

Himalayan Quail (*Ophrysia superciliosa*)

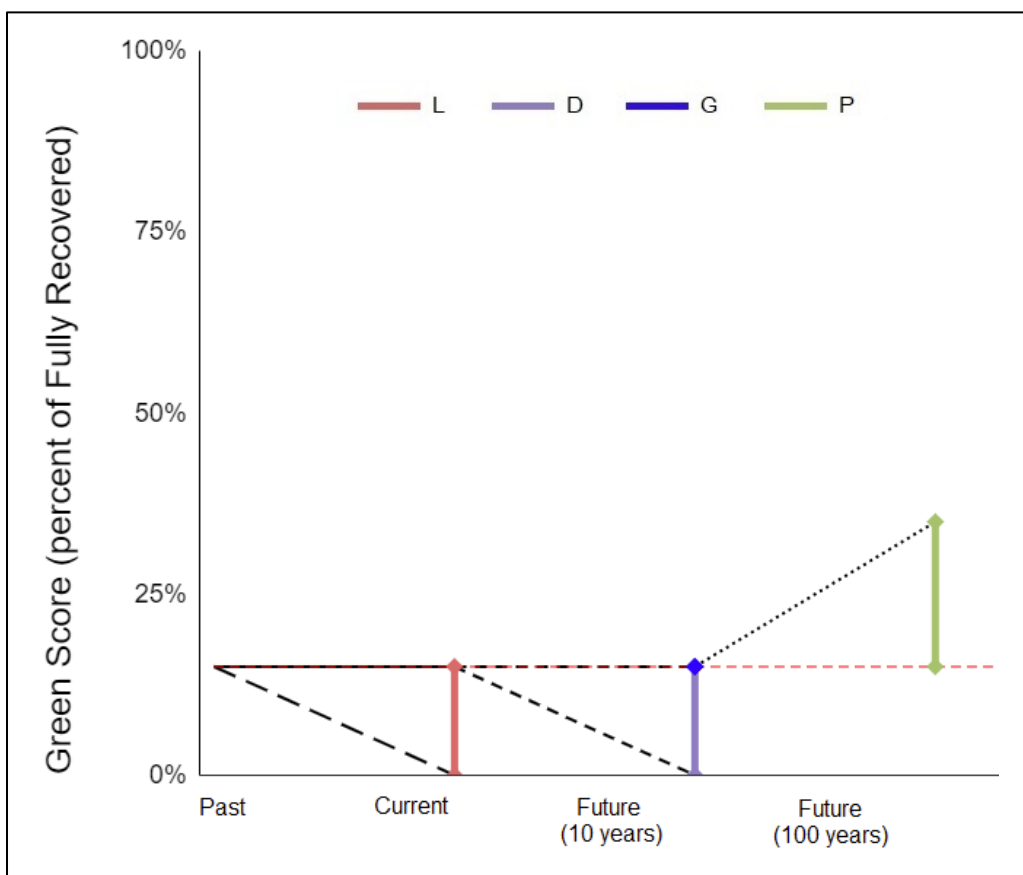


Figure S1. Graphical representation of the conservation metrics based on the Green Scores. Key: Vertical arrows represent the four conservation metrics: L – Conservation Legacy (may not appear if current and counterfactual states are the same); D – Conservation Dependence (may not appear if current and future-without-conservation states are the same); G – Conservation Gain (may not appear if current and future-with-conservation states are the same); P – Recovery Potential (may not appear if current and potential states are the same). The horizontal red dashed line represents the Current Green Score. Solid black line: observed change in the Green Score of the species (ignore it if "Former" state is not specified). Long-dashed black line: (counterfactual) past change expected in the absence of past conservation efforts. Dashed black lines: future scenarios of change expected with and without current and future conservation efforts. Dotted black line: long-term potential change expected with future conservation innovation and efforts.

