The impacts of human activity on mammals in a community forest near the Dja Biosphere Reserve in Cameroon

SOPHIE JANE TUDGE, STEPHANIE BRITTAIN, FABRICE KENTATCHIME
CÉDRIC THIBAUT KAMOGNE TAGNE and J. MARCUS ROWCLIFFE

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1 Covariates used in occupancy modelling of species identified by camera trapping in the community forest surrounding the study village in Cameroon.

Covariate	Type	QGIS tool and data source	Positive (+) or negative (-) effect on Ψ/*p* hypothesised?	References
Proximity to closest road (m)	Anthropogenic	GRASS v.distance with data from World Resources Institute (https://www.wri.org).	- for Ψ & *p*: Increased human activity and hunting pressure could result in road avoidance behaviour and decreased abundance, that might be reflected by reduced habitat use or detectability. Although, positive and neutral associations have been found and more tolerant species might not be affected.	Peres & Lake (2003) Blom et al. (2005) Laurance et al. (2006) Laurance et al. (2008) Burton et al. (2012) Vanthomme et al. (2013) Ziegler et al. (2016)
Proximity to Dja Biosphere Reserve edge (m)	Anthropogenic	NNJoin with shapefile from The Forest Atlas of Cameroon (World Resources Institute and Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune) (http://cmr-data.forest-atlas.org/datasets/protected-areas).	+ or - for ψ & *p*: Habitat closer to the reserve where there is less human activity might be valuable, especially for the less tolerant species or those that are overexploited in the village. The opposite may be true for more resilient species, such as blue duiker.	Muchaal & Ngandjui (1999) Tagg et al. (2015) Bruce et al. (2018a) Koerner et al. (2017) Ehlers Smith et al. (2018)
Proximity to river (m)	Environmental	NNJoin with data from World Resources Institute (https://www.wri.org).	+ for ψ:	MacKenzie & Bailey (2004)

			Being close to a water source is important for many species and was included as an indicator of habitat quality.	Lhoest et al. (2020)
Tree cover (%)	Anthropogenic and environmental	Zonal statistics within 200m buffers around each camera, with data from the European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover 2016 20m land cover map of Africa (http://2016africalandcover20m.esrin.esa.int/viewer.php). 100% =100% tree cover and 0%=100% cropland.	+ or - for Ψ: For a lot of rainforest specialist species tree cover is an important habitat requirement, but for those species that require clearings or are regular crop visitors the cropland might provide favourable habitat.	Arlet & Molleman (2007) Koerner et al. (2017) Wearn et al. (2017)
Slope (°)	Environmental	Slope raster analysis and point sampling tool with data from The United States Geological Survey (https://www.usgs.gov/).	+ or - for *p*: The slope can affect the camera angle and detection zone, which might make certain species easier/harder to detect.	Rovero et al. (2013) Blake & Loiselle (2018)

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2 Medium and large mainly terrestrial mammal species that were not detected by camera traps in the community forest surrounding the study village but were predicted to occur, based on species distribution information in Kingdon (2015) and the IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2021), species' ecology and habitat preferences, and species that were recently detected inside the Dja Biosphere Reserve (Bruce et al., 2018a; 2018b) or in community forests to the north-east of the reserve (Lhoest et al., 2020).

Species	IUCN Red List Status	Mass (kg)	Trophic guild
Carnivores			
African golden cat *Caracal aurata*	Vulnerable	6.2-14	Carnivore
Leopard *Panthera pardus*	Vulnerable	50-60	Carnivore
Large-spotted genet *Genetta maculata*	Least Concern	1.5-3.2	Omnivore
African civet *Civettictis civetta*	Least Concern	7-20	Omnivore
Honey badger *Mellivora capensis*	Least Concern	6-12	Omnivore
Central African oyan *Poiana richardsonii*	Least Concern	0.5-0.7	Omnivore
Pangolins			
Giant ground pangolin *Smutsia gigantea*	Endangered	30-35	Insectivore
Ungulates			
African forest buffalo *Syncerus caffer nanus*	Near Threatened	425-850	Herbivore
Bongo *Tragelaphus eurycerus*	Near Threatened	182-405	Herbivore
Sitatunga *Tragelaphus spekii*	Least Concern	24-119	Herbivore
Black-fronted duiker *Cephalophus nigrifrons*	Least Concern	14-18	Herbivore
White-bellied duiker *Cephalophus leucogaster*	Near Threatened	15-20	Herbivore
Giant forest hog *Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*	Least Concern	100-275	Herbivore
Water chevrotain *Hyemoschus aquaticus*	Least Concern	7-16	Omnivore
Primates			
Mandrill *Mandrillus sphinx*	Vulnerable	10-30	Omnivore
Elephants			
African forest elephant *Loxodonta cyclotis*	Critically Endangered	2,200-6,300	Herbivore

