

Supplementary File S4: Supplementary Figures and Tables for Bleisch, W.V.; Buzzard, P.; Souliya, D.; Li X.; Brooks, D.M. Ecology of Gamebirds in Namha National Protected Area, Lao People's Democratic Republic. *Birds* 2021, 2,

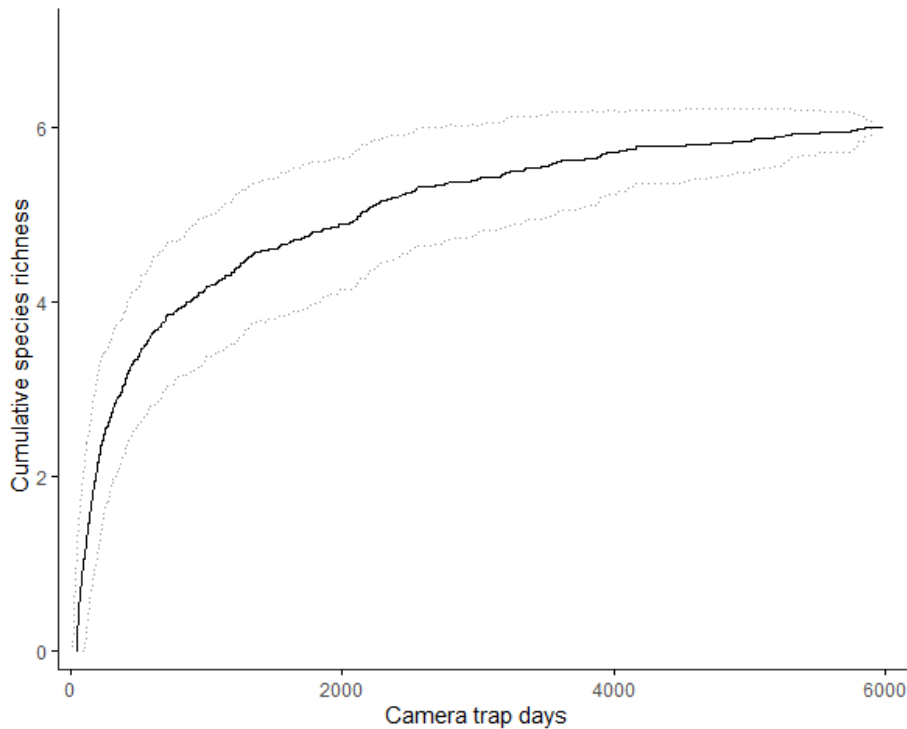


Figure S1. Accumulation of gamebird species richness with trapping effort. Species accumulation curve for the community of gamebirds detected at 63 camera trapping stations in the Namha National Protected Area. Plot was generated by repeat sampling such that the order of detection of species was randomized 1000 times and results used to derive the 95% confidence intervals of the mean (Rovero et al. 2014).

Table S1. Thirty-one species recorded from 63 camera traps (April 2013 - June 2015 and May 2017 - September 2018) in Namha NPA, Luang Namtha Province, Lao PDR.

Common name	Latin name	# events
GameBirds	Phasianidae	
Rufous-throated Partridge	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	1
Bar-backed Partridge	<i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>	5
Scaly-breasted Partridge	<i>Arborophila chloropus</i>	4
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	21
Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	84
Gray Peacock Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	44
Kingfishers	Alcedinidae	
Ruddy Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	1
Bee-eaters	Meropidae	
Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	1
Owls	Strigidae	
Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	17
Doves	Columbidae	
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	67
Pittas	Pittidae	
Rusty-naped Pitta	<i>Hydrornis oatesi</i>	1
Broadbills	Eurylaimidae	
Silver-breasted Broadbill	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	6
Magpies and Allies	Corvidae	
Common Green Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	1
Monarch flycatchers	Monarchidae	
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	5
Japanese Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	1
Woodshrikes and Allies	Vangidae	
Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	1
Thrushes	Turdidae	
White's Thrush	<i>Zootheria aurea</i>	1
Old world flycatchers	Musciacapidae	
Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	1
Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundava</i>	1
White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela cambodiana</i>	2
White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	6
Bulbuls	Pycnonotidae	
Puff-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	6
Old world warblers	Phylloscopidae	
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	1
Laughingthrushes and Allies	Leiothrichidae	
White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	7
Greater necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla pectoralis</i>	2

Babblers	Timaliidae	
Red-billed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps</i>	2
Rufous-fronted Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma rufifrons</i>	2
Rufous-capped Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma ruficeps</i>	2
Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	1
Spot-necked Babbler	<i>Stachyris strialata</i>	2
Grey-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	1

Table S2. Availability (λ) and individual detectability (r) for three species of pheasants from 48 camera trap stations set in the Namha National Protected Area.

