## **Appendix**

Step by Step: Using Integrated Step Selection Analysis to Simulate Wild Dog Dispersal and Assess Landscape Connectivity

David D. Hofmann^1,§ John W. McNutt² Arpat Ozgul¹ Gabriele Cozzi¹,²  ${\rm Dominik\ M.\ Behr^{1,2}}$ 

April 22, 2021

<sup>1</sup> Department of Evolutionary Biology and Environmental Studies, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstarsse 190, 8057 Zurich, Switzerland.

Running Title: Simulating Wild Dog Dispersal.

Keywords: dispersal, habitat selection, integrated step selection function, Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, landscape connectivity, least-cost corridors, Lycaon pictus, permeability surface, protected areas, wildlife management

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Botswana Predator Conservation Trust, Private Bag 13, Maun, Botswana.

<sup>§</sup> Corresponding author (david.hofmann2@uzh.ch)

## A.1 Movement Models

**Table S1:** Results from the forward model selection procedure based on Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC; Burnham and Anderson, 2002) for the movement model. The base model upon which we based our movement model is depicted in the last row. We omitted any other model with an AIC weight of zero.

Covariates	AIC	$\Delta { m AIC}$	Weight	LogLik	Model ID
Base Model + $log(sl):MA + W:log(sl) + DTW:cos(ta) + HI:cos(ta) + T:log(sl)$	89303.73	0.00	0.19	-44631.86	1
Base Model + $log(sl):MA + W:log(sl) + DTW:cos(ta) + HI:cos(ta)$	89304.49	0.76	0.13	-44633.24	2
Base Model + $log(sl):MA + W:log(sl) + DTW:cos(ta) + T:log(sl)$	89304.75	1.02	0.12	-44633.38	3
$Base\ Model + log(sl_{-}): MA + W:log(sl_{-}) + DTW:cos(ta_{-}) + HI:cos(ta_{-}) + T:log(sl_{-}) + DTW:log(sl_{-})$	89305.30	1.57	0.09	-44631.65	4
$Base\ Model + log(sl\_): MA + W:log(sl\_) + DTW: cos(ta\_) + HI: cos(ta\_) + T: log(sl\_) + T: cos(ta\_)$	89305.37	1.64	0.09	-44631.68	5
$Base\ Model + log(sl_{-}): MA + W:log(sl_{-}) + DTW:cos(ta_{-}) + HI:cos(ta_{-}) + T:log(sl_{-}) + HI:log(sl_{-})$	89305.37	1.64	0.09	-44631.69	6
Base $Model + log(sl):MA + W:log(sl) + DTW:cos(ta)$	89305.45	1.72	0.08	-44634.73	7
$Base\ Model + log(sl_{-}):MA + W:log(sl_{-}) + DTW:cos(ta_{-}) + HI:cos(ta_{-}) + T:log(sl_{-}) + S:cos(ta_{-})$	89305.72	1.99	0.07	-44631.86	8
$Base Model + log(sl_{-}):MA + W:log(sl_{-}) + DTW:cos(ta_{-}) + HI:cos(ta_{-}) + T:log(sl_{-}) + S:log(sl_{-})$	89305.72	2.00	0.07	-44631.86	9
$Base\ Model + log(sl_{-}): MA + W:log(sl_{-}) + DTW:cos(ta_{-}) + HI:cos(ta_{-}) + T:log(sl_{-}) + W:cos(ta_{-})$	89305.72	2.00	0.07	-44631.86	10
Base Model: $\cos(ta) + \log(sl) + W + T + DTW + HI + S$	90091.40	787.67	0.00	-45030.70	NA

Note: W = Water, DTW = Distance To Water, S = Shrubs/Grassland, T = Trees, P = Protected, HI = Human Influence, RC = Road Crossing, DTR = Distance To Roads, MA = Main Activity.

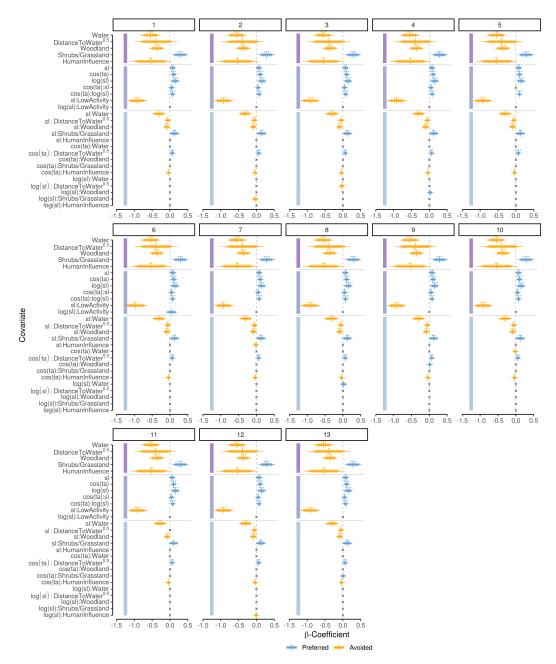


Figure S1: Coefficients of all movement models with an AIC weight above one.

## References

Burnham, K. P. and Anderson, D. R. (2002). *Model Selection and Multimodel Inference: A Practical Information-Theoretic Approach*. Springer Science & Business Media, Ney York, NY, USA.