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 3 Model selection results, showing the top-ranked model(s) (Δ(Q)AICc <2) and next best model for each species identified by camera trapping in the community forest surrounding the study village in Cameroon, where occupancy modelling was carried out. In the models, Ψ is occupancy, *p* is detection probability, reserve is distance to the Dja Biosphere Reserve, river is distance to nearest river, tree is percentage tree cover and road is distance to nearest road. K is the number of parameters, AICc is the second-order Akaike's Information Criterion, ΔAICc is the difference in AICc of each model compared to the top-ranked model, AICcWt is the AIC weight of each model and LL is the log-likelihood.

Species	Model	K	AICc	Δ_AICc	AICcWt	LL
Servaline genet	Ψ(.)*p*(reserve)	3	111.32	0.00	0.59	-52.11
	Ψ(river)*p*(reserve)	4	113.97	2.65	0.16	-52.03
Herpestidae spp.	Ψ(river)*p*(.)	3	145.22	0.00	0.31	-69.07
	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	2	145.62	0.40	0.25	-70.55
	Ψ(tree)*p*(.)	3	147.22	2.00	0.11	-70.06
Tree pangolin	Ψ(river)*p*(.)	3	55.41	0.00	0.49	-24.16
	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	2	56.73	1.32	0.25	-26.10
	Ψ(river+tree)*p*(.)	4	58.20	2.79	0.12	-24.15
Blue duiker	Ψ(.)*p*(reserve)	3	439.81	0.00	0.32	-216.36
	Ψ(river)*p*(reserve)	4	440.30	0.49	0.25	-215.20
	Ψ(reserve)*p*(reserve)	4	442.30	2.49	0.09	-216.20
Yellow-backed duiker	Ψ(.)*p*(reserve)	3	83.83	0.00	0.46	-38.37
	Ψ(road)*p*(reserve)	4	85.87	2.04	0.17	-37.98
Peter's duiker	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	2	311.40	0.00	0.35	-153.44
	Ψ(river)*p*(.)	3	313.17	1.77	0.15	-153.04

	Ψ(road)*p*(.)	3	313.38	1.98	0.13	-153.15
	Ψ(reserve)*p*(.)	3	313.64	2.24	0.11	-153.27
Bates' pygmy antelope	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	2	56.73	0.00	0.41	-26.10
	Ψ(river)*p*(.)	3	58.94	2.21	0.14	-25.93
Chimpanzee	Ψ(river+tree)*p*(.)	4	95.52	0.00	0.31	-42.81
	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	2	95.67	0.15	0.29	-45.58
	Ψ(tree)*p*(.)	3	97.45	1.92	0.12	-45.18
	Ψ(road)*p*(.)	3	98.22	2.69	0.08	-45.56
Agile mangabey	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	2	356.36	0.00	0.39	-175.92
	Ψ(river)*p*(.)	3	358.53	2.17	0.13	-175.72
Brush-tailed porcupine	Ψ(reserve)*p*(road+reserve)	5	404.99	0.00	0.35	-196.00
	Ψ(river)*p*(road+reserve)	5	405.46	0.46	0.28	-196.23
	Ψ(.)*p*(road+reserve)	4	406.22	1.23	0.19	-198.16
	Ψ(road+reserve)p(road+reserve)	6	408.12	3.13	0.07	-195.85
Giant pouched rat	Ψ(reserve)*p*(slope+road)	5	433.04	0.00	0.31	-210.02
	Ψ(.)*p*(slope+road)	4	433.22	0.18	0.29	-211.66
	Ψ(road+reserve)*p*(slope+road)	6	435.56	2.52	0.09	-209.57
African giant squirrel	Ψ(.)*p*(slope+road)	4	318.37	0.00	0.31	-154.23
	Ψ(road)*p*(slope+road)	5	319.57	1.20	0.17	-153.28
	Ψ(reserve)*p*(slope+road)	5	319.83	1.46	0.15	-153.42

