

Supplementary Information

Mills et al. 2019

Competition and specialisation in an African forest carnivore community.

Supplementary Information 1. Station covariates recorded within 30 m × 30 m plots around each camera trap station during camera surveys in Kibale National Park, Uganda, in 2013–2014.

Measure	Abbreviation	Units	Description
Large trees (DBH > 10 cm)			
Large stem density	lrgStemDens	count/ha	Raw count of large trees
Basal area	BA	m ² /ha	Total area occupied by trees
Mean canopy height	mean.cnpy.hgt		
Max canopy height	max.cnpy.hgt	m	Canopy height above random small tree plots
SD canopy height	sd.cnpy.hgt		
Mean tree height	mean.tree.hgt		
Max tree height	max.tree.hgt	m	Individual tree heights
SD tree height	sd.tree.hgt		
Mean large tree diameter	mean.dia		
Max large tree diameter	max.dia	cm	Diameter at breast height
SD large tree diameter	sd.dia		
SD plot canopy height	sd.hgt.plot		
SD plot tree diameter	sd.dia.plot	m	Variation between subplots
Small trees (DBH < 10 cm)			
Small stem density	smStemDens	no./ha	Raw count of small trees
SD of small stem counts	sd.sm.stem	no.	Variation in small stem count
Canopy cover			
Mean canopy cover	cnpy.mean		
Max canopy cover	cnpy.max	%	Canopy cover above small tree plots
Min canopy cover	cnpy.min		
SD canopy cover	cnpy.sd		
Camera site canopy cover	cnpy.cam	%	Canopy cover above camera
Undergrowth			
Mean undergrowth density	ugd.mean		
Max undergrowth density	ugd.max	%	Percent of red cloth hidden by vegetation
Min undergrowth density	ugd.min		
SD undergrowth density	ugd.sd		
Large tree species diversity and evenness			
Fisher's Alpha	fisher.alpha		
Shannon's Diversity Index	shanon		
Pielou's Evenness Index	pielous		
Trail width			
Mean trail width	trl_w_mean	cm	Width of all trails passing in front of the camera
Max trail width	trl_w_all		
Season	season	wet / dry	Whether the occasion fell in wet or dry season

Supplementary Information 2. Body measurements of all wild carnivore species detected in Kibale National Park, Uganda, 2013–2014.

Species	Common	Weight	mean HB
Canidae			
<i>Canis adustus</i>	Side-striped jackal	♀ 6.2–10 kg, ♂ 5.9–12 kg	75 cm
Felidae			
<i>Caracal aurata</i>	African golden cat	♀ 5.3–8.2 kg, ♂ 8–16 kg	80 cm
<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	Serval	♀ 6–12.5 kg, ♂ 7.9–18 kg	84 cm
Herpestidae			
<i>Atilax paludinosus</i>	Marsh mongoose	2.4–4.1 kg	50 cm
<i>Crossarchus alexandri</i>	Alexander's cusimanse	1–2 kg	45 cm
<i>Herpestes sanguineus</i>	Slender mongoose	0.37–0.79 kg	33 cm
<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>	Large grey mongoose	♀ 2.2–4 kg, ♂ 2.6–4.1 kg	58 cm
<i>Mungos mungo</i>	Banded monogoose	0.9–1.9 kg	37 cm
Mustelidae			
<i>Aonyx congicus</i>	Congo clawless otter	15–25 kg	84 cm
<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	Honey badger	♀ 6.2–13 kg, ♂ 7.7–14.5 kg	69 cm
Nandiniidae			
<i>Nandinia binotata</i>	African palm civet	1.2–3 kg	50 cm
Viverridae			
<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	African civet	7–20 kg	79 cm
<i>Genetta maculata</i>	Rusty-spotted genet	♀ 1.3–2.5 kg, ♂ 1.4–3.2 kg	49 cm
<i>Genetta servalina</i>	Servaline genet	2.3–3 kg	50 cm

Sources:

Hunter, L. & Barrett, P. (2011) Carnivores of the World. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ.

