

The role of lemur seed dispersal in restoring degraded forest ecosystems in Madagascar

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Supplementary material

Table S1. Characteristics of plant species whose seeds were dispersed and whose entire fruits were swallowed by crowned lemurs in Oranjia, northern Madagascar; and mean lengths of seeds/ fruits (bold). Abbreviations column Distribution (*Catalogue of the Vascular Plants of Madagascar*; Madagascar Catalogue, 2021): "end" = endemic, "nnend" = native, but not endemic, "natu" = naturalized; column IUCN Red List Status (IUCN, 2021): "ni" = not included, "LC" = Least Concern, "NT" = Near Threatened, "V" = Vulnerable, "En" = Endangered; columns Seed/Fruit size category: "s" = small (<5 mm), "m" = medium (5-10 mm), "l" = large (>10 mm); NA = "not applicable". Please note that plant species are sorted in descending order, according to the number of seeds dispersed. For *Ficus* sp. 3, seeds were too little and numerous to count.

Table S2. Comparison of the results of studies on the number of plant species dispersed by different *Eulemur* species. ^aFrom Goodman et al. (2018), ^bfrom Rabenantoandro et al. (2007).



Fig. S1. Photograph showing the reference collection of seeds, produced by KJES and JS.



Fig. S2. Photograph showing the tree nursery of the Missouri Botanical Garden in Oronjia, where the germination experiments of this study were conducted.