Using encounter rates as surrogates for density estimates makes monitoring of heavily-traded grey parrots achievable across Africa

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Table S1 Details of habitat features that may affect parrot detectability at survey sites in West and Central Africa (sites in Côte d'Ivoire are not included as no grey parrots were recorded there), with mean diameter at breast height (DBH) ± SE, and the type of path surveyed. Blank cells indicate no data were collected at that site.

Site	Habitat types	Mean DBH* (cm)	Path types
Lobéké National Park (East)	Logged forest (> 15 years previously); some primary forest	49 ± 14	Logging road; hunter paths
Lobéké National Park (West)	Logged forest (> 15 years previously); some primary forest	72 ± 30	Overgrown logging roads; hunter paths
Campo Ma'an National Park (South)	Logged (> 10 years) forest; patches of primary forest	68 ± 37	Hunter paths; logging roads
Campo Ma'an National Park (North)	Logged (> 10 years) forest; patches of primary forest	61 ± 29	Hunter paths; logging roads
Agriculture (Cameroon)	Open agricultural land; scattered trees; forest patches	23 ± 19	Village trails; driveable trails
TL2 (DRC)	Primary forest		Narrow trails
Príncipe North	Old secondary forest	79 ± 27	Narrow trails; some specially cut trails
Príncipe South	Primary forest; secondary forest	59 ± 10	Narrow trails; some specially cut trails
Gola forest (Liberia)	Logged forest; primary forest		Narrow trails used by rangers

*Mean DBH of the three largest trees within a radius of 20 m around habitat survey points positioned every 500 m along transects