

## Supplementary Material 1

Biodiversity may suffer after domestic animals are injured or killed, because their owners may react in several ways detrimental to nature protection efforts. Owners may escalate and kill one or more wild animals, following the incident or for years afterwards. Furthermore, resentments engendered by dangerous wildlife encounters can spread to associates of the involved humans and become broad-based attitudes of intolerance or even preemptive lethal actions against the wildlife. For instance, consider the history of social scientific work done by various authors measuring attitudes to wolves in Wisconsin (Browne-Nuñez, et al. 2015, Hogberg, et al. 2015, Naughton-Treves, et al. 2003, Treves, et al. 2009, Treves & Martin 2011, Treves, et al. 2013). The first survey in 2001 included complainants who believed they had experienced a wolf attack on their domestic animals, whereas the second survey in 2004 included many more individuals who had not experienced such losses, yet both groups showed decreases in tolerance for wolves when they were resampled in 2009. The interest group least tolerant of wolves was bear hunters who used hounds and the group whose tolerance for wolves declined most over time were men in wolf range who had hunting experience, not those with personal experience of wolf attack on domestic animals (Hogberg, et al. 2015, Naughton-Treves, et al. 2003, Treves, et al. 2009, Treves & Martin 2011, Treves, et al. 2013). The prior results on tolerance were paralleled by inclinations to kill wolves illegally (Browne-Nuñez, et al. 2015, Naughton-Treves, et al. 2003, Treves, et al. 2013). Also, attitudes to wolves and inclination to kill wolves illegally were unrelated to the hound handler's own experience with wolves or their experience with policy interventions relating to WHI such as compensation for hound injuries (Naughton-Treves, et al. 2003, Treves, et al. 2013). Handlers reported concerns for safety of the hounds and also concerns with access to land and their ability to pursue this pastime in the face of public and political opposition (Browne-Nuñez, et al. 2015). Recent research reports that poaching of wolves peaked during seasons of hunting bears and deer and seasons of training hounds (Santiago-Ávila & Treves 2022). Much of the poaching involves

concealment or destruction of evidence, which reflects intent to break the law, has repeatedly risen in incidence along with policies that permit some legal wolf-killing in several US wolf populations (SM 1). These findings indicate that would-be poachers profit from governmental laxity to act unlawfully or that would-be poachers use the cover of legal hunting to act unlawfully (Chapron & Treves 2016, Chapron & Treves 2016, Louchouart, et al. 2021, Santiago-Ávila, et al. 2020, Santiago-Ávila & Treves 2022).

### References

- Browne-Núñez C, Treves A, Macfarland D, Voyles Z, and Turng C** 2015 Tolerance of wolves in Wisconsin: A mixed-methods examination of policy effects on attitudes and behavioral inclinations. *Biological Conservation* **189**: 59–71.
- Chapron G, and Treves A** 2016 Blood does not buy goodwill: allowing culling increases poaching of a large carnivore. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* **283**: 20152939.
- Chapron G, and Treves A** 2016 Correction to ‘Blood does not buy goodwill: allowing culling increases poaching of a large carnivore’. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* **Volume 283**: 20162577.
- Hogberg J, Treves A, Shaw B, and Naughton-Treves L** 2015 Changes in attitudes toward wolves before and after an inaugural public hunting and trapping season: early evidence from Wisconsin’s wolf range. *Environmental Conservation* **43**: 45-55.
- Louchouart NX, Santiago-Ávila FJ, Parsons DR, and Treves A** 2021 Evaluating how lethal management affects poaching of Mexican wolves (registered report). *Royal Society Open Science* **8**: 200330.
- Naughton-Treves L, Grossberg R, and Treves A** 2003 Paying for tolerance: The impact of livestock depredation and compensation payments on rural citizens' attitudes toward wolves. *Conservation Biology* **17**: 1500-1511.

- Santiago-Ávila FJ, Chappell RJ, and Treves A** 2020 Liberalizing the killing of endangered wolves was associated with more disappearances of collared individuals in Wisconsin, USA. *Scientific Reports* **10**: 13881.
- Santiago-Ávila FJ, and Treves A** 2022 Poaching of protected wolves fluctuated seasonally and with non-wolf hunting. *Scientific Reports* **12**: e1738
- Treves A, Jurewicz RL, Naughton-Treves L, and Wilcove D** 2009 The price of tolerance: Wolf damage payments after recovery. *Biodiversity and Conservation* **18**: 4003–4021.
- Treves A, and Martin KA** 2011 Hunters as stewards of wolves in Wisconsin and the Northern Rocky Mountains, USA. *Society and Natural resources* **24**: 984-994.
- Treves A, Naughton-Treves L, and Shelley VS** 2013 Longitudinal analysis of attitudes toward wolves. *Conservation Biology* **27**: 315–323.