## Contrasting responses of large carnivores to land use management across an Asian montane landscape in Iran

Alireza Mohammadi<sup>1</sup>, Christopher Lunnon<sup>2</sup>, Remington J. Moll<sup>3</sup>, Cedric Tan<sup>4</sup>, Kaveh Hobeali<sup>5</sup>, Pouyan Behnoud<sup>5</sup>, Peyman Moghadas<sup>5</sup>, David W. Macdonald<sup>6</sup> and Mohammad S. Farhadinia<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Jiroft, Jiroft, Iran.

<sup>2</sup> University of Oxford, UK.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, 56 College Road, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824, USA

<sup>4</sup> School of Geography, University of Nottingham Malaysia, Malaysia

<sup>5</sup> Future4Leopards Foundation, Tehran, Iran

<sup>6</sup> Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU), Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, UK

<sup>7</sup> Oxford Martin School and Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, 34 Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BD, UK Table S1. Mean and Standard deviation (SD) values of three environmental covariates used to model the occupancy probability of Persian leopard and grey wolf during August 2013 to September 2014 in northeastern Iran.

Reserve	Distance to village Mean (SD) km	Distance to ranger stations Mean (SD) km	Ruggedness Mean (SD)
Salouk	5.78 (3.15)	9.44 (6.35)	159.97 (98.46)
Sarigol	4.66 (2.31)	8.13 (3.85)	177.73 (85.73)
Tandoureh	6.15 (3.33)	8.58 (4.42)	115.18 (46.96)