Jones, K.E., Bielby, J., Cardillo, M., Fritz, S.A., O'Dell, J., Orme, C.D.L., Safi, K., Sechrest, W., Boakes, E.H. & Carbone, C. (2009) PanTHERIA: a species-level database of life history, ecology, and geography of extant and recently extinct mammals. *Ecology*, 90, 2648-2648.

Kingdon, J. & Hoffmann, M. (2013) Mammals of Africa. Volume V: carnivores, pangolins, equids and rhinoceroses. Bloomsbury Publishing, London.

Supplementary Information 3. Ranked single-species single-season occupancy models for six carnivore species in Kibale National Park, Uganda. By convention, models with $\Delta(Q)AIC < 2$ are equally supported, while Models with $\Delta(Q)AIC < 6$ have some support (Richards, Whittingham & Stephens 2011). Therefore, we present equally supported occupancy models (plus the null occupancy model) for reference, while we use those with $\Delta(Q)AIC < 6$ for model averaging (Table 3 in the main text). QAICc was used when overdispersion was indicated by a c-hat value > 1 . Covariate abbreviations are available in Supplementary Information 1.

Model	DF	logLik	(Q)AICc	$\Delta(Q)AICc$	weight	c-hat
African golden cat						
psi(smStemDens), p(season + trail.max + ugd.mean)	6	-451.48	915.75	0.00	0.530	1.00
psi(lrgStemDens), p(season + trail.max + ugd.mean)	6	-452.18	917.15	1.40	0.263	1.00
psi(lrgStemDens + smStemDens), p(season + trail.max + ugd.mean)	7	-451.27	917.63	1.88	0.207	1.00
psi(.), p(season + trail.max + ugd.mean)	5	-465.15	940.86	25.11	0.000	1.00
African civet						
psi(.), p(trail.max)	3	-459.40	925.03	0.00	0.034	1.00
psi.(cnpyhgt5.sd), p(trail.max)	4	-458.50	925.37	0.34	0.029	1.00
psi.(cnpyunder.mean), p(trail.max)	4	-459.10	926.59	1.56	0.016	1.00
psi.(cnpyhgt5.mean), p(trail.max)	4	-459.19	926.77	1.74	0.014	1.00
psi.(smStemDens), p(trail.max)	4	-459.26	926.89	1.86	0.013	1.00
psi.(sm.stem.sd), p(trail.max)	4	-459.29	926.96	1.93	0.013	1.00
African palm civet						
psi(.), p(.)	2	-351.40	281.83	0.00	0.021	2.55
psi.(cnpyhgt5.sd), p(.)	3	-348.72	281.88	0.05	0.020	2.55
psi.(Shannon), p(.)	3	-349.76	282.69	0.87	0.014	2.55
psi.(pielous), p(.)	3	-349.95	282.84	1.01	0.013	2.55
psi.(cnpyhgt5.sd + sm.stem.sd), p(.)	4	-347.21	282.89	1.06	0.012	2.55
psi.(sm.stem.sd), p(.)	3	-350.55	283.31	1.49	0.010	2.55
psi.(cnpyhgt5.sd + Shannon), p(.)	4	-347.79	283.35	1.52	0.010	2.55

