

Degrees of population-level susceptibility of Australian terrestrial non-volant mammal species to predation by the introduced red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and feral cat (*Felis catus*)

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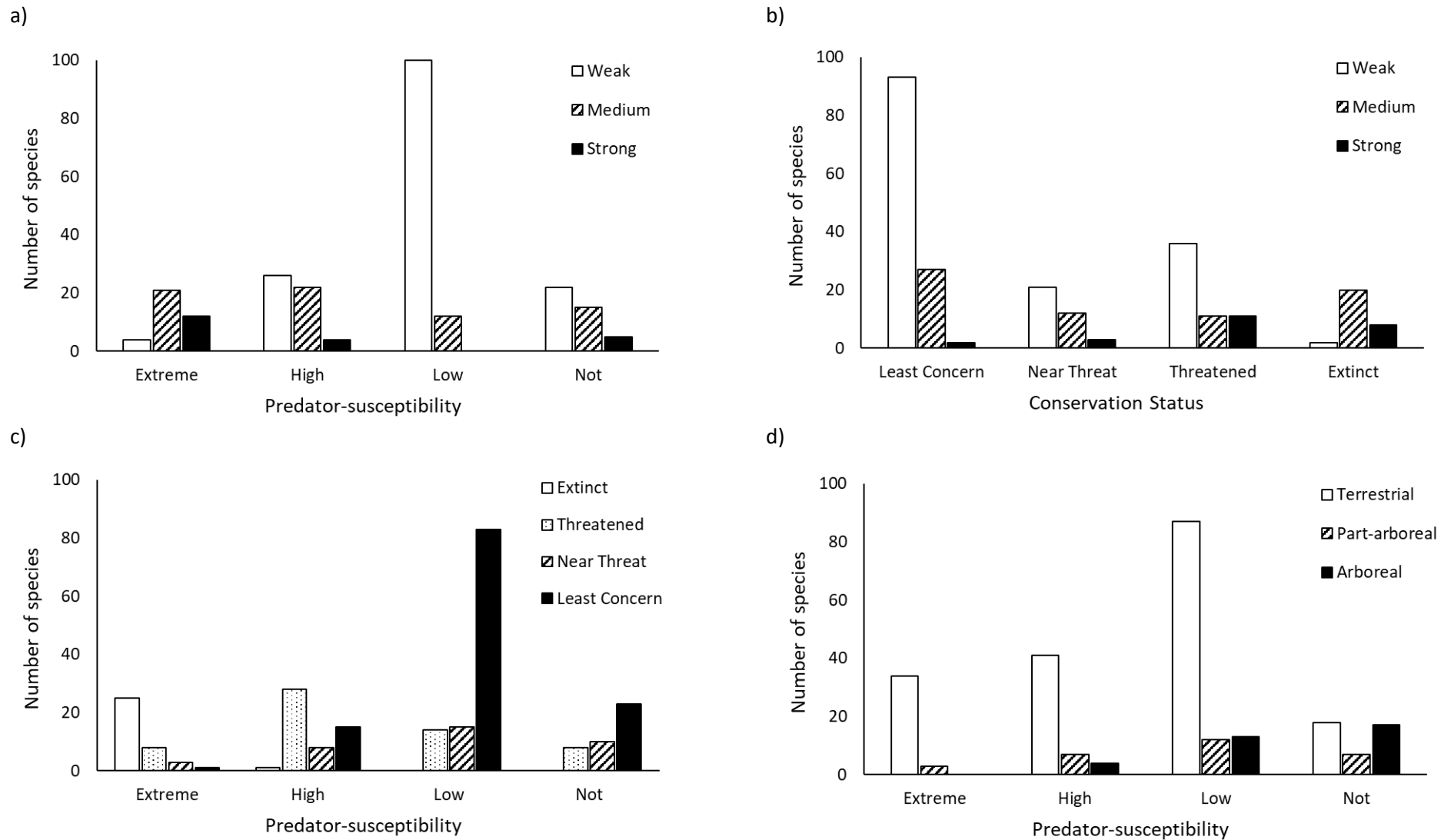


Figure. 1 Confidence in allocation of Australian native non-volant terrestrial mammal species to predator-susceptibility categories in relation to (a) predator-susceptibility and (b) conservation status; and predator-susceptibility of Australian native non-volant terrestrial mammal species in relation to (c) conservation status and (d) extent of arboreal habit.

