

When protected areas are not enough: low-traffic roads projected to cause a decline in a northern viper population

Stephanie A. Winton*, Christine A. Bishop, Karl W. Larsen

*Corresponding author: stephwinton@hotmail.com

Endangered Species Research 41: 131–139 (2020)

Table S1. Maximum straight-line distance travelled from hibernacula by adult male Western Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus oreganus*; n=32) from eight hibernacula within the White Lake basin, BC, Canada in 2011, 2015, and 2016 (DOR = dead on road).

	Rattlesnake	Hibernacula	Year	Maximum distance from hibernaculum (km)	Comments
Focal	1-1	1	2011	0.53	
hibernacula	1-2	1	2011	0.88	Transmitter failed
	1-3	1	2011	1.21	Only one relocation
	1-4	1	2011	1.76	
	1-5	1	2015	1.19	
	1-6	1	2015	1.20	
	1-7	1	2015	1.21	
	1-8	1	2015	1.25	
	1-9	1	2015	1.44	
	1-10	1	2015	1.64	
	1-11	1	2016	0.78	
	1-12	1	2016	1.10	
	1-13	1	2016	1.49	
	1-14	1	2016	1.65	Lost
	1-15	1	2016	1.99	
	2-1	2-1	2	2015	1.21
2-2		2	2015	1.38	
2-3		2	2016	1.10	
2-4		2	2016	1.28	
2-5		2	2016	1.31	Lost (suspected DOR)
2-6		2	2016	1.75	
3-1	3-1	3	2015	2.13	Lost (suspected DOR)
	3-2	3	2016	0.47	
4-1	4-1	4	2015	0.59	Died (DOR)
	4-2	4	2016	1.20	
5-1	5-1	5	2016	0.25	
	6-1	6	2016	0.42	
Other hibernacula	7-1	7	2011	0.91	Died
	7-2	7	2011	1.54	
	7-3	7	2011	2.46	
	7-4	7	2011	3.21	
	8-1	8	2015	1.19	
Mean	-	-	-	1.30	

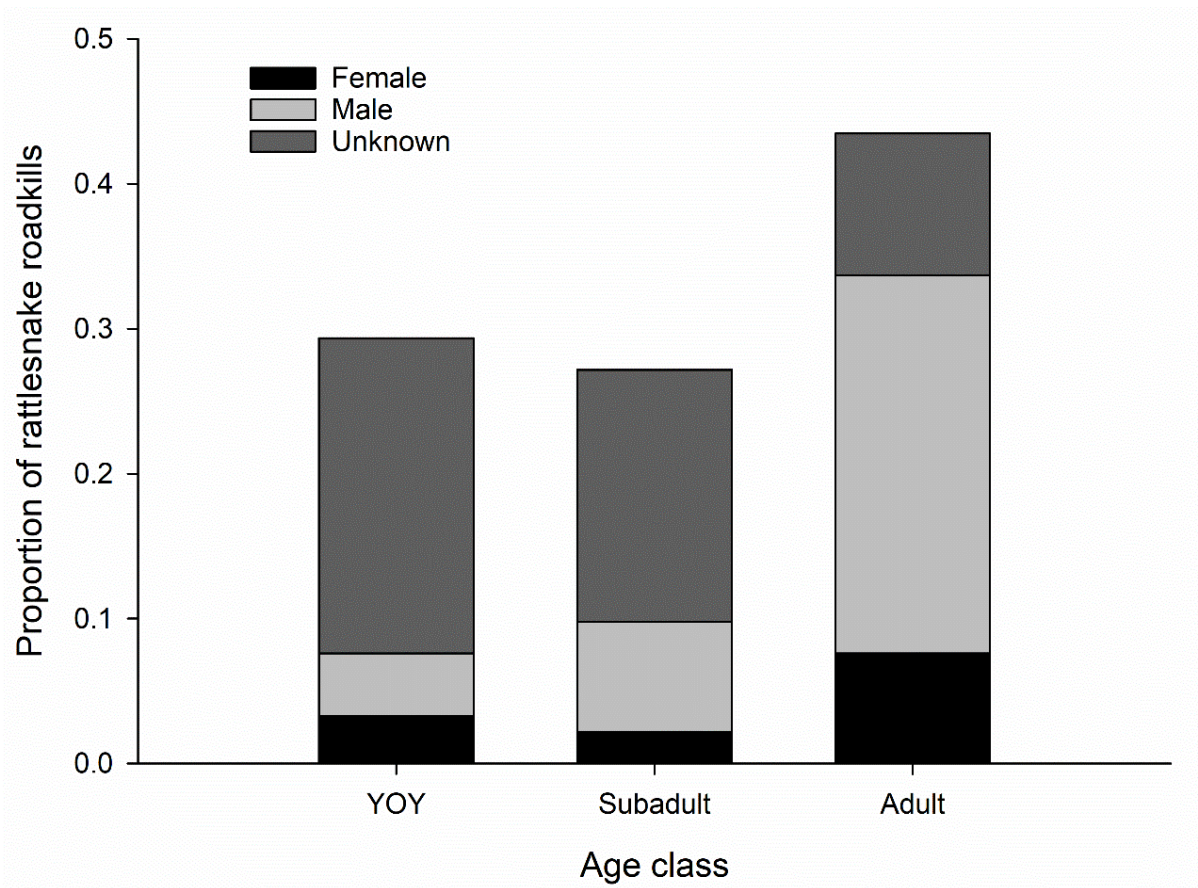


Figure S1. Proportion by sex (female, male, unknown) and age class (YOY = young-of-year, subadult, adult) of Western Rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*) roadkill detected on roads within the White Lake basin, British Columbia, Canada in 2015-2016.