**Ambient temperature affects mammalian predator-prey interactions in an African savanna**

D. Rabaiotti1,2, Adam T. Ford3, Ben Chapple2, Jacob R. Goheen4,5, Andrea Fuller6,Sophie Morrill2 and Rosie Woodroffe1,5

1Institute of Zoology, Regents Park, London, UK, NW1 4RY

2Department of Genetics, Evolution and Environment, University College London, Gower Street, London, UK, WC1H 0AG

3Departent of Biology, University of British Columbia, 3187 University Way, ASC 413, Kelowna, BC Canada V1V 1V7

4Departent of Zoology and Physiology, University of Wyoming, 1000 E. University Ave., Laramie, USA, WY 82071

5Mpala Research Centre, PO Box 555, Nanyuki, Kenya

6School of Physiology, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Witwatersrand 7 York Road, Parktown 2193. Johannesburg South Africa

Abbreviated title: Temperature affects predator-prey interactions

# Article type: Research article

***Number of words:*** Abstract = 372, Main text = 5524

***Corresponding author:*** D. Rabaiotti, Daniella.Rabaiotti@ioz.ac.uk, +447968018087

# Abstract

1. In response to high ambient temperatures, individuals alter their resource use by curtailing foraging time, seeking cooler microclimates, choosing different foods, increasing water intake, and switching from diurnal to nocturnal activity. These shifts enable them to more effectively thermoregulate, as well as conserve water, in the face of hot weather.
2. During hot weather, such behavioural shifts are likely to impact predator-prey interactions, with predation risk arising from the joint responses of predator and prey to climatic conditions.
3. It has been proposed that larger-bodied mammals will have more difficulty dissipating heat at high temperatures, and should overheat during chases by smaller-bodied predators. This hypothesis focuses on dry heat loss, however, and fails to consider the role of evaporative cooling for heat dissipation in mammals.
4. We investigated how ambient temperature impacted predator-prey interactions in a three-species system comprising one predator, the African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), and two prey species, ca. 5 kg dik-diks (*Madoqua guentheri*) and ca. 40 kg impala (*Aepyceros melampus*).
5. We predicted that predator-prey dynamics would change in three ways. First, we predicted that African wild dog activity would be reduced when daytime temperatures were higher, leading to increased predation on abundant (and thus more readily encountered) dik-diks over less abundant impala. Secondly, we predicted that, at higher temperatures, impala would seek shade more than dik-diks would, attracting impala to areas with reduced visibility and thereby increasing their risk of predation. Thirdly, based on suggestions from previous studies, we predicted that difficulties of dissipating metabolic heat during chases at high ambient temperatures would affect impala more than dik-diks.
6. Habitat use (by both dik-diks and impala) and activity (of African wild dogs) changed with temperature as we predicted. However, in contrast to our predictions that increased habitat overlap would increase predation on impala, fewer wild dog scats contained impala remains when ambient temperatures were high. Wild dogs spent less time hunting on hot days and, consistent with models of optimal foraging, appeared to select abundant, lower-value dik-diks over rarer (but higher-value) impala.
7. Temperature can influence predator-prey interactions among endotherms, and studies assuming otherwise should be interpreted with caution.

**Keywords:** African wild dog;antipredator behaviour; climate change; dik-dik; habitat use; impala; predation; thermal tolerance

# Introduction

Climate change is having far-reaching impacts on both species and ecosystems (Parmesan & Yohe 2003 Pacifici et al 2017). Meta-analyses suggest that many climate impacts on species operate indirectly by influencing the outcomes of competition, herbivory, predation, and parasitism (Cahill *et al.* 2012; Ockendon *et al.* 2014). As weather patterns are expected to shift under novel climate regimes, understanding how ambient temperature and other abiotic processes influence species interactions will become critical to wildlife conservation in the coming decades.

