**Supplementary Table S3.** Justification for removing indicators from the baseline methodology of McClanahan et al. (2012)

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| --- | --- |
| **Indicators Removed** | **Justification** |
| Coral disease | Coral disease is generally uncommon in Kenting National Park (KNP) reefs. |
| Resistant coral species | There was not sufficient data or existing literature to classify resistant or non-resistant species in KNP, particularly because it is highly dependent on local factors and symbiont community (Keshavmurthy et al., 2012). |
| Physical human impacts | Physical human impacts was split into two indicators, tourism and human gravity (see Table 2). |
| Temperature variability | Diurnal temperature variability fluctuates intra-annually due to KNP’s subtropical latitude and local tide-induced upwelling, thus the measurement taken during data collection would not be representative of overall conditions. |
| Nutrients (pollution) | As KNP is a very popular tourist destination, pollution input varies at any given site depending on seasonal tourism levels. |
| Sedimentation | Sedimentation rates are highly variable throughout the year, thus the measurement taken during data collection would not be representative of overall conditions. |

**References**

Keshavmurthy, S. *et al.* (2012) ‘Symbiont communities and host genetic structure of the brain coral *Platygyra verweyi*, at the outlet of a nuclear power plant and adjacent areas’, *Molecular Ecology* 21(17), pp. 4393–4407. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-294X.2012.05704.x.

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