	Ψ(river)*p*(slope+road)	5	321.46	3.09	0.07	-154.23
Fire-footed rope squirrel	Ψ(.)*p*(slope)	3	235.31	0.00	0.31	-114.11
	Ψ(reserve)*p*(slope)	4	236.65	1.34	0.16	-113.37
	Ψ(road)*p*(slope)	4	237.08	1.77	0.13	-113.59
	Ψ(road+reserve)*p*(slope)	5	237.70	2.39	0.09	-112.35
Lady Burton's rope squirrel	Ψ(.)*p*(reserve)	3	208.83	0.00	0.37	-100.87
	Ψ(river)*p*(reserve)	4	210.69	1.86	0.15	-100.39
	Ψ(road)*p*(reserve)	4	211.34	2.52	0.11	-100.72
Species	Model	K	QAICc	Δ_QAICc	QAICcWt	Q.LL
Bay duiker	Ψ(.)*p*(road)	4	167.09	0.00	0.34	-78.59
	Ψ(reserve)*p*(road)	5	168.57	1.48	0.16	-77.79
	Ψ(road)*p*(road)	5	169.20	2.11	0.12	-78.10
Red river hog	Ψ(.)*p*(road)	4	75.65	0.00	0.48	-32.87
	Ψ(reserve)*p*(road)	5	78.10	2.44	0.14	-32.55

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 4 Output of top-ranked occupancy model(s) (Δ(Q)AICc <2) for each mammal species identified by camera trapping in the community forest surrounding the study village in Cameroon, where occupancy modelling was carried out.

Species	Model	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
Servaline genet	Ψ(.)*p*(reserve)	Intercept	0.408	0.767	0.532	0.595
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-3.03	0.492	-6.17	<0.001
		Distance to reserve	1.15	0.456	2.52	<0.05
Herpestidae spp.	Ψ(river)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	1.20	2.08	0.580	0.562
		Distance to river	-1.56	1.79	-0.869	0.385
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-2.56	0.42	-6.1	<0.001
	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.606	0.823	0.736	0.462
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-2.49	0.362	-6.87	<0.001
Tree pangolin	Ψ(river)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.202	3.21	0.063	0.950

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Distance to river</td><td>-5.869</td><td>10.16</td><td>-0.578</td><td>0.563</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Detection probability</td><td>Estimate</td><td>SE</td><td>z</td><td>P(>|z|)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Intercept</td><td>-3.6</td><td>0.651</td><td>-5.54</td><td><0.001</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Ψ(.)p(.)</td><td>Occupancy</td><td>Estimate</td><td>SE</td><td>z</td><td>P(>|z|)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Intercept</td><td>-0.146</td><td>1.67</td><td>-0.0869</td><td>0.931</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Detection probability</td><td>Estimate</td><td>SE</td><td>z</td><td>P(>|z|)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Intercept</td><td>-3.5</td><td>0.982</td><td>-3.56</td><td><0.001</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blue duiker</td><td>Ψ(.)p(reserve)</td><td>Occupancy</td><td>Estimate</td><td>SE</td><td>z</td><td>P(>|z|)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Intercept</td><td>2.08</td><td>0.699</td><td>2.98</td><td><0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Detection probability</td><td>Estimate</td><td>SE</td><td>z</td><td>P(>|z|)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Intercept</td><td>-0.409</td><td>0.123</td><td>-3.33</td><td><0.001</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Distance to reserve</td><td>-0.654</td><td>0.133</td><td>-4.91</td><td><0.001</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Ψ(river)p(reserve)</td><td>Occupancy</td><td>Estimate</td><td>SE</td><td>z</td><td>P(>|z|)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Intercept</td><td>2.92</td><td>1.60</td><td>1.83</td><td>0.067</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Distance to river</td><td>1.83</td><td>1.74</td><td>1.05</td><td>0.292</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Detection probability</td><td>Estimate</td><td>SE</td><td>z</td><td>P(>|z|)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Intercept</td><td>-0.415</td><td>0.122</td><td>-3.41</td><td><0.001</td></tr>
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		Distance to reserve	-0.669	0.131	-5.09	<0.001
Yellow-backed duiker	Ψ(.)*p*(reserve)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.662	1.27	0.523	0.601
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-3.79	0.666	-5.69	<0.001
		Distance to reserve	-1.17	0.550	-2.12	<0.05
Peter's duiker	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	1.61	0.648	2.48	<0.05
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.48	0.164	-9.07	<0.001
	Ψ(river)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	1.621	0.649	2.498	<0.05
		Distance to river	0.573	0.678	0.845	0.398
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.47	0.162	-9.07	<0.001
	Ψ(road)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	1.847	0.966	1.912	0.056

