Appendix S1 for: **The evaluation of plant reintroductions as a successful conservation tool must consider both short- and long-term population dynamics**

*Delissea waianaeensis* (Campanulaceae) is a critically endangered tree endemic to the island of O’ahu. The study site is in the Central Kaluaa gulch of the Honouliuli Forest Reserve, which is located in the northern Wai‘anae Mountains, on the island of O‘ahu (HON; 21° 28’ N, -158°6’ W).

From 2010–2015, we collected annual demographic data for a total of 597 permanently tagged plants at the field site. The life cycle of *D. waianaeensis* was categorized into four life stages: reproductively mature (>35 cm and reproductive), large immature (> 35 cm and vegetative), small immature (2 cm – 35 cm), and seedling (< 2 cm with cotyldedons). The population stage structure at the start of the study included 74 reproductively mature plants, 131 small and large immature plants, and 217 seedlings.

We used the demographic data to construct a 4 x 4 Lefkovitch matrix (Caswell, 2001) for five transition years (2010–2011, 2011–2012, 2012–2013, 2013–2014, and 2014–2015). Matrix captured the yearly transition probability of stasis survival and growth to the next stage class , shrinkage, and seedling recruitment for the following discrete life stages: reproductively mature (m), large immature (li), small immature (si), and seedling (s).

Matrix can be decomposed into two matrices: a survival-growth matrix and fertility matrix. The matrix represent the survival-growth transition probabilities from time *t* to *t*+1 and captures seedling recruitment . Zeros represent transition probabilities that were either not biologically feasible (e.g., seedlings remaining seedlings) or not observed during the study.

Survival-growth matrices:

Fertilityfor years 2009-2010, 2010–2011, 2011–2012, 2012–2013, 2013–2014, and 2014–2015 respectively:

<- c(3.09, 0.5686275, 0.1523179, 0.2326284, 0.05592105, 0.02105263)