

Supporting Information

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SI Materials and Methods

Study Site and Sample Collection. This study was conducted in an ongoing long-term project on the behavioral ecology of bonobos at the field study of LuiKotale in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The site (lat 02°45.610'S, long 20°22.723'E) is part of a large continuous forest block close to the western border of Salonga National Park. It consists of tropical lowland forest with a closed canopy and small patches of grassland. Rainfall exceeds 2000 mm/year, and seasonal variation in temperature and precipitation is moderate. The information presented relates to the members of one bonobo group (*Bompusa* community). All subjects were identified and habituated to human presence by the time the study started in spring 2008. Age estimates were based on physical features such as body size, dentition, and (in females) genital swellings.

Hair samples from bonobos were collected systematically from fresh night nests after bonobos had left the nest site. Information on the identity of the nest owner came from direct observations. Identified nests were tagged on the ground to facilitate detection by the human tree climber. Multiple individuals could be sampled repeatedly during the period of data collection (March–August 2009) and provide a data set covering a period of 9 mo (December 2008–August 2009). In addition to the collection of faunal samples, efforts were made to obtain sample material from carcasses of those species actually consumed by bonobos. All tissue samples were stored in containers with dry gel. Plant samples were first stored in liquid nitrogen and later lyophilized.

Observations of feeding behavior were recorded during focal scans and ad libitum. The LuiKotale bonobos consume plant food from a range of plant species. For the months presented here, the spectrum ranged from 7 to 20 major plant species, with a mean of 13 plant species per month, some of which were consumed only once or twice a month. To assess the most dominant food plants of bonobo diet for each month, we ranked species according to

frequency of consumption, selecting the top five plant species for each month (Table S4). The data presented in Table S4 is a good proxy for monthly diet because observational data covered information neither on the exact time spent feeding nor on the amount of plant fiber or protein ingested.

All hair and environmental samples were purified before isotopic analysis. Hair samples were cleaned in a mixture of methanol and chloroform (2:1 vol/vol) for 24 h in a rotator to remove attached lipids or dirt (1). The samples were then rinsed twice with de-ionized water, dried down in an oven overnight at 40 °C, and transferred to a microscopic room. The hair samples were sorted for hairs with intact follicles under a stereo microscope with 50× magnification. Hair samples of females had to be checked for short or thin hair that could have come from infants sleeping in the nests of their mothers. For females, therefore, only long hairs with consistent thickness and length (more than 3 cm) were sampled; shorter and thinner hairs were separated and excluded for this study as potential infant hair. The selected hair was aligned at the root under the microscope and, depending on the amount of hair (length and weight), cut into 0.5-cm (= 2 wk) to 2-cm (= 2 mo) sections with a scalpel. Each section of hair (≥0.4 mg) was transferred into tin capsules for isotopic measurement.

Hair, feathers, and insects were treated with the same cleaning procedure as the bonobo hair, and then bulk samples were weighed into tin capsules for combustion. Plant items were freeze-dried, homogenized, and then weighed into capsules. Tissues such as snake skin and fish scales were degreased in a rotator for several days and then weighed into capsules for measurement.

Statistics. Spearman correlations were used to investigate the relationship between the two isotope measures ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$) and male rank. The impact of age on isotope measures was tested with an exact Mann–Whitney *U* test provided by the package exactRankTests (2) for R (3).

1. O'Connell TC, Hedges REM, Healey MA, Simpson AHRW (2001) Isotopic comparison of hair, nail and bone: Modern analyses. *J Archaeol Sci* 28:1247–1255.
2. Hothorn T, Hornik K (2010) ExactRankTests: Exact distributions for rank and permutation tests. R package, Version 0.8–19.

3. R Development Core Team (2009) *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing* (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna).