The effects of changing weather conditions on species interactions will be affected by traits, especially those traits linked to metabolism. Ectotherms rely primarily on external sources of heat to regulate their body temperature, meaning that high ambient temperatures directly lead to changes in their physiology, movement and behaviour. These individual behavioural shifts of ectotherms can drive climate impacts on species interactions. For example, increasing speed of locomotion associated with increasing ambient temperatures may increase the efficiency of predators and the escape success of prey, with cascading consequences for community structure (Dell, Pawar & Savage 2014). Because endotherms can regulate their body temperature internally, it is often assumed that predator-prey interactions involving endotherms are relatively unaffected by high ambient temperatures (e.g., Dell, Pawar & Savage 2014; Harfoot *et al.* 2014) as endotherms can regulate their body temperature independently of ambient temperature. However, most birds and mammals may respond to high ambient temperatures by curtailing their foraging time (Ricklefs & Hainsworth 1968; Quaglietta, Mira & Boitani 2018), switching from diurnal to nocturnal foraging (Levy *et al.* 2018), selecting different habitats and microclimates (Austin 1976; Pigeon *et al.* 2016), choosing different foods (Doolan & Macdonald 1996; Garcia-Heras *et al.* 2017), and increasing their water intake (Veldhuis et al 2019), all of which are likely to influence predator-prey interactions.

It has been suggested that predator-prey interactions involving large-bodied endotherms might be especially sensitive to increasing environmental temperatures, because the low surface-area-to-volume ratios of large animals makes it difficult for them to dissipate the heat load from the environment together with the metabolic heat generated by pursuing or escaping predation (Speakman & Krol 2010; Creel *et al.* 2016, Du Toit and Yemen 2005). If larger-bodied endotherms are prone to overheating faster than smaller-bodied endotherms, higher ambient temperatures might favour the smaller-sized animal in a predator-prey interaction, i.e., prey that are smaller than their predators, and predators that are smaller than their prey (Creel *et al.* 2016). In this scenario, with increasing ambient temperatures, predation rates would be lower when prey are smaller than their predator, and higher when prey are larger than their predator (Creel *et al.* 2016).

Predictions that larger bodied mammals will be more impacted by high temperatures than smaller bodied mammals ignore the potential role of evaporative cooling in heat dissipation, however. Unlike small-bodied species, larger mammals utilise evaporative cooling to dissipate heat when ambient temperatures are high (Taylor 1977; Mitchell et al, 2018). Indeed, there is evidence that smaller species of antelope are more likely to store heat during exercise than larger bodied species (Taylor and Lyman 1972), and relatively large bodied mammals such as cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*) and impala (*Aepyceros melampus*) rapidly dissipate heat during exercise (Fuller et al., 2016). This means that simple relationships among body size, predation risk, and the risk of hyperthermia are therefore unlikely for endotherms.

We measured the impact of ambient temperature on predator-prey interactions in a three-species system. Specifically, we examined how ambient temperature affected the habitat use and activity patterns of a small-bodied prey species (the ~5 kg Guenther’s dik-dik *Madoqua guentheri*), a larger-bodied prey species (the ~40 kg impala), and their shared predator (the ~23 kg African wild dog *Lycaon pictus*). At this study site in Kenya, impala and dik-diks are the most abundant ungulates, and their predation risk-averse habitat selection and browsing preferences shapes tree cover across the landscape (Goheen *et al.* 2013; Ford *et al.* 2014; Ford *et al.* 2015; Otieno *et al.* 2019). Wild dogs are crepuscular, and hunt by running prey down (Creel & Creel 1995); dik-diks and impala together comprise 82% of the prey biomass that wild dogs consume at our study site (Woodroffe et al. 2007).

We evaluated three hypotheses concerning the impacts of ambient temperature on predation by wild dogs on impala and dik-diks (Table 1). First, we hypothesised that predator-prey interactions would be affected by reduced predator activity on hot days (Table 1). Wild dog activity declines as ambient temperatures increase (Woodroffe et al 2017, Rabaiotti & Woodroffe 2019), which may reflect shorter hunting periods (Woodroffe 2011b). Optimal foraging theory suggests that, when foraging time is limited, individuals should accept lower-value prey, rather than continuing to search for higher-value prey (Lucas 1983). Therefore, we predicted that, if wild dogs exhibited reduced foraging time, they would increase predation on dik-diks (which are encountered more frequently) over impala, which are larger but encountered less frequently (Woodroffe *et al.* 2007). We term this, Hypothesis 1, the ‘reduced daytime foraging hypothesis’.

