

Dietary plasticity of a understudied primate (*Sapajus cay*) in a biodiversity hotspot: Applying ecological traits to habitat conservation in the Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest

Rebecca L. Smith^{a,b}, Kelly Rebergen^a, Carter Payne^a, Epaminondas Megapanos^a and David Lusseau^{b,c}

^aFundación Para La Tierra, Centro IDEAL, Pilar, Ñeembucú, Paraguay

^bSchool of Biological Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, AB24 2TZ, UK

^cTechnical University of Denmark, National Institute for Aquatic Resources, 2800, Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

*Corresponding author; e-mail: rebecca@paralatierra.org

ORCID iDs: Smith: 0000-0002-0278-9071; Payne: 0000-0003-1308-0903

Supplementary material

Table S1. Number of feeding observations per Age/Sex class at each site (Subadults and Juveniles were combined in the analysis into the class “Non-Adults:”)

	Adult male	Adult female	Non- adult male	Non- adult female	<i>Subadult male</i>	<i>Subadult female</i>	<i>Juvenile male</i>	<i>Juvenile female</i>	<i>Sex not identifiable</i>
Nueva Gambach	1410	1536	1166	1480	922	1225	244	255	1438
Rancho Laguna Blanca	738	1006	570	311	178	295	392	16	2388

Table S2. Non-crop plants consumed by capuchins at both RLB and Nueva Gambach

Family	Species	Guaraní/Spanish
Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum gonocarpum</i>	Agua'í
Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Mamon
Fabaceae	<i>Ingá uruguensis</i>	Ingá
Arecaceae	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Pindó
Meliaceae	<i>Cabralea canjerana</i>	Cancharana
Malvaceae	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	Sumu'u
Caricaceae	<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i>	Yakarati'a
Fabaceae	<i>Parapiptadenia rigida</i>	Kurupa'yiá
Moraceae	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	Tatjyva
Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum marginatum</i>	Paloma remby'u
Urticaceae	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i>	Amba'y
Fabaceae	<i>Inga marginata</i>	Ingá'i
Lauraceae	<i>Nectandra megapotamica</i>	Laurel hu
Malvaceae	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	Kamba akâ guazu
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	Ombú
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia ecalyculata</i>	Colitas
Lauraceae	<i>Nectandra lanceolata</i>	Laurel Moroti
Legume	<i>Albizia niopoides</i>	Mono Miedo
Lecythidaceae	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	Ka'i Kagua
Arecaceae	<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	Coco

Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Mburucuya
Moraceae	<i>Ficus spp.</i>	Ivapoy/Ivapoy ca'á guï'u/ Guapo'y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia candolleana</i>	Cambuï
Fabaceae	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	Jatoba
Fabaceae	<i>Copaifera langsdorfii</i>	Pau d'oleo
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus × aurantium</i>	Apepu
Meliaceae	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	Cedro
Malvaceae	<i>Ceiba chodatii</i>	Palo borracho
Meliaceae	<i>Guarea pohlii</i>	Caraya Bola*
Annonaceae	<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i>	Aratiku'i
Moraceae	<i>Mora nigrus</i>	Mora
Poaceae	<i>Chusquea ramosissima</i>	Tacuapi
Poaceae	<i>Guadua chacoensis</i>	Tacuarembó
Rutaceae	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	Guatambu
Sapindaceae	<i>Talisia esculenta</i>	Caraya Bola*
Araceae	<i>Philodendron bipinnatifidum</i>	Guembe
Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana catharinesis</i>	Palo Vibora
Fabaceae	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i>	Curupay*
Fabaceae	<i>Parapiptadenia rigida</i>	Anchico Colorado or Curupay*
Fabaceae	<i>Senna pendula</i>	Pito canuto

Moraceae	<i>Sorocea ilicifolia</i>	Ñandipá
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupania vernalis</i>	Camboatá
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Duraznillo negro

*Common name used for multiple plant species.

Fig. S1. Locations of Para La Tierra Field Sites and habitat degradation around the sites (Google Satellite Image 2019). Extent of forest cover loss until 2013 across the BAAPA region (Da Ponte et al., 2017a).

