Fig. 5. Table 1. Model coefficients of the global model for both abundance and detection. Dist_bound = distance from park boundary, Tree_cover = percent tree cover. Significant covariates are shown in bold.

Abundance	Estimate	SE	z value	p value
(Intercept)	1.04	0.67	1.56	0.12
Human presence	-0.57	1.17	-0.49	0.62
Dist_bound	**-1.35**	**0.41**	**-3.32**	**< 0.05**
Elevation	0.42	0.41	1.03	0.30
Tree_cover	-0.05	0.27	-0.20	0.84
Poaching intensity	**-1.20**	**0.29**	**-4.15**	**< 0.05**

Detection	Estimate	SE	z value	p value
(Intercept)	-3.81	0.70	-5.48	**< 0.05**
Human presence	0.97	1.25	0.77	0.44
Dist_bound	**2.23**	**0.54**	**4.16**	**< 0.05**
Poaching intensity	**2.70**	**0.55**	**4.90**	**< 0.05**

Fig. 5. Table 2. R output of the parametric bootstrapping to test the "goodness of fit" of the global model.

Call: parboot(object = NmixP, nsim = 100)

Parametric Bootstrap Statistics:

	t0	mean(t0 - t_B)	StdDev(t0 - t_B)	Pr(t_B > t0)
SSE	27.6	-4.58	9.3	0.653

t_B quantiles:

	0%	2.5%	25%	50%	75%	97.5%	100%
SSE	15	18	25	32	38	53	61

t0 = Original statistic computed from data

t_B = Vector of bootstrap samples

Fig. 5. Table 3. Multi-model-averaged coefficients from parsimonious models as generated by MuMIn R-library package, results are based on all models with a ΔAIC less than 2.0 at 95% confidence interval.

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	p value	0.025%	0.975%
lam(Int)	0.79	0.34	2.30	0.02	0.12	1.47
lam(Dist_bound)	-1.06	0.31	3.36	< 0.05	-1.67	-0.44
lam(Poaching presence)	-1.03	0.26	3.98	< 0.05	-1.54	-0.52
p(Int)	-3.39	0.42	8.00	< 0.05	-4.22	-2.56
p(Dist_bound)	1.96	0.41	4.79	< 0.05	1.16	2.75
p(Poaching presence)	2.54	0.50	5.06	< 0.05	1.56	3.53
lam(Elevation)	0.13	0.26	0.51	0.61	-0.25	0.99

The relative important variables as reported by MuMIn R-library package. Three variables were considered important in explaining golden cat abundance. Dist_bound = distance from park boundary.

	lam(Dist_bound)	lam(Poaching presence)	p(Dist_bound)	p(Poaching presence)	lam(Elevation)
Importance:	1	1	1	1	0.36
N containing models:	2	2	2	2	1

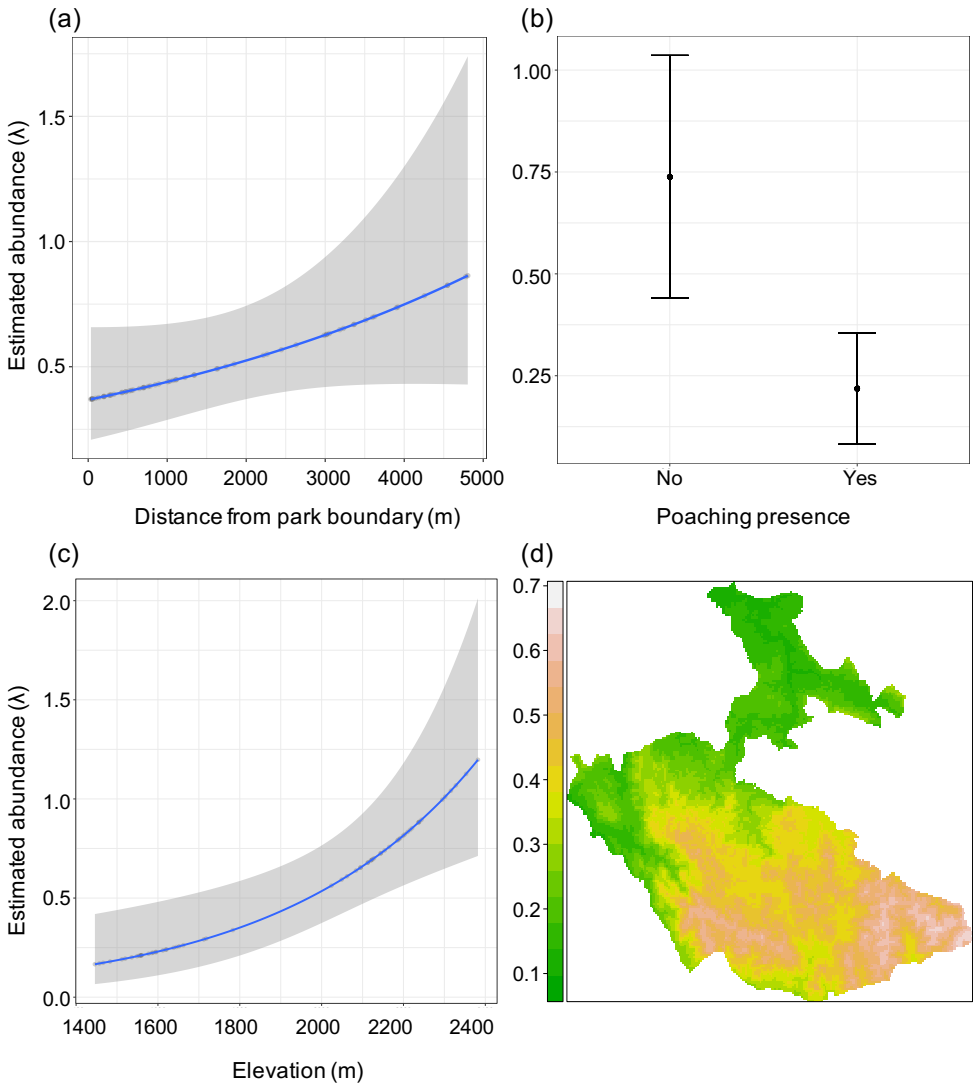


Fig. 5a. Golden cat estimated abundance increased with increasing distance from park boundary. Grey band represents 95% confidence intervals.

Fig. 5b. Golden cat estimated abundance at sites with and without poaching and increased with increasing distance from park boundary. Error bars depict standard error of mean.

Fig. 5c. Golden cat estimated abundance increased with increasing elevation. Grey band represents 95% confidence intervals.

Fig. 5d. A spatially explicit map for golden cat abundance based on elevation. Golden cat was higher at higher elevations than at lower elevations.