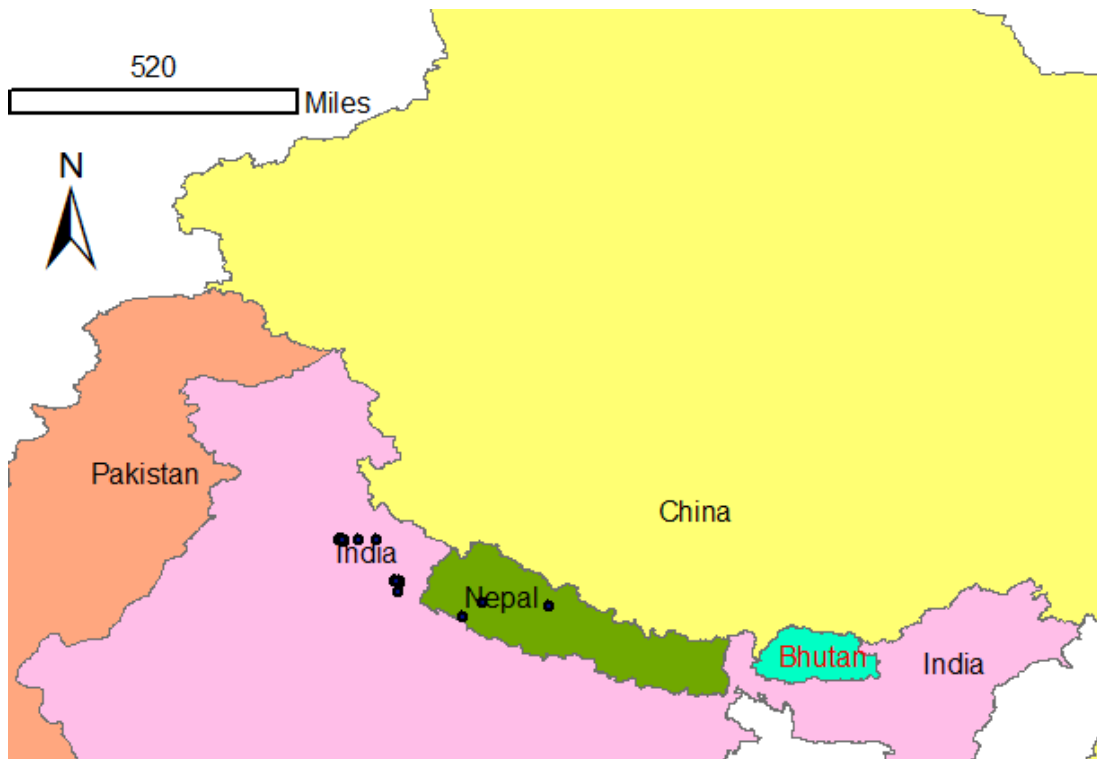


Figure S2. Historic occurrences of the Himalayan Quail. Occurrence records are from GalliForm, a historical database that contains records for 127 species that occur within WWF's Palaeartic and Indo-Malay biogeographic realms (Newcastle University 2020). The earliest record for the species in the database is from 1870. It should be noted that the occurrences in Nepal have not been confirmed and may be spurious. The database can be found on the Global Biodiversity Information Facility here <https://www.gbif.org/dataset/d740f242-6c26-4229-9a8f-b63bfab63dc6> and a description of it is given in Boakes *et al.* (2020).