		Distance to road	-0.609	0.935	-0.651	0.515
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.5	0.167	-8.97	<0.001
Bates' pygmy antelope	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-0.146	1.67	-0.0869	0.931
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-3.5	0.982	-3.56	<0.001
Chimpanzee	Ψ(river+tree)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.809	2.07	0.39	0.696
		Distance to river	-2.676	2.22	-1.20	0.229
		Tree cover (%)	-1.426	5.09	-0.28	0.780
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-3	0.411	-7.3	<0.001
	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	1.19	2.49	0.477	0.633
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-3.27	0.684	-4.79	<0.001

	Ψ(tree)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.571	1.37	0.418	0.676
		Tree cover (%)	-0.869	1.87	-0.465	0.642
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-3.04	0.564	-5.38	<0.001
Agile mangabey	Ψ(.)*p*(.)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	1.23	0.516	2.39	<0.05
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.07	0.141	-7.58	<0.001
Brush-tailed porcupine	Ψ(reserve)*p*(road+reserve)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	2.08	0.795	2.62	<0.01
		Distance to reserve	-1.29	0.725	-1.78	0.075
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-0.617	0.129	-4.78	<0.001
		Distance to road	-0.581	0.161	-3.61	<0.001
		Distance to reserve	0.463	0.155	2.99	<0.01
	Ψ(river)*p*(road+reserve)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)

		Intercept	2.25	0.935	2.41	<0.05
		Distance to river	-1.25	0.785	-1.60	0.110
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-0.638	0.132	-4.82	<0.001
		Distance to road	-0.614	0.166	-3.69	<0.001
		Distance to reserve	0.467	0.156	2.99	<0.01
	Ψ(.)*p*(road+reserve)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	1.63	0.554	2.94	<0.01
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-0.619	0.129	-4.81	<0.001
		Distance to road	-0.584	0.161	-3.64	<0.001
		Distance to reserve	0.463	0.155	2.99	<0.01
Giant pouched rat	Ψ(reserve)*p*(slope+road)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	1.91	0.697	2.73	<0.01
		Distance to reserve	-1.07	0.657	-1.63	0.103
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)

		Intercept	-0.379	0.120	-3.15	<0.01
		Slope	0.204	0.119	1.71	0.087
		Distance to road	-0.444	0.145	-3.07	<0.01
	Ψ(.)*p*(slope+road)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	1.6	0.545	2.93	<0.01
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-0.382	0.120	-3.17	<0.01
		Slope	0.204	0.120	1.71	0.087
		Distance to road	-0.449	0.144	-3.11	<0.01
African giant squirrel	Ψ(.)*p*(slope+road)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.907	0.481	1.89	0.059
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.225	0.171	-7.17	<0.001
		Slope	0.416	0.174	2.39	<0.05
		Distance to road	-0.186	0.180	-1.03	3.01e-01
	Ψ(road)*p*(slope+road)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.879	0.492	1.78	0.074
		Distance to road	-0.736	0.548	-1.34	0.179

		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.200	0.169	-7.111	<0.001
		Slope	0.403	0.174	2.317	<0.05
		Distance to road	-0.146	0.181	-0.808	0.419
	Ψ(reserve)*p*(slope+road)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.919	0.504	1.82	0.068
		Distance to reserve	-0.637	0.519	-1.23	0.220
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.216	0.172	-7.058	<0.001
		Slope	0.406	0.173	2.347	<0.05
		Distance to road	-0.181	0.182	-0.993	0.321
Fire-footed rope squirrel	Ψ(.)*p*(slope)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.634	0.481	1.32	0.187
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.672	0.201	-8.31	<0.001
		Slope	0.307	0.201	1.52	0.128
	Ψ(reserve)*p*(slope)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)

