

Online resources

South Africa's private wildlife ranches protect globally significant populations of wild ungulates during a time of widespread collapse. *Biodiversity and Conservation*.

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Wildlife ranching survey questions (these represent a subset of the full questionnaire but are the questions relevant to this paper)

1. Name and contact details (kept confidential)
2. Are you the owner or manager?
3. Property name (kept confidential)
4. Cadastral names (kept confidential)
5. Province
6. GPS coordinates of property (kept confidential)
7. What is the total property size in hectares and what area is used for wildlife?
8. What vegetation types are present on your property?
9. What land uses do you practice on your property?

- Wildlife options provided: ecotourism, trophy hunting, biltong hunting, culling, intensive breeding, live game sales
- Mixed farming options: livestock, crops

10. Do you count your wildlife species? If so, how and how often?
11. Please indicate which species occur on the extensive section of your property and estimate the approximate population sizes of each if possible. A full list of herbivore species (including the Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla and Proboscidea) was provided to avoid accidental omissions.
12. Do you have any species that are not indigenous to South Africa? (e.g. deer)
13. If you conduct any intensive breeding, which species do you breed?
14. If you have breeding camps, how many do you have and what size are they?
15. Do you have an exemption permit?
16. What type of perimeter fencing do you have (options provided: no fencing, cattle fencing, game fencing [stranded, bonox, other])?
17. Is your perimeter fence electrified? If yes, do you have trip wires?

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Table S1. Definitions of wildlife-based land uses (WBLUs) on private land in South Africa

Land use	Definition
Cattle fence	Multi-stranded barb-wire fence, commonly with six strands, designed to prevent movement of livestock but not wildlife.
Ecotourism	Tourism activities that do not include removing wildlife, including photographic tourism, birdwatching, hiking and horseback riding.
Extensive management	Wildlife moves freely on a property within the borders of the perimeter fence and with minimal human interference. For the purposes of this paper, we did not set a minimum property size below which a property would not be counted as extensive, but rather included a property as extensive if management practices provided minimal supplemental food, veterinary care and protection from predation.

Game fence	Fencing designed to prevent the movement of wildlife across property boundaries, often at heights of 2.1 m. Stranded fences have horizontal strands (commonly 21 strands) held under high tension. Bonnox® fencing is hinge joint fencing with two vertical stay wires wrapped together to form a hinged joint.
Intensive breeding	The confinement of wild species in small- to medium-sized enclosures (camps), where they are fenced in, protected from predators and provided with most of, or all their food, water and veterinary requirements. Although camps tend to be small (e.g. 10–100 ha), there is no set definition for standard camp size; rather intensity of management interventions are more relevant.
Mixed farms	Commercial enterprises that comprise of a mix of wildlife, domestic livestock and crops. Mixed farms can run wildlife and livestock at the same time (either overlapping on the same land or separated but on the same property), wildlife and crops, or all three together.
Trophy hunting	The selective hunting of individual non-domesticated animals, picked for specific traits such as large horns, tusks or body size, and performed by paying clients using a rifle or bow in the presence of a professional hunter.
Wildlife ranching	The management of wildlife on private land for commercial purposes in the agricultural sector (may include any mix of the abovementioned land use types). The term is often used interchangeably with “game farming” or “game ranching”.