Second, we quantified whether habitat use by both predator and prey might be affected by ambient temperatures, with consequences for predation. Many large mammals select shade in hotter weather (Mole *et al.* 2016; Pigeon *et al.* 2016), and we predicted that wild dogs, impala, and dik-diks would do the same (Table 1). We would expect to see the greatest shift into denser woody cover at high ambient temperatures by impala, because they inhabit more open areas, and therefore are likely to be most exposed to solar radiation (Augustine 2004). Further, we predicted that such a change would increase predation on impala, which face higher *per capita* predation rates in habitats characterised by higher woody cover (and thus shade; Ford *et al.* 2014). We term this, Hypothesis 2, the ‘shade-seeking hypothesis’.

Finally, we explored the potential consequences of both predators and prey overheating during chases. Creel *et al.* (2016) suggested that, during chases, wild dogs would overheat more slowly than their larger-bodied prey, leading to shorter and more successful chases at higher ambient temperatures. By extension, this would mean that wild dogs overheat less rapidly than impala but more rapidly than dik-diks, leading to increased predation on impala relative to dik-diks at higher ambient temperatures (Table 1). We termed this, Hypothesis 3, the ‘prey overheating hypothesis’.

These hypothesised behavioural responses to increasing ambient temperatures generated contrasting sets of predictions about trophic interactions between wild dogs, impala, and dik-diks (Table 1). By testing these predictions, we explored the behavioural mechanisms underlying whether and how ambient temperature influenced interactions between predators and prey, in an attempt to evaluate how climate change might affect this ecosystem through predator-prey interactions.

# Methods

## Study area

Our study was conducted at the Mpala Conservancy, Kenya (0°17’ N, 36°53’ E), 200 km2 of semi-arid savanna managed jointly for livestock production and wildlife conservation. Mpala experiences little seasonal variation in ambient temperature; daily maximum temperature ranges from 20-37°C, and mean annual rainfall is 590mm, varying substantially both within and between years (Caylor, Gitonga & Martins 2017).

Mpala hosts 22 species of wild ungulate, of which dik-diks and impala are the two most abundant (Ford *et al.* 2015), at 90-139 individuals per km2 and 20.3 individuals per km2 respectively (Augustine et al 2004). Mpala also supports five species of large carnivore in addition to wild dogs: lion (*Panthera leo*), leopard (*P. pardus*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*), and striped hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), all of which have dietary overlap with wild dogs (Frank, Woodroffe & Ogada 2005).

## Data collection

We used Global Positioning System (GPS) collars to measure daytime and night-time activity, movement, and habitat use. GPS-collars (Savannah Tracking Ltd, Nairobi, Kenya) were fitted to 20 adult female impala (each from a different herd) between May and June 2011, as described in Ford *et al.* (2014). Because female impala form groups, collar data from individuals are indicative of herd-level movements. Each impala GPS-collar recorded a location every 20 minutes, for an average of 245 days. Likewise, GPS-collars (Savannah Tracking Ltd, Nairobi, Kenya) were fitted to 15 adult female dik-diks between July 2010 and September 2011, as described in Ford & Goheen (2015). Each dik-diks GPS-collar recorded a location every 10 minutes, for 18 days on average. Additionally, GPS collars (Vectronic Aerospace GmbH, Berlin, Germany) were fitted to 18 wild dogs in 13 packs between 2011 and 2016, using capture methods described in Woodroffe (2011a); all of these packs had home ranges overlapping Mpala, although none remained on Mpala year-round. Data were collected from one collar per pack at any one time. Each wild dog GPS-collar recorded locations at 01:00, 06:30, 07:00, 07:30, 08:00, 13:00, 18:00, 18:30, 19:30, and also recorded average acceleration in two planes (on a scale of 0 to 255 units) every five minutes, for 218 days on average.

We used faecal analysis to quantify the relative frequency of predation by wild dogs on impala and dik-diks. Wild dog scats were collected during 2001-2004 across a 5,700km2 study area which included Mpala Conservancy, and analysed as described in Woodroffe *et al.* (2007). We avoided pseudoreplication by including only one randomly-selected scat collected from each pack on each occasion (Woodroffe *et al.* 2007). Because the GPS-collar data were collected ≥7 years after the scat samples, they came from the descendants of the individuals that deposited the scats. There were no major shifts in temperature or rainfall between the two time periods, however (Table S1).

