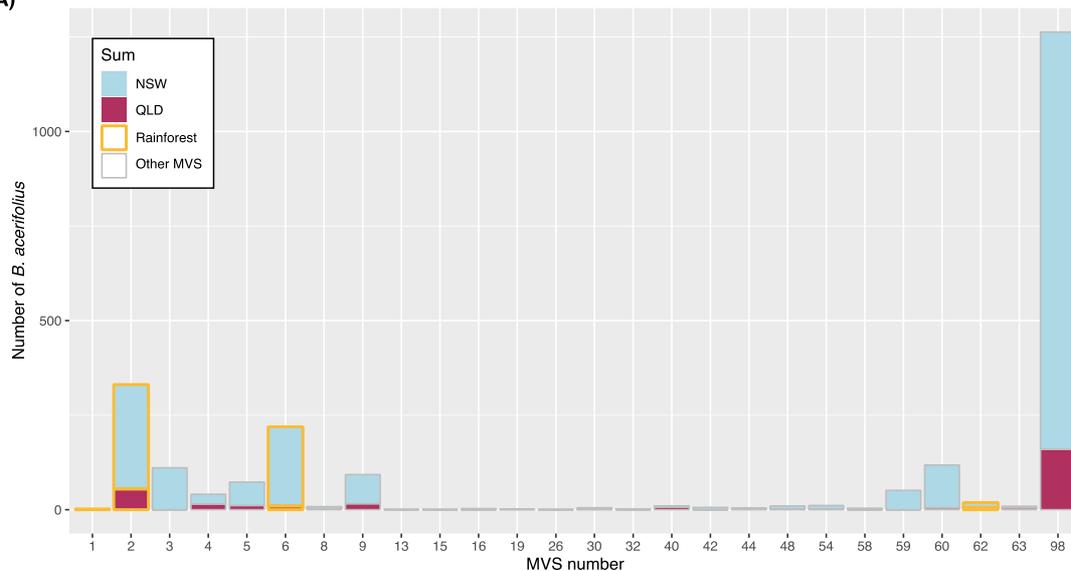


Suppl. material 3. Figure S1

(A)



(B)

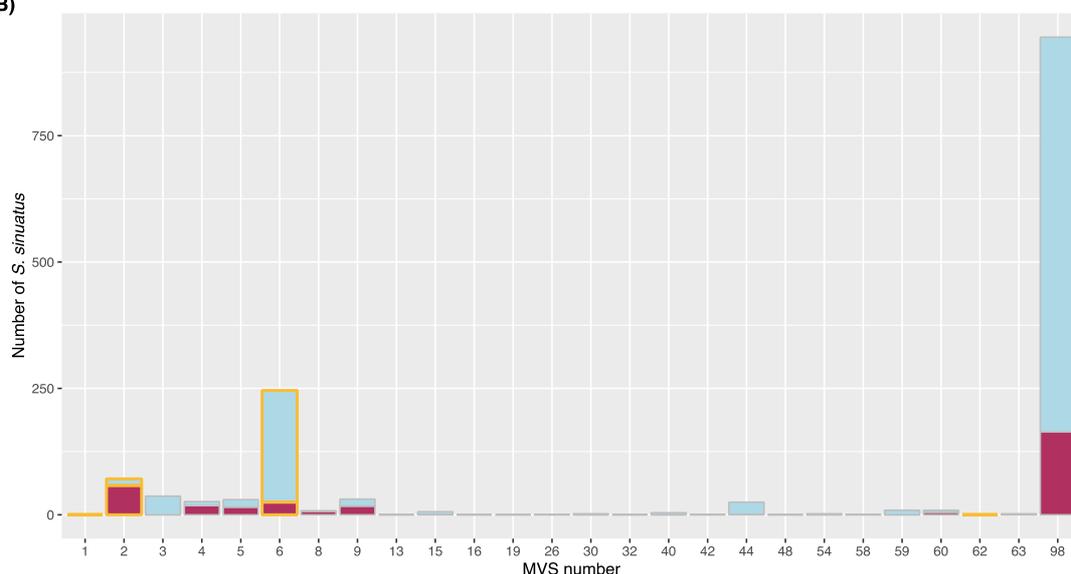


Figure S1. The number of **A** *Brachychiton acerifolius* and **B** *Stenocarpus sinuatus* in New South Wales (NSW; blue) and Queensland (QLD; maroon) by each major vegetation subgroup (MVS). Orange highlights indicate rainforests. Major vegetation subgroups are as follows: 1 (Cool temperate rainforest), 2 (Tropical or Sub-Tropical Rainforest), 3 (*Eucalyptus* (+/- tall) open forest with a dense broad-leaved and/or tree-fern understorey (wet sclerophyll)), 4 (*Eucalyptus* open forests with a shrubby understorey), 5 (*Eucalyptus* open forests with a grassy understorey), 6 (Warm temperate rainforest), 8 (*Eucalyptus* woodlands with a shrubby understorey), 9 (*Eucalyptus* woodlands with a tussock grass understorey), 13 (Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) forests and woodlands), 15 (*Melaleuca* open forests and woodlands), 16 (Other forests and woodlands), 19 (*Eucalyptus* low open woodlands with tussock grass), 26 (*Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* forests and woodlands), 30 (Heathlands), 32 (Other shrublands), 40 (Mangroves), 42 (Naturally bare, sand, rock, claypan, mudflat), 44 (Freshwater, dams, lakes, lagoons or aquatic plants), 48 (*Eucalyptus* open woodlands with a grassy understorey), 54 (*Eucalyptus* tall open forest with a fine-leaved shrubby understorey), 58 (*Leptospermum* forests and woodlands), 59 (*Eucalyptus* woodlands with ferns, herbs, sedges, rushes or wet tussock grassland), 60 (*Eucalyptus* tall open forests and open forests with ferns, herbs, sedges, rushes or wet tussock grasses), 62 (Dry rainforest or vine thickets), 63 (Sedgeland, rushes or reeds), 98 (Cleared, non-native vegetation, buildings).