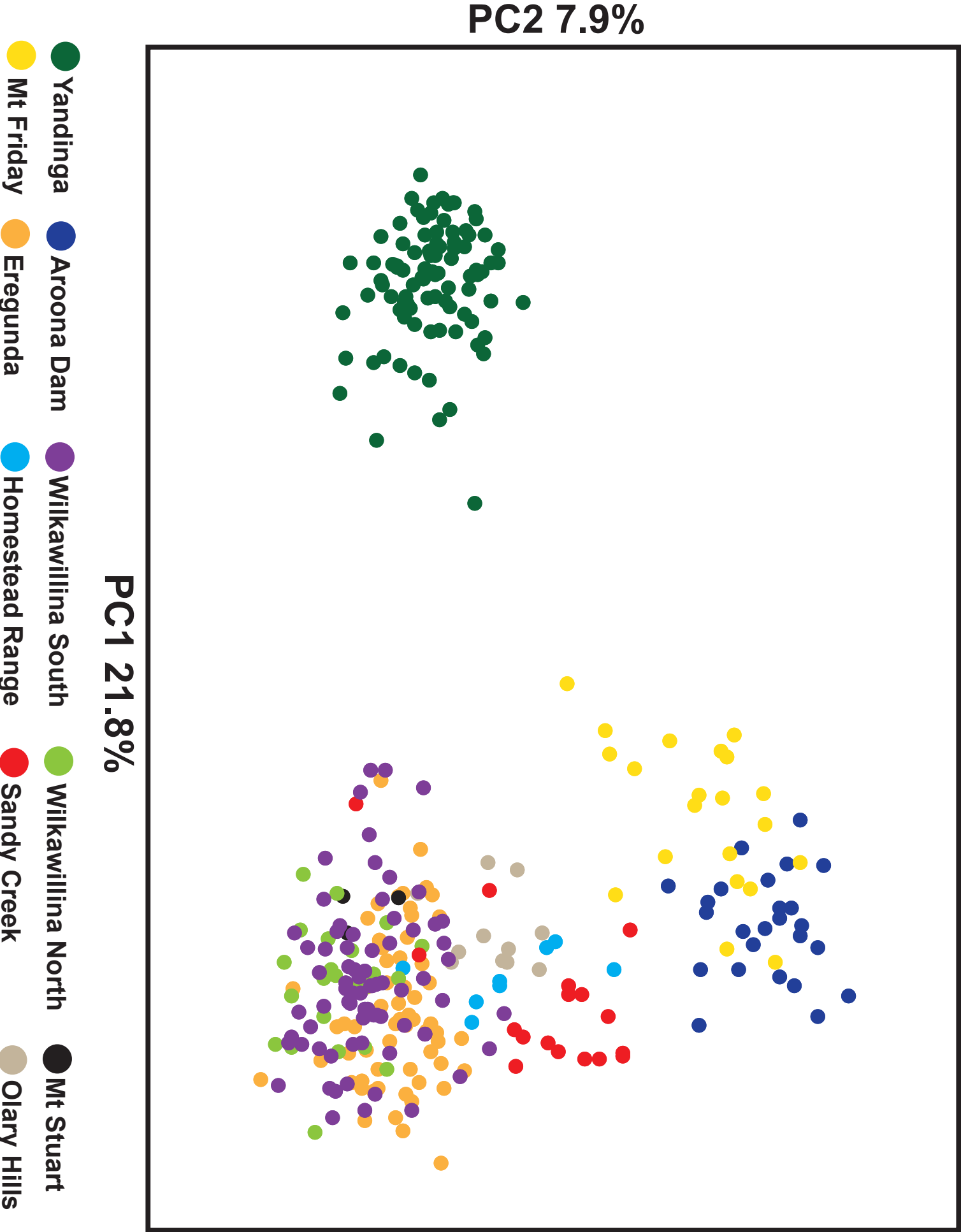
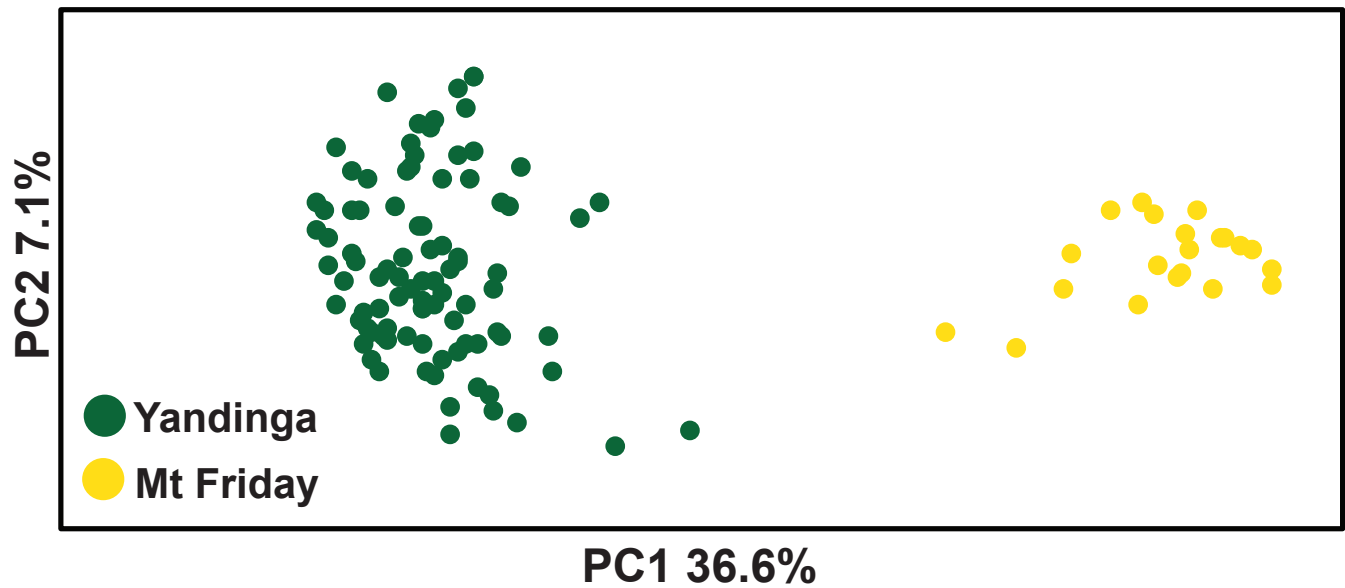


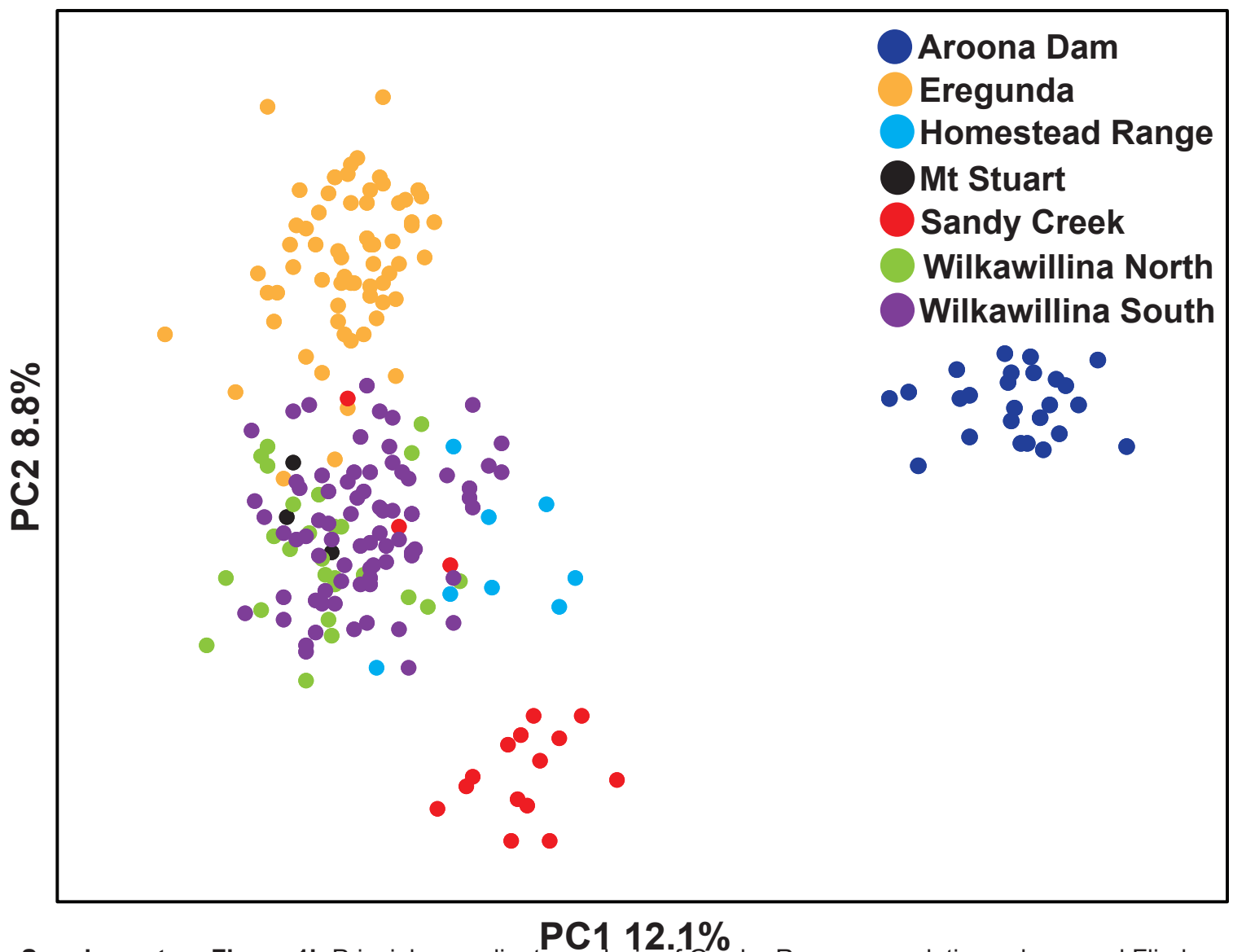
Supplementary Figure 1a Principal coordinate analysis of populations of *P. x. xanthopus* based