Table S1. Stable isotope ratios of plant samples from Salonga

Vernacular name	Species	Family	Type	Sample	Food?	$\delta^{13}\text{C}\%$	$\delta^{15}\text{N}\%$	%C	%N	C:N
Inkuma rouge	<i>Marantochloa purpurea</i>	Marantaceae	Herb	Leaves	Food	-34.2	6.8	42.6	2.4	20.6
Bokombe	<i>Haumania leonardiana</i>	Marantaceae	Herb	Pith	Food	-33.7	4.9	49.5	3.4	16.8
Nkokoloko	<i>Sarcophrynium schweinfurth.</i>	Marantaceae	Herb	Leaves	Food	-36.2	3.7	50.7	1.9	30.6
Botaatata	<i>Cissus dinklagei</i>	Vitaceae	Liana	Fruit	Food	-27.3	2.6	39.9	0.7	62.7
Botshuatope	<i>Landolphia owariensis</i>	Apocynaceae	Liana	Fruit	Food	-27.1	5.0	45.0	0.9	58.2
Lokumo I	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	Moraceae	Liana	Fruit	Food	-30.4	7.2	48.8	1.1	51.5
Lokumo II	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	Moraceae	Liana	Fruit	Food	-32.5	5.8	50.1	1.1	51.2
Lokosa	<i>Manniophyton fulvum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Liana	Leaves	Food	-29.8	7.8	50.6	2.1	28.3
Boele	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	Burseraceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-29.3	6.1	62.2	0.9	77.6
Booso	<i>Blighia welwitschii</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-28.6	5.3	71.6	2.5	33.6
Bopidzi	<i>Scorodophloeus zenkeri</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-26.6	7.0	46.3	3.6	14.9
NID	<i>Nauclea sp.</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-28.1	7.0	45.9	0.4	124.4
Ilonge Pambu	<i>Manilkara yangambiensis</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-27.1	4.6	45.2	0.9	57.3
Bodzilo Mpongo	<i>Parinari excelsa</i>	Chrysobalanaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-28.5	5.7	46.9	0.8	65.2
Bopambu	<i>Gambeya lacourtiana</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-25.7	5.1	58.4	1.5	44.4
Ipambwa	<i>Sorindea sp.</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-28.9	6.9	47.7	1.3	44.3
Londaa	NID	Vitaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-27.8	6.5	52.9	1.0	62.3
Boseki ya moindo	<i>Klainedoxa gabonensis</i>	Iringiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-33.4	5.4	43.9	1.1	47.4
Bokodzi	<i>Mammea africana</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-27.7	4.6	47.5	0.6	87.4
Bopambu	<i>Gambeya lacourtiana</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-28.4	6.6	55.9	1.1	61.4
Botende	<i>Pancovia laurentii</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-27.1	5.7	43.7	1.1	44.5
Bopfumo	<i>Grewia coriacea</i>	Tiliaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-28.2	4.9	42.4	1.0	47.9
Boseki ya pembe	<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Iringiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-26.9	6.0	43.9	0.9	55.0
Bosepe	<i>Garcinia punctata</i>	Clusiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-31.6	6.1	54.8	1.0	64.4
Bopfunga	<i>Synsepalum sp.</i>	Sapotaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-26.2	3.5	41.8	1.6	30.8
Isila Alongi	<i>Colletocema dewevrei</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-28.2	5.7	45.9	1.7	32.5
Maku pembe	<i>Dialium sp.</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Fruit	Food	-24.7	5.1	40.4	0.7	63.7
Boleko	<i>Onkogeia gore</i>	Olacaceae	Tree	Fruit	Nonfood	-28.3	5.6	45.4	2.1	25.6
Botolo	<i>Picalima nitida</i>	Apocynaceae	Tree	Fruit	Nonfood	-32.2	9.3	44.3	1.4	35.7
Kalanga ya moindo	<i>Drypetes cinnabarina</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Nonfood	-26.9	5.3	48.8	1.1	49.5
Bontole	<i>Dicranolepis soyauxii</i>	Thymeleaceae	Tree	Bark	Nonfood	-29.4	5.1	52.8	0.5	113.8
Kukola	NID	NID	Tree	Bark	Nonfood	-26.9	4.3	47.2	1.2	47.6
Bontole	<i>Dicranolepis soyauxii</i>	Thymeleaceae	Tree	Bark	Nonfood	-29.6	4.7	54.6	0.6	108.1

Samples classified as "nonfood" are only partly ingested by bonobos. The isotope ratios are reported relative to the international standards VPDB (Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite) for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and AIR (atmospheric air) for $\delta^{15}\text{N}$. NID, could not be identified.

