**Settlements and plantations are sites of human–tiger interactions in Riau, Indonesia**

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supplementary Material 1 Description of methods for collecting data and defining human–tiger interaction types.

**Online news sources**

We collated data from online news reports from 2010 to 2020 using 8 sources that reported news at the international, national, and provincial level: environmentally focused international news site, *Mongabay*, five national newspapers *Kompas*, *Republika*, *Tribun News*, *Antara News* and *Detik*, and two provincial newspapers *Goriau* and *Pekanbaru Tribun*. All websites published articles in Bahasa Indonesian. We used the Mongabay website in Bahasa Indonesian instead of the website in English as it was more detailed in reporting each human–tiger interaction event.

**Defining human–tiger interaction types**

Human–tiger interactions include tigers detected in settlements or farms, predation of livestock and domestic animals, reported attacks on humans resulting in injury or death, evacuation of tigers by authorities, and direct human-caused death and injuries to tigers that were not linked to poaching. Sightings of tigers and tiger tracks in settlements and farms were also included as this could invoke fear of tigers among locals, prevent them from performing their daily activities in the farm, negatively affecting their livelihoods, and elicit a response from communities to seek ways to remove the tiger (Lubis et al., 2020). We focus on including negative interactions with tigers but recognize that some human-tiger interactions such as tiger sightings, could be considered neutral (Bhatia et al., 2020). Only news articles that reported individual human-tiger interaction events were deemed relevant. Commentaries or reports on conservation efforts and mitigation measures for human–tiger interactions were not included. News articles of death or injury to Sumatran tigers due to poaching and the illegal wildlife trade were not included. However, those due to snares and traps set by residents for unknown reasons were included, as some of these could be planted in retaliation or as precautionary measures to drive tigers out of settlements and farms. Details on how we classified human-tiger interaction type and location of where they occurred can be found in Supplementary Tables 1 and 2.

Our dataset is made publicly available under the Data Repository of Nanyang Technological University (<https://doi.org/10.21979/N9/WEJYID>).

supplementary Table 1 Description of human–tiger interaction types in Riau, Indonesia.

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| Interaction type | Description | |
| Sightings | | Tigers or evidence of tigers such as tiger tracks seen in farms, plantations, and settlements, without harming any humans or livestock |
| Livestock killed | | Livestock or domestic animals like goats, chickens, ducks, and cows, being killed by tigers |
| Human injured | | Human injuries due to tigers, not resulting in death |
| Human killed | | Human death due to tigers |
| Tiger injured | | Tigers injured by snares and traps set by residents or direct attack from residents for reasons not associated with poaching and not resulting in the death of tigers |
| Tiger killed | | Death of tiger because of snares and traps set by residents or direct attack from residents for reasons not associated with poaching |
| Tiger evacuated | | Evacuation of tigers from conflict locations by authorities |

supplementary Table 2 Description on locations of where human–tiger interactions occurred in Riau, Indonesia, during 2010–2020 based on news articles.

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| --- | --- |
| Location of human–tiger interactions | Description |
| Settlements | Homes, local markets, village roads. Does not include city centres |
| Company-owned plantations | Plantations owned by named companies. Includes production forest (timber plantations) |
| Smallholder agriculture | Agricultural areas which can be plantations such as rubber and oil palm which could be owned by the community, family or individual |
| Forest | Protected forest, national parks, or forest which was not specified to be for production purposes |
| Forest edge | Boundary of forest and settlements |

**References**

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