Mean of means, SD, Times Series Standard Error, Median, 95% Bayesian credible interval (BCI) and 95% Highest Probability Density Interval (HPDI) as estimated by a Royle Nichols hierarchical model of availability and detectability with 8 coefficients of association (see Methods, Supplementary A and Table S4 for details).

					BCI		95% HPDI	
Species	Mean of means	SD	Time-series SE	Median	2.50%	97.50 %	HPDI lower	HPDI upper
Availability of individuals or groups, λ								
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	13.04	42.57	8.96	1.14	0.20	159.31	0.07	73.73
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	2.03	5.79	0.50	1.25	0.54	5.73	0.38	3.73
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	5.99	29.54	5.35	0.60	0.13	54.54	0.04	13.31
Probability of detection of each available individual or group in each 7 day occasion, r								
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	3.91%	4.15%	0.16%	2.57%	0.02%	14.35 %	0.00%	12.00%
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	6.48%	2.90%	0.07%	6.24%	1.40%	12.94 %	0.88%	12.30%
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	7.68%	5.99%	0.19%	6.47%	0.25%	22.47 %	0.05%	19.22%

Table S3. Species specific beta coefficients of association of availability (β) and individual detectability (γ) for three species of pheasants from a model considering 11 environmental covariates for 48 camera trap stations in the Namha National Protected Area. Means of coefficients of association ($\widehat{\beta}_{ij}$ and $\widehat{\gamma}_{ij}$), SD, Times Series Standard Error, 95% Bayesian Credible Interval (BCI), 95% Highest Probability Density Interval (HPDI) and Bayesian posterior predicted probability (Bppp) of absolute value greater than 0.0 from a Royle Nichols hierarchical model of availability and detectability. * indicates Bayesian posterior predicted $P < 0.05$ that coefficient is less than or greater than 0. ** indicates 95% HPDI interval does not include 0. See Methods and Supplementary A for details.

				Time-series		BCI		95% HPDI				
Species	Covariate	Mean	SD	SE	Median	2.50%	97.50%	HPDI lower	HPDI upper	PPP of > 0	Bppp	
Posterior predicted β coefficients for association with availability												
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	is_2ndsession	0.604	1.054	0.048	0.477	-1.268	2.956	-1.394	2.812	0.719	0.281	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	is_2ndsession	-0.076	0.790	0.021	-0.026	-1.802	1.345	-1.704	1.400	0.483	0.483	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	is_2ndsession	0.114	1.246	0.027	0.111	-2.546	2.787	-2.216	3.055	0.554	0.446	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Logit cover	-0.170	0.462	0.017	-0.128	-1.156	0.647	-1.089	0.708	0.383	0.383	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Logit cover	0.310	0.303	0.004	0.287	-0.237	0.953	-0.250	0.928	0.851	0.149	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Logit cover	0.374	0.662	0.015	0.265	-0.690	2.046	-0.851	1.737	0.724	0.276	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Km to village	-0.132	0.479	0.013	-0.090	-1.179	0.685	-1.093	0.741	0.427	0.427	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Km to village	0.571	0.287	0.004	0.568	0.007	1.143	0.006	1.139	0.976	0.024	**
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Km to village	0.441	0.470	0.013	0.423	-0.470	1.432	-0.422	1.465	0.839	0.161	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Altitude	-0.711	0.651	0.022	-0.604	-2.183	0.306	-2.070	0.384	0.103	0.103	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Altitude	-0.188	0.281	0.004	-0.188	-0.734	0.366	-0.746	0.352	0.250	0.250	

