

A survey of nocturnality and risk for savanna chimpanzees at Assirik, Senegal

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Supplementary material

Table S1. All data supporting the findings of this study.

This study accrued 2,092 camera trap (CT) days between 2015 and 2018. Sampling approached uniformity among seasons (wet season $N = 718$ or 34%, early dry season $N = 712$ or 34%, late dry season $N = 662$ or 32%) but CT days were not uniform across months (supplementary fig. S1).

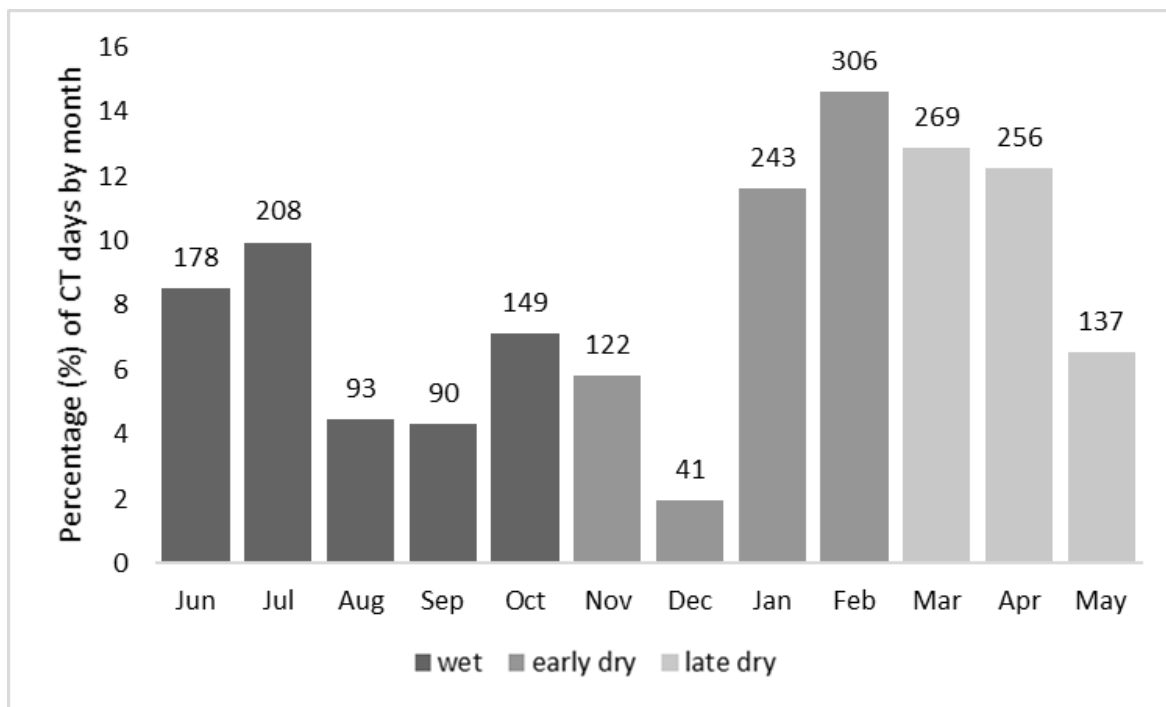


Figure S1. Distribution of CT days by month (all years combined) and season. The number of monthly CT days is reported above each bar.



Figure S2. Rock python (*Python sebae*) photographed on an access road to Assirik in January 2018. Photo credit: Recherche Chimpanzé Assirik and Direction des Parcs Nationaux du Sénégal.

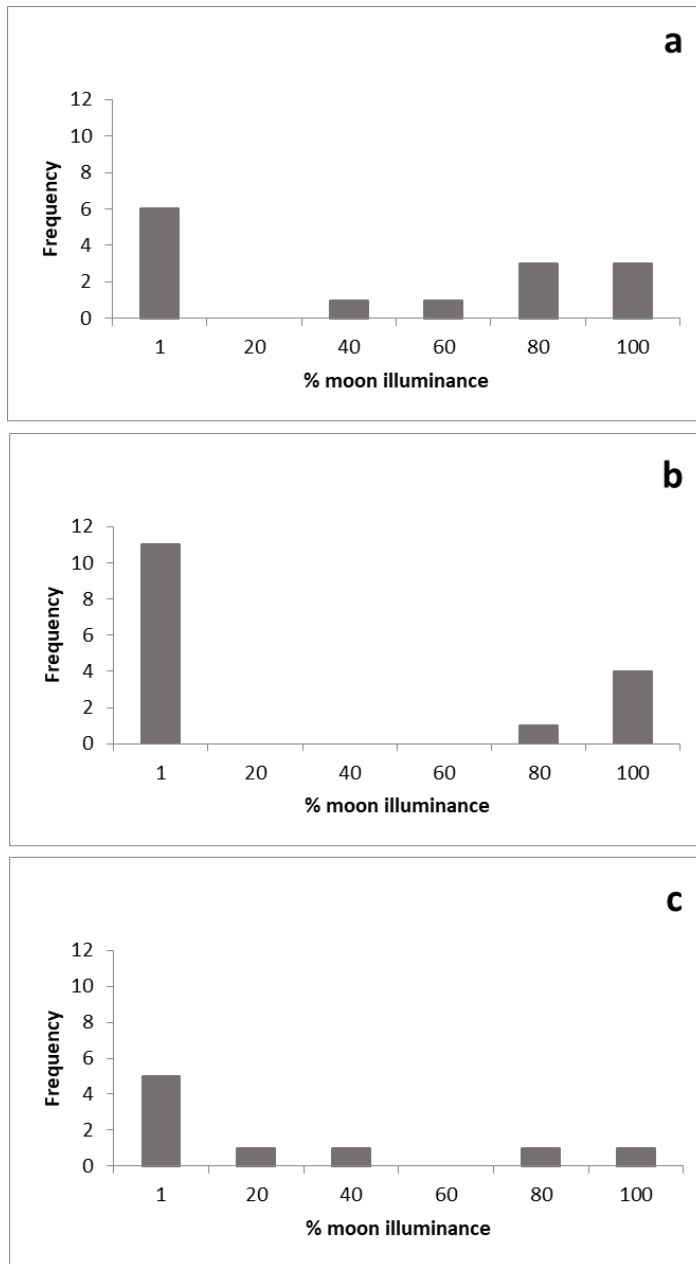


Figure S3. Frequency distribution of moon illuminance during nocturnal events for (a) chimpanzees, (b) leopards, and (c) spotted hyenas.