**Supporting Information ‘Wildlife health perceptions and monitoring practices in globally distributed protected areas’**

**1 Survey**

**2 Results of non-local responses**

**2.1 Perceptions regarding wildlife health importance in conservation and potential consequences of pathogen transmission among wildlife, domestic animals, and people as reported by non-local protected area data managers**

A screen shot of a graph

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*Figure S1. Distribution of the level of agreement (grey scale) among non-local protected area data managers with statements ‘Pathogens carried by wildlife inhabiting the protected area(s) where I work in can affect livestock health’ (brown), ‘Pathogens carried by wildlife inhabiting the protected area(s) where I work in can affect human health’ (red), ‘Human or livestock pathogens can affect wildlife populations inhabiting the protected area(s) where I work in’ (blue), and ‘Wildlife health is important to achieve the conservation goals of the protected area(s) where I work’ (green).*

**2.2 Overall frequency of encounters with dead, sick, or injured wildlife in protected areas and their documentation when found during patrols as reported by non-local protected area data managers**

*A screenshot of a graph

AI-generated content may be incorrect.Figure S2. Number of local protected area data manager responses reporting the recording or not of wildlife across health status and encounter frequency in the protected area(s) where they work. Bright and pale orange, red, and blue bars represent the number of responses reporting recording and not recording of injured, sick, and dead wildlife in each category, respectively. Green bars represent the proportion of responses that reported recording of wildlife in each category.*

*Table S1. Distribution of the method of documentation to register either healthy, sick, injured, or dead wildlife found during ranger patrols reported by non-local protected area data managers (‘Individual observation’, ‘Part of the full count’, ‘Present or absent’, ‘Another way’) and the recording of specific data items for each wildlife health status across documentation methods.*

*A screen shot of a chart

Description automatically generated*

**2.3 Presence of domestic animals in protected areas, the documentation of their health status, and the perceived threats of domestic animals to conservation goals as reported by non-local protected area data managers**

A graph with text and words

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

*Figure S3. Number of non-local protected area data manager responses reporting the recording of domestic animals when found in the protected area(s) and their health status across agreement category with the statement: ‘Introduced domestic animals are a conservation concern for the conservation goals of the protected areas where I work’. Red, light-blue and blue bars show the number of responses reporting non-recording of domestic animals, the recording of domestic animals but not their health status, and the recording of domestic animals and their health status, respectively. The data shown represents the group of protected area data managers that reported the presence of domestic animals in the protected area(s).*

**3 Distribution of responses across their overall agreement with ‘human and livestock pathogens can impact wildlife health’ and ‘introduced domestic animals are a concern for the conservation goals of the protected area’**

A graph of different colored squares

Description automatically generated

*Figure S4. Distribution of protected area data managers responses across their overall agreement with ‘human and livestock pathogens can impact wildlife health’ and ‘introduced domestic animals are a concern for the conservation goals of the protected area’ for those protected area managers that reported the absence of domestic animals in the protected area.*

A diagram of a person's opinion

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

*Figure S5. Distribution of protected area data managers responses across their overall agreement with ‘human and livestock pathogens can impact wildlife health’ and ‘introduced domestic animals are a concern for the conservation goals of the protected area’ for those protected area data managers that reported the presence of domestic animals in the protected area.*