**Appendix to: Constraints on population growth of blue monkeys (*Cercopithecus mitis*) in Kibale National Park, Uganda**

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**Table A1.**

Changes in group size and population density of blue monkeys at the Ngogo and Kanyawara sites in Kibale National Park, Uganda, and their primary primate competitors.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species (site) | Period | Group size1 | Groups per km2 | Density (indiv/km2) | % change | Sources |
| Blue monkeys (Ngogo) | 1981–198219831984198520092013–20142015–2018 | 7.507.335.503.7511.406.006.30 | 0.290.290.290.290.380.530.70 | 2.182.131.601.094.303.184.41 | +17% | 11223,444 |
| Blue monkeys (Kanyawara) | 19731978–19801981–19821983–198420142018–2020 | 12.0011.009.298.787.8411.00 | 2.942.942.942.943.293.29 | 33.0832.3430.8729.4025.8136.19 | +9% | 5, 11, 11, 11, 16, 44 |
| Red-tailed monkeys (Ngogo) | 1981–1983198619981999200020082012–20132014–201520152016 | 10.176.0012.7513.2511.6710.5012.8016.3014.5017.70 | 4.404.403.603.606.005.275.275.275.275.27 | 44.7326.4045.9047.7070.0055.3467.4685.9076.4293.28 | +109% | 7788899101010 |
| Grey-cheeked mangabeys (Ngogo) | 19771992–19932008–20092015–2017 | 8.758.8911.4011.40 | 0.800.801.461.16 | 7.007.1116.6513.19 | +88% | 11, 112, 11313 |
| Chimpanzees (Ngogo) | 199820032004–20062014–2015 | 87.0089.0096.50132.00 | 0.0350.0350.0350.035 | 3.003.073.334.55 | +52% | 14, 1516, 1517, 1518, 15 |

Records represent studies that followed >1 group, and where concurrent information on group size and density were available. Sources: 1 Butynski (1990); 2 Lwanga (1987); 3 Angedakin & Lwanga (2011); 4 this study; 5 Rudran (1977); 6 Chapman et al. (2018); 7 Struhsaker & Leland (1988); 8 Windfelder & Lwanga (2002); 9 Brown (2013); 10 McLester et al. (2019); 11 Wallis (1978); 12 Barrett (1995); 13 Brown & Waser (2018); 14 Mitani & Watts (1999); 15 Mitani et al. (2010); 16 Wakefield (2010); 17 Amsler (2009); 18 Sandel (2017).

1 Sum of adults and subadults, excluding juveniles and infants.

**Table A2.**

Important plant foods for blue monkeys (BL) at the Ngogo site in Kibale National Park, Uganda, and the overlap with important foods for other frugivorous monkeys.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Plant species | BL | RT | MY | CH |
| 1 | *Blighia (Phialodiscus) unijugata* | x |  | x |  |
| 2 | *Celtis durandii* | x | x | x | x |
| 3 | *Chrysophyllum albidum* | x | x | x | x |
| 4 | *Cordia millenii* | x |  | x | x |
| 5 | *Dasylepis eggelingii* | x | x | x |  |
| 6 | *Diospyros (Maba) abyssinica* | x | x | x |  |
| 7 | *Ficus exasperata* | x | x |  | x |
| 8 | *Ficus mucuso* | x | x | x | x |
| 9 | *Ficus natalensis* | x | x | x | x |
| 10 | *Ficus sansibarica (brachylepis)* | x | x | x | x |
| 11 | *Ficus saussureana (eriobotryoides, dawei)* | x | x | x | x |
| 12 | *Funtumia africana (latifolia)* | x |  | x |  |
| 13 | *Markhamia platycalyx* | x | x | x |  |
| 14 | *Millettia dura (drastica)* | x | x | x |  |
| 15 | *Mimusops bagshawei* | x |  | x | x |
| 16 | *Monodora myristica* | x | x | x | x |
| 17 | *Morus mesozygia (lactea)* | x | x | x | x |
| 18 | *Olea capensis welwitschii* | x |  | x |  |
| 19 | *Oncinotis tenuiloba* | x |  |  |  |
| 20 | *Paullinia pinnata* | x | x | x |  |
| 21 | *Premna hildebrandtii* | x |  | x |  |
| 22 | *Pristimera graciliflora* | x | x | x |  |
| 23 | *Prunus (Pygeum) africana (africanum)* | x | x | x |  |
| 24 | *Pseudospondias microcarpa* | x | x | x | x |
| 25 | *Pterygota mildbraedii* | x |  | x | x |
| 26 | *Spathodea campanulata*  | x |  |  |  |
| 27 | *Strombosia scheffleri* | x |  | x |  |
| 28 | *Syrpheonema fasciculatum* | x | x |  |  |
| 29 | *Tabernaemontana (Conopharyngia) holstii* | x | x | x |  |
| 30 | *Tabernaemontana (Conopharyngia) odoratissima* | x |  |  |  |
| 31 | *Treculia africana* | x |  | x | x |
| 32 | *Uvariopsis congensis* | x | x | x | x |
| 33 | *Warburgia ugandensis* | x | x | x |  |
| 34 | *Zanha golungensis* | x | x | x |  |

RT, red-tailed monkeys; MY, grey-cheeked mangabeys (Brown, 2011) and chimpanzees (CH; Watts et al., 2012). Foods that make up ≥1% of the annual plant diet of at least one group are designated as important species. Plant names that have changed are indicated with the former genus or species name in parentheses.

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