Model	DF	logLik	(Q)AICc	$\Delta(Q)AICc$	weight	c-hat
psi.(lrgStemDens), p(.)	3	-350.70	283.43	1.60	0.009	2.55
psi.(cnpyhgt5.sd + pielous), p(.)	4	-347.96	283.48	1.65	0.009	2.55
psi.(cnpyhgt5.sd + smStemDens), p(.)	4	-348.22	283.68	1.85	0.008	2.55
psi.(cnpyhgt5.mean), p(.)	3	-351.03	283.69	1.86	0.008	2.55
psi.(smStemDens), p(.)	3	-351.04	283.70	1.87	0.008	2.55
psi.(cnpyhgt5.sd + lrgStemDens), p(.)	4	-348.25	283.70	1.88	0.008	2.55
Servaline genet						
psi.(lrgStemDens + Shannon), p(season + trail.max + ugd.mean)	7	-741.68	1012.95	0.00	0.650	1.49
psi.(.), p(season + trail.max + ugd.mean)	5	-753.84	1024.67	11.72	0.002	1.49
Rusty-spotted genet						
psi.(Shannon), p(trail.mean + ugd.mean)	5	-462.35	831.12	0.00	0.979	1.13
psi.(.), p(trail.mean + ugd.mean)	4	-468.30	839.42	8.30	0.015	1.13
Marsh mongoose						
psi.(smStemDens), p(season + trail.mean + ugd.mean)	6	-945.75	1904.31	0.00	0.150	1.00
psi.(Shannon + smStemDens), p(season + trail.mean + ugd.mean)	7	-944.78	1904.64	0.33	0.127	1.00
psi.(cnpy.sd + Shannon), p(season + trail.mean + ugd.mean)	7	-945.35	1905.77	1.46	0.072	1.00
psi.(cnpy.sd + Shannon + smStemDens), p(season + trail.mean + ugd.mean)	8	-944.27	1905.94	1.63	0.066	1.00
psi.(cnpy.sd + smStemDens), p(season + trail.mean + ugd.mean)	7	-945.49	1906.05	1.74	0.063	1.00
psi.(.), p(season + trail.mean + ugd.mean)	5	-950.59	1911.75	7.44	0.004	1.00

Supplementary Information 4. Activity period (95% isopleth) and core activity period (50% isopleth) of nine carnivore species in Kibale National Park, Uganda in 2013–2014. The best smoothing parameter (κ) was individually calculated for each species.

Species	Independent photographs	K	Activity range (hour intervals)	
			Kernel 50%	Kernel 95%
African golden cat	201	2.7	21:09–22:04 00:09–07:26	15:24–11:28
Serval	36	8.2	00:09–05:27	15:56–09:58
African civet	433	8.4	20:06–00:56	18:14–06:18
African palm civet	137	6.0	20:09–01:48	18:02–07:07
Servaline genet	520	11.9	20:30–00:10 02:53–05:11	18:43–07:16
Rusty-spotted genet	713	11.8	19:42–22:33 02:05–05:05	18:23–07:17
Marsh mongoose	1796	21.3	18:49–23:25 05:18–07:00	17:20–10:03
Large grey mongoose	37	9.1	07:32–12:25 15:19–15:26	06:20–18:51
Slender mongoose	48	8.0	08:42–11:21 15:32–18:14	06:35–19:45

Supplementary Information 5a. Co-occurrence occupancy models describing interactions between African civets (species B) and African golden cats (species A). The best models for all species included the most significant covariates from single-species single-season occupancy models. Covariate abbreviations are explained in Supplementary Information 1. Parameters are explained in the Methods. Models are constructed to test whether parameters of interest equal (=) or not equal (!=) to each other. The best model was selected based on AIC.

African golden cat – African civet models	AIC	ΔAIC	AIC weight	Model Lik.	no. param.	-2LogLik
(Ψ_A)cnp _{py} +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$), ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	3890.63	0	0.6341	1	17	3856.63
(Ψ_A)cnp _{py} +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$), ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	3891.73	1.1	0.3659	0.5769	16	3859.73
(Ψ_A)cnp _{py} +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$), ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	3969.07	78.44	0	0	13	3943.07
(Ψ_A)cnp _{py} +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$), ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	4022.31	131.68	0	0	14	3994.31
(Ψ_A)cnp _{py} +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$), ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	4098.75	208.12	0	0	11	4076.75
(Ψ_A)cnp _{py} +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$), ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	4099.84	209.21	0	0	10	4079.84
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	4100.31	209.68	0	0	7	4086.31
(Ψ_A)cnp _{py} +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$), ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	4101.7	211.07	0	0	14	4073.7
(Ψ_A)cnp _{py} +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$), ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	4102.8	212.17	0	0	13	4076.8
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	4122.61	231.98	0	0	6	4110.61
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	4253.76	363.13	0	0	5	4243.76
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	4255.75	365.12	0	0	6	4243.75
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	4256.45	365.82	0	0	4	4248.45
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	4258.45	367.82	0	0	5	4248.45
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	4314.87	424.24	0	0	5	4304.87
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	4316.87	426.24	0	0	6	4304.87

