

Appendix S2

Humans rather than Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*) shape ungulate browsing patterns in a temperate forest

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Ecosphere

Table S1: Model output results of the linear mixed effect models predicting average ADF, NDF and the lignin content within the dung samples collected along the transects.

Significant variables are highlighted in bold ($p < 0.05$) and variables showing a non-significant trend are italicized ($p < 0.1$).

	ADF			NDF			Lignin		
	Estimate \pm Std. error	t-value	P-value	Estimate \pm Std. error	t-value	P-value	Estimate \pm Std. error	t-value	P-value
(Intercept)	49.262 \pm 1.318	37.371	<0.001	64.213 \pm 1.470	43.689	<0.001	21.124 \pm 0.850	24.849	<0.001
Roe deer	3.977\pm1.823	2.181	0.041	2.627 \pm 1.868	1.406	0.174	<i>2.182\pm1.254</i>	<i>1.740</i>	<i>0.097</i>
Lynx risk	-1.510 \pm 1.335	-1.131	0.271	-1.862 \pm 1.451	-1.284	0.213	0.055 \pm 0.875	0.062	0.951
Hunting intensity	-2.249 \pm 1.476	-1.524	0.143	-2.424 \pm 1.646	-1.473	0.156	-0.993 \pm 0.951	-1.044	0.308
Recreation intensity	0.984 \pm 1.410	0.698	0.493	-0.072 \pm 1.524	-0.047	0.963	0.622 \pm 0.929	0.670	0.510
Distance to human settlements	0.863 \pm 1.602	0.538	0.596	1.576 \pm 1.776	0.887	0.385	-0.506 \pm 1.038	-0.487	0.631
Lynx risk: Ungulate species	0.442 \pm 1.931	0.229	0.821	0.093 \pm 2.002	0.047	0.963	-0.034 \pm 1.312	-0.026	0.980
Hunting intensity: Ungulate species	3.458 \pm 2.323	1.488	0.152	3.091 \pm 2.383	1.297	0.209	0.771 \pm 1.597	0.483	0.634
Recreation intensity: Ungulate species	1.177 \pm 2.002	0.588	0.563	2.413 \pm 2.066	1.168	0.256	1.125 \pm 1.370	0.821	0.421
Distance to human settlements: Ungulate species	-0.018 \pm 2.055	-0.009	0.993	-0.384 \pm 2.102	-0.183	0.857	0.663 \pm 1.417	0.468	0.645

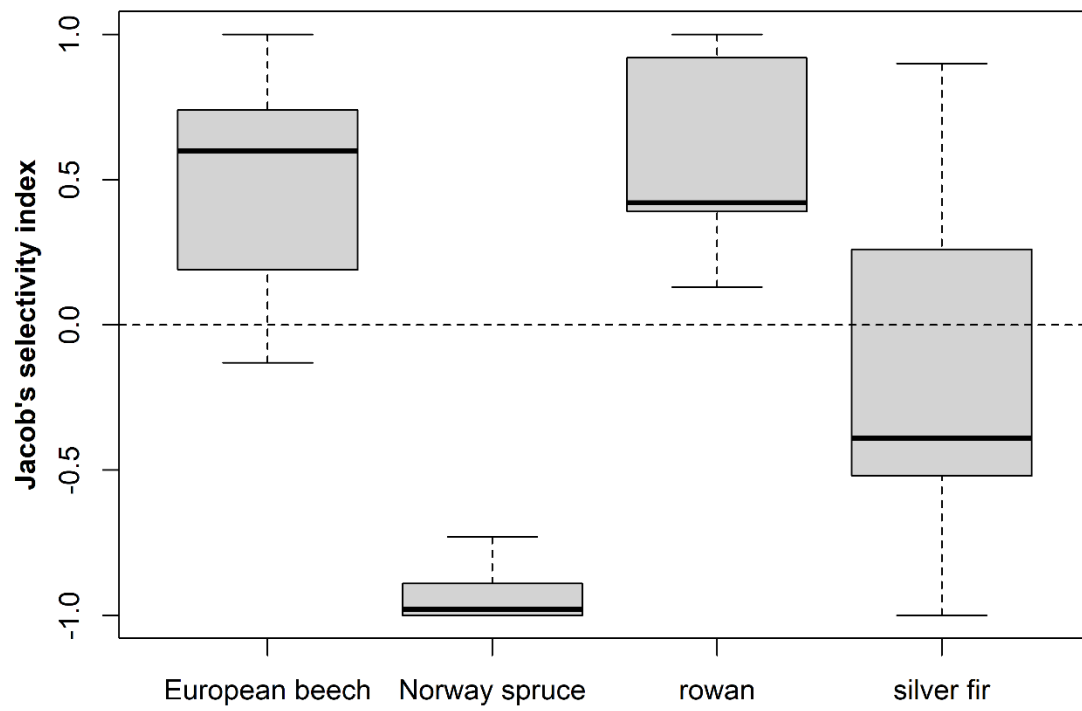


Table S2: Model output results of the generalized linear effect models predicting the influence of perceived lynx and human risk on the browsing intensity for preferred and less preferred tree species. These analyses were conducted a posteriori to test if the timing of our browsing measurements influenced our tree species selection results. Preferred and less preferred tree species groups were defined based on Möst et. al. 2015. Consequently, rowan and silver fir were defined as preferred tree species, and Norway spruce and European beech as less preferred tree species. Significant variables are indicated in bold ($p < 0.05$).

	Preferred tree species			Less preferred tree species		
	Estimate \pm Std. error	z-value	P-value	Estimate \pm Std. error	z-value	P-value
(Intercept)	-0.915 \pm 0.182	-5.019	<0.001	-1.971 \pm 0.180	-10.980	<0.001
Lynx risk	0.185 \pm 0.189	0.978	0.328	0.097 \pm 0.139	0.703	0.482
Hunting intensity	0.053 \pm 0.198	0.268	0.789	0.395\pm0.156	2.531	0.011
Recreation intensity	0.044 \pm 0.193	0.229	0.819	-0.196 \pm 0.155	-1.261	0.207
Distance to human settlements	0.001 \pm 0.191	0.004	0.997	0.053 \pm 0.146	0.368	0.713