Supplementary Material

Screenshots of relevant publications referenced in Gopalaswamy et al (2015) as IC-Karanth *experiment* for tiger density and tiger scat encounter rate.

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| Note that data of camera trap surveys are from the year 2002, see table below from the same report, the dates of scat sampling for the same sites are 2004 and 2005  Source: Karanth, K.U. & Kumar, N.S. (2005) Distribution and Dynamics of Tiger and Prey Populations in Maharashtra, India, Final Technical Report. Centre for Wildlife Studies, Bangalore. |
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| Tadoba-Andhari, Scat reported 1.99/km, compare with 3.6 km/10 km in figure 5 of Goplaswamy et al. (2015). |
| Source: Karanth, K.U. & Kumar, N.S. (2005) Distribution and Dynamics of Tiger and Prey Populations in Maharashtra, India, Final Technical Report. Centre for Wildlife Studies, Bangalore. |

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| **Bandipur** - Note camera trap surveys conducted in year 1999. Source: Karanth, K.U. & Nichols, J.D. (2000) Ecological Status and Conservation of Tigers in India. Centre for Wildlife Studies, Bangalore, India. Scat sampled for the same site in 2006, see below.  The density estimate for this site has been subsequently cited in Karanth et al (2004) Tigers and their prey: predicting carnivore densities from prey abundance. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 101, 4854 |
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| Scats sampled in year 2006.  Source: Andheria, A.P. (2006) Assessment of diet and abundance of large carnivores from field surveys of scats. Master’s thesis, Manipal University. |
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| Scats encountered on first occaison were discarded. A method not consistantly followed for other studies that record sign encounter rates.  Source: Andheria, A.P. (2006) Assessment of diet and abundance of large carnivores from field surveys of scats. Master’s thesis, Manipal University. |
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| Scat encounter rate in Bandipur.  Source: Andheria, A.P. (2006) Assessment of diet and abundance of large carnivores from field surveys of scats. Master’s thesis, Manipal University |