

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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Population status of the range-restricted Red Lark *Calendulauda burra* in a conservation area stronghold

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Table S1. The number of samples collected for each individual, the sampling point (asymptote) at which survey saturation was achieved and the home and core range for the Kernel Density Estimator (KDE) and Minimum Convex Polygon (MCP) approaches for five males and five females. Core ranges are expressed as percentages of home ranges. Asterisks indicate one pair for which both males and females were tracked.

Individual	Number of		Kernel Density Estimate		Minimum Convex Polygon	
	samples		Home range	Core range	Home range	Core range
	n	asymptote	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)
Female 1	64	62	87.9	22.7 (25.8%)	56.4	22.8 (40.4%)
Female 2*	88	88	19.3	5.1 (26.4%)	18.9	6.9 (36.5%)
Female 3	61	60	18.6	4.4 (23.7%)	17.8	3.4 (19.1%)
Female 4	83	81	60.3	10.6 (17.6%)	40.9	6.6 (16.1%)
Female 5	110	104	21.4	4.9 (22.9%)	21.9	9.1 (41.6%)
Male 1	110	108	41.3	10.2 (24.7%)	29	8.7 (30.0%)
Male 2*	102	96	27.8	8.3 (29.9%)	22.1	6.4 (29.0%)
Male 3	79	76	25.8	4.2 (16.3%)	17	2.2 (12.9%)
Male 4	70	67	25.4	5.6 (22.0%)	12.9	3.2 (24.8%)
Male 5	68	67	91.6	19.5 (21.3%)	57.3	12.9 (22.5%)

