

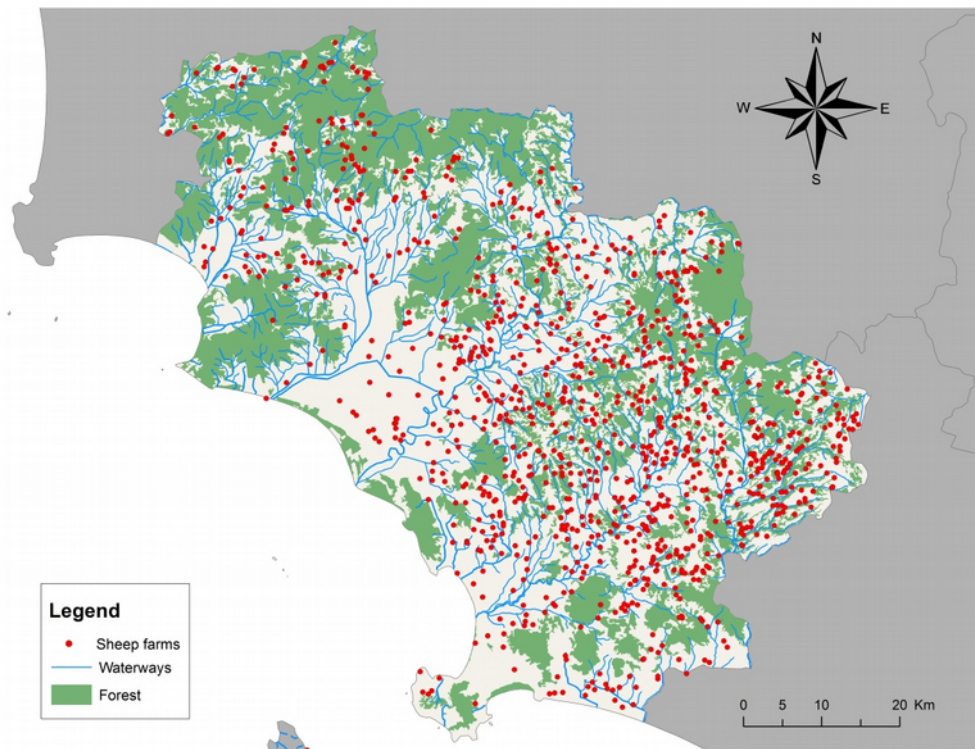
*Supplementary Information*

Assessing wild canid depredation risk using a new three steps method: the case of Grosseto province (Tuscany, Italy)

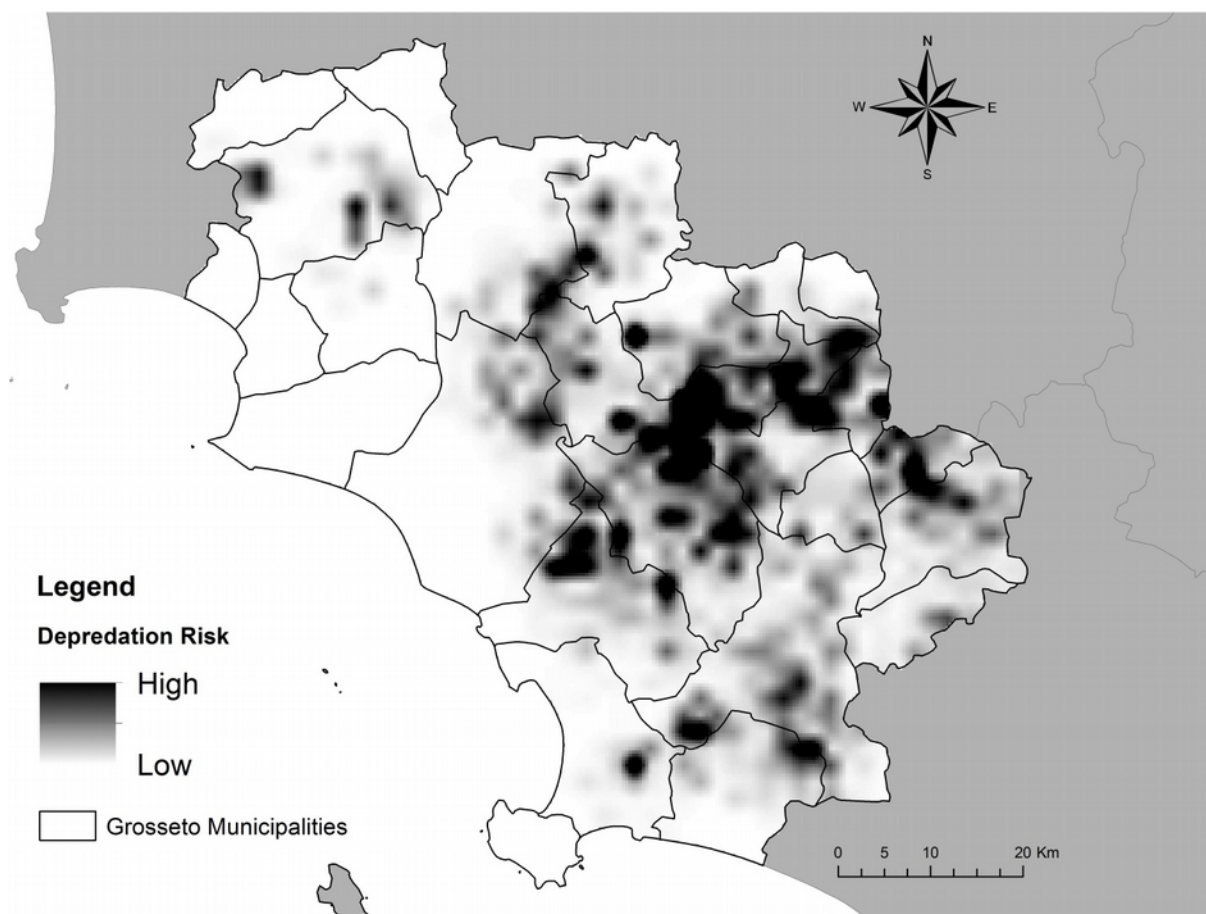
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**Table S1:** Result of ENFA analysis. Marginality score for all the variables is reported.

Wild canid		Depredation event	
Variable	Marginality	Variable	Marginality
Artificial surfaces	-0.28	Distance to forest	0.3
Forested areas	0.78	Distance to primary waterways	0.07
Agricultural areas	-0.77	Distance to secondary waterways	-0.16
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	-0.39	Distance to tertiary waterways	-0.03
Shrubs	-0.06	Paved road density	-0.18
Open areas	0.71	Gravel road density	-0.23
Primary road density	-0.7	Sheep density	1.08
Secondary road density	0.02	Distance to closest sheep farm	-0.83
Distance to primary waterways	0.68	Cost distance to depredation point	-1.46
Distance to secondary waterways	0.42	Global	1.39
Distance to tertiary waterways	-0.21		
Global	0.94		



**Figure S2:** Distribution of sheep farms, waterways and forests within the study area.



**Figure S3:** Predictive map of livestock depredation risk by wild canids in the Grosseto Province using Maxent. Darker color indicates the areas with higher depredation risk. Compared to BPOD, high risk areas are reduced and are mostly distributed around observed presence locations.