Supplementary Information 5b. Co-occurrence occupancy models describing interactions between African palm civets (species B) and African golden cats (species A). The best models for all species included the most significant covariates from single-species single-season occupancy models. Covariate abbreviations are explained in Supplementary Information 1. Parameters are explained in the Methods. Models are constructed to test whether parameters of interest equal (=) or not equal (!=) to each other. The best model was selected based on AIC.

African golden cat – African palm civet models	AIC	ΔAIC	AIC weight	Model Lik.	no. param.	-2LogLik
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)ch5sd, ($p_A = r_A, p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail + ugd	2812.13	0	0.4113	1	14	2784.13
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)ch5sd, ($p_A = r_A, p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail + ugd	2812.34	0.21	0.3703	0.9003	11	2790.34
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)ch5sd, ($p_A = r_A, p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail + ugd	2813.43	1.3	0.2147	0.522	13	2787.43
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)ch5sd, ($p_A = r_A, p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail + ugd	2821.58	9.45	0.0036	0.0089	16	2789.58
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)ch5sd, ($p_A = r_A, p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail + ugd	2835.57	23.44	0	0	16	2803.57
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)ch5sd, ($p_A = r_A, p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail + ugd	2837.68	25.55	0	0	14	2809.68
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)ch5sd, ($p_A = r_A, p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail + ugd	2851.76	39.63	0	0	17	2817.76
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)ch5sd, ($p_A = r_A, p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail + ugd	2852.43	40.3	0	0	19	2814.43
$\Psi_A, \Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}, p_A = r_A, p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	2894.02	81.89	0	0	5	2884.02
$\Psi_A, \Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}, p_A = r_A, p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	2895.02	82.89	0	0	4	2887.02
$\Psi_A, \Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}, p_A = r_A, p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	2895.25	83.12	0	0	6	2883.25
$\Psi_A, \Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}, p_A = r_A, p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	2895.4	83.27	0	0	6	2883.4
$\Psi_A, \Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}, p_A = r_A, p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	2896.13	84	0	0	5	2886.13
$\Psi_A, \Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}, p_A = r_A, p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	2896.98	84.85	0	0	5	2886.98
$\Psi_A, \Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}, p_A = r_A, p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	2898.08	85.95	0	0	6	2886.08
$\Psi_A, \Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}, p_A = r_A, p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	2912.1	99.97	0	0	7	2898.1

Supplementary Information 5c. Co-occurrence occupancy models describing interactions between servaline genet (species B) and African golden cats (species A). The best models for all species included the most significant covariates from single-species single-season occupancy models. Covariate abbreviations are explained in Supplementary Information 1. Parameters are explained in the Methods. Models are constructed to test whether parameters of interest equal (=) or not equal (!=) to each other. The best model was selected based on AIC.

African golden cat – servaline genet models	AIC	ΔAIC	AIC weight	Model Lik.	no. param.	-2LogLik
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)lgstem+shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	5059.06	0	0.9995	1	21	5017.06
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)lgstem+shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	5074.45	15.39	0.0005	0.0005	12	5050.45
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)lgstem+shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	5079.22	20.16	0	0	15	5049.22
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)lgstem+shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	5083.51	24.45	0	0	18	5047.51
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)lgstem+shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	5108.39	49.33	0	0	15	5078.39
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)lgstem+shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	5113.4	54.34	0	0	18	5077.4
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)lgstem+shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	5116.46	57.4	0	0	18	5080.46
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	5130.53	71.47	0	0	5	5120.53
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	5131.95	72.89	0	0	7	5117.95
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	5132.06	73	0	0	6	5120.06
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	5133.63	74.57	0	0	8	5117.63
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)lgstem+shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	5144.2	85.14	0	0	15	5114.2
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	5164.32	105.26	0	0	6	5152.32
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	5177.2	118.14	0	0	5	5167.2
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	5229.64	170.58	0	0	5	5219.64
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	5264.06	205	0	0	4	5256.06

Supplementary Information 5d. Co-occurrence occupancy models describing interactions between rusty-spotted genet (species B) and African golden cats (species A). The best models for all species included the most significant covariates from single-species single-season occupancy models. Covariate abbreviations are explained in Supplementary Information 1. Parameters are explained in the Methods. Models are constructed to test whether parameters of interest equal (=) or not equal (!=) to each other. The best model was selected based on AIC.

