**Factors contributing to a striking shift in human–wildlife dynamics in Hemis National Park, India: 22 years of reported snow leopard depredation**

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Supplemental Table 1Reported monthly livestock kills by the snow leopard *Panthera uncia* in Hemis National Park (Fig. 1) over 22 years (1992–2013).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Month | No.ofreports | Mean no. ofanimals ± SD per report | Max.no. ofanimals in a report | Total no. of animals predated (% oftotal) |
| Jan. | 58 | 5.36 ± 7.49 | 41 | 311 (20.6) |
| Feb. | 59 | 3.16 ± 3.27 | 16 | 187 (12.3) |
| Mar. | 91 | 2.89 ± 3.22 | 18 | 263 (17.4) |
| Apr. | 42 | 3.16 ± 2.74 | 12 | 133 (8.8) |
| May | 47 | 2.55 ± 3.55 | 22 | 120 (7.9) |
| June | 35 | 2.88 ± 3.08 | 14 | 101 (6.7) |
| July | 24 | 3 ± 2.84 | 11 | 72 (4.8) |
| Aug. | 32 | 3.06 ± 3.32 | 14 | 98 (6.5) |
| Sep. | 30 | 1.86 ± 1.25 | 5 | 56 (3.7) |
| Oct. | 26 | 1.96 ± 2.40 | 13 | 51 (3.4) |
| Nov. | 35 | 1.74 ± 1.49 | 9 | 61 (4.0) |
| Dec. | 28 | 2 ± 1.49 | 6 | 56 (3.7) |
| *Total* | 507 |  |  | 1509 |

Supplemental Table 2 Depredation of livestock by the snow leopard reported by each village in Hemis National Park (Fig. 1) over 22 years (1992–2013).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Village | No. of Reports  | Mean ± SD | Max. no. of animals | Totalpredated |
| Chilling | 26 | 2.4 ± 3.3 | 16 | 62 |
| Doltokling | 11 | 1.4 ± 0.5 | 2 | 15 |
| Hangkar | 76 | 1.7 ± 1.3 | 10 | 127 |
| Hemis | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Jingchen | 31 | 2.1 ± 1.6 | 8 | 65 |
| Kaya | 39 | 3.1 ± 2.8 | 12 | 121 |
| Markha | 111 | 5.2 ± 6.8 | 41 | 580 |
| Rumbak | 86 | 2.0 ± 1.7 | 12 | 175 |
| Rumchung | 15 | 3.6 ± 2.3 | 10 | 57 |
| Shang | 43 | 1.9 ± 2.2  | 12 | 83 |
| Shingo | 23 | 2.6 ± 1.5 | 6 | 59 |
| Sku | 49 | 3.9 ± 3.1 | 14 | 190 |
| Sumdha Chay | 9 | 1.4 ± 0.7 | 3 | 13 |
| Sumdha Chun | 8 | 1.4 ± 0.7 | 3 | 11 |
| Tsogsti | 12 | 1.2 ± 0.4 | 2 | 14 |
| Umlung | 20 | 2.4 ± 2.7 | 10 | 47 |
| Yurutse | 4 | 1.0 ± 0.0 | 1 | 4 |