**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) | 1981–1982  1983  1984  1985  2009  2013–2014  2015–2018 | 7.50  7.33  5.50  3.75  11.40  6.00  6.30 | 0.29  0.29  0.29  0.29  0.38  0.53  0.70 | 2.18  2.13  1.60  1.09  4.30  3.18  4.41 | +17% | 1  1  2  2  3,4  4  4 |
| Blue monkeys (Kanyawara) | 1973  1978–1980  1981–1982  1983–1984  2014  2018–2020 | 12.00  11.00  9.29  8.78  7.84  11.00 | 2.94  2.94  2.94  2.94  3.29  3.29 | 33.08  32.34  30.87  29.40  25.81  36.19 | +9% | 5, 1  1, 1  1, 1  1, 1  6, 4  4 |
| Red-tailed monkeys (Ngogo) | 1981–1983  1986  1998  1999  2000  2008  2012–2013  2014–2015  2015  2016 | 10.17  6.00  12.75  13.25  11.67  10.50  12.80  16.30  14.50  17.70 | 4.40  4.40  3.60  3.60  6.00  5.27  5.27  5.27  5.27  5.27 | 44.73  26.40  45.90  47.70  70.00  55.34  67.46  85.90  76.42  93.28 | +109% | 7  7  8  8  8  9  9  10  10  10 |
| Grey-cheeked mangabeys (Ngogo) | 1977  1992–1993  2008–2009  2015–2017 | 8.75  8.89  11.40  11.40 | 0.80  0.80  1.46  1.16 | 7.00  7.11  16.65  13.19 | +88% | 11, 1  12, 1  13  13 |
| Chimpanzees (Ngogo) | 1998  2003  2004–2006  2014–2015 | 87.00  89.00  96.50  132.00 | 0.035  0.035  0.035  0.035 | 3.00  3.07  3.33  4.55 | +52% | 14, 15  16, 15  17, 15  18, 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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