on microsatellite genotypes.



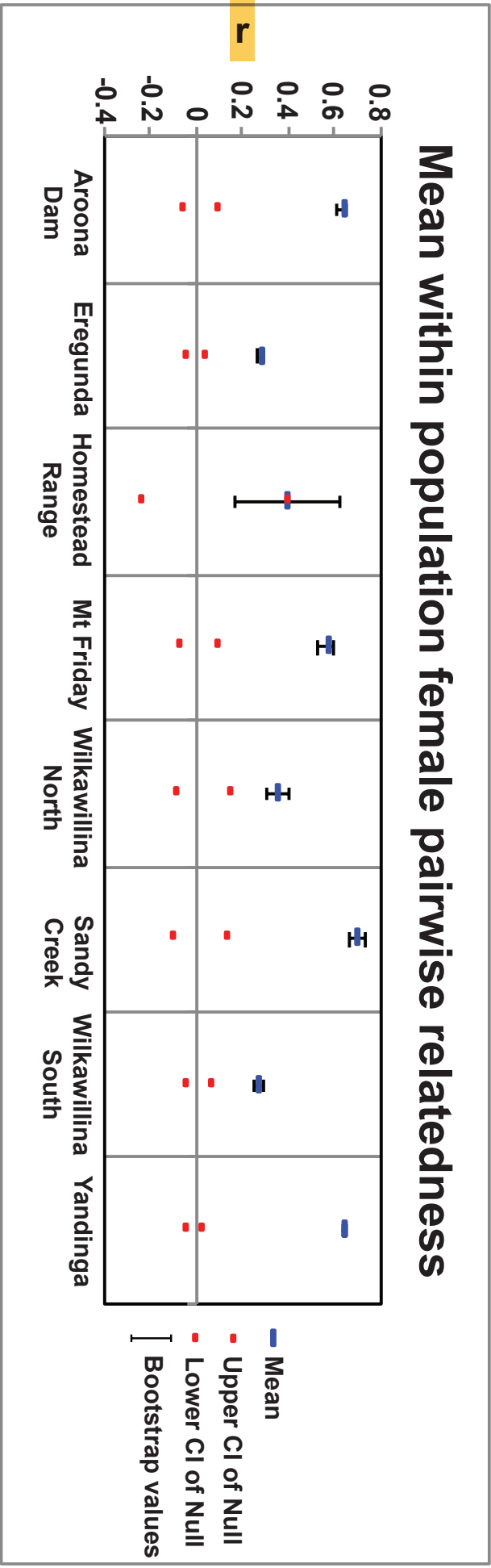
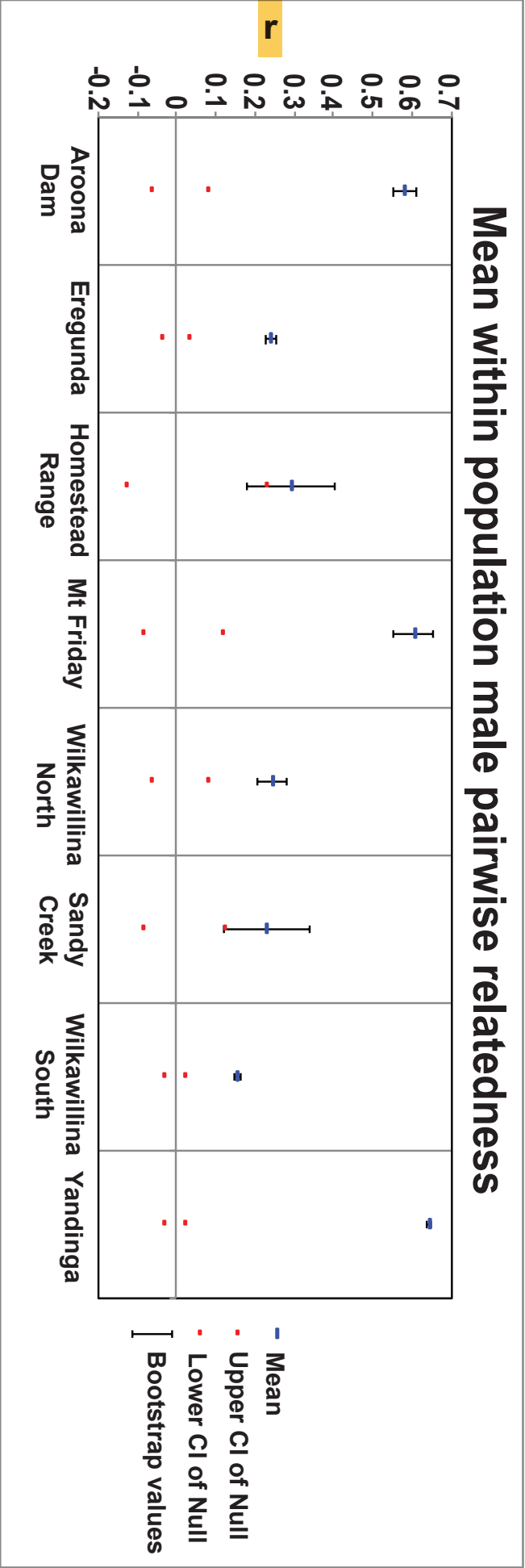
## Gawler Ranges



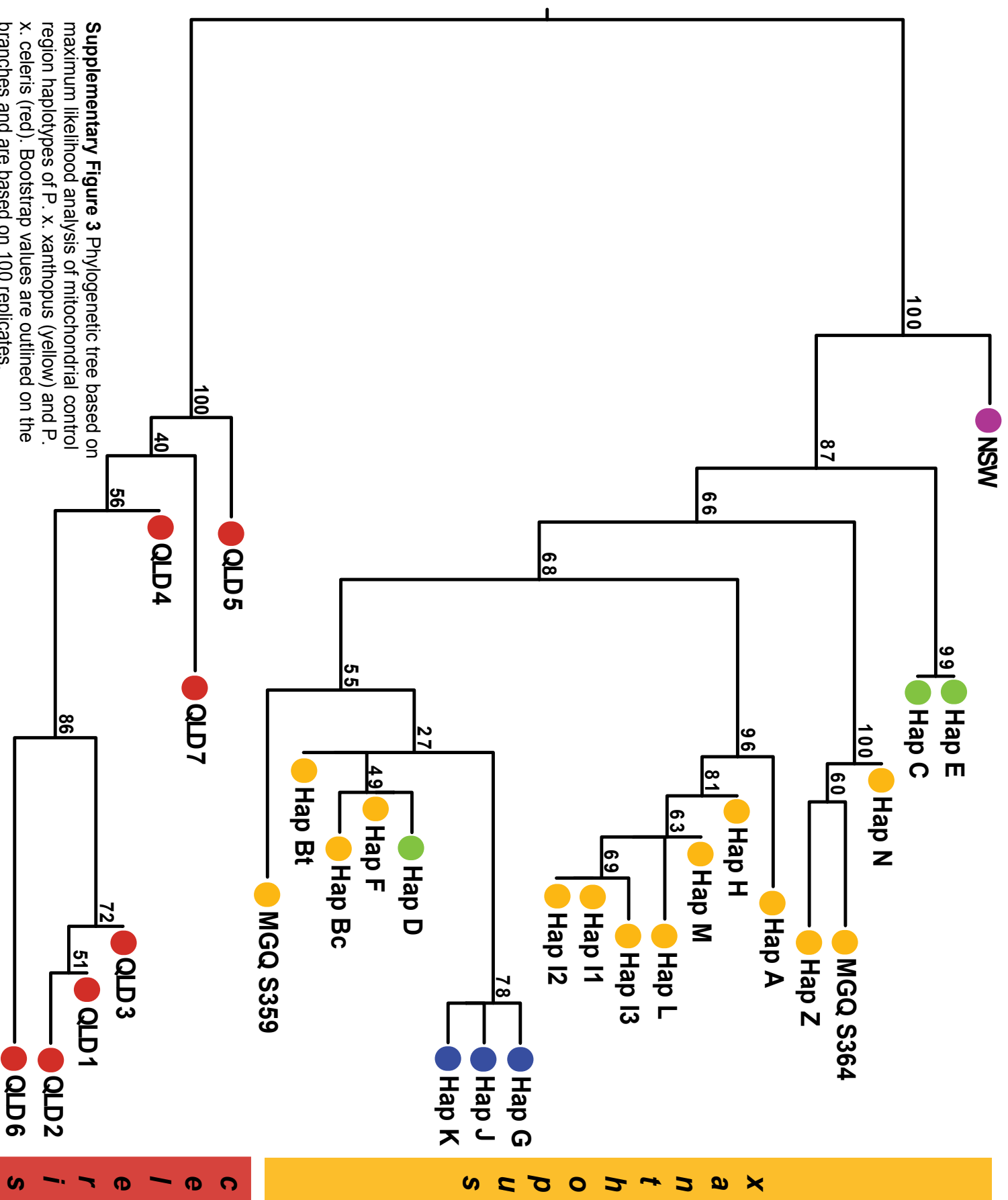
## Flinders Ranges



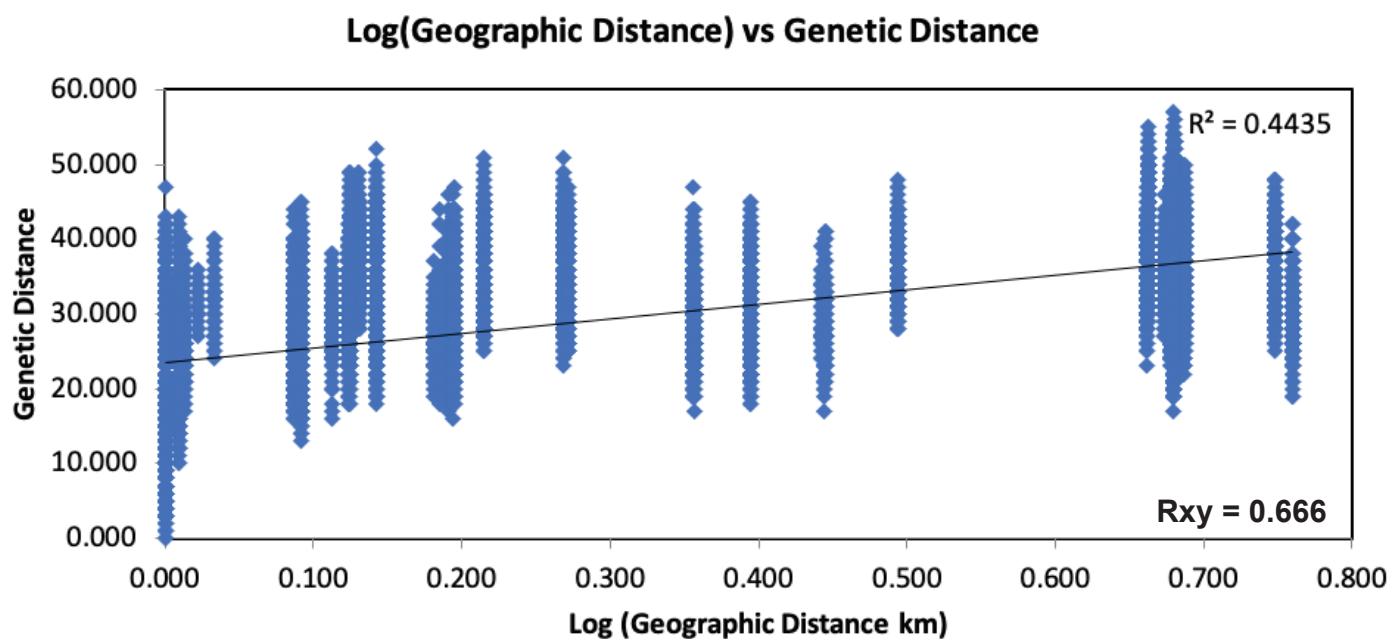
**Supplementary Figure 1b** Principle coordinate analysis of Gawler Ranges populations above and Flinders Ranges populations of *P. x. xanthopus* below based on microsatellite genotypes.



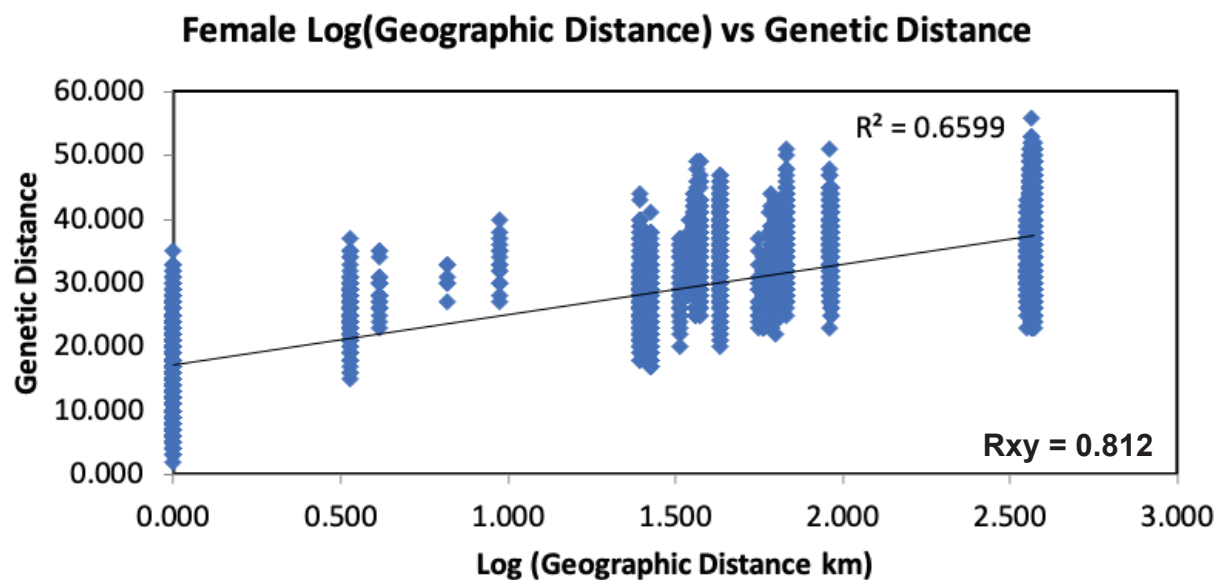
**Supplementary Figure 2** Mean pairwise relatedness for individual male (above) and female (below) *P. x. xanthopus* from populations in South Australia. Error bars surround the mean pairwise relatedness value (blue line) based on bootstrap analysis; and red lines represent the 95% upper and lower confidence bounds around the null hypothesis of no difference across populations.



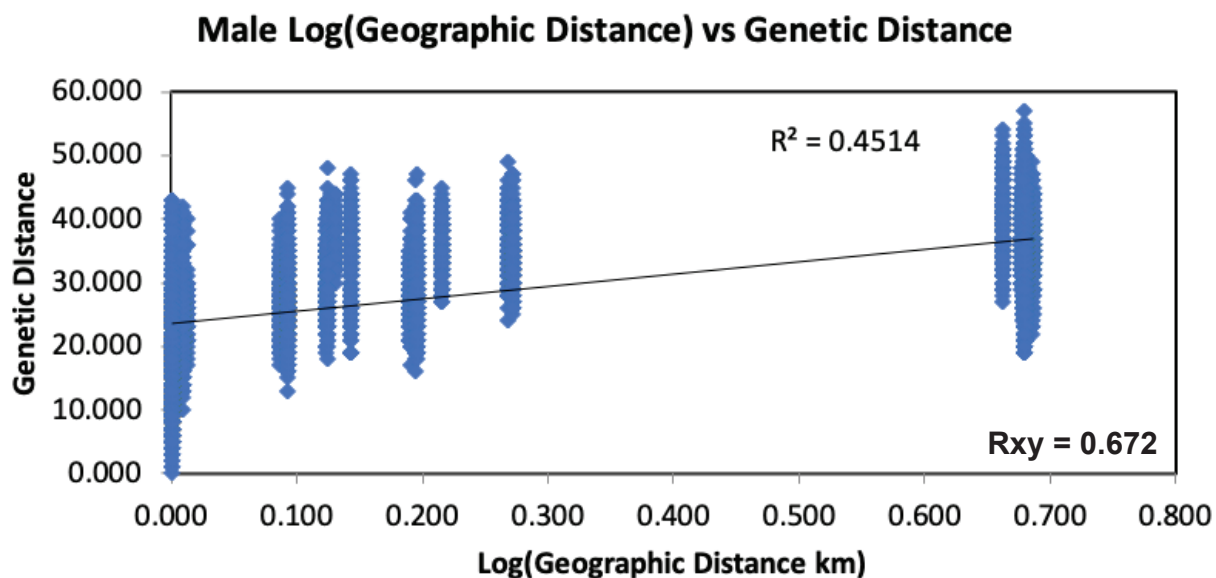
(a)



(b)



(c)



**Supplementary Figure 4** Mantel tests for isolation-by-distance of log geographic distance against genetic distance for (a) all individuals, (b) males only, and (c) females only. All were significantly correlated.

**Supplementary Figure 5** Decision framework from Frankham et al. (2011) highlighting the evaluation process for management based on genetic data.