Table S2. Measurement results for animal tissue samples from Salonga

Common name	Scientific classification	Diet	Tissue	$\delta^{13}\text{C}\%$	$\delta^{15}\text{N}\%$	%C	%N	C:N
Primates								
Red colobus	<i>Procolobus thollori</i>	f/fo	Hair	-25.1	9.1	45.7	13.9	3.9
Red colobus	<i>Procolobus thollori</i>	f/fo	Hair	-25.1	9.0	45.1	14.9	3.5
Guenon*	<i>Cercopithecus</i> sp.	f/i	Hair	-23.4	11.0	43.4	14.5	3.5
Guenon*	<i>Cercopithecus</i> sp.	f/i	Hair	-23.6	11.2	44.0	13.8	3.7
Mangabey	<i>Cercocebus aterrimus</i>	f/i	Hair	-26.3	9.5	44.8	15.3	3.4
			Mean	-24.7	10.0			
			SD	1.2	1.1			
Ungulates								
Black-fronted duiker	<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i>	f/fo	Hair	-26.8	7.6	41.6	14.6	3.3
Blue duiker	<i>Cephalophus monticola</i>	f/fo	Hair	-25.6	8.3	43.8	14.7	3.5
Yellow-backed duiker	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	f/fo	Hair	-26.9	8.2	44.2	15.3	3.4
Blue duiker	<i>Cephalophus monticola</i>	f/fo	Hair	-25.4	9.5	43.5	14.9	3.4
Red river hog	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>	o	Hair	-24.7	9.9	44.3	14.5	3.6
			Mean	-25.9	8.7	43.3		
			SD	0.9	1.0			
Birds								
Congo peacock	<i>Afropavo congensis</i>	f/i	Feather	-24.8	12.4	43.0	13.3	3.8
Congo peacock	<i>Afropavo congensis</i>	f/i	Quill	-24.6	12.8	45.9	14.9	3.6
Great blue turako	<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>	f/i	Feather	-24.3	10.0	40.4	11.8	4.0
Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna</i> sp.	o	Feather	-24.7	10.3	47.0	14.2	3.9
Guineafowl	<i>Guttera</i> sp.	f/i	Feather	-25.0	9.8	48.0	15.5	3.6
Bird I	<i>Aves</i> (class)	c	Feather	-20.2	17.6	46.5	13.7	3.9
Bird II	<i>Aves</i> (class)	?	Feather	-24.9	10.0	48.8	12.7	4.5
Bird III	<i>Aves</i> (class)	?	Feather	-22.9	13.0	46.0	14.3	3.7
Bird IV	<i>Aves</i> (class)	?	Feather	-24.5	13.6	43.5	13.8	3.7
			Mean	-23.9	12.0			
			SD	1.6	2.6			
Rodents								
Brushtailed porcupine	<i>Atherurus africanus</i>	f/fo	Whisker	-24.0	9.7	43.5	15.3	3.3
Brushtailed porcupine	<i>Atherurus africanus</i>	f/fo	Spike	-24.5	9.4	43.0	14.7	3.4
Forest giant squirrel	<i>Protoxerus stangeri</i>	f	Hair	-23.9	7.4	45.9	15.1	3.5
Rodent I	<i>Rodentia</i> (order)	?	Hair	-24.7	11.1	46.0	14.3	3.8
Rodent II	<i>Rodentia</i> (order)	?	Hair	-24.6	10.1	45.0	14.0	3.7
Rodent III	<i>Rodentia</i> (order)	c?	Hair	-24.8	14.7	45.9	14.2	3.8
			Mean	-24.4	10.4			
			SD	0.4	2.4			
Insects								
Army ants	<i>Dorylus</i> sp.	c/i	Whole	-25.7	12.5	46.0	12.4	4.3
Termites	<i>Macrotermes</i> sp.	x	Whole	-25.8	3.8	40.4	18.9	2.6
Caterpillar	<i>Lepidoptera</i> (order)	fo	Whole	-23.8	8.3	44.4	11.7	4.4
Butterfly	<i>Lepidoptera</i> (order)	?	Wing	-33.6	10.8	46.7	9.6	5.8
			Mean	-27.2	8.8			
			SD	4.3	3.8			
Other								
Snake	<i>Reptilia</i> (order)	c	skin	-26.0	16.5	46.7	14.3	3.8
Fish	<i>Pisces</i> (class)	?	scales	-24.9	14.7	18.0	6.1	3.4
Civet cat	<i>Viverridae</i> (family)	o	Hair	-23.0	11.3	44.9	15.2	3.5
			Mean	-24.6	14.1			
			SD	1.5	2.7			

The isotope ratios are reported relative to the international standard VPDB ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and AIR ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$). The SD is reported with 1σ . f : frugivore; fo: folivore; o: omnivore; i: insectivore; c: carnivore; x: xylophag; ?: unknown.

