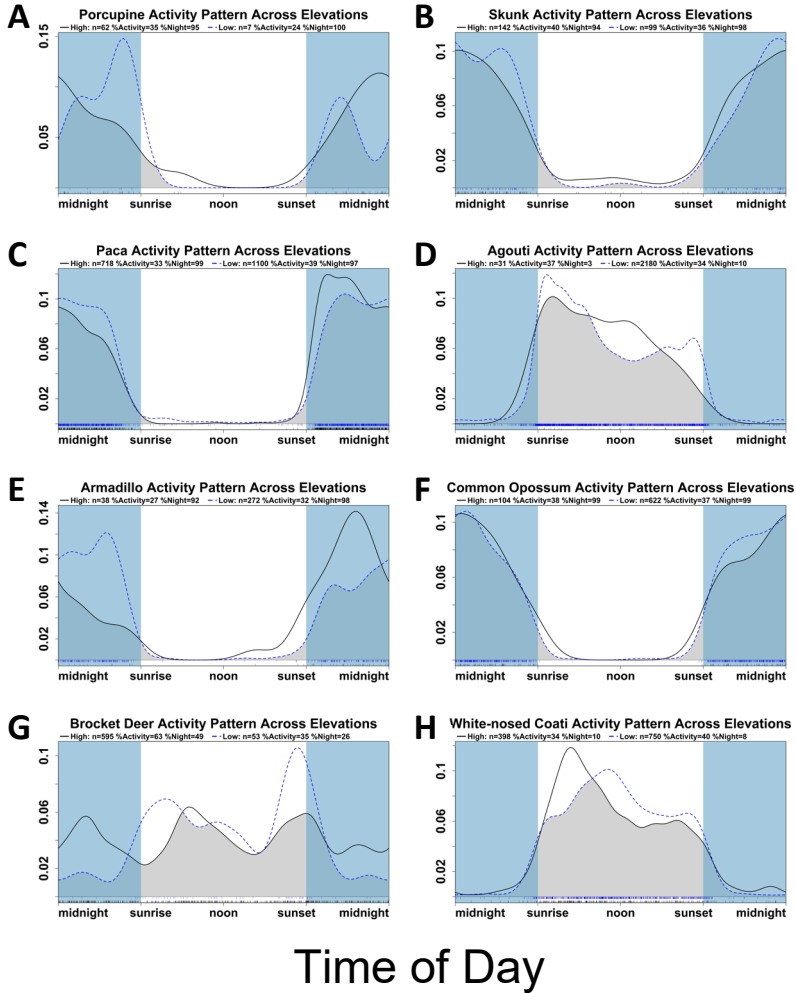
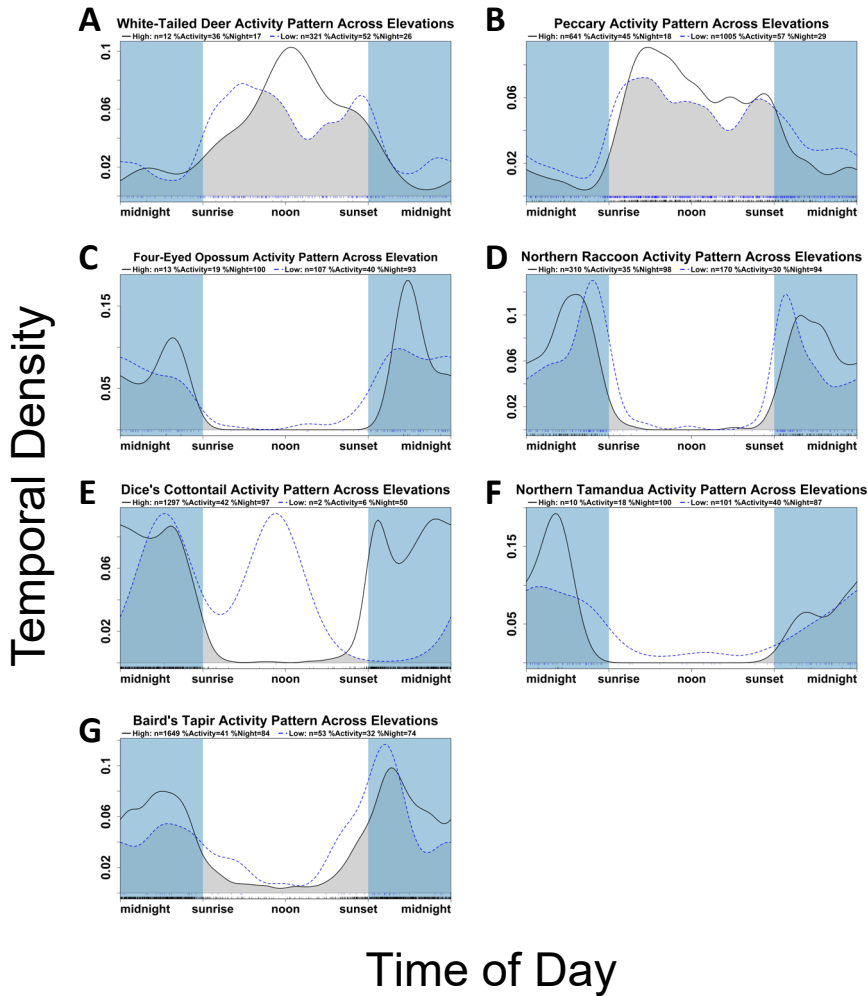


