Supplementary Material

To collect case studies of wildlife culling or habitat destruction for zoonoses mitigation, we queried “cull\* AND wild\* AND zoono\*” in Web of Science. To focus on contemporary cases, we limited our review to publications from the 1950s to present. From this query, we reviewed 115 papers. We included only cases wherein populations of wildlife were culled to mitigate zoonotic risk. We excluded culls of wildlife for non-zoonotic pathogens (e.g., Manjerovic et al., 2014), culls of captive wildlife (e.g., Watts, 2004; Abbott, 2008; Pang and Siu, 2022), culls of free-ranging domestic animals (e.g., Zhang et al., 2009), or events wherein animals were culled for alternative reasons and retrospectively evaluated for zoonotic pathogens (e.g., Santos et al., 2024). From 115 articles, 21 met the inclusion criteria. Twelve of the 21 were analyses of badger culls in the United Kingdom to mitigate bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*). We used citation tracking (Bakkalbasi et al., 2006) of papers reviewed in our analysis to find additional culling case studies. We reviewed the culling studies to determine the disease, pathogen, or parasite of interest; target host species; time period; number of animals culled; and efficacy of culling efforts. We also documented disease management strategies conducted concurrently with culling, as these may have influenced culling efficacy (Table 1).

# Table S1. Documented culls of wildlife populations or destruction of wildlife habitat implemented to mitigate zoonotic risk. For cases in which culling was implemented in conjunction with another management technique (e.g., vaccinations), the concurrent technique is indicated in brackets. Not Reported (NR) indicates the variable was not reported in the respective literature.