*Samples obtained from bonobo hunts.

Table S3. Cont.

Sample no.	Name	Sex	Sample section	Date of sampling	$\delta^{13}\text{C}\%$	$\delta^{15}\text{N}\%$	%C	%N	C:N
14096C	Zoe	Female	2.5–6 cm		–25.8	8.3	42.2	13.9	3.5
12573A	Apollo	Male	0–1 cm	06/03/2009	–25.7	7.8	43.5	14.8	3.4
12573B	Apollo	Male	1–2 cm		–25.8	8.0	45.0	15.0	3.5
12573C	Apollo	Male	3–4 cm		–25.8	8.0	44.5	15.0	3.5
12574	Apollo	Male	All hair	15/03/2009	–25.8	8.3	44.4	15.0	3.5
13529A	Apollo	Male	0–1 cm	29/05/2009	–25.6	8.1	47.3	15.3	3.6
13529B	Apollo	Male	1–2 cm		–26.3	8.3	47.4	14.0	4.0
13530A	Ben	Male	0–2 cm	01/05/2009	–25.6	8.5	47.7	15.5	3.6
13530B	Ben	Male	2–5 cm		–25.9	8.5	47.4	15.3	3.6
13531A	Ben	Male	0–2 cm	10/06/2009	–25.7	8.3	48.3	15.8	3.6
13531B	Ben	Male	2–4 cm		–25.4	8.4	47.7	15.5	3.6
13532A	Camillo	Male	0–1 cm	05/04/2009	–25.9	8.8	47.4	15.5	3.6
13532B	Camillo	Male	1–2 cm		–25.9	8.8	47.6	15.5	3.6
13532C	Camillo	Male	2–3 cm		–26.2	9.0	47.0	15.0	3.7
13532D	Camillo	Male	3–5 cm		–26.2	9.0	46.5	14.6	3.7
14101A	Camillo	Male	0–1.5 cm	15/07/2009	–25.5	8.4	42.3	14.3	3.5
14101B	Camillo	Male	1.5–3 cm		–25.7	8.4	42.6	14.1	3.5
14101C	Camillo	Male	3–6 cm		–25.7	8.3	41.8	13.9	3.5
13533A	Dante	Male	0–1 cm	12/04/2009	–25.8	8.4	44.9	15.0	3.5
13533B	Dante	Male	1–2 cm		–26.0	8.6	45.4	14.8	3.6
13533C	Dante	Male	2–5 cm		–26.0	9.1	46.0	14.9	3.6
13534A	Dante	Male	0–2.5 cm	27/05/2009	–25.6	8.9	46.0	15.0	3.6
13534B	Dante	Male	2.5–6 cm		–25.3	8.9	46.7	15.1	3.6
13535A	Emil	Male	0–0.5 cm	05/04/2009	–25.6	8.2	45.9	15.1	3.6
13535B	Emil	Male	0.5–1 cm		–25.7	8.1	47.2	15.6	3.5
13535C	Emil	Male	1–1.5 cm		–25.8	8.2	46.9	15.1	3.6
13535D	Emil	Male	1.5–2 cm		–26.2	8.4	47.1	14.8	3.7
13535E	Emil	Male	2–2.5 cm		–26.2	8.5	46.3	14.7	3.7
13536A	Emil??	Male	0–2.5 cm	22/04/2009	–25.5	8.4	46.1	14.9	3.6
