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*Wildlife Research*

### Supplementary Material

#### **Nine-banded armadillos temporally avoid sites visited by domestic dogs and native carnivores**

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## Supplementary material

Table S1. List of mammals potentially preyed by domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*), ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*), and jaguarundi (*Herpailurus yagouaroundi*).

Predator	Species of prey mammals	References
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	<i>Cabassous tatouay</i>	(Mitchell and Banks 2005; Galetti and Sazima 2006; Campos <i>et al.</i> 2007; Vanak and Gompper 2009)
	<i>Caluromys lanatus</i>	
	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	
	<i>Conepatus semistriatus</i>	
	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	
	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>	
	<b><i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i></b>	
	<i>Didelphis albiventris</i>	
	<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>	
	<i>Leopardus guttulus</i>	
	<i>Marmosa paraguayana</i>	
	<i>Mazama sp.</i>	
	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	
<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>		
<i>Sapajus nigritus</i>		
<i>Sciurus sp.</i>		
<i>Sylvilagus minensis</i>		
<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	<i>Cabassous tatouay</i>	(Giaretta 2002; Villa Meza <i>et al.</i> 2002; Wang 2002; Moreno <i>et al.</i> 2006; Bianchi <i>et al.</i> 2011; Bianchi <i>et al.</i> 2014; Griffiths <i>et al.</i> 2020)
	<i>Callithrix sp.</i>	
	<i>Caluromys lanatus</i>	
	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	
	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	
	<i>Conepatus semistriatus</i>	
	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	
	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>	
	<b><i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i></b>	
	<i>Didelphis albiventris</i>	
	<i>Eira barbara</i>	
	<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>	
	<i>Marmosa paraguayana</i>	
	<i>Mazama sp.</i>	
	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	
	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	
<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>		
<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</i>		
<i>Sapajus nigritus</i>		
<i>Sciurus sp.</i>		
<i>Sus scrofa</i>		

	<i>Sylvilagus minensis</i>	
	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	
	<i>Cabassous tatouay</i>	
	<i>Callithrix sp.</i>	
	<i>Caluromys lanatus</i>	
	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	
	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>	(Trovati <i>et al.</i> 2008; Campos 2009;
<i>Herpailurus</i>	<b><i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i></b>	Rocha-Mendes <i>et al.</i> 2010; Bianchi <i>et</i>
<i>yagouaroundi</i>	<i>Didelphis albiventris</i>	<i>al.</i> 2011; Silva-Pereira <i>et al.</i> 2011;
	<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>	Gómez-Ortiz <i>et al.</i> 2015)
	<i>Marmosa paraguayana</i>	
	<i>Sciurus sp.</i>	
	<i>Sylvilagus minensis</i>	

Figure S1. Distribution and density of records for nine-banded armadillos (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), domestic dogs (*Canis l. familiaris*), ocelots (*Leopardus pardalis*), and jaguarundis (*Herpailurus yagouaroundi*) obtained at 69 sampling points between December 2020 and August 2022 in the Furnas do Bom Jesus State Park and surrounding landscapes, southeastern São Paulo state, Brazil.

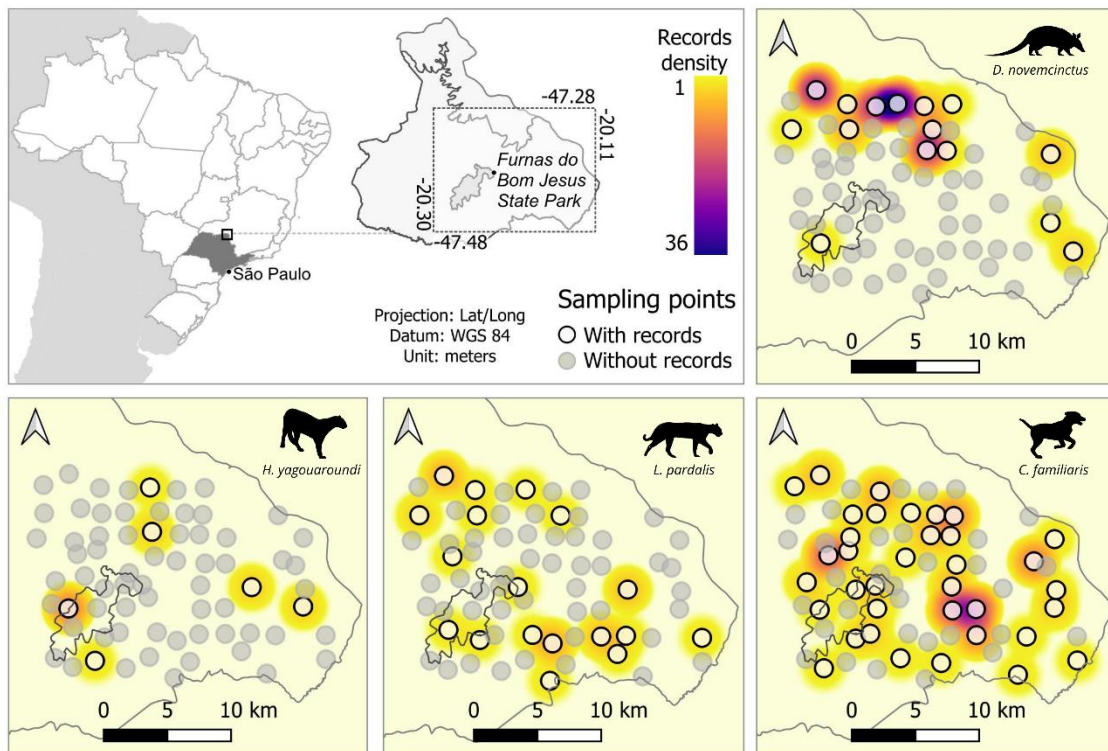


Table S2: Number of records and daily frequency (number of records per day) of nine-banded armadillos (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), domestic dogs (*Canis l. familiaris*), ocelots (*Leopardus pardalis*), and jaguarundis (*Herpailurus yagouaroundi*). The number of sites

where each species was recorded and site proportion was based on 69 sampling sites surveyed with camera traps between December 2020 and August 2022 in the Furnas do Bom Jesus State Park and surrounding landscapes, São Paulo state, Brazil.

Species	No. records	Frequency (count/day)	Number of sites detected	Site proportion
Nine-banded armadillo	89	0.12	15	0.22
Unattended domestic dog	94	0.13	36	0.52
Ocelot	29	0.04	18	0.26
Jaguarundi	15	0.02	6	0.09

Table S3: Cox proportional hazards models for time interval detection built from T4/T3 mean of nine-banded armadillos (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) with Domestic dogs (*Canis l. familiaris*) and ocelots (*Leopardus pardalis*). Exponential values of hazard ratios coefficient (Exp(coef)) quantify the relative risk associated with each predator species. A significant p-value ( $\alpha=0.05$ ) indicates a significant influence of predators on the time detection of armadillos (i.e., provoke avoidance).

Species	Coef	Exp(coef)	SE(coef)	p-value	C.I.	T4/T3
Domestic dog	-1.19	0.30	0.56	0.04	0.10 - 0.93	5.82
Ocelot	-1.45	0.23	0.75	0.05	0.05 - 1.01	5.07

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