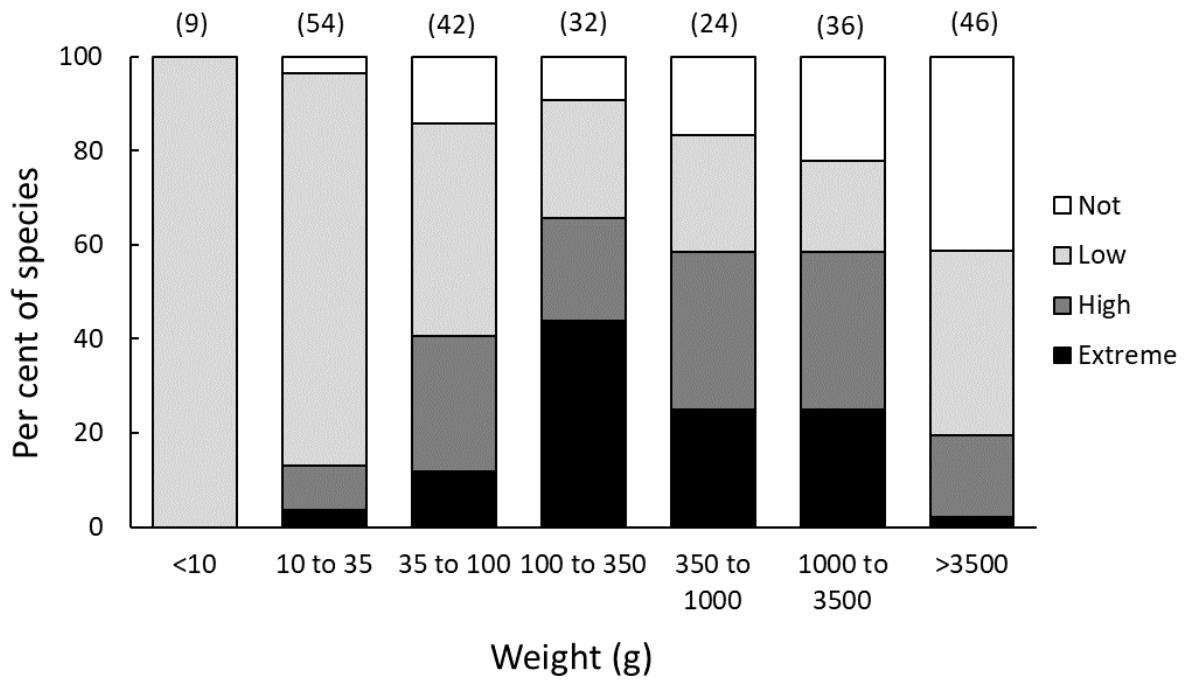


Figure 2. Percentage of Australian native non-volant terrestrial mammal species in each predator-susceptibility category as a function of female body weight. Number of species in each weight division are in parentheses above each column.

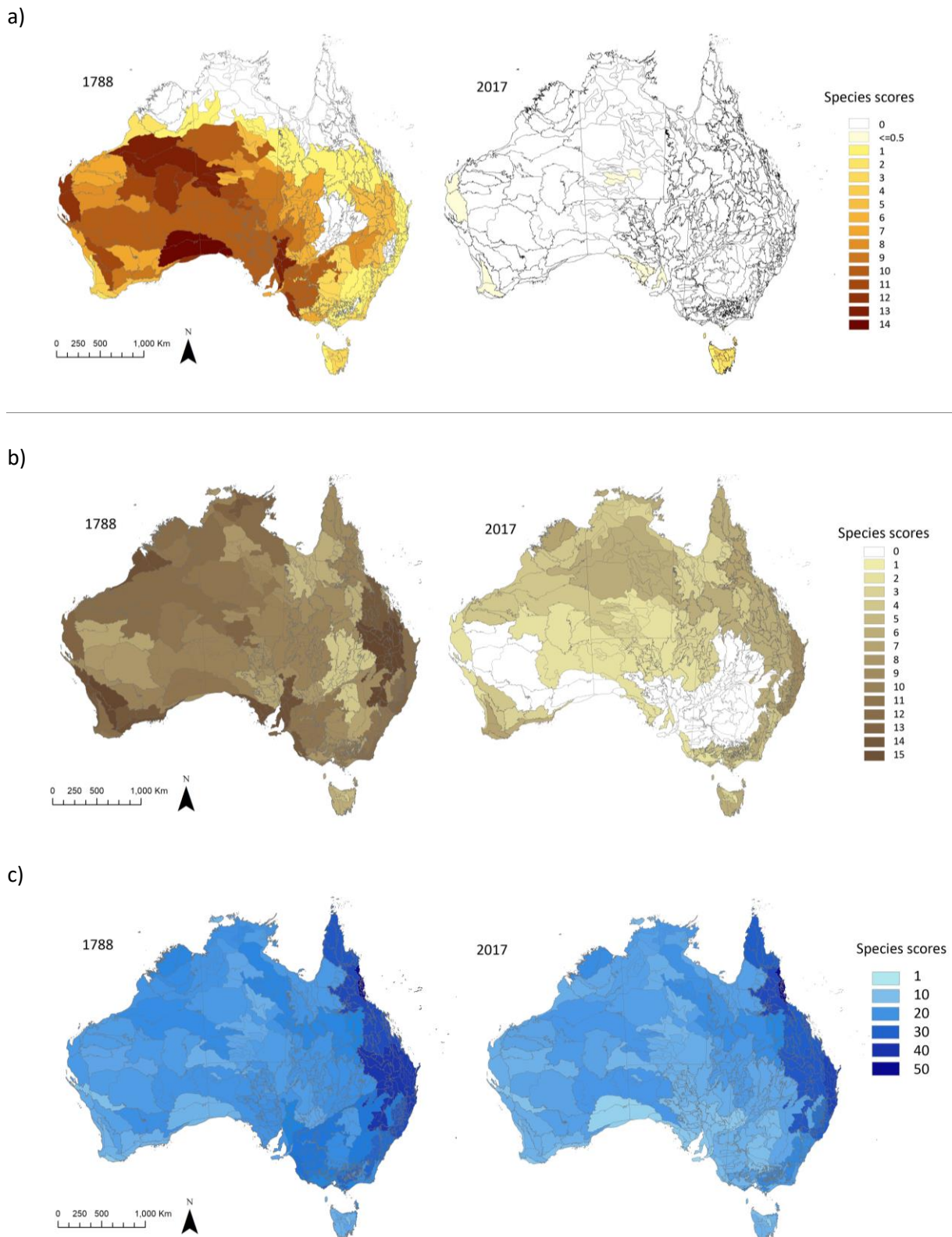


Figure 3. Change from 1788 to 2017 in the bioregional occurrence of species by predator-susceptibility category (a) extreme; (b) high; (c) low and not susceptible combined. 'Species scores' in 1788 represent the number of species per IBRA region in 1788. 'Species scores' in 2017 reflect the current number of species in each IBRA region, with species that have declined in a bioregion down-weighted accordingly

(see Methods for details). Note that changes (or lack of changes) on most islands are not visible at this scale.