		Intercept	0.765	0.560	1.37	0.172
		Distance to reserve	0.666	0.612	1.09	0.276
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.680	0.201	-8.36	<0.001
		Slope	0.316	0.202	1.57	0.117
	Ψ(road)*p*(slope)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.62	0.493	1.256	0.209
		Distance to road	-0.55	0.552	-0.996	0.319
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.666	0.201	-8.30	<0.001
		Slope	0.293	0.202	1.45	0.147
Lady Burton's rope squirrel	Ψ(.)*p*(reserve)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-0.622	0.414	-1.5	0.133
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-0.174	0.184	-0.943	0.345
		Distance to reserve	0.555	0.284	1.957	0.050
	Ψ(river)*p*(reserve)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)

		Intercept	-0.644	0.427	-1.509	0.131
		Distance to river	-0.441	0.475	-0.929	0.353
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-0.177	0.185	-0.958	0.338
		Distance to reserve	0.559	0.286	1.958	0.050
Bay duiker	Ψ(.)*p*(road)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.374	0.476	0.785	0.432
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.760	0.229	-7.70	<0.001
		Distance to road	-0.646	0.273	-2.37	<0.05
	Ψ(reserve)*p*(road)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	0.467	0.519	0.90	0.368
		Distance to reserve	0.687	0.510	1.35	0.178
		Detection probability	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)
		Intercept	-1.762	0.226	-7.80	<0.001
		Distance to road	-0.667	0.268	-2.48	<0.05
Red river hog	Ψ(.)*p*(road)	Occupancy	Estimate	SE	z	P(>|z|)

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Intercept</td><td>0.315</td><td>0.587</td><td>0.536</td><td>0.592</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Detection probability</td><td>Estimate</td><td>SE</td><td>z</td><td>P(>|z|)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Intercept</td><td>-2.158</td><td>0.283</td><td>-7.63</td><td><0.001</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Distance to road</td><td>0.388</td><td>0.325</td><td>1.19</td><td>0.233</td></tr>
</table>

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 5 Second-order (quasi-)Akaike Information Criterion weight (Q)AICcWt of each covariate for each species identified by camera trapping in the community forest surrounding the study village in Cameroon, calculated by summing the (Q)AICcWt for each model in which the covariate occurred in the model selection process. Result is blank when the covariate didn't appear in any of the final models because all models with the covariate were poor according to the goodness of fit test/produced an occupancy estimate of 1 and $p<0.15$/didn't converge. The variables with the most weight for occupancy (ψ) and detection probability (p) for each species are shown in bold. In the models, Ψ is occupancy, p is detection probability, reserve is distance to the Dja Biosphere Reserve, river is distance to nearest river, tree is percentage tree cover and road is distance to nearest road.

Species	(Q)AICcWt						
	Ψ(river)	Ψ(road)	Ψ(reserve)	Ψ(tree)	*p*(slope)	*p*(road)	*p*(reserve)
Servaline genet	**0.24**	0.21		0.08	0.21	0.22	**0.80**
Herpestidae spp.	**0.39**	0.21	0.15	0.18	**0.26**	0.25	0.22
Tree pangolin	**0.61**	0.07		0.19	**0.22**	0.21	**0.22**
Blue duiker	**0.37**	0.19	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.32	**1.00**
Bay duiker	0.16	0.21	**0.28**	0.22	0.28	**0.71**	0.26
Yellow-backed duiker	0.19	**0.28**		0.23	0.21	0.23	**0.80**
Peter's duiker	**0.30**	0.27	0.25	0.13	**0.27**	**0.27**	0.18
Bates' pygmy antelope	**0.22**	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.23	**0.27**
Red river hog	0.03	0.18	**0.23**	0.18	0.51	**0.58**	0.18
Chimpanzee	0.38	0.10	0.20	**0.53**	**0.26**	**0.26**	0.21
Agile mangabey	**0.22**	0.21	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.08	**0.36**
Brush-tailed porcupine	0.35	0.18	**0.42**		0.33	**1.00**	0.96
Giant pouched rat	0.12	0.18	**0.46**	0.15	0.51	**0.97**	0.01
African giant squirrel	0.20	0.34	0.32	0.19	0.87	0.34	0.32
Fire-footed rope squirrel	0.18	0.27	0.37	0.18	0.48	0.22	0.24
Lady Burton's rope squirrel	0.27	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.43	0.20	0.49

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