**Supplementary Material**

**Limited influence of experimentally induced predation risk on granivory in a tropical forest**

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**Methods**

Mean forest canopy height across all experimental plots was 25.3 m and was similar between treatment and control plots (t = -0.73, df = 9, P = 0.484). Mean elevation was 267.3 m and did not differ between treatment and control plots (t =1.24, df = 9, P = 0.245).

**Tables**

**Table S1.** Tukey multiple comparisons of seed removal between seed taxa. Estimates are based on General Linear Mixed Model (GLMM) where seed removal was modeled as a binary response (missing or present at the end of the study).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Comparison | Estimate | SE | P |
| *Cucurbita - Elaeis* | 5.30 | 0.752 | <0.001 |
| *Cucurbita - Nephelium* | 3.33 | 0.681 | <0.001 |
| *Elaeis - Nephelium* | -0.97 | 0.467 | <0.001 |
| *Dimpcarpus - Cucurbita*  | -2.12 | 0.685 | 0.011 |
| *Dimpcarpus - Elaeis* | -3.18 | 0.517 | <0.001 |
| *Dimpcarpus - Nephelium*  | 1.20 | 0.428 | 0.025 |

**Table S2.** Model coefficient estimates from GLMMs with binomial error distributions used to test the influence of *murid rodent detections* (murid) and *treatment* (urine) on seed removal rates of four plant species in experimental plots. Separate models were run for each plan taxon. In each model, seed removal was modeled as a binary response (missing versus present) and paired camera trap station ID (a factor with 10 levels) was modeled as the random intercept. Coefficients that are significant at α = 0.05 are shown in bold.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Plant taxon | Covariate | Estimate | SE | P |
| *Curcurbita* | murid | 0.045 | 0.613 | 0.934 |
|  | urine  | 0.969 | 3.295 | 0.769 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *Dimocarpus* | murid | 0.295 | 0.199 | 0.139 |
|  | urine  | 2.002 | 0.878 | **0.023** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *Nephelium* | murid | 0.629 | 0.353 | **0.075** |
|  | urine  | 0.313 | 0.890 | 0.725 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *Elaeis* | murid | 0.511 | 0.264 | 0.052 |
|   | urine  | 1.449 | 1.214 | 0.233 |

**Figures**



**Figure S1**. Number of camera trap sites visited by vertebrates in treatment (predator urine gel) and control (no predator urine) quadrats. Treeshrews (Tupaiidae) and squirrels (Sciuridae) were lumped into a single group as they could not be reliably distinguished in all photographs. Civet species detected include Malay civet (*Viverra tangalunga*), banded civet (*Hemigalus derbyanus*), and binturong (*Arctictis binturong*). Porcupines included Malayan (*Hystrix brachyura*) and thick-spined (*H. crassispinis*) porcupines. Passerines include pittas (Pittidae), emerald dove (*Chalcophaps indica*), and bulbuls (Pycnonotidae). Ground-dwelling birds included the crested fireback pheasant (*Lophura ignita*), chestnut-necklaced partridge (*Arborophila charltonii*), great argus (*Argusianus argus*), and ground cuckoo (*Carpococcyx radiceus*).



**Figure S2.** Mean proportion of seeds removed from all plant taxa by murid rodents at treatment (predator urine gel) and control (no gel) sites. Differences in removal by murids were tested using a GLMM with a binomial error distribution with *camera trap station ID* as a random effect. No significant difference in the proportion of seeds removed between control and treatment sites was detected (P > 0.1).