**S4 Table** List of factors affecting climate vulnerability of threatened species in Australia and possible actions that could be used to reduce or manage species vulnerability for that particular factor.

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| **Factor** | **Possible Actions** |
| *Sea level rise* | - Protect and restore corridors for retreat upslope or where rate of change too great, translocation |
| *Natural barriers* | - Protect and restore corridors for range shifts or where rate of change too great, translocation |
| *Anthropogenic barriers* | - Protect and restore corridors for range shifts or where rate of change too great, translocation - Restore farm land |
| *Dispersal ability* | - Protect and restore corridors for range shifts or where rate of change too great, translocation |
| *Dependence on cool temperatures* | - Protect and restore corridors for retreat upslope to cooler habitats or where rate of change too great, translocation- Artificial shading / increase canopy cover (Mitchell *et al.* 2008)- Create microhabitats (e.g. rock bodies; Shoo *et al.* 2011)- Supplement habitat (logs, boards, PVC pipes; Shoo *et al.* 2011) |
| *Dependence on moisture*  | - Protect and restore moist environments particularly, streamside forests and wetlands- Change land use and vegetation retention and restoration in catchments to reduce runoff and increase rainfall retention in soils and vegetation- Artificial water bodies- Portable irrigation frames or pumps (Mitchell 2001)- Artificial misting/ sprinklers - Employ water storage devices |
| *Dependence on disturbance regime* | - Control excessive wildfire (eg. controlled burns, decrease leaf litter)- Artificial moisture supplementation (refer above) |
| *Dependence on snow cover* | **-** Translocation to mountains with continuing snow cover- Create artificial snow |
| *Restriction to geological features/ derivative* | - Replicate habitat elsewhere (eg. boulder fields)- Restoration and translocation to suitable sites |
| *Reliance on other species for habitat* | - Protect and restore corridors for range shifts or where rate of change too great, translocation of both species- Restore degraded habitats/ breeding sites- Introduce the relied upon species- Artificial nests and burrows |
| *Dietary versatility* | - Introduce food sources to new areas- Supplement diet or find suitable replacement- Captively breed required food source and then release |
| *Pollinator versatility* | - Protect and restore corridors for range shifts or where rate of change too great, translocation of pollinators to suitable area- Captively breed required pollinator and then release- Find replacement pollinators |
| *Reliance on other species for propagule dispersal* | - Protect and restore corridors for range shifts or where rate of change too great, translocation of disperser species along with target species- Translocate seeds to suitable areas |
| *Reliance on other interspecific interaction (eg. mycorrizzal symbiosis)* | - Introduce required species (eg. fungi) to habitat or new suitable area |
| *Low genetic diversity* | - Increase population size (reduce threats, captively breed)- Increase meta-population connectivity by protecting and restoring corridors or where this is insufficient translocate/ swap individuals between populations- Increase patch size: increase size of protected areas, restore habitats and protect refugia |

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