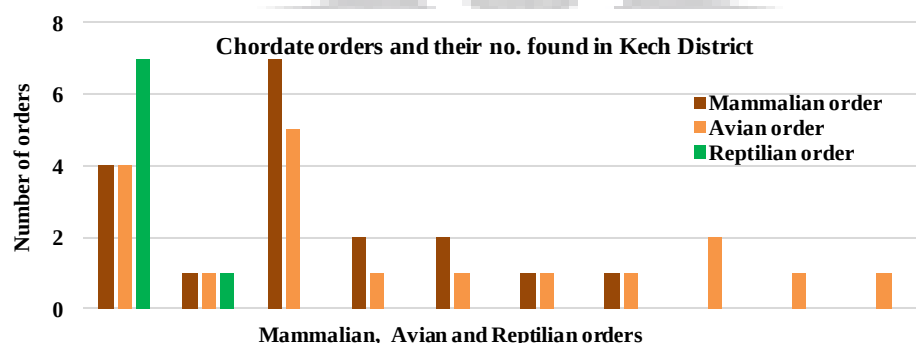


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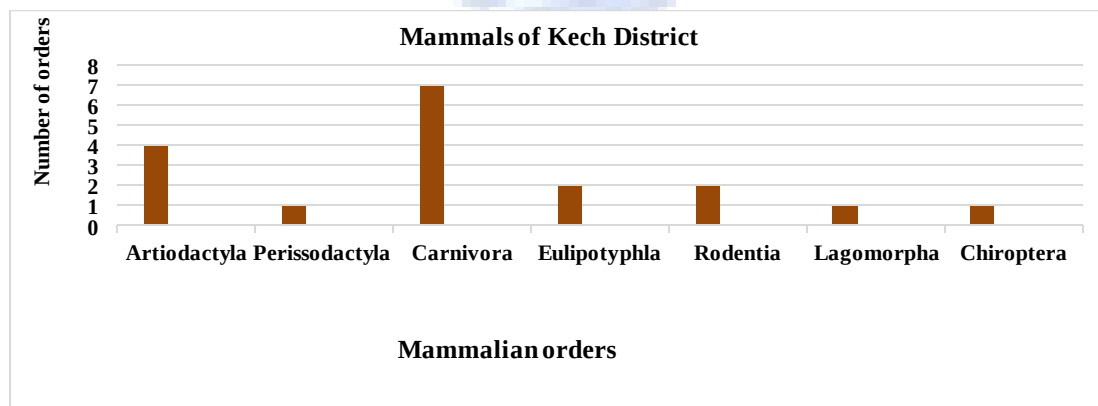
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Fig.1 illustrates the mammalian, avian and reptilian orders that were found in Kech District. The number of species in the dominant orders of mammal, aves and reptiles were 7, 5 and 7 respectively.



Suppl. Fig. 1. Mammalian, avian and reptilian orders that were found in Kech District

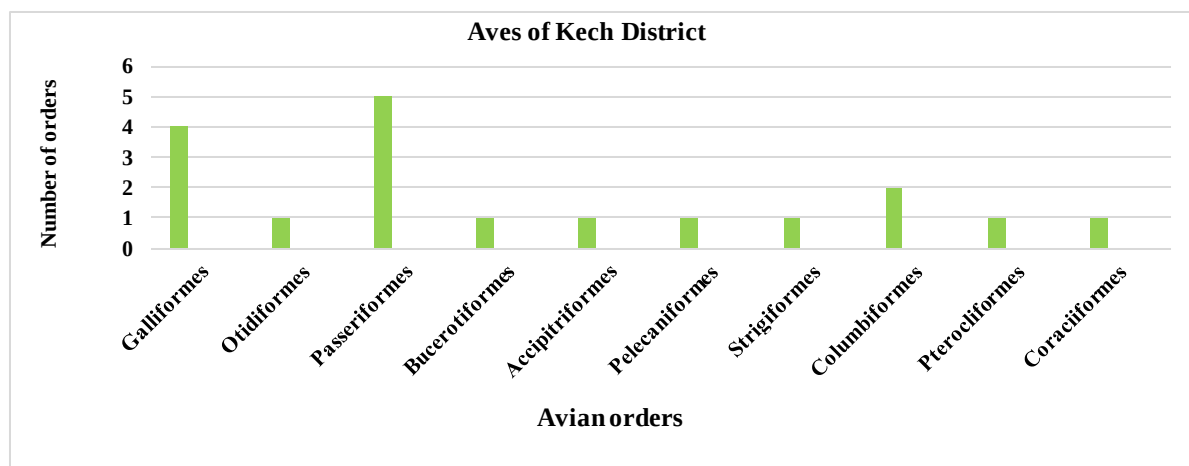
Supplementary Fig. 2 demonstrates the mammals of Kech District. The dominant mammalian orders were Carnivora and Artiodactyla with 7 and 4 species, respectively. The orders Perissodactyla, Lagomorpha and Chiroptera were less commonly observed with 1 species each.