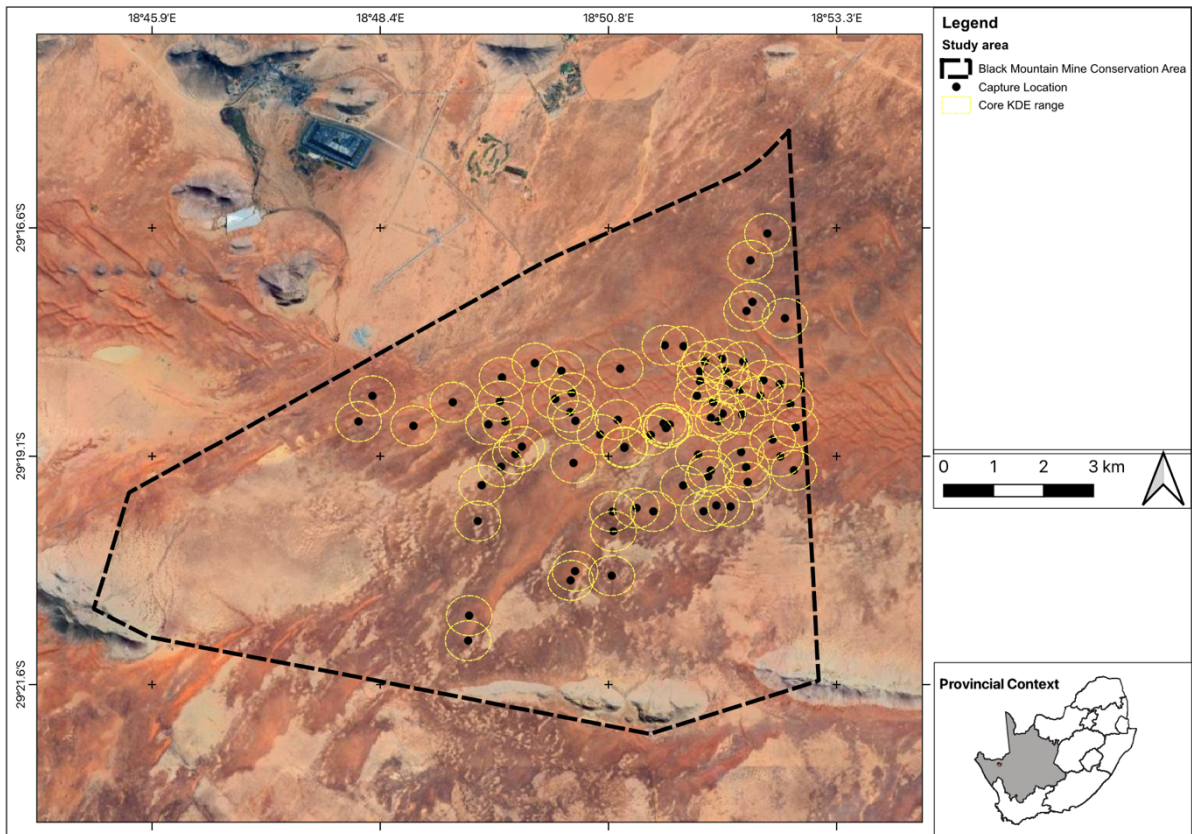


Figure S1. The capture locations of 78 Red Larks from previous studies (Kemp and McKechnie 2019; Kemp et al. 2020; black dots), each overlaid with an empirically-estimated standardised circular core area estimate of 9.6 ± 6.0 ha, which we used to infer the degree of overlap.

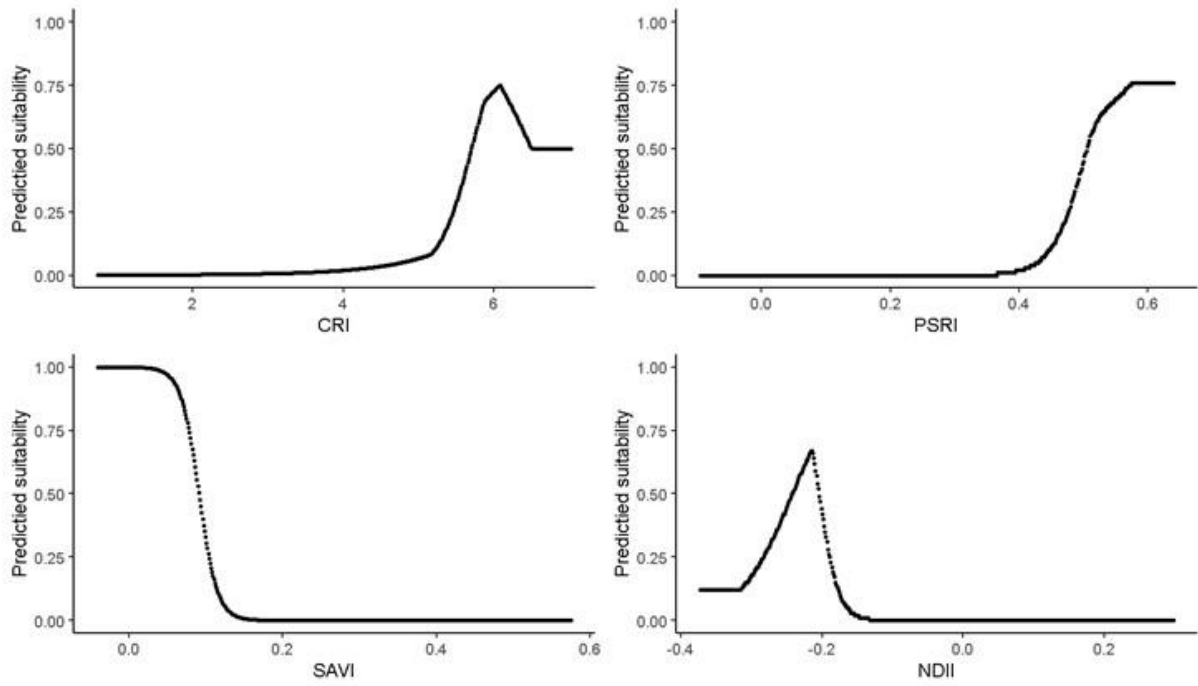


Figure S2. Response curves generated for each predictor variable: Carotenoid Reflectance Index (CRI), Plant Senescence Reflectance Index (PSRI), Normalised Difference Infrared Index (NDII) and Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAI).