## Supplementary material accompanying

## Effectiveness of Movement-based animal signals is a function of display structure and habitat characteristics: simulations of Australian dragons

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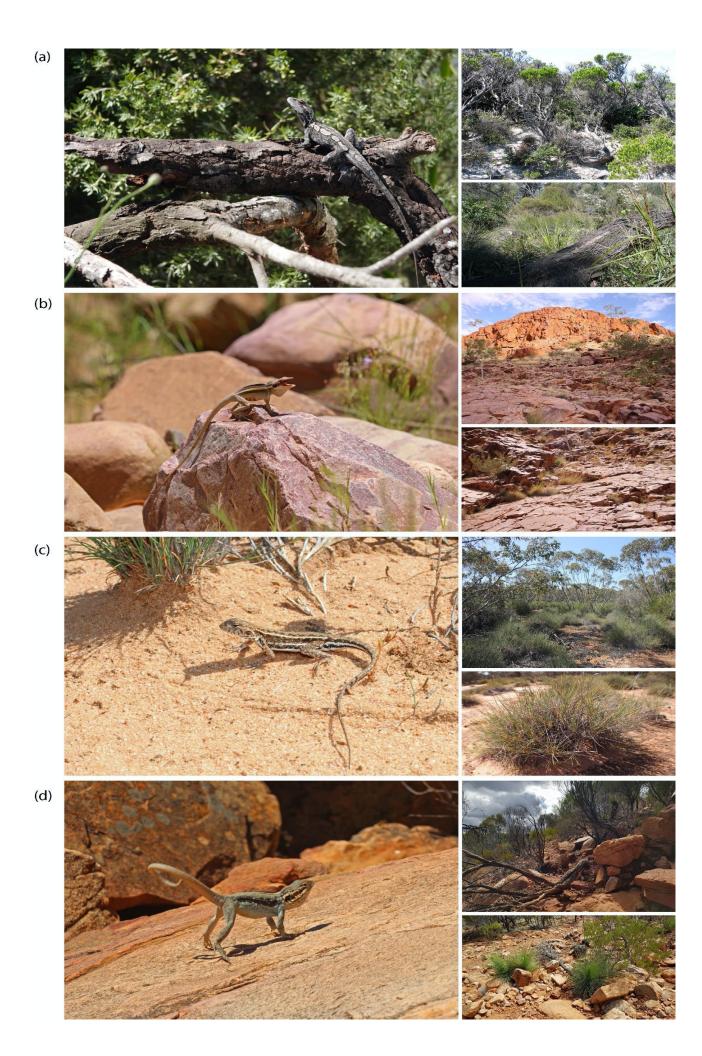
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**Figure S1** | Species and habitats used in the present paper. *Left column:* the typical signalling sites at which the target species are usually seen. *Right column:* general habitat structure and representative plants found in the habitats of all of the study species. (a) *Amphibolurus muricatus* are usually found basking on fallen wood. The habitat is densely vegetated with tall grasses and shrubs. (b) *Gowidon longirostris* inhabit arid rocky outcrops with sparsely vegetated eucalyptus and low shrubs, and are often seen displaying on rocks. (c) *Ctenophorus fordi* are small lizards that can be found between dense spinifex grass clumps in dry sandy areas of Victoria. (d) *Ctenohorus decresii* are colourful lizards that inhabit rocky ranges with typical vegetation of spinifex grass and eucalyptus, and is often seen displaying on rock surfaces.



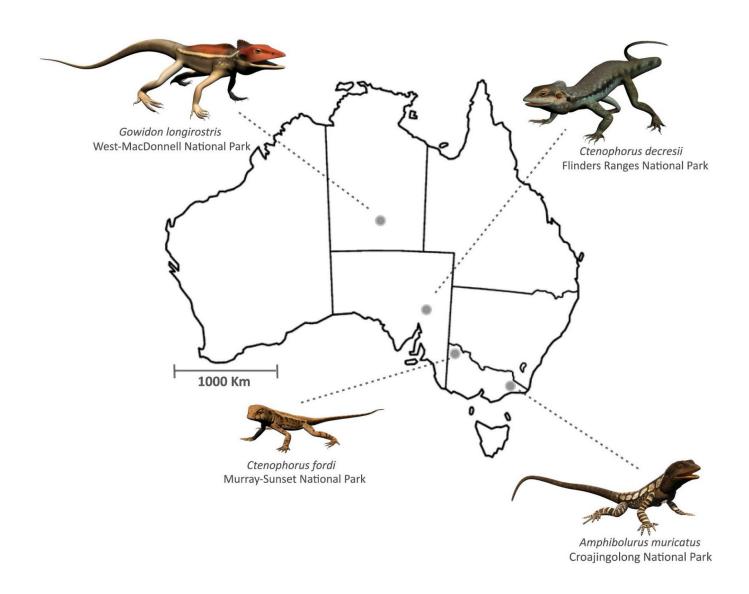
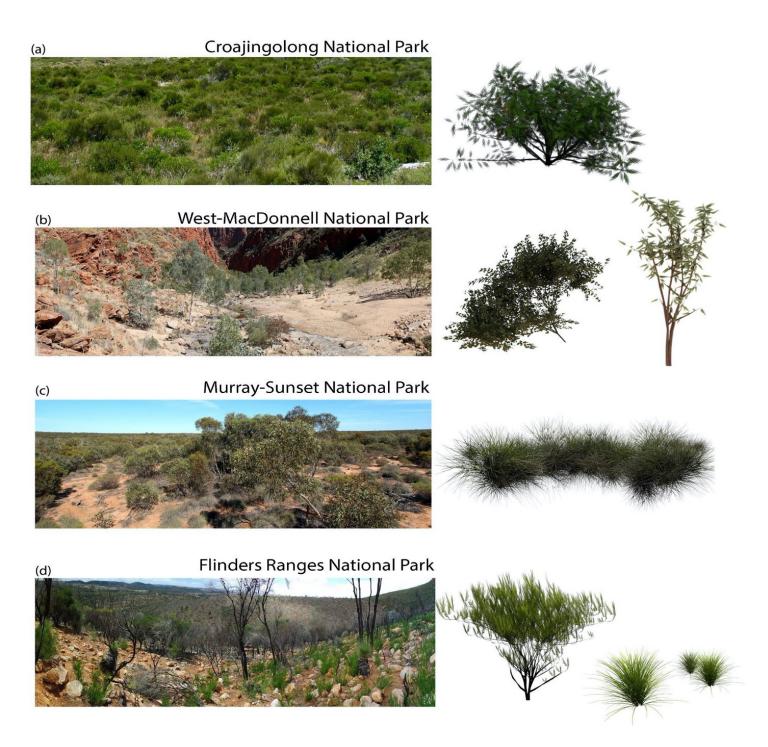
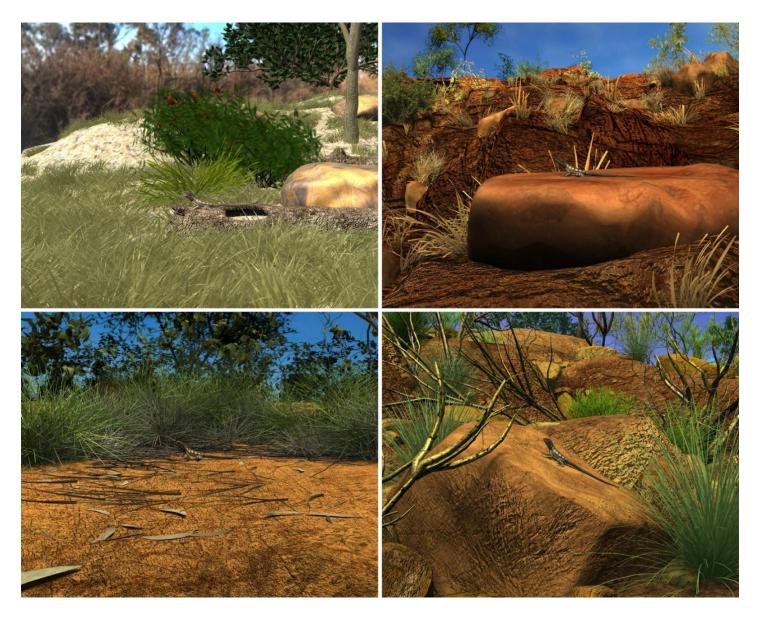


Figure S2 | Models of target species and sampling sites in Australia.



**Figure S3** | Study sites of the focal species (*left*) and 3D models of typical plant species featured in each habitat (*right*). (a) Habitat of *Amphibolurus muricatus* at the Croajinglong National Park is densely vegetated with grasses and typically featuring *Grevillea* sp. (b) Habitat of *Gowidon longirostris* at West-MacDonnell National Park, usually features low shrubs (*Acacias* sp.) and Eucalyptus. (c) Habitat of *Ctenophorus fordi* at Murray -Sunset National Park that typically featuring dense clumps of spinifiex grass (*Triodia sp.*) and Mallee eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.). (d) Habitat of *Ctenophorus decresii* at the Flinders Ranges National Park, this habitat features saltbush (*Atriplex nummularia*) and spinifex grass (*Triodia* sp.)



**Figure S4** | (a) High resolution renders of one representative frame showing *A. muricatus* in all four habitats. Habitats are (clockwise from top-left): *A. muricatus, G. longirostrisi, C. decresii* and *C. fordi*.