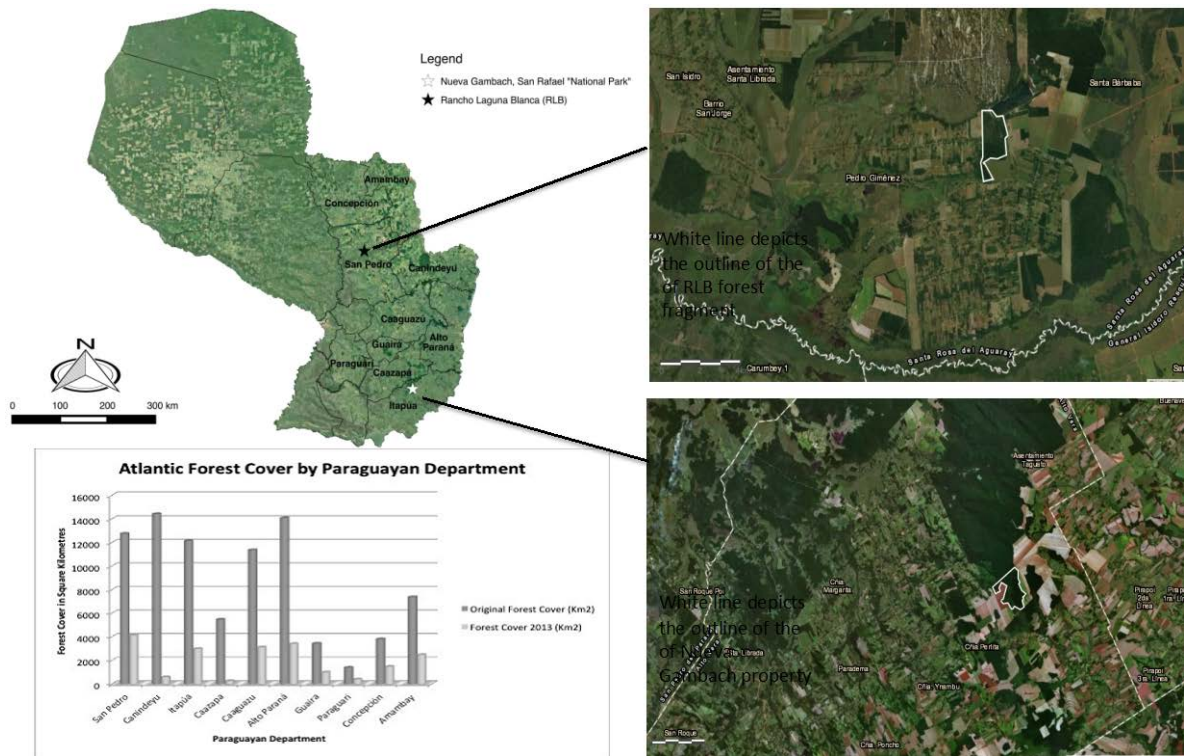


Fig. S2. Predicted diet composition for males and females (model 1 – table 1) across both sites.

