

Appendix ‘Wildlife health perceptions and monitoring in protected areas’

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Results of global responses

Section 1: Perceptions regarding wildlife health importance in conservation and potential consequences of pathogen transmission among wildlife, domestic animals, and people in local surveys.

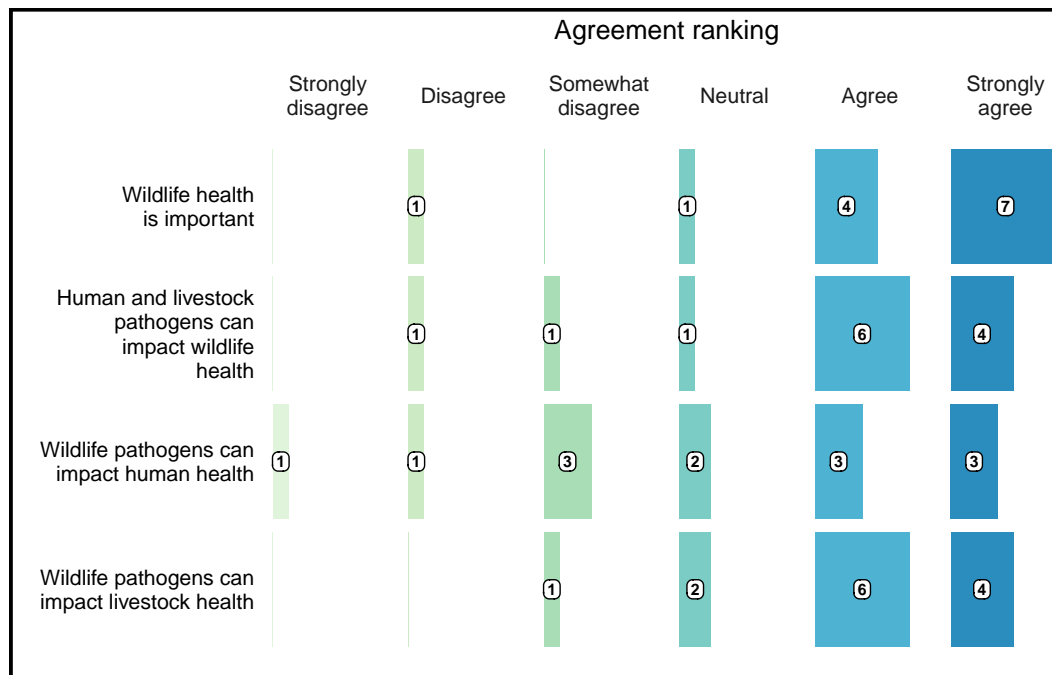


Figure 1: Distribution of the level of agreement among protected area data managers with statements wildlife health is important to achieve the conservation goals of protected area(s) where I work in (row 1), human or livestock pathogens can affect wildlife populations inhabiting the protected area(s) where I work in (row 2), pathogens carried by wildlife inhabiting the protected area(s) where I work in can affect human health (row 3), and pathogens carried by wildlife inhabiting the protected area(s) where I work in can affect livestock health (row 4).

Section 2: Overall frequency of encounters with dead, sick, or injured wildlife in protected areas and their documentation when found during patrols

