

Understanding habitat selection of the Vulnerable wild yak *Bos mutus* on the Tibetan Plateau

XUCHANG LIANG, AILI KANG and NATHALIE PETTORELLI

TABLE S1 Topographical features of suitable habitats for the wild yak *Bos mutus*, with minimum, median and maximum values during the vegetation growing and non-growing seasons.

| Habitat features | Growing season | | | Non-growing season | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| | Min. | Median | Max. | Min. | Median | Max. |
| Altitude (m) | 2,783 | 5,243 | 6,215 | 4,001 | 4,990 | 6,142 |
| Ruggedness* (m) | 0 | 48 | 428 | 0 | 23 | 571 |
| Distance to nearest glacier (km) | 0 | 13 | 181 | 0 | 54 | 245 |
| Distance to nearest village (km) | 0 | 32 | 290 | 0 | 70 | 377 |

*Topographic ruggedness index

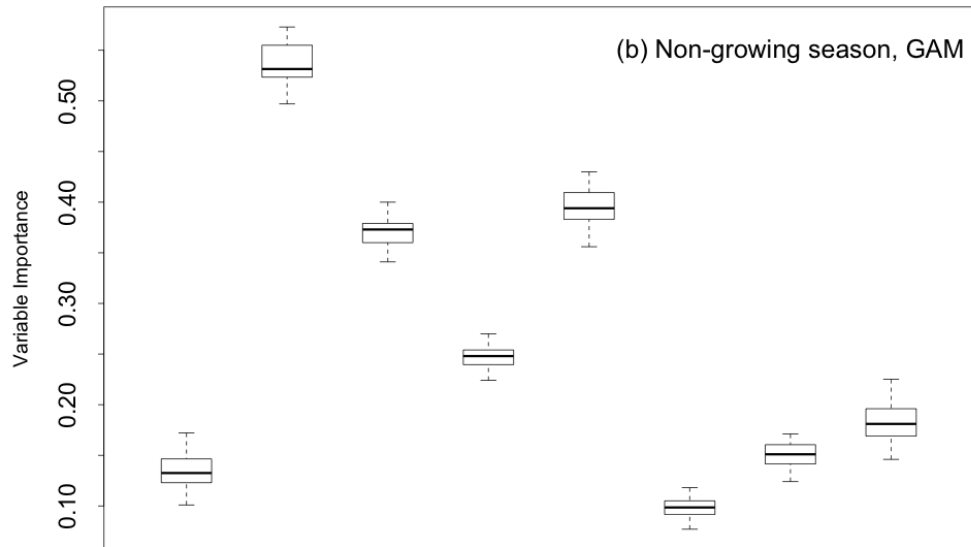
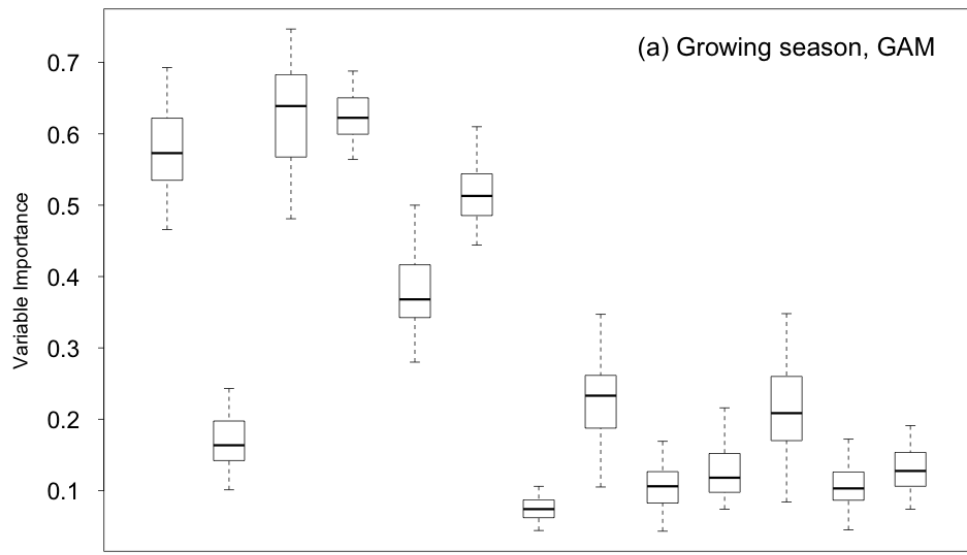
TABLE S2 Current distribution of wild yak habitat on the Tibetan Plateau, and predicted distribution, gain, and loss by 2070 under two climate change scenarios (RCP26 & RCP85), according to random forests (RF), generalized additive (GAM) and MaxEnt models, which were run independently for the growing and non-growing season.

| Scenario | Season | Total area of suitable habitat (pixels) | | | Predicted habitat gain (%) | | | Predicted habitat loss (%) | | |
|----------|-------------|---|---------|---------|----------------------------|-----|--------|----------------------------|------|--------|
| | | RF | GAM | MaxEnt | RF | GAM | MaxEnt | RF | GAM | MaxEnt |
| Current | Growing | 24,222 | 81,092 | 745,463 | | | | | | |
| | Non-growing | 169,539 | 266,793 | 445,140 | | | | | | |
| RCP26 | Growing | 59,610 | 94,527 | 612,210 | 146 | 17 | -18 | -69 | -66 | -23 |
| | Non-growing | 228,776 | 294,194 | 407,691 | 35 | 10 | -8 | -49 | -31 | -27 |
| RCP85 | Growing | 71,252 | 156,422 | 522,930 | 194 | 93 | -30 | -74 | -46 | -43 |
| | Non-growing | 40,306 | 46,803 | 102,947 | -76 | -82 | -77 | -98 | -100 | -90 |