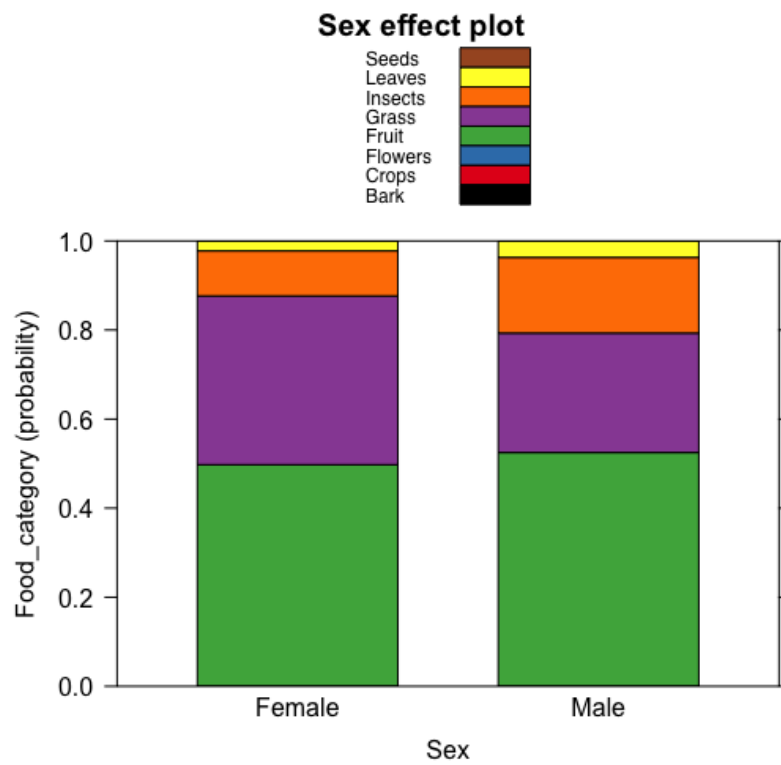


Fig. S3. Predicted diet composition for adults and non-adults (model 1 – table 1) across both sites.

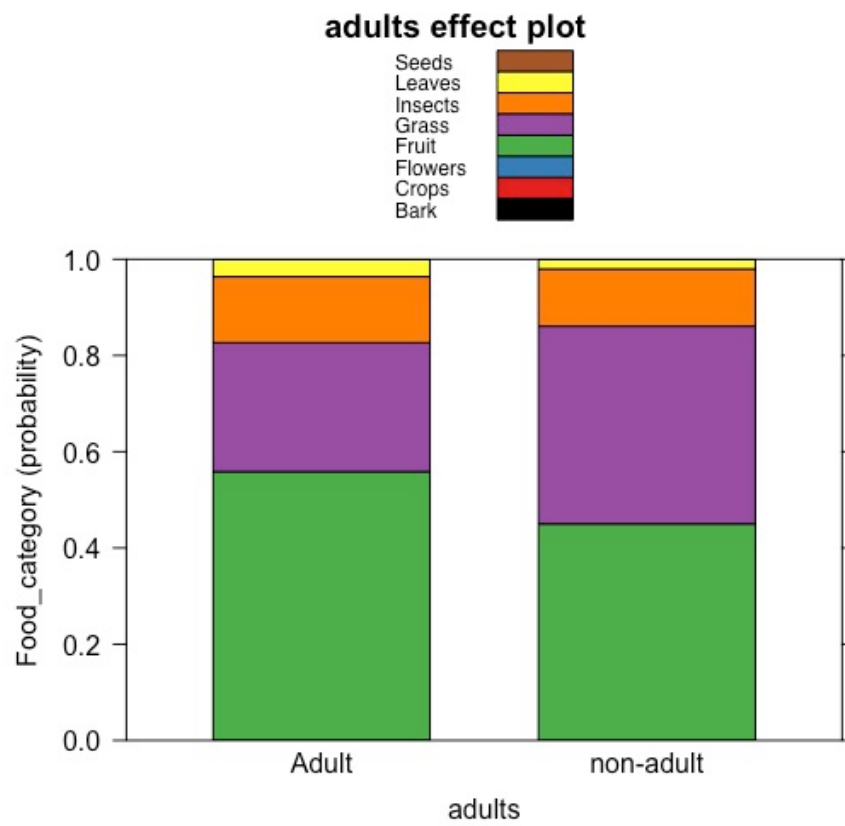


Fig. S4. Predicted diet composition between seasons (model 1 – table 1) across both sites.

