

Table 1. *Bsal* management actions short-list with detailed descriptions and citations. This list of actions was developed using notes from the workshops described in Grant et al. 2017 (Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment), Canessa et al. 2018 (Journal of Applied Ecology), the Research Working Group *Bsal* Management Table, and Thomas et al. 2019 (Amphibia-Reptilia).

Action	Description	Citations
<b>Actions on Animals</b>		
Pre-emptive removal – high thinning	Removal of 90% of competent host population prior to entry of <i>Bsal</i>	Canessa et al. 2018, Spitzen-van der Sluijs et al. 2018
Antifungal treatment	A course of topical treatments of itraconazole on individuals captured at a site (100% capture efficiency)	Garner et al 2016, Hudson et al. 2016, Geiger et al. 2017, Stegen et al. 2017
Probiotic treatment	A course of treatments for all individuals (captured individuals) using live bacteria and yeasts with anti-fungal properties.	Woodhams et al. 2011, Bletz et al. 2013, Loudon et al. 2014, Bates et al. 2018, Bletz et al 2018, Schmeller et al. 2018
Improve body condition	Improve body condition of individuals, i.e., by continuous food supplementation for all life stages	Cary et al. 2006, Hall et al. 2009
<b>Environmental and Habitat Actions</b>		
Habitat structure manipulation – Min. contact rates via habitat fragmentation	Create barriers/selectively reduce matrix habitat to minimize migration (by 90%) of susceptible or infected hosts among sites.	Spitzen-van der Sluijs et al 2018
Hydrologic manipulation – remove water	Remove water to dry ponds after breeding (to remove pathogen from substrate), allow to refill naturally.	Woodhams et al. 2011, Bosche et al 2015
Fungicide application – aquatic habitat	Application of a fungicide (a course of applications) to kill pathogen in habitat substrate (including on soil and plants)	Woodhams et al. 2011
Heat treatment (e.g., via decreased shading of ponds)	Raise temperature of water to kill pathogen (>35C) for 24h	Freidenburg & Skelly 2004, Raffel et al. 2010, Forrest & Schlaepfer 2011, Savage et al. 2011, Woodhams et al. 2012, Scheele et al 2014, Heard et al. 2014, Blooi et al 2015
Micropredators – zooplankton treatment	Increase abundance (by 400%) of micropredators that consume zoospores to pond water	Buck et al. 2011, Woodhams et al. 2011, Searle et al. 2013, Schmeller et al 2014,
<b>Human Activity Actions</b>		
Reduce public access	Restrict public access to an infected site (to minimize movement of the pathogen from one pool to the next)	Hopkins et al. 2018
Create and enforce disinfection stations	Require decontamination protocols for all user groups (researchers, public, managers), before and after entering habitat	<i>Bsal</i> TAC reports, Hopkins et al. 2018