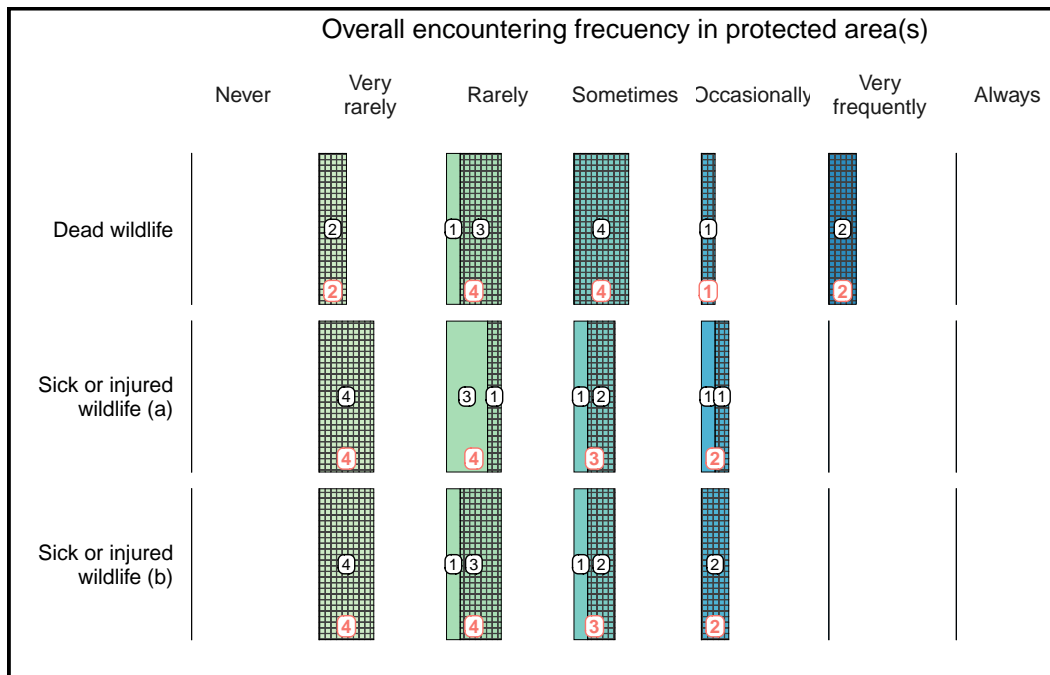


Figure 2: Distribution of protected area data manager responses regarding the encounter of dead and sick or injured wildlife in the protected area(s) where they work. Red numbers indicate the total number of responses per encountering frequency. The dashed area of the polygons represent the responses indicating that dead, sick, and injured wildlife found during ranger patrols are recorded (rows 1 – 3, respectively). Black numbers indicate the total number of responses reporting recording and non-recording of dead, sick, and injured wildlife found during patrols per encountering frequency.

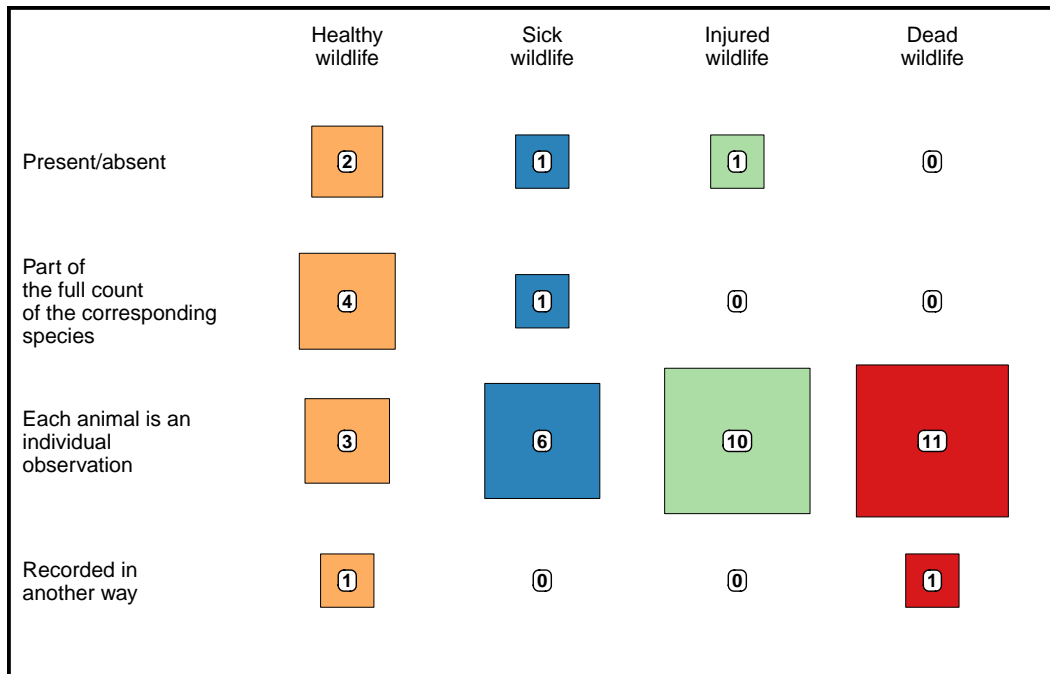


Figure 3: Distribution of methods of documentation to register either sick, injured, or dead wildlife found during ranger patrols reported by protected area data managers.