13536B	Emil??	Male	2.5–5 cm		–25.8	8.6	46.1	14.6	3.7
12575	Jack	Male	Single hair	13/03/2009	–26.0	8.0	45.2	15.3	3.4
13537A	Jack	Male	0–2 cm	06/06/2009	–25.3	8.3	46.3	14.8	3.6
13537B	Jack	Male	2–6 cm		–25.8	8.3	45.3	14.4	3.7
13538A	Max	Male	0–0.7 cm	13/04/2009	–25.5	7.7	45.3	14.9	3.6
13538B	Max	Male	0.7–1.5 cm		–25.6	7.8	45.4	14.7	3.6
13538C	Max	Male	1.5–2.5 cm		–25.8	7.8	45.3	14.6	3.6
13538D	Max	Male	2.5–3.5 cm		–26.0	8.0	51.9	17.3	3.5
13538E	Max	Male	3.5–5 cm		–26.3	8.1	42.2	13.5	3.7
13539A	Pan	Male	0–2.5 cm	08/06/2009	–25.3	8.2	42.2	14.4	3.4
13539B	Pan	Male	2.5–5 cm		–25.4	8.1	42.1	14.3	3.4
13540A	Tito	Male	0–2.5 cm	11/04/2009	–25.5	8.5	43.0	14.7	3.4
13540B	Tito	Male	2.5–5 cm		–25.6	8.4	43.4	14.8	3.4
13541A	Tito	Male	0–1 cm	14/05/2009	–25.4	8.5	43.6	14.7	3.5
13541B	Tito	Male	1–2 cm		–25.7	8.5	43.8	14.8	3.5
13541C	Tito	Male	2–3 cm		–25.9	8.5	43.3	14.4	3.5
13541D	Tito	Male	3–5 cm		–26.0	8.5	43.0	14.3	3.5
13542/43A	Tito	Male	0–1 cm	15+19/6/2009	–25.3	8.6	42.8	14.5	3.4
13542/43B	Tito	Male	1–2 cm		–25.5	8.5	42.7	14.4	3.5
13542/43C	Tito	Male	2–3 cm		–25.7	8.4	42.6	14.4	3.5
13542/43D	Tito	Male	3–4 cm		–25.9	8.4	42.9	14.2	3.5
13542/43E	Tito	Male	4–5 cm		–26.1	8.3	42.0	13.6	3.6
Unidentified									
12581A	Unknown	Female	Hair, root	11/03/2009	–26.0	8.5	43.4	14.6	3.5
12581B	Unknown	Female	Hair, middle	11/03/2009	–25.9	8.7	43.8	14.5	3.5
12581C	Unknown	Female	Hair, tip	11/03/2009	–25.5	8.9	43.5	14.2	3.6
12581E	Unknown	Female	Hair tip	10/03/2009	–26.1	8.8	45.4	14.6	3.6
12582A	Unknown	Female	Hair	10/03/2009	–26.3	8.5	44.5	15.0	3.5
12582B	Unknown	Female	Hair	10/03/2009	–26.2	8.6	44.1	14.8	3.5
13544A	Unknown	?	0–2.5 cm	01/05/2009	–25.8	8.4	42.5	14.4	3.4
13544B	Unknown	?	2.5–5 cm		–26.1	8.5	43.5	14.3	3.6
13545A	Unknown	?	0–2 cm	19/05/2009	–26.1	8.5	42.9	14.6	3.4