African golden cat – rusty-spotted genet models	AIC	ΔAIC	AIC weight	Model Lik.	no. param.	-2LogLik
(Ψ_A)cnp _y +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$) shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$) trail + ugd	4252.07	0	0.8249	1	19	4214.07
(Ψ_A)cnp _y +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$) shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$) trail + ugd	4255.17	3.1	0.1751	0.2122	17	4221.17
(Ψ_A)cnp _y +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$) shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$) trail + ugd	4281.42	29.35	0	0	16	4249.42
(Ψ_A)cnp _y +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$) shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$) trail + ugd	4289.05	36.98	0	0	14	4261.05
(Ψ_A)cnp _y +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$) shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$) trail + ugd	4361.66	109.59	0	0	11	4339.66
(Ψ_A)cnp _y +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$) shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$) trail + ugd	4362.24	110.17	0	0	13	4336.24
(Ψ_A)cnp _y +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$) shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$) trail + ugd	4365.74	113.67	0	0	14	4337.74
(Ψ_A)cnp _y +smstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$) shannon, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$) trail + ugd	4433.1	181.03	0	0	16	4401.1
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	4684.57	432.5	0	0	5	4674.57
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	4686.57	434.5	0	0	6	4674.57
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	4731.03	478.96	0	0	7	4717.03
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	4741.01	488.94	0	0	6	4729.01
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	4793.95	541.88	0	0	5	4783.95
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	4795.91	543.84	0	0	6	4783.91
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	4796.21	544.14	0	0	4	4788.21
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	4798.17	546.1	0	0	5	4788.17

Supplementary Information 5e. Co-occurrence occupancy models describing interactions between marsh mongooses (species B) and African golden cats (species A). The best models for all species included the most significant covariates from single-species single-season occupancy models. Covariate abbreviations are explained in Supplementary Information 1. Parameters are explained in the Methods. Models are constructed to test whether parameters of interest equal (=) or not equal (!=) to each other. The best model was selected based on AIC.

African golden cat – marsh mongoose models	AIC	ΔAIC	AIC weight	Model Lik.	no. param.	-2LogLik
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)smstem, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	8806.37	0	0.673	1	14	8778.37
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)smstem, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	8808.11	1.74	0.282	0.419	16	8776.11
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)smstem, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	8811.78	5.41	0.045	0.0669	19	8773.78
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)smstem, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	8857.15	50.78	0	0	17	8823.15
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	8952.51	146.14	0	0	6	8940.51
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	8962.12	155.75	0	0	5	8952.12
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)smstem, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	8982.27	175.9	0	0	14	8954.27
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)smstem, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	8982.96	176.59	0	0	16	8950.96
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$)smstem, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	8983.93	177.56	0	0	11	8961.93
(Ψ_A)cnpysmstem, ($\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$)smstem, ($p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$)trail+ugd	8984.6	178.23	0	0	13	8958.6
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	8996.01	189.64	0	0	7	8982.01
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B \neq r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	9011.58	205.21	0	0	6	8999.58
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	9149.68	343.31	0	0	5	9139.68
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} \neq \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	9151.06	344.69	0	0	6	9139.06
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} = r_{BA}$	9156.55	350.18	0	0	4	9148.55
Ψ_A , $\Psi_{BA} = \Psi_{Ba}$, $p_A = r_A$, $p_B = r_{Ba} \neq r_{BA}$	9157.93	351.56	0	0	5	9147.93