**Supplementary Data SD4-1.** Comparison of circadian activity density between high and low elevations for the 8 species of predators in the surveys, based on all survey sites 2010-2019: (A) jaguar, (B) puma, (C) ocelot, (D) coyote, (E) jaguarundi, (F) tayra, (G) margay, and (H) oncilla. Time of day is based on sun time. Sample size of independent records for high vs. low elevation (n), percent time active for high vs. low elevation (%Activity) and percent time active at night (%Night) are indicated on the top of each plot frame. The results for jaguar should be viewed with caution because the low elevation sample size was very small (n = 3). Mann-Whitney tests for all survey species revealed no significant influence of elevation on %Activity (n = 35,  $U = 231.5$ ,  $P = 0.48$ ) or %Night (n = 35,  $U = 256.5$ ,  $P = 0.87$ ).

Temporal Density



**Supplementary Data SD4-2.** Comparison of circadian activity density between high and low elevations for 8 prey species based on all survey sites 2010-2019: (A) porcupine, (B) skunk, (C) paca, (D) agouti, (E) armadillo, (F) common opossum, (G) red brocket deer, and (H) coati. Time of day is based on sun time. Sample size of independent records for high vs. low elevation (n), percent time active for high vs. low elevation (%Activity), and percent time active at night (%Night) are indicated on the top of each plot frame. The results for porcupine should be viewed with caution because the low elevation sample size was very small (n = 7). Mann-Whitney tests for all survey species revealed no significant influence of elevation on %Activity (n = 35, U = 231.5, P = 0.48) or %Night (n = 35, U = 256.5, P = 0.87).



**Supplementary Data SD4-3.** Comparison of circadian activity density between high and low elevations for 7 prey species based on all survey sites 2010-2019: (A) white-tailed deer, (B) collared peccary, (C) four-eyed opossum, (D) raccoon, (E) Dice's cottontail, (F) tamandua, and (G) Baird's tapir. Time of day is based on sun time. Sample size of independent records for high vs. low elevation ( $n$ ), percent time active for high vs. low elevation (%Activity), and percent time active at night (%Night) are indicated on the top of each plot frame. The results for Dice's cottontail should be viewed with caution because the low elevation sample size was very small ( $n = 2$ ). Mann-Whitney tests for all survey species revealed no significant influence of elevation on %Activity ( $n = 35$ ,  $U = 231.5$ ,  $P = 0.48$ ) or %Night ( $n = 35$ ,  $U = 256.5$ ,  $P = 0.87$ ).