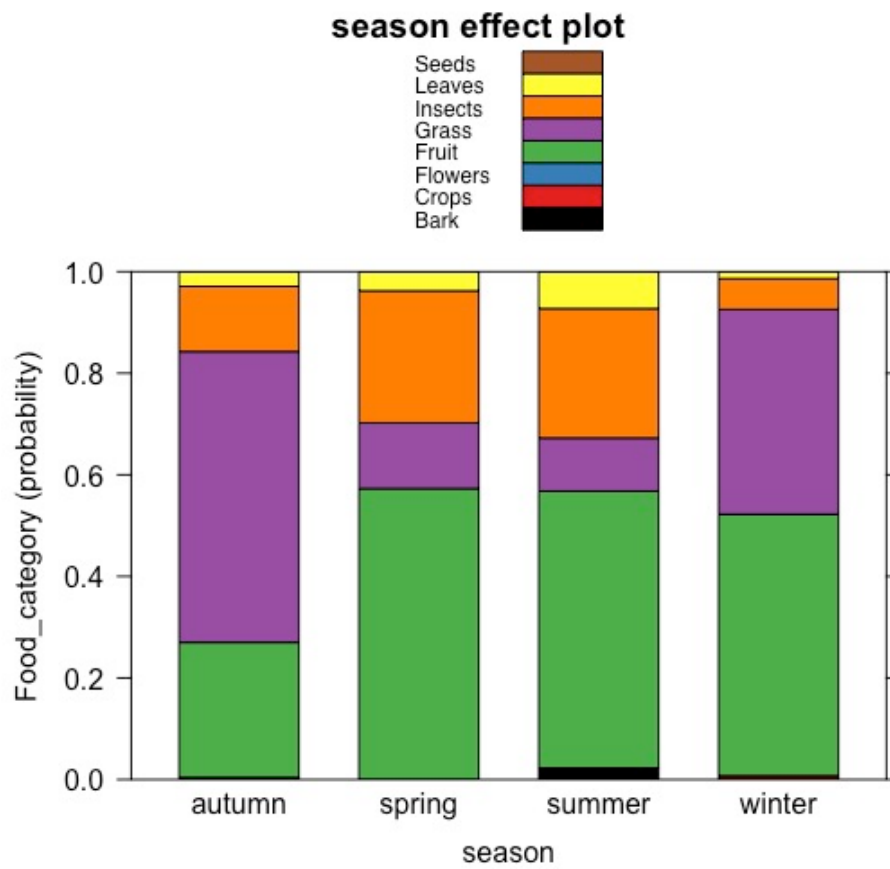


Fig. S5. Predicted diet composition between seasons and ages (model 1 – table 1) across both sites.

