Wild meat: a shared resource amongst people and predators

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TABLE S1 Estimated number of meal servings obtained from an adult individual of each of the six most commonly eaten wild mammals in Belize. Species are ordered by increasing mean live weight (Reid, 2009).

Species	Meals per animal*
Armadillo *Dasypus novemcinctus*	16
Paca *Cuniculus paca*	25
Collared peccary *Pecari tajacu*	48
Red brocket deer *Mazama americana*	74
White-lipped peccary *Tayassu pecari*	68
White-tailed deer *Odocoileus virginianus*	75

* Based on discussions with people who cook whole animals

TABLE S2 Occupancy of various habitat types by the six most commonly eaten wild mammals in Belize (Reid, 2009; RJF & BJH, unpubl. data). The total area of each habitat type, derived from Meerman (2011) and Cherrington et al. (2010), is shown in parentheses. We assumed that all species use shrubland (326 km^2) and pine forest (631 km^2), and none use mangrove and littoral forest (632 km^2), wetlands (962 km^2) or urban areas (265 km^2).

Species	Broad-leaved forest (13,695 km^2)	Savannah (1,747 km^2)	Agriculture (3,266 km^2)	Total area assumed occupied, nationally (km^2)
Armadillo	Yes	Yes	Yes	19,665
Paca	Yes	No	No	14,652
Collared peccary	Yes	Yes	No	16,399
Red brocket deer	Yes	No	No	14,652
White-lipped peccary	Yes	No	No	14,652
White-tailed deer	Yes*	Yes	Yes	6,715

*Deciduous broad-leaf forest only (745 km^2)

TABLE S3 Estimates of viable offspring per female per year(*R*) and lifespan correction factor (*F*) based on available literature for the six commonly eaten wild mammals in Belize.

Species	*R*	*F*[1]
Armadillo[2]	2.68	0.4
Paca[3]	1.74	0.2
Collared peccary[4]	0.98	0.2
Red brocket deer[5]	0.88	0.4
White-lipped peccary[6]	0.72	0.2
White-tailed deer[7]	0.77	0.4

[1]Robinson & Redford (1991), Tacutu et al. (2013)

[2]Loughry & McDonough (2013), Loughry et al. (2013)

[3]Dubost et al. (2005), Aquino et al. (2009)

[4]Gottdenker & Bodmer (1998), Mayor et al. (2010)

[5]Bodmer & Robinson (2004), Hurtado-Gonzales & Bodmer (2004), Hurtado-Gonzales & Bodmer (2006)

[6]Gottdenker & Bodmer (1998), Mayor et al. (2009), Oliveira et al. (2003)

[7]Ojasti (1996), Mandujano & Gallina (2005), Mandujano (2007)

TABLE S4 Numbers of interviewees sampled in rural and urban areas of each district in Belize, with the rural and urban populations from the National Census (2010). *P* values were calculated in a binomial exact test of the probability that the rural:urban ratio in the sample was drawn at random from the rural:urban ratio in the population (with $P < 0.05$ indicating bias).

District	Population		Sample (%)		Sample bias, *P*
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Corozal	30,453	9,901	73 (0.24)	35 (0.35)	0.073
Orange Walk	32,019	13,400	88 (0.27)	32 (0.24)	0.549
Belize	24,205	53,532	37 (0.15)	69 (0.13)	0.403
Cayo	36,747	36,152	84 (0.23)	82 (0.23)	1.000
Stann Creek	23,070	9,096	47 (0.20)	97 (1.07)	< 0.001
Toledo	25,333	5,205	52 (0.21)	95 (1.83)	< 0.001

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 1 Literature used for model parameters in Supplementary Table S3 and field density estimates of six commonly eaten mammal species across the Neotropical ecozone (Table 2).

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