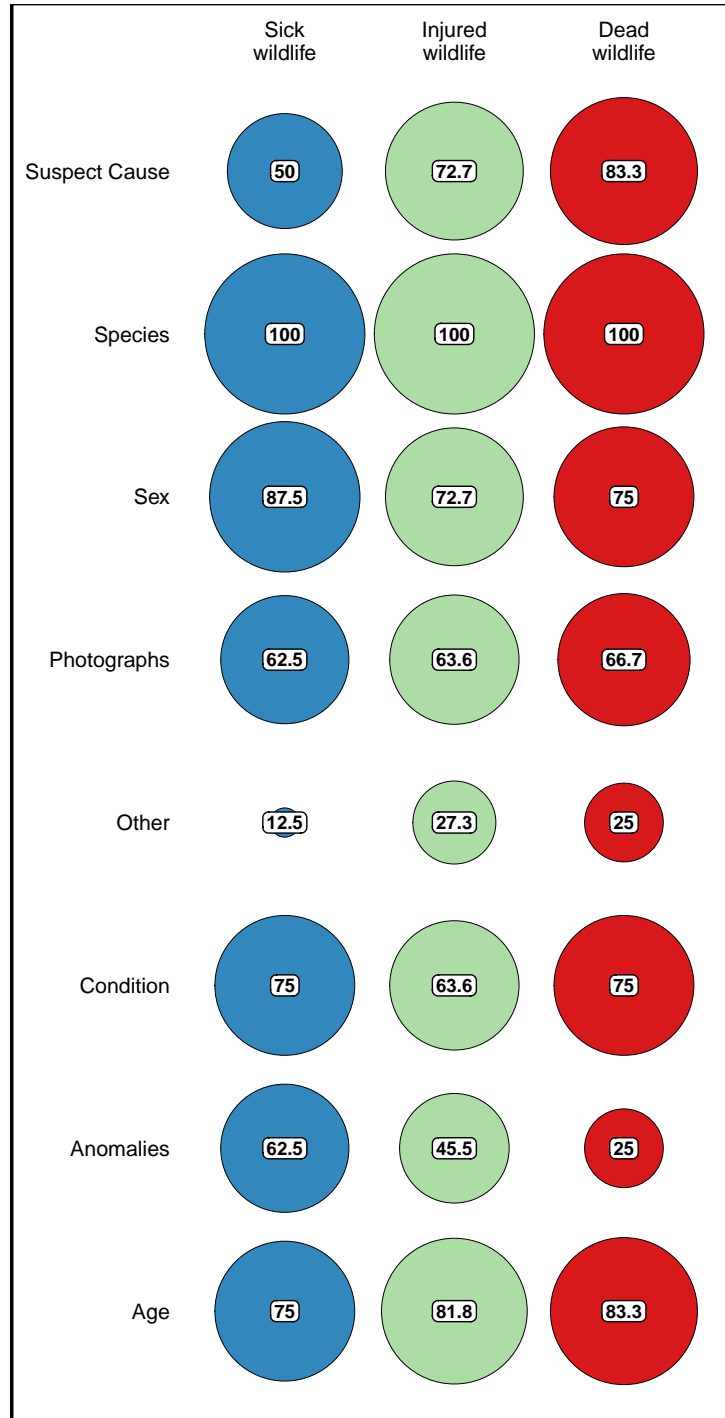


Figure 4: The percentage of protected area data manager responses indicating the documentation of sick, injured, and dead wildlife found during patrols that record specific data items for each wildlife health status. The size of the circles is proportional to the percentages observed.