Suppl. Fig. 2. Mammals of Kech District (mammalian orders)

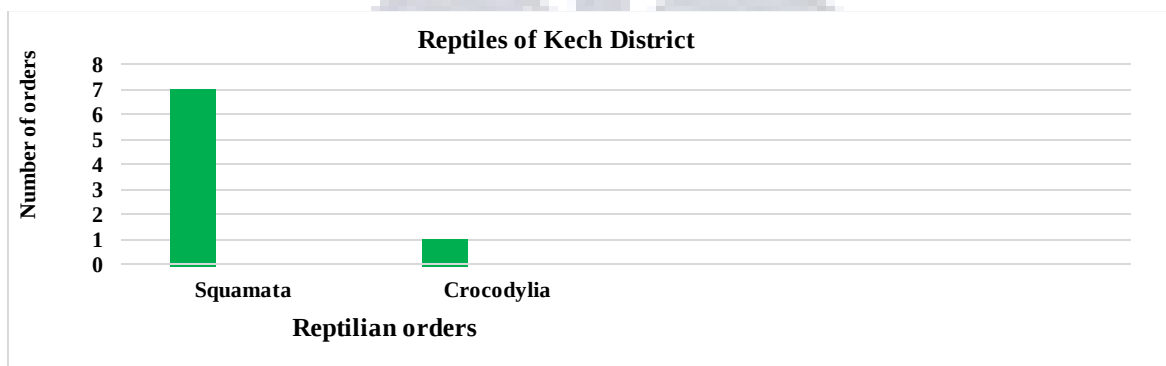
Supplementary Fig. 3 shows the aves of Kech District. The dominant orders were Passeriformes, Galliformes and Columbiformes with 5, 4 and 2 species, respectively. The least common orders were Otidiformes, Bucerotiformes, Accipitriformes, Pelecaniformes, Strigiformes, Pterocliiformes and Coraciiformes with 1 species each.

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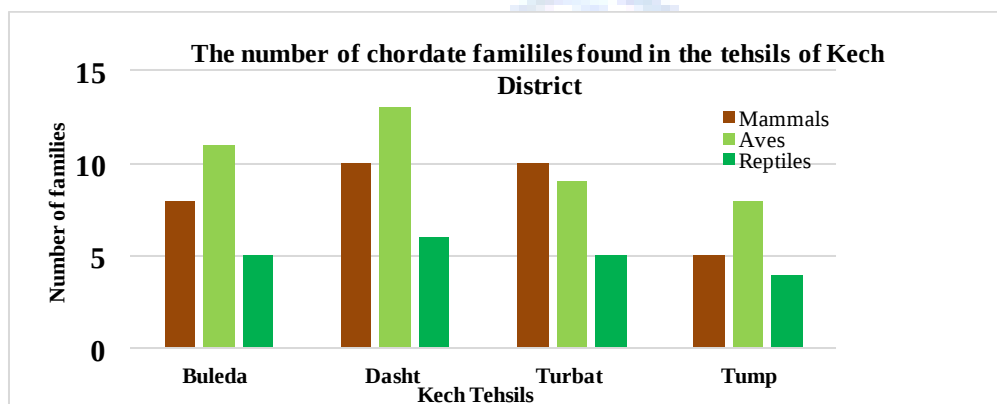
Suppl. Fig. 3. Aves of District Kech (avian orders)

Supplementary Fig. 4 indicates the reptiles of Kech District. In Kech District the dominant order was Squamata with 7 species while the uncommon order was Crocodylia with 1 species.



Suppl. Fig. 4. Reptiles of District Kech (reptilian orders)

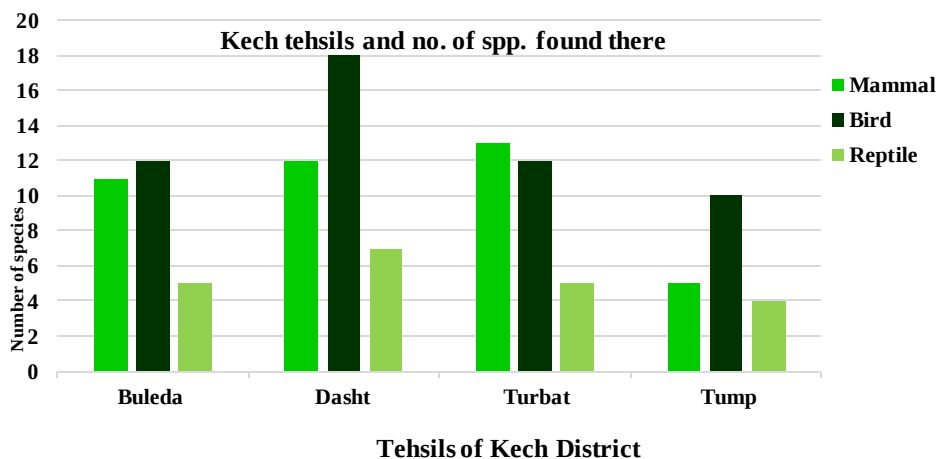
Supplementary Fig. 5 illustrates the Chordate families found in the tehsils of Kech District. In Buleda, Dasht and Tump tehsils, avian families were most abundant, while in Turbat Tehsil, mammalian families were most prevalent.



Suppl. Fig. 5. The number of chordate families found in the tehsils of Kech

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Supplementary Fig. 6 presents the number of species found in the tehsils of Kech District. In Tehsil Turbat, mammalian species occurred most frequent. In Buleda, Dasht and Tump tehsils, avian species were most commonly observed.



Suppl. Fig. 6. Number of species found in the tehsils of Kech District

THREATS TOWARDS BIODIVERSITY IN BALOCHISTAN

In Balochistan, the diversity of species and their numbers have dramatically decreased over the past few years, causing previously common and abundant species to become rare and extinct. Some factors causing wildlife decline include:

- Fluctuation in climatic conditions that threaten species survival.
- Due to increased tourism in wildlife areas, excessive hunting, poaching and illegal trade, many vertebrate fauna are near extinction.
- Human activities like deforestation, wood logging, industrialization and pollution are seriously threatening biodiversity.
- Due to poor law enforcement and management and a lack of proper measures for wildlife protection and conservation, many animal species are becoming endangered.
- The government and wildlife department are neglecting wildlife conservation.
- Predator control methods, such as trapping, poisoning and shooting by farmers to protect livestock from predators, not only put the lives of predators in danger but also harmful to non-predatory animals.