|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Quasi-extinction threshold | | | | |
|  |  | **50** | **100** | **500** | **1000** | **5000** |
| Quasi-extinction riisk | **0** | 4000 | 6500 | 24500 | >40000 | >40000 |
| **0.05** | 1000 | 1000 | 5000 | 10000 | >40000 |
| **0.1** | 500 | 1000 | 3500 | 6000 | 30000 |
| **0.15** | 500 | 1000 | 2500 | 5000 | 20000 |
| **0.2** | 500 | 500 | 2000 | 4000 | 15000 |
| **0.25** | 500 | 500 | 1500 | 3000 | 13500 |
| **0.3** | 500 | 500 | 1500 | 2000 | 11000 |
| **0.35** | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 2000 | 8500 |
| **0.4** | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 2000 | 7000 |
| **0.45** | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 1500 | 6000 |
| **0.5** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 5000 |
| **0.55** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 4000 |
| **0.6** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 3000 |
| **0.65** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 2500 |
| **0.7** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 2000 |
| **0.75** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 |
| **0.8** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1000 |
| **0.85** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1000 |
| **0.9** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| **0.95** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| **1** | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |

The minimum initial population sizes corresponding to each level of quasi-exintinction threshold and quasi-extinction risk. To read this table, first select a given threshold and level of risk. The number in the cell corresponding to that row and column is the minimum current population size needed for the probability of falling below the threshold to be less than the chosen level of risk. .For example, if we want the probability of the population falling below 1000 individuals to remain less than 0.05 in 30 years, a current population size of at least 10,000 individuals is needed. If we want the probability of falling below 50 individuals to be less than 0.7, a current population size of 500 is needed.