Section 3: Presence of domestic animals in the protected area(s), the documentation of their health status, and the perceived threats of domestic animals to conservation goals

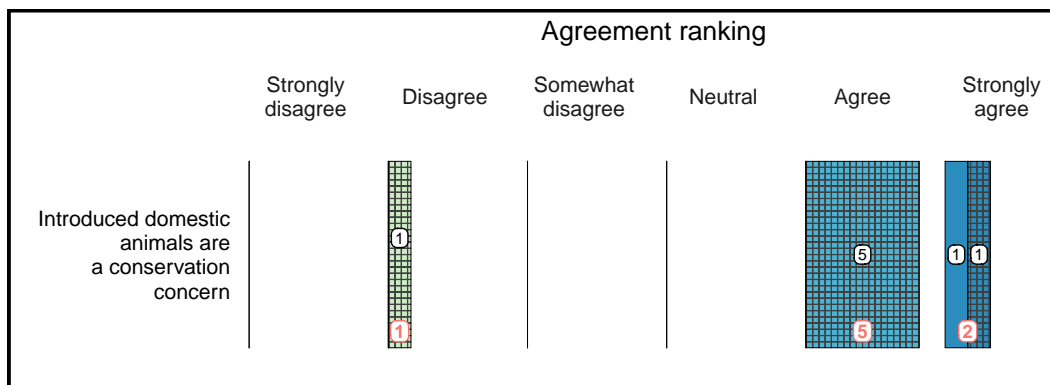


Figure 5: Distribution of protected area manager responses where domestic animals are observed regarding the recording of domestic animals found during ranger patrols across their overall agreement with domestic animals as a concern for conservation goals in protected areas. The dashed area of the polygons represent the subset of responses without health status of domestic animals recording. The responses included in this figure are those of managers that reported the presence of domestic animals in the corresponding protected area.

Section 4: Health data storage practices

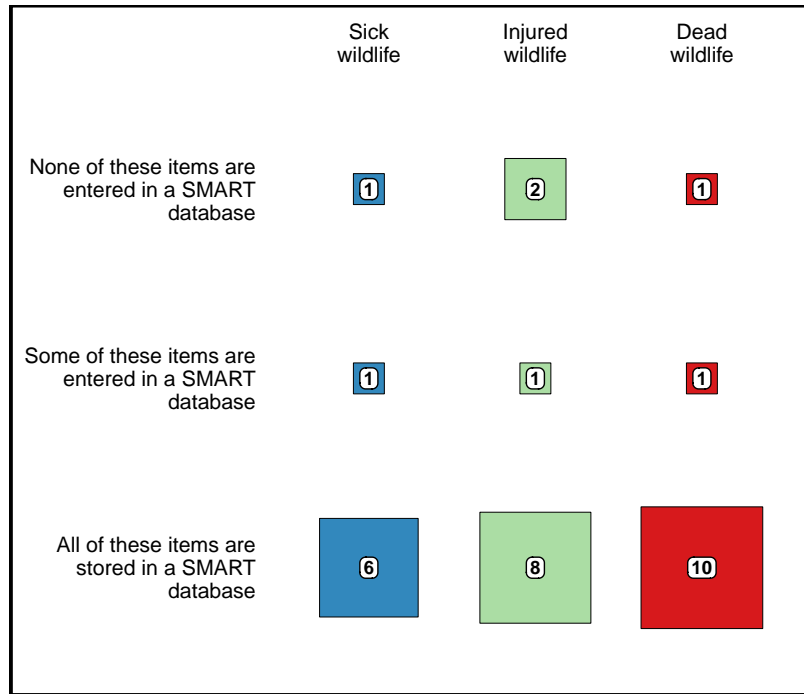


Figure 6: Distribution of protected area data managers reporting the documentation of either sick, injured, or dead wildlife found during ranger patrols across data storage practices with respect to the use of SMART.

Section 5: Current state of SMART deployment in protected areas

Ten protected area data managers reported that SMART was fully rolled-out, and 3 partially rolled-out. The most common SMART Desktop version by the time of the survey was SMART 6, reported by 5 data managers. SMART 7 was already available for 5 data managers by the time of the survey. Older SMART versions were reported once. Finally, 9 data managers reported SMART Connect availability and 1 mentioned plans to set it up.