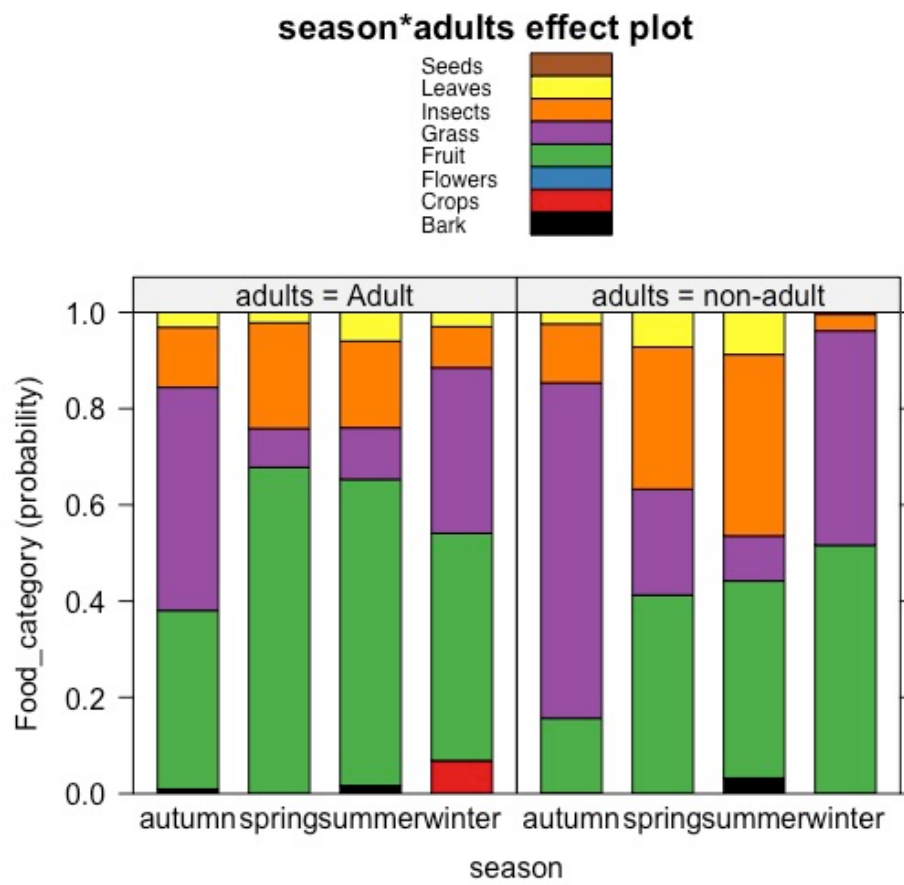


Fig. 6. Predicted diet composition between seasons and sexes (model 1 – table 1) across both sites.