TABLE S3 Predicted minimum, median and maximum values of topographical features of suitable habitats for the wild yak by 2070 under two climate change scenarios, RCP26 and RCP85.

| Scenario | Topographical feature | Growing seasonal habitats | | | | | Non-growing season habitats | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | Min. | 25% | Median | 75% | Max. | Min. | 25% | Median | 75% | Max. |
| RCP26 | Altitude (m) | 2,913 | 5,059 | 5,152 | 5,289 | 6,175 | 4,159 | 4,949 | 5,076 | 5,194 | 6,272 |
| | Ruggedness* (m) | 0.00 | 21.25 | 33.88 | 52.75 | 457.75 | 0.00 | 16.63 | 30.13 | 47.75 | 373.28 |
| RCP85 | Altitude (m) | 3,800 | 5,088 | 5,162 | 5,283 | 6,091 | 542 | 5,068 | 5,150 | 5,245 | 6,343 |
| | Ruggedness* (m) | 0.00 | 20.75 | 32.63 | 49.75 | 382.13 | 0.00 | 25.25 | 36.88 | 50.50 | 336.50 |

*Topographic ruggedness index



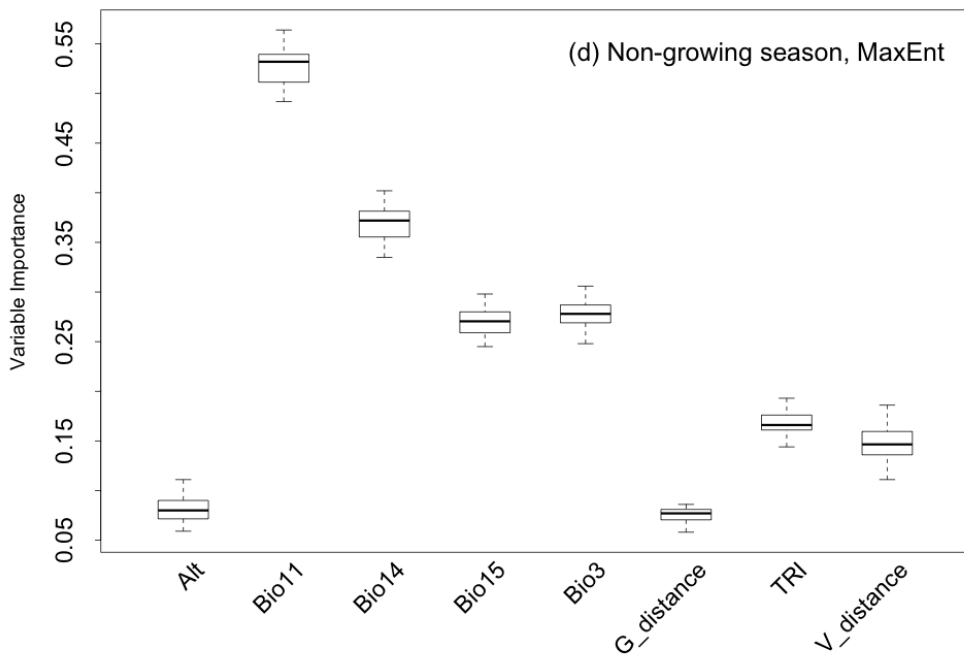
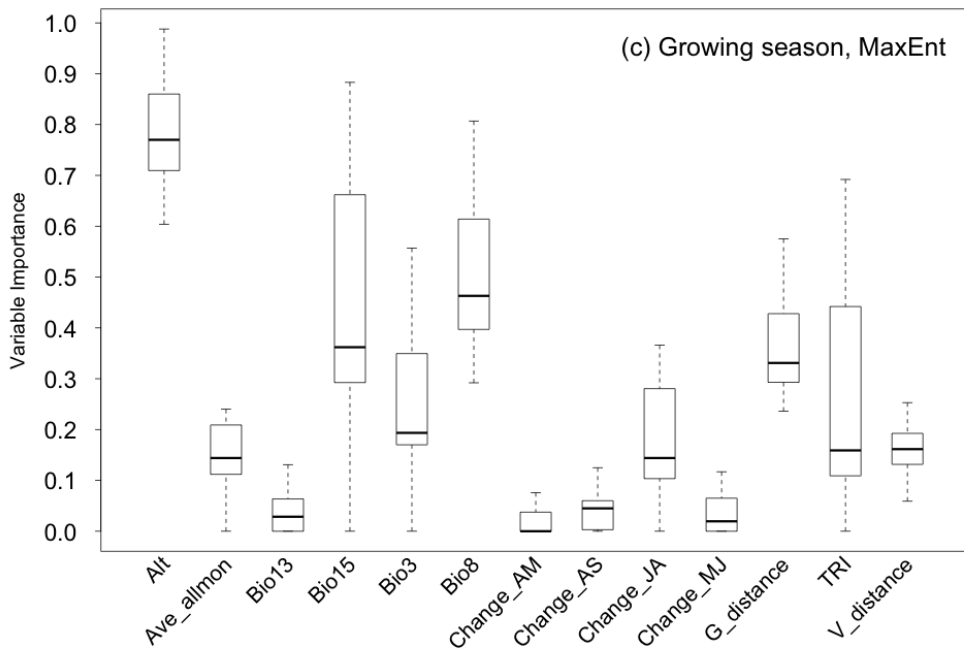


FIG. S1 Variable importance derived from various modelling approaches. (a) and (b) are the generalized additive model (GAM) outputs for the growing and non-growing seasons, respectively; (c) and (d) are the MaxEnt outputs for the growing and non-growing seasons, respectively.