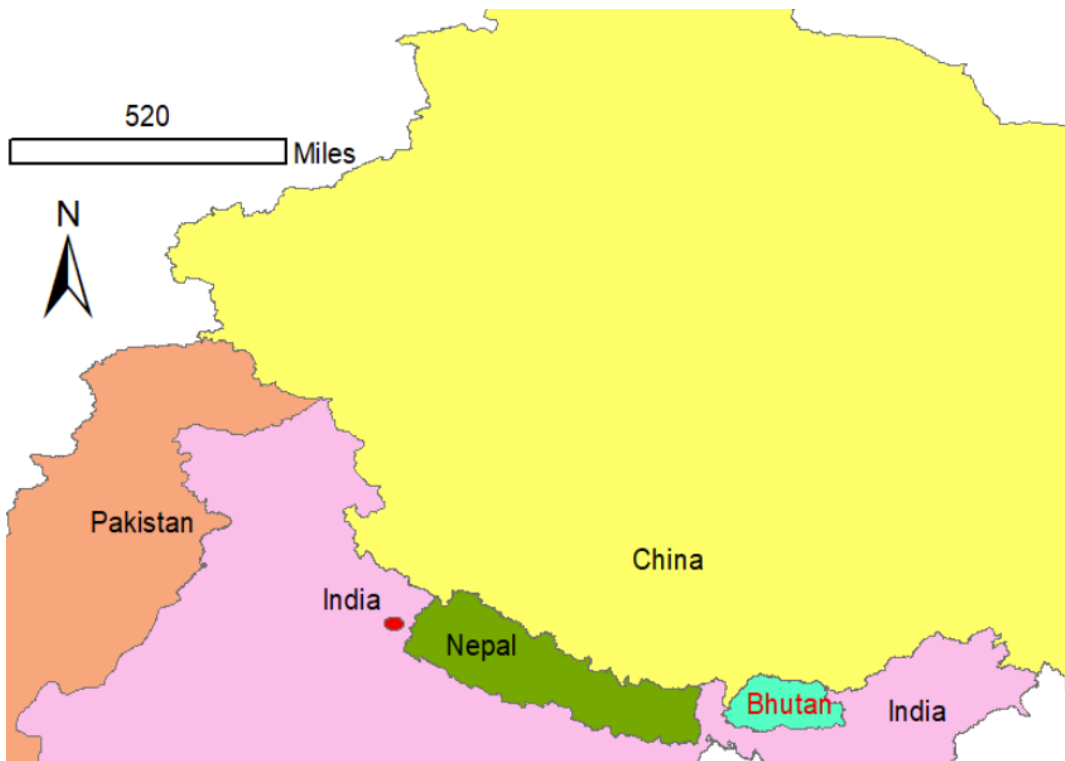


Figure S3. Current range of the Himalayan Quail. The red area shows the current range, as per BirdLife International (2024).

References

- BirdLife International. 2024. Species factsheet: *Ophrysia superciliosa*. Available at: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/himalayan-quail-ophrysia-superciliosa>. (Accessed: 30 January 2024).
- Boakes, E.H., Fuller, R.A., Mace, G.M., Ding, C., Ang, T.T., Auffret, A. G., Clark, N. E., Dunn, J., Gilbert, J., Golovnyuk, V. and Gupta, G. 2020. GalliForm, a database of Galliformes occurrence records from the Indo-Malay and Palaeartic, 1800–2008. *Scientific Data* 7(1): 1–10.
- Newcastle University. 2020. GalliForm: Galliformes occurrence records from the Indo-Malay and Palaeartic, 1800-2008. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.15468/9825yw>. (Accessed: 24 July 2024).

Appendix 1. Assessor Self-Review

1. Disclose any potential conflicts of interest which could bias the assessment.

No conflicts of interest.

2. Is there any discrepancy between this assessment and the Red List assessment for the species? If so, comment on the likely reason for this discrepancy.

There are no obvious discrepancies.

3. Review the impact that you assigned to the various threats and conservation actions. Would the trajectory of the species be very different if other choices were made? If so, review your justification for these choices. If appropriate, widen the bounds on tabs 4 and 5-8 (change the lower and upper plausible values) to reflect the uncertainty introduced by the possibility of these other choices. How, if at all, did this review question cause this assessment to change? If no changes were needed, please write "no changes".

No, the species' trajectory would not be different, simply because of the lack of information on the species and in particular the absence of reliable records.