

From natural forest to coffee agroforest: implications for communities of large mammals in the Ethiopian highlands

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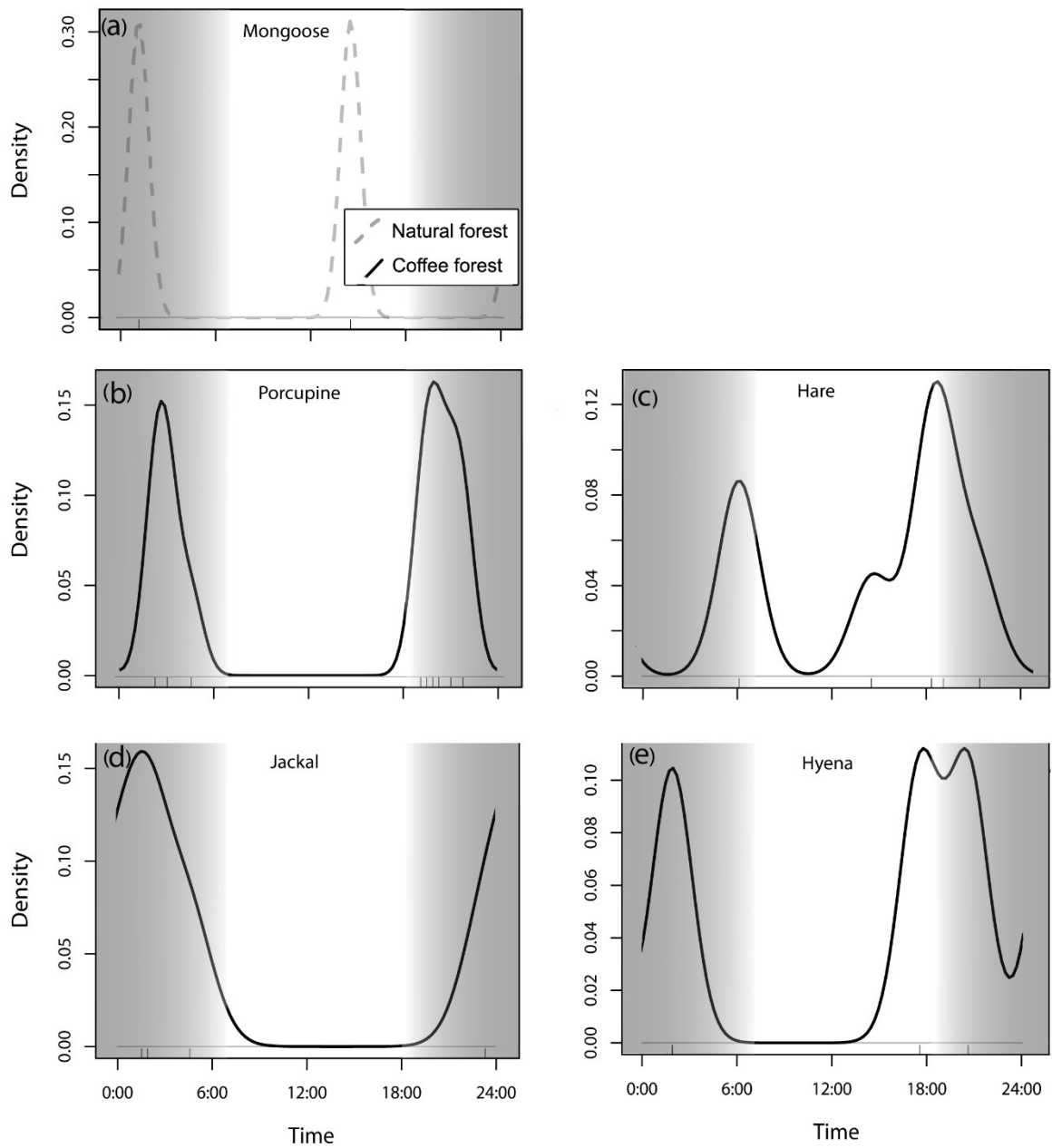
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1 Vegetation structure and characteristics of natural forest and coffee forest in south-western Ethiopia (means \pm SD). Letters (a, b) indicate significant differences ($P < 0.05$) between forest types, based on Mann–Whitney U tests.

Vegetation variable	Natural forest	Coffee forest
Canopy cover (%) ¹	63.17 \pm 9.58 ^a	53.89 \pm 10.94 ^b
Coffee shrubs/plot ¹	1.93 \pm 1.77 ^a	16.4 \pm 10.06 ^b
Tree height (m) ¹	14.18 \pm 4.92	14.71 \pm 5.1
Tree diameter (cm) ¹	34.14 \pm 35.07	49.18 \pm 40.36
Herb cover (%) ¹	21.54 \pm 9.6	20.28 \pm 11.84
Elevation (m)	1,819 \pm 54	1,793 \pm 63
Distance to nearest village (m)	1,744 \pm 967	1,507 \pm 567

¹Data from de Beenhouwer et al. (2016).



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. 1 Illustration of the difference between the two forest types present within the Belete–Gera National Forest, Ethiopia. Left, natural forest, with high tree species richness and complex forest structure. Right, coffee forest, with lower tree species richness and an impoverished forest structure, with a *Coffea arabica* dominated understory (illustrations adapted from Perfecto & Vandermeer, 2015; photographs by authors).



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. 2 Daily activity patterns of large (>2 kg) mammals in natural and coffee forest of the Belete–Gera National Forest, Ethiopia, based on camera-trap data. Activity times were fitted with kernel density functions (a relative distribution of total activity). Shading indicates approximate night-time.