craig.grabham@ghd.com



Supplementary S1 Figure S1. Frequency distribution of pairwise similarity scores amongst all 31 wing genotypes collected at Roost 2. All comparisons of samples from different individuals had similarity scores of less than 0.8. Similarity scores of 1.0 in this plot indicate matching of genotypes from the same sample. We would expect left and right wings from the same individual to have a similarity score of at least 0.9 (allowing for a low level of amplification or sequencing error; pink shaded area), and more likely close to 1.0.

Supplementary S2 Table S2. Photographs of study Rhinonicteris aurantia roosts and photograph examples of cats and cat predation events

S2 a Roost 1

S2 b Roost 2

S2 c Roost 3

S2 d Cat B feeding on R. aurantia at Roost 2

S2 e Cat B with R. aurantia prey at Roost 2

S2 f Cat C feeding on R. aurantia at Roost 2

S2 g Cat C capturing R aurantia prey at Roost 2 from the GHD monitoring study

S2 h Cat C with R. aurantia prey in mouth at Roost 2h

S2 i Cat D with prey at Roost 3

S2 j Kitten - Roost 3

Supplementary S3

Modelling the reduction of a population by an annual rate of 1% can be achieved with an exponential decay formula:

$$A = P(1 - r)^n$$

where

A is the population after *n* years, (here a population size reduced by 30% would be 14,000 individuals);

P is the initial population (here set at 20,000 individuals);

r is the rate of reduction per period (expressed as a decimal, so 1% would be 0.01).

Rearranging the formula to solve for n:

$$n = \frac{Log_{10}(\frac{A}{P})}{Log_{10}(0.99)}$$