Daily rainfall, daily maximum ambient temperature, and mean daily solar radiation were collected from a weather station at Mpala Research Centre (Caylor, Gitonga & Martins 2017). Data on the timing of sunrise and sunset were taken from the *R* package *suncalc* (Agafonkin & Thieurmel 2017). A moonlight index was calculated by multiplying percentage illumination of the moon’s disc by the number of hours the moon was in the sky between sunset and sunrise. Finally, we used data from GPS-collars to identify periods when wild dog packs were denning (raising pups in a den, recognisable from the movement path which shows a “starburst” pattern of repeat visits to the same location, Woodroffe *et al* 2017) as activity levels increase during this period (Woodroffe *et al* 2017). Mornings and evenings where individuals were babysitting (guarding the pups and therefore not hunting) were defined as days where the individual did not move >200m from the den site during the morning or evening – these days were removed from the analyses.

## Identifying hunting periods of wild dogs

To estimate the time that wild dogs spent hunting, and to compare prey and predator behaviour at times when predation risk was highest, we used accelerometry data collected by GPS-collars to identify wild dog hunting bouts using the following procedure. First, we summed the two accelerometer measurements for each 5-minute period, to give an overall measure of activity. We then defined hunting bouts based on three criteria: (i) activity >0 units for >20 minutes; (ii) total activity during the activity bout >500 units; (iii) followed by three or more consecutive records of 0 unit activity. These criteria excluded activity bouts which were too short to represent hunting, or which related to less energetically-demanding behaviours, such as socialising. Criteria were derived using visual inspection of activity plots and examining the characteristics of activity bouts in time periods during which wild dogs are typically observed hunting. For each hunting bout identified in this way, we recorded start time, end time, duration (in minutes), and intensity (total activity divided by duration). The distributions of start and stop times are shown in Fig. S1. We classified hunting bouts as “morning”, “evening”, “night” or “midday”, based on their start and stop times, as detailed in Table S2 and Fig. S1. Bouts were categorised into time periods as we anticipated that climatic variables, and in particular temperature, may have differing impacts on morning and evening hunts, given that morning hunts occur after a period of cold temperatures, when heat load on the animals is lower than that during evening hunts, which occur following a period of high midday temperatures. Bouts that spanned multiple time periods were excluded from the analysis. After using accelerometry data to identify specific hunting bouts, we categorised each wild dog GPS-collar location as falling inside or outside a hunting bout.

## Categorising activity periods of prey species

We categorised dik-diks and impala locations into four time periods, reflecting diel variation in wild dog hunting activity and hence predation risk. We defined “morning” as the time period between sunrise (taken from the *R* package *suncalc*, Agafonkin & Thieurmel 2017) and the third quartile of end times for wild dog hunting bouts (approximately 3.5h after sunrise; Fig. S1). We classified impala and dik-diks “evening” GPS-locations as those recorded between the first quartile of start times for hunting bouts (approximately 2h10min before sunset; Fig. S1) and sunset (which fell between 1841h and 1912h). We categorised impala and dik-diks GPS-locations as “midday” if they were recorded between the “morning” and “evening” periods, and “night” if they were recorded between sunset and sunrise.

## Habitat use

We analysed habitat use from a vegetation map of Mpala created from a 2011 Quickbird satellite image (Digital Globe, Longmont, CO, USA) by Ford *et al.* (2014). We estimated the woody cover (a measure of shadiness) associated with each impala, dik-dik, and wild dog GPS-collar location as the proportion of woody cover within a circular area of radius 40m, centred on the collar location, calculated in *QGIS* (QGIS Development Team 2018).