<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Altitude	0.016	0.758	0.013	-0.078	-1.292	1.857	-1.415	1.704	0.444	0.444	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	altitude.sqrd	-0.381	0.730	0.023	-0.328	-1.981	0.950	-1.837	1.058	0.306	0.306	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	altitude.sqrd	0.266	0.274	0.003	0.267	-0.281	0.797	-0.282	0.797	0.837	0.163	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	altitude.sqrd	-3.531	2.411	0.064	-3.119	-9.603	-0.109	-8.309	0.260	0.016	0.016	*
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Log roughness	-0.399	0.542	0.024	-0.385	-1.513	0.617	-1.392	0.731	0.222	0.222	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Log roughness	0.623	0.280	0.003	0.621	0.084	1.180	0.069	1.161	0.987	0.013	**
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Log roughness	1.917	0.893	0.030	1.808	0.476	4.018	0.314	3.710	0.998	0.002	**
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	dryseason	0.374	0.490	0.018	0.312	-0.430	1.471	-0.486	1.374	0.782	0.218	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	dryseason	-0.063	0.279	0.004	-0.057	-0.624	0.472	-0.616	0.478	0.420	0.420	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	dryseason	-0.207	0.560	0.015	-0.132	-1.514	0.743	-1.476	0.774	0.381	0.381	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	rainseason	0.275	0.398	0.010	0.268	-0.491	1.117	-0.534	1.061	0.771	0.229	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	rainseason	0.267	0.267	0.003	0.266	-0.248	0.799	-0.272	0.771	0.845	0.155	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	rainseason	0.416	0.402	0.009	0.382	-0.292	1.329	-0.345	1.259	0.872	0.128	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Log tourism	2.425	2.046	0.163	1.849	0.154	8.535	-0.229	6.681	0.989	0.011	*
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Log tourism	0.249	0.346	0.004	0.228	-0.384	0.970	-0.428	0.923	0.756	0.244	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Log tourism	1.026	0.795	0.029	0.936	-0.306	2.851	-0.405	2.670	0.924	0.076	
Posterior predicted γ coefficients for association with detectability												

<i>Gallus gallus</i>	is_Aggressor	-0.089	1.043	0.037	-0.023	-2.364	1.867	-2.229	1.950	0.488	0.488	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	is_Aggressor	1.179	0.985	0.023	1.099	-0.505	3.312	-0.620	3.165	0.899	0.101	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	is_Aggressor	-0.631	1.629	0.027	-0.386	-4.426	2.133	-4.111	2.334	0.379	0.379	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	is_WideAngle	0.229	0.694	0.014	0.197	-1.115	1.724	-1.115	1.726	0.635	0.365	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	is_WideAngle	0.002	0.458	0.005	0.011	-0.927	0.902	-0.942	0.877	0.510	0.490	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	is_WideAngle	0.350	0.889	0.017	0.262	-1.258	2.386	-1.278	2.352	0.658	0.342	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Ndvi	0.169	0.597	0.012	0.188	-1.111	1.344	-1.120	1.335	0.653	0.347	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Ndvi	0.242	0.306	0.004	0.241	-0.348	0.855	-0.361	0.836	0.787	0.213	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Ndvi	0.746	0.825	0.012	0.574	-0.433	2.778	-0.566	2.569	0.859	0.141	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Northness	0.091	0.508	0.008	0.046	-0.782	1.214	-0.823	1.148	0.553	0.447	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Northness	-0.066	0.251	0.003	-0.059	-0.562	0.420	-0.555	0.425	0.402	0.402	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Northness	0.157	0.490	0.007	0.105	-0.729	1.278	-0.746	1.246	0.615	0.385	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Eastness	-0.096	0.660	0.016	-0.041	-1.507	1.076	-1.442	1.117	0.470	0.470	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Eastness	0.173	0.462	0.006	0.161	-0.723	1.128	-0.730	1.117	0.647	0.353	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Eastness	0.696	0.962	0.015	0.524	-0.734	2.968	-0.863	2.797	0.797	0.203	

Notes:

Table S4: Species specific beta coefficients of association of availability (β) and individual detectability (γ) for three species of pheasants from a model considering 6 environmental covariates for 48 camera trap stations in the Namha National Protected Area.

Means of coefficients of association ($\widehat{\beta}_{ij}$ and $\widehat{\gamma}_{ij}$), SD, Times Series Standard Error, 95% Bayesian Credible Interval (BCI), 95% Highest Probability Density Interval (HPDI) and Bayesian posterior predicted probability (Bppp) of greater or less than 0.0 from a Royle Nichols Hierarchical model of availability and detectability. Eight covariates were included in the model. * indicates significant at aggregate $p < 0.05$ by the Holm-Bonferonni correction for multiple tests. See Methods and Supplementary A for detailed methods and R code.