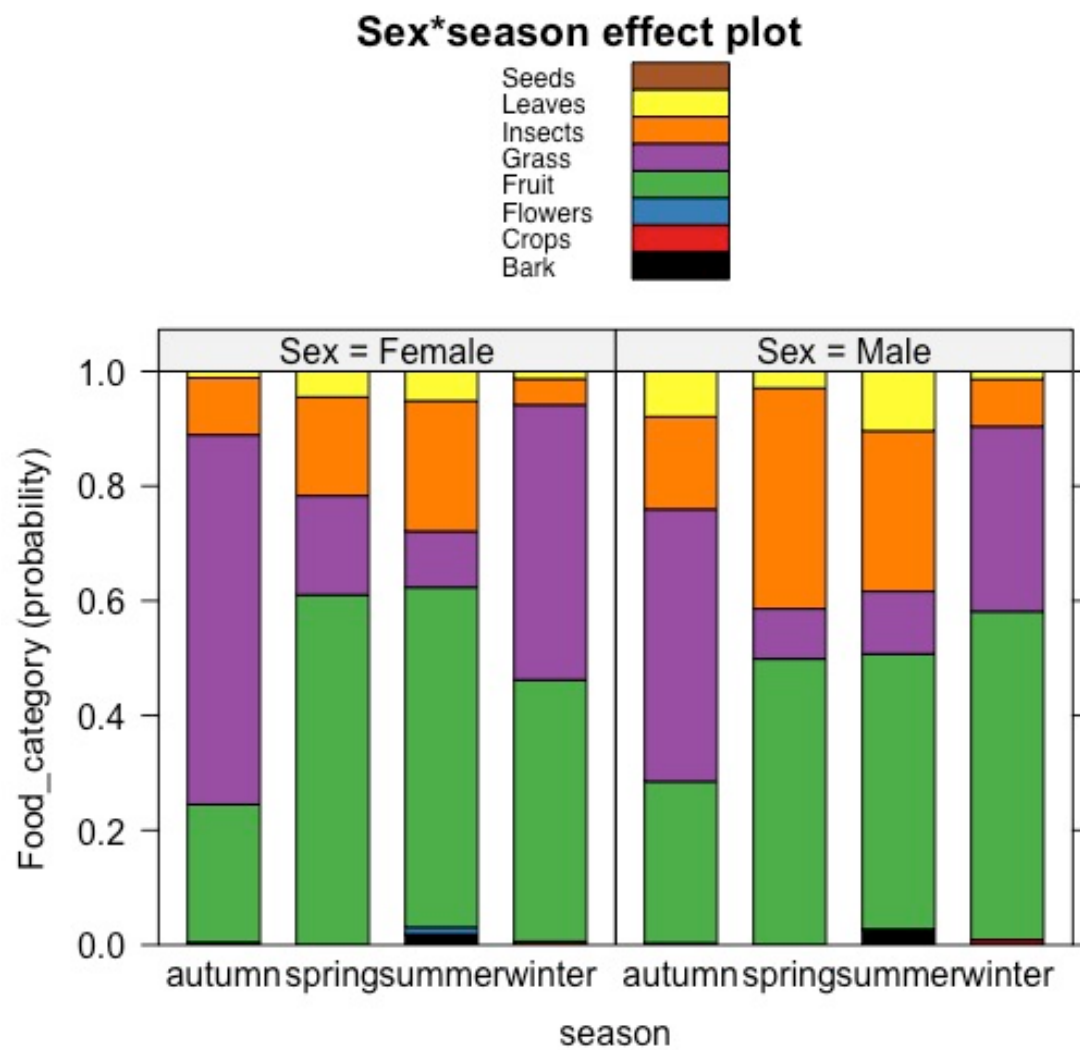


Fig. S7. Residual Plot – Study Site.

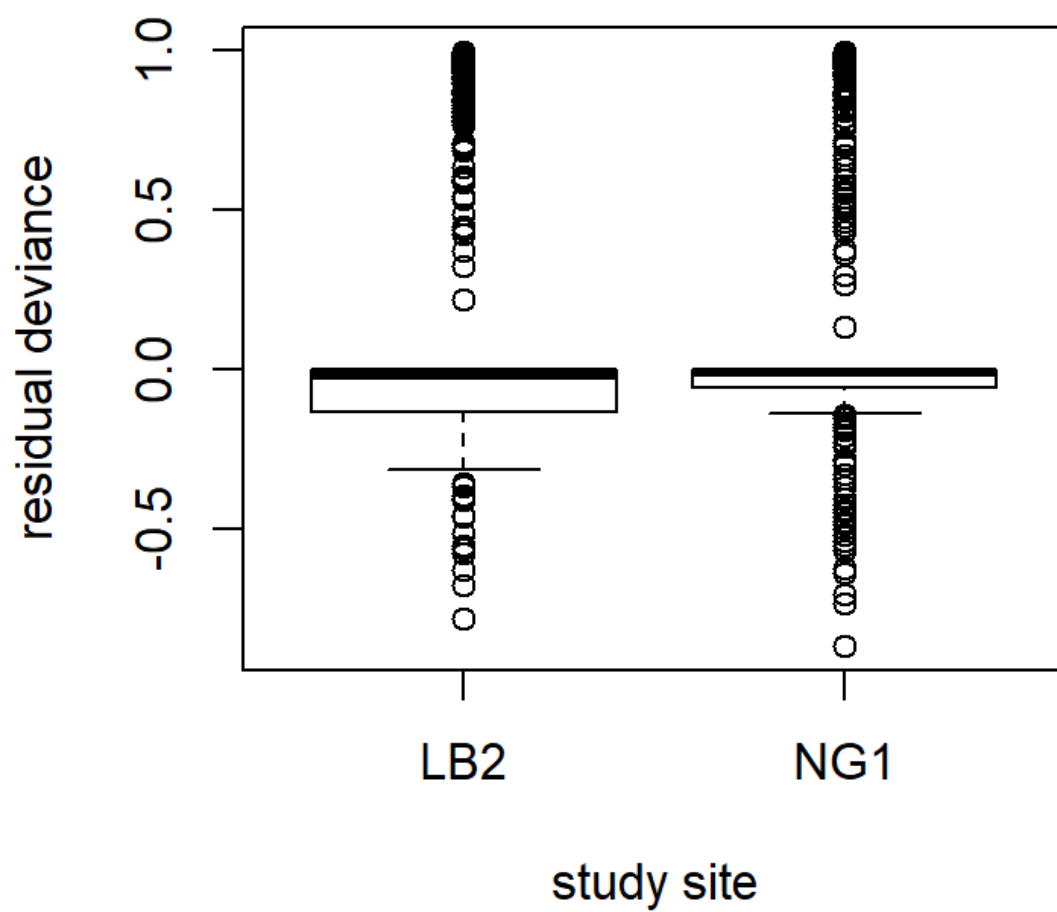


Fig. S8. Residual Plot – Date.

