**Supplementary Table 2.** Study trapping locations for free-roaming wild populations of small Indian mongooses (*Urva auropunctata*) on the Caribbean island St Kitts as defined by land cover and forest formation.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Site Name | Site description | Parish1 | Land cover and forest formation2 |
| CO | Conaree area | St Peter Basseterre | Low density built up land, permanent water, grassy areas and sugar cane |
| FB | Frigate Bay area | St George Basseterre | High-medium density urban or built-up land, golf court, |
| HB | Halfmoon Bay area | St Peter Basseterre | Low density built up land, drought deciduous scrubs, grassy areas |
| IN | Peninsula area | St George Basseterre | Coastal sand, evergreen coastal and mixed forest or shrubland, with or without succulents, emergent wetland and mangrove |
| KB | Key’s beach | St Mary Cayon | Coastal sand |
| PB | Potato Bay area | St George Basseterre | High-medium density urban or built-up land |
| PH | Paradise Heights | St Peter Basseterre | Sugar cane and minor crops, drought deciduous open woodland and scrubland and protected National Park Royal Basseterre Valley Aquifer |
| QA | Quarry | St Peter Basseterre | Actively exploited quarry |
| ST | Strip area | St George Basseterre | Coastal sand, evergreen coastal and mixed shrubland, with or without succulents |

1Parishes are administrative divisions of the federation of St Kitts and Nevis. 2Description of trapping locations based on Helmer et al. (2008). Distributions of land cover and forest formations for St Kitts, Nevis, St Eustatius, Grenada and Barbados from satellite imagery. Caribb J Sci. 2008;44:175-98. 3Distribution pattern of mongooses in the wider Carribean as described by Louppe et al. (2020). The Globally invasive small Indian mongoose *Urva auropunctata* is likely to spread with climate change. Scientific Reports, 2020;10:1-11.