						BCI		95% HPDI				
Species	Covariate	Mean	SD	Time-series SE	Median	2.50%	97.50%	HPDI lower	HPDI upper	PPP of > 0	Bppp	
Posterior predicted β coefficients for association with availability												
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Km village	-0.153	0.404	0.010	-0.122	-1.033	0.539	-0.930	0.636	0.383	0.383	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Km village	0.474	0.249	0.003	0.473	-0.015	0.960	-0.016	0.958	0.971	0.029	*
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Km village	0.423	0.439	0.009	0.397	-0.408	1.374	-0.418	1.345	0.854	0.146	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Altitude	-0.733	0.669	0.022	-0.629	-2.377	0.224	-2.063	0.356	0.088	0.088	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Altitude	-0.179	0.263	0.003	-0.180	-0.701	0.347	-0.708	0.337	0.238	0.238	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Altitude	-0.037	0.708	0.012	-0.107	-1.289	1.623	-1.428	1.470	0.415	0.415	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	altitude.sqrd	-0.139	0.723	0.034	-0.102	-1.654	1.215	-1.500	1.320	0.438	0.438	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	altitude.sqrd	0.199	0.255	0.003	0.201	-0.318	0.684	-0.325	0.675	0.787	0.213	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	altitude.sqrd	-3.980	2.685	0.119	-3.505	-10.679	-0.287	-9.183	0.184	0.008	0.008	*
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Log roughness	-0.432	0.465	0.023	-0.437	-1.319	0.500	-1.317	0.501	0.174	0.174	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Log roughness	0.536	0.227	0.002	0.538	0.085	0.973	0.089	0.975	0.990	0.010	*

<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Log roughness	1.691	0.904	0.037	1.576	0.288	3.900	0.139	3.535	0.996	0.004	*
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Log tourism	2.263	1.810	0.171	1.726	0.222	7.209	-0.077	6.457	0.996	0.004	*
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Log tourism	0.365	0.287	0.003	0.356	-0.180	0.953	-0.204	0.923	0.903	0.097	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Log tourism	0.798	0.665	0.018	0.725	-0.335	2.306	-0.425	2.173	0.910	0.090	
Posterior predicted γ coefficients for association with detectability												
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Ndvi	0.129	0.570	0.013	0.157	-1.117	1.211	-1.080	1.247	0.628	0.372	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Ndvi	0.285	0.287	0.003	0.288	-0.284	0.842	-0.257	0.861	0.842	0.158	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Ndvi	0.613	0.631	0.008	0.507	-0.416	2.128	-0.579	1.914	0.865	0.135	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Northness	-0.021	0.450	0.010	-0.048	-0.833	0.961	-0.885	0.893	0.442	0.442	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Northness	-0.176	0.224	0.002	-0.169	-0.630	0.249	-0.626	0.250	0.215	0.215	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Northness	0.224	0.453	0.008	0.172	-0.540	1.218	-0.566	1.177	0.661	0.339	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Eastness	0.009	0.579	0.011	0.012	-1.187	1.179	-1.225	1.134	0.509	0.491	
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Eastness	-0.083	0.332	0.004	-0.067	-0.770	0.551	-0.765	0.554	0.412	0.412	
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Eastness	0.655	0.785	0.010	0.531	-0.555	2.441	-0.588	2.403	0.818	0.182	

Table S5: Community coefficients of association of availability (β or mbeta) and individual detectability (γ or mpbeta) for three species of pheasants with 6 environmental covariates for 48 camera trap stations in the Namha National Protected Area. Means of coefficients of association ($\widehat{\beta}_{oj}$ and $\widehat{\gamma}_{oj}$), SD, Times Series Standard Error, 95% Bayesian Credible Interval (BCI), 95% Highest Probability Density Interval (HPDI) and Bayesian posterior predicted probability (Bppp) of greater or less than 0.0 from a Royle Nichols Hierarchical model of availability and detectability. Six covariates (eight coefficients) were included in the model, as in Table S4.

					BCI		95% HPDI			
Covariate	Mean	SD	Time-series SE	Median	2.50%	97.50%	HPDI lower	HPDI upper	PPP of > 0	Bppp
Posterior predicted β coefficients for association with availability										
Km to village	0.167	0.452	0.005	0.169	-0.799	1.055	-0.836	1.001	0.704	0.296
Altitude	-0.188	0.489	0.005	-0.177	-1.218	0.826	-1.181	0.861	0.302	0.302
altitude.sqrd	-0.266	0.797	0.009	-0.191	-2.068	1.271	-2.038	1.291	0.358	0.358
Log roughness	0.233	0.650	0.007	0.222	-1.157	1.580	-1.062	1.647	0.678	0.322
Log tourism	0.426	0.700	0.007	0.407	-0.965	1.931	-0.946	1.940	0.767	0.233
Ndvi	0.227	0.481	0.005	0.219	-0.779	1.164	-0.771	1.169	0.729	0.271
Posterior predicted γ coefficient for association with individual detectability:										
Northness	-0.004	0.411	0.005	-0.019	-0.798	0.877	-0.802	0.872	0.471	0.471
Eastness	0.093	0.503	0.005	0.070	-0.904	1.179	-0.911	1.168	0.580	0.420