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| Disease (causative pathogen or parasite) | Country | Target Species (N = native; O = nonnative) | Conducted or Authorized By (P = private citizens without permit;  A = a government or other authority) | Year(s) | Number of Animals Culled | Culling Strategy [*concurrent strategy*] | Efficacy | Citation |
| Alveolar echinococcosis (*Echinococcus multilocularis*) | France | Red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) (N) | A | 2008 – 2012 | 872 | Hunting, trapping, spotlight shooting | Parasite prevalence increased in culling area | (Comte et al., 2017) |
| Bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*) | Australia | Water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) (O) | A | 1970 – 1997 | \* | Helicopter & ground shooting [*cattle testing, culling, & movement restrictions*] | Country declared bTB-free | (More et al., 2015) |
| France | Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) (O), red deer ( *Cervus elaphus*) (N), badgers (*Meles meles*) (N) | A | 2001–2006 | NR | NR | No change in prevalence after 2001-2005 culls; reduction in prevalence after 2006 cull. Continued prevalence among badgers ~3 years after study | (Hars et al., 2010) |
| New Zealand | Brushtail possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) (O) | A | 1971– present | NR | Toxicants, trapping [*cattle testing & slaughter*] | Reduction in bTB prevalence among cattle | (Livingstone et al., 2015; Warburton and Livingstone, 2015) |
| South Africa | African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) (N) | A | 1999 – 2006 | ~890 | Test and euthanize infected animals | Decreased bTB prevalence in managed herds and no spatial expansion of bTB outside of disease hotspots | (le Roex, 2014) |
| Spain | Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) (O) | A | 2000–2011 | 2,428 | Increased hunting efforts | Decrease in wild boar abundance; decrease in TB prevalence among wild boar and other hosts | (Boadella et al., 2012) |
| Spain | Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) (O | A | 2007-2012 | 293 | Hunting | Decrease in prevalence among fallow deer; increase in prevalence among male wild boar | (García-Jiménez et al., 2013) |
| United Kingdom | Badgers (*Meles meles*) (N) | A | 1973 – present | >230,000 | Trapping, shooting [*cattle testing, movement restrictions, & culling*] | Increased bTB prevalence in badgers; increased and decreased bTB prevalence among cattle herds | (Donnelly et al., 2003; Woodroffe et al., 2006; Bourne, 2007; Downs et al., 2019; McGill and Jones, 2019; Langton et al., 2022) |
| United States of America | White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) (N) | A | 2005 – 2010 | >2,600 | Hunting, sharpshooting [*ban on recreational feeding of wild cervids, test & slaughter cattle, cattle buy-outs, & feed fencing*] | Reduced deer density, decrease in prevalence among deer | (Carstensen and DonCarlos, 2011) |
| Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*) | United States of America | Bison (*Bison bison*) (N) | A | 2005 – 2006 | >1,000 | Test and euthanize | Continued brucellosis in wildlife and domestic animals | (Bienen and Tabor, 2006; Miguel et al., 2020) |
| United States of America | Bison (*Bison bison*) (N) | A | 2023 | >1,530 | Hunting | NR | (Robbins, 2023) |
| COVID-19 / SARS-CoV2-2 (*Betacoronavirus pandemicum*) | Cuba | Bats+ | P | 2020 | NR | Fire | Not evaluated | (ADNCuba, 2020) |
| India | Bats+ | P | 2020 | ~200 | NR | Not evaluated | (Goyal, 2020) |
| Indonesia | Bats+ | P, A | 2020 | NR | Gassing | Not evaluated | (CNN Indonesia, 2020; Farhan and Assifa, 2020) |
| Peru | Bats+ | P | 2020 | NR | Fire | Not evaluated | (RTE News, 2020) |
| Rwanda | Bats+ | A | 2020 | N/A | Water cannon on roosts | Not evaluated | (Bittel, 2020) |
| *Cryptosporidium sp.* & *Giardia sp.* | Australia | Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*) (O) | A | 2008 – 2012 | 273 | Ground shooting, spotlight shooting | Decrease in fecal pellets from waterbody of concern, no apparent change in population size/density | (Bennett et al., 2015) |
| Ebola virus (*Orthoebolavirus sp.*) | Cameroon | Bats+ | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | (Guyton and Brook, 2015) |
| Nigeria | Bats+ | A | NR | NR | NR | NR | (The Rainbow, 2014; Guyton and Brook, 2015) |
| Lassa fever (*Lassa mammarenavirus*) | Guinea | Natal mutlimammate mouse (*Mastomys natalensis*) (N) and other rodents+ | A | 2014 – 2019 | NR | Toxicants, trapping | Temporary reduction in rodent populations; increase in Lassa virus spillover to humans | (Mariën et al., 2024) |
| Leptospirosis (*Leptospira interrogans*) | Canada | Norway rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) (O) | A | 2016 – 2017 | NR | Trapping | Increase in pathogen prevalence in control sites | (Lee et al., 2018) |
| Marburg Virus Disease (*Orthomarburgvirus marburgense*) | Uganda | Egyptian fruit bats (*Rousettus aegyptiacus*) (N) | P | 2008 | 100,000 | Netting | Increase in virus seroprevalence | (Amman et al., 2014; Towner et al., 2024) |
| Plague (*Yersinia pestis*) | Madagascar | Black rats (*Rattus rattus*) (O); Asian house shrew (*Suncus muinus*) (O) | A | 2016 | >4,302 | Toxicants, trapping [*Community education*] | Reduction in plague incidence among humans in treatment sites | (Rahelinirina et al., 2023) |
| Rabies (*Lyssavirus rabies*) | Argentina | Common vampire bats (*Desmodus rotundus*) (N) | A | August–September, year unspecified | >363 | Cyanide gassing | Rabies not detected in livestock outside of control area | (Fornes et al., 1974) |
| Canada | Red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) (N),  coyotes (*Canis latrans*) (N),  Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*) (N),  wolves (*Canis lupus*) (N),  bears+(N),  skunks+ (N),  cougars (*Puma concolor*) (N),  fishers (*Pekania pennanti*) (N) | A | 1952 – 1955 | 55,499  50,781  9,927  5,271  3,827  664  69  18 | Trapping, toxicants [*vaccination of domestic dogs*] | Temporary eradication of rabies in Alberta | (Ballantyne, 1956; Fehlner-Gardiner, 2018) |
| Canada | Striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) (N) | A | 1970s – 1980s | >3,200 | Trapping, toxicants | Temporary reduction in skunk density; geographic expansion of rabies | (Gunson et al., 1978; Fehlner-Gardiner, 2018) |
| Canada | Raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) (N) &  striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) (N) | A | July–Oct 1999 | 1,202  337 | Trapping [*vaccination of wildlife hosts and domestic cats*] | Reduction in raccoon population density | (Rosatte et al., 2001) |
| Colombia | Bats+ | A | ≤2004 – present | Not evaluated | Toxicants, roost destruction | Not evaluated | (Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario, 2004, 2022; Asprilla-Aguilar et al., 2007) |
| Denmark | Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) (N) | A | 1964 – 1982 | NR | Gassing, shooting | Eradication of rabies among terrestrial wild mammals in Denmark | (Aubert, 1999) |
| France | Red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) (N) | A | 1988 – 1993 | NR | Trapping, shooting, toxicants, gassing [*vaccination of domestic animals, oral fox vaccination*] | Temporary reduction in rabies occurrence | (Aubert, 1999) |
| Mexico | Wolves+, coyotes (*Canis latrans*) (N), foxes+, skunks+ | A | 1950s | >18,000 | Toxicants | Target animal populations decreased | (Cocozza and Alba, 1962; Fehlner-Gardiner, 2018) |
| Mexico | Coyotes (*Canis latrans*) (N) | A | 1961 | Not evaluated | Toxicants | Anecdotal reports of decreased abundance | (Cocozza and Alba, 1962) |
| Peru | Common vampire bats (*Desmodus rotundus*) (N) | A | 2014 – 2016 | >20,000 | Toxicants [*livestock vaccination*] | Reduction in bat population density, decrease in viral spread in areas culled prior to virus arrival, increase in transmission in areas culled reactively | (Viana et al., 2023)\*\* |
| United States of America | Foxes+ (N), skunks+ (N), coyotes (*Canis latrans*) (N) | A | 1940s – 1980s | NR | Shooting, trapping, toxicants | Temporary, localized eradications of rabies | (Parker, 1970; Fehlner-Gardiner, 2018) |
| Salmonella (*Salmonella spp.*) | Spain | Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) (O) | A | 2007 – 2011 | ≥148 | Increase in hunting effort via shooting and addition of trapping [*cattle removal*] | Non-significant reduction in boar abundance and *Salmonella* prevalence | (Mentaberre et al., 2013) |

+Species not specified and unable to be deduced based on common name and locality provided.

\*The number of water buffalo culled was not reported. The water buffalo population was estimated to include 350,00 individuals prior to culling and 150,000 individuals in 2011 (Australian Government, 2011).

\*\*This study evaluated a cull from 2014–2016 but noted culls have been on-going in Latin America since the 1970s.

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