Table S4. The five most dominant feeding plants for each month from December 2008 to July 2009

Date	Genus	Species	Plant part unit	Observed days	Feeding days	Feeding/ observation days (%)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}\%$	$\delta^{15}\text{N}\%$		
November 2008	<i>Dialium</i>	<i>Dialium</i> sp.	Fruit	16	15	94	-24.7	5.1		
	<i>Polyalthia</i> *	<i>Polyalthia suaveolens</i>	Fruit		7	44				
	<i>Haumania</i>	<i>Haumania leonardiana</i>	Leaves		6	38			-33.7	4.9
	(Fruit)	(NID tree)	Fruit		4	25				
	<i>Pancovia</i>	<i>Pancovia</i> sp.	Fruit		2	13			-27.1	5.7
December 2008	<i>Dialium</i>	<i>Dialium</i> sp.	Fruit	16	15	94	-24.7	5.1		
	<i>Haumania</i>	<i>Haumania Leavesonardiana</i>	Leaves		5	31			-33.7	4.9
	<i>Parinari</i>	<i>Parinari excelsa</i>	Fruit		3	19			-28.5	5.7
	(Fruit)	(NID tree)	Fruit		2	13				
	<i>Polyalthia</i> *	<i>Polyalthia suaveoLeavesns</i>	Fruit		1	6				
January 2009	<i>Dialium</i>	<i>Dialium</i> sp.	Fruit	20	19	95	-24.7	5.1		
	<i>Pancovia</i>	<i>Pancovia</i> sp.	Fruit		14	70			-27.1	5.7
	<i>Haumania</i>	<i>Haumania leonardiana</i>	Leaves		6	30			-33.7	4.9
	<i>Uvaria</i> *	<i>Uvaria</i> sp.	Fruit		1	5				
	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Fruit		1	5			-30.4	7.2
February 2009	<i>Dialium</i>	<i>Dialium</i> sp.	Fruit	18	17	94	-24.7	5.1		
	<i>Haumania</i>	<i>Haumania leonardiana</i>	Leaves		9	50			-33.7	4.9
	<i>Pancovia</i>	<i>Pancovia</i> sp.	Fruit		4	22			-27.1	5.7
	(Fruit)	(NID tree)	Fruit		3	17				
	<i>Uvaria</i> *	<i>Uvaria</i> sp.	Fruit		2	11				
March 2009	<i>Dialium</i>	<i>Dialium</i> sp.	Fruit	23	23	100	-24.7	5.1		
	<i>Irvingia</i>	<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Fruit		18	78			-26.9	6.0
	<i>Haumania</i>	<i>Haumania leonardiana</i>	Leaves		16	70			-33.7	4.9
	(Leaves)	(NID tree)	Leaves		11	48				
	<i>Ficus</i> leaves	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Leaves		3	13			-32.5	5.8
April 2009	<i>Irvingia</i>	<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Fruit	26	17	65	-26.9	6.0		
	<i>Haumania</i>	<i>Haumania leonardiana</i>	Leaves		16	62			-33.7	4.9
	<i>Dialium</i>	<i>Dialium</i> sp.	Fruit		11	42			-24.7	5.1
	<i>Polyalthia</i> *	<i>Polyalthia suaveolens</i>	Fruit		8	31				
	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Fruit		8	31			-30.4	7.2
May 2009	<i>Gambeya</i>	<i>Gambeya lacourtiana</i>	Fruit	19	14	74	-28.4	6.6		
	<i>Haumania</i>	<i>Haumania leonardiana</i>	Leaves		11	58			-33.7	4.9
	(Leaves)	(NID tree)	Leaves		6	32				
	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Fruit		4	21			-30.4	7.2
	<i>Dialium</i>	<i>Dialium</i> sp.	Fruit		4	21			-24.7	5.1
June 2009	<i>Gambeya</i>	<i>Gambeya lacourtiana</i>	Fruit	27	25	93	-28.4	6.6		
	<i>Cissus</i>	<i>Cissus dinklagei</i>	Fruit		17	63			-27.3	2.6
	(Leaves)	(NID tree)	Leaves		13	48				
	<i>Haumania</i>	<i>Haumania leonardiana</i>	Leaves		9	33			-33.7	4.9
	<i>Garcinia</i>	<i>Garcinia punctata</i>	Fruit		4	15			-31.6	6.1
July 2009	(Leaves)	(NID tree)	Leaves	16	11	69	-29.1	5.5		
	<i>Parinari</i>	<i>Parinari excelsa</i>	Fruit		6	38			-28.5	5.7
	<i>Haumania</i>	<i>Haumania leonardiana</i>	Leaves		6	38			-33.7	4.9
	<i>Dialium</i>	<i>Dialium</i> sp.	Fruit		6	38			-24.7	5.1
	<i>Gambeya</i>	<i>Gambeya lacourtiana</i>	Fruit		5	31			-28.4	6.6
						Mean	-29.1	5.5		
						SD (1 σ)	3.5	0.9		

The relevance of these plant species [Feeding/observation days (%)] is determined for each month by the number of days the bonobos have been observed eating plants (feeding days) compared with the number of days bonobo feeding events were observed in general (observed days). Some food plants could not be identified (NID).

*Plant not analyzed for stable isotopes.

