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SOM T1. Details of mammal species recorded in the study area at eight camera stations from Mid-August to Mid-October 2018 with camera trap records, total capture events, naïve occupancy and latency to initial detection.

Species	IUCN Red List Category[1]	Family	Order	Camera Trap Records[2]	Total capture events[3]	Naïve Occupancy[4]	Latency to initial detection[5]
Snow Leopards *Panthera uncia*	VU	Felidae	Carnivora	71	10	0.5	15.25
Blue sheep *Pseudois nayaur*	LC	Bovidae	Artiodactyla	333	27	0.625	3.4
Red Fox *Vulpus vulpus*	LC	Canidae	Carnivora	68	16	0.625	12.6
Takin *Budorcas taxicolor*	VU	Bovidae	Artiodactyla	3	1	0.125	16
Marmot *Marmota himalayana*	LC	Sciuridae	Rodentia	14	5	0.125	1
Rodent (Unidentified)				3	1	0.125	9
Wild Dogs *Cuon alpinus*	EN	Canidae	Carnivora	12	3	0.125	8

[1] LC = Least Concern; VU = Vulnerable; EN = Endangered

[2] Camera trap records include the total number of photos of each species taken during the survey

[3] Total capture events: Two consecutive photos of the same species in a camera are considered to be independent or separate capture events if they were taken at a time interval of one hour apart.

[4] Naive occupancy was quantified as the number of camera trap locations at which we detected each species divided by the total number of camera trap locations (Jenks et al. 2011, Rovero et al. 2014, Hedwig et al. 2018).

[5] Latency to initial detection (LTD) was determined as the number of trap nights between the start of the survey and the first record of a species at a survey site. Here we report the mean LTD calculated from all the camera stations (Gompper et al. 1999).

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