# **Supplementary Material**

Changes in nesting numbers and breeding success of African White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus* in north-central Botswana

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# Table S1. Poisoning incidents between 2007 and 2017 within a 400 x 400 km grid (18.0°S, 23.5°E to 19.5°S,24° E) on which White-backed Vulture mortality estimates were based.

# Table S2. Number of active White-backed Vulture nests across survey years in north-central Botswana.

# References

Table S1. Poisoning incidents between 2007 and 2017 within a 200 x 200 km grid (centered on 18.75° S, 23.75° E) on which White-backed Vulture mortality estimates were based. Yearly mean = 151.8 and yearly median = 51.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **latitude** | **longitude** | **count** | **year** | **source** |
| -19.892 | 23.057 | 50 | 2008 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -19.721 | 23.055 | 52 | 2009 | DWNP 2009 1 |
| -17.906 | 24.774 | 15 | 2010 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -18.642 | 23.989 | 200 | 2012 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -19.721 | 23.055 | 11 | 2013 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -18.786 | 22.396 | 35 | 2013 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -17.842 | 22.751 | 600 | 2013 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -18.217 | 23.190 | 260 | 2013 | McNutt & Bradley 2014 |
| -19.821 | 22.766 | 24 | 2014 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -18.153 | 24.503 | 1 | 2014 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -18.623 | 23.032 | 85 | 2014 | Bradley & Maude 2014 |
| -18.168 | 24.266 | 34 | 2015 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -19.682 | 23.706 | 46 | 2016 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |
| -19.809 | 23.444 | 103 | 2016 | McNutt & Bradley 2016 |
| -18.228 | 21.644 | 2 | 2017 | Endangered Wildlife Trust 2017 |

1Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Botswana), unpublished.

Table S2. Number of active White-backed Vulture nests across survey years in north-central Botswana. (LNY = Linyanti) (KHW = Khwai). In LNY, corresponding nesting in 2017 were a third of what they had been in 2007, and they had a slightly less rate of decline for Khwai. All comparisons were done over the same area. Values quoted here include nests that could not be relocated during later surveys, hence the difference from values used for breeding success.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| site | **2006**\* | | **2007** | | | **2008** | **2016** | **2017** | | |
| mid | late | early | mid | late | early | late | early | mid | late |
| *LNY* | 30 | 27 | 60 |  | 42 | 48 |  | 21 | 12 | 7 |
| *KHW* | 17 | 15 |  | 35 |  |  | 47 | 32 | 25 | 35 |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53 | 37 | 42 |

\*only partial sample surveys were done in 2006

**References used in supplementary information (not included in main text)**

Bradley, J. and Maude, G. (2014) Report on vulture poisoning as a result of bushmeat poaching in NG 16 – May. 2014. *Namibia Bird News* 9: 7–11.

McNutt, J. W. and Bradley, J. (2014) Report on Kwando Vulture poisoning investigation 16 November 2013. *Vulture News* 66:.

McNutt, J. W. and Bradley, J. (2016) *Report on vulture poisoning as a result of the poisoning of two cattle carcasses near to the southern buffalo fence to the east of Boro village – August 2016*. Maun.