## Statistical analyses

We used multi-model inference to evaluate associations between wild dog hunting outcome variables and a range of explanatory variables (Table S3, Table S4). Under the reduced daytime foraging time hypothesis (Table 1, Hypothesis 1), we predicted that wild dogs would spend less time hunting on hot days. We analysed continuous outcome variables describing hunt duration, start time, stop time, and hunt intensity, as well as a binary outcome variable describing whether or not a hunt was recorded for each time period (morning, midday and evening). As only 10% of hunting bouts occurred during the midday period, accounting for 2% of daily activity, we excluded these from our statistical analyses. Morning and evening hunt periods were analysed separately as a number of the covariates (Table S3) were predicted to impact morning and evening hunts in different ways. For each outcome variable, we constructed Generalised Linear Mixed Models (GLMMs) using the package *nlme* (Pinheiro *et al.* 2015) in *R*, with Gaussian error distribution for the continuous outcome variables and binomial error distribution for the binary outcome variable. Although our hypotheses concerned the potential effects of ambient temperature, we included several other explanatory variables known to influence activity patterns of wild dogs, namely denning status, rainfall, moonlight and, in models of night-time activity, time of moonrise and moonset. Detailed justifications for including each explanatory variable are shown in Table S3.

For each outcome variable, we built a series of statistical models using explanatory variables and biologically-meaningful interactions between explanatory variables, with individual identity as a random variable. We then used Akaike’s Information Criterion (AIC) to compare models using the *R* (version 3.3.2, R Core Team 2017) package *MuMIn* (Bartoń 2017). We considered all models with delta AIC scores within 2 units of the lowest AIC model (*i.e.,* ΔAIC< 2) to have a high level of support (Burnham et al. 2002), referring to this array of models as the “top set”. We used model averaging (Burnham et al. 2002) to estimate the effect on each outcome variable of each explanatory variable in the top set.

Under the shade-seeking hypothesis (Table 1, Hypothesis 2) we predicted that wild dogs, impala, and dik-diks would increase their use of shaded habitat at high ambient temperatures. To test this hypothesis, we constructed a series of models with use of woody cover as the outcome variable. To avoid pseudoreplication, we averaged the woody cover values for each individual across each morning, midday, evening or night-time period. For wild dogs, we only included measurements of woody cover at locations taken during hunting bouts. We analysed these outcome variables using GLMMs with individual identity as a random effect, building a separate array of models for each time of day, and for all times of day together. Candidate explanatory variables were the same as for the analyses of wild dog activity (i.e., temperature, rainfall, solar radiation, moonlight for morning and evening periods, and denning status), but excluded moonlight as it has not been found to impact impala and dikdik movement, and also denning status for the impala and dik-dik models. Model selection was performed using model averaging in the same way as when investigating wild dog hunting.

The prey overheating hypothesis (Table 1, Hypothesis 3) could not be tested directly from our telemetry datasets, because our GPS-collar locations and accelerometer data were recorded too infrequently to estimate chase speeds. Our evaluation of this hypothesis thus relied on testing the prediction that wild dogs would kill impala more frequently on hot days (Table 1). This outcome was also predicted under Hypothesis 2, however, and could not be used to distinguish Hypotheses 2 and 3. We tested this prediction by using a GLM with binomial error distribution to analyse whether or not wild dog scats contained impala remains (only xx% of scats contained neither impala nor dik-dik remains). In this model, candidate explanatory variables were ambient temperature during seven days prior to scat collection (to account for delays between a scat being deposited and collected), and land use (as a previous study showed that impala were consumed far less frequently on land inhabited by communities than on private land, Woodroffe *et al.* 2007). Pack or individual identity were often unknown for wild dog scats, so these models did not include random effects. Model selection was performed using model averaging in the same way as when investigating wild dog hunting (Hypothesis 1) and woody cover selection (Hypothesis 2).

# Results

## Daily movement patterns

African wild dogs were strongly crepuscular, with hunts and daily activity concentrated in the morning and evening time periods (Fig. 1). Only sixteen percent of wild dog hunting periods, and 17% of total daily activity, occurred at night (Fig. 2).

Impala exhibited the highest levels of displacement between successive GPS locations at night (1.24km ± 2.11km (s.d.)), with lower displacement distances in the morning (0.90km ± 1.4), daytime (0.97km ± 1.7) and evening (0.89km ± 1.3) time periods.

Dik-diks had similar levels of displacement between GPS locations throughout the day, with the highest levels of displacement in the morning (0.27km ± 0.3km) and at night (0.26km ± 0.27km) and slightly lower displacement distances in the daytime (0.20km ±0.27) and evening (0.19km ±0.23) time periods.

## Associations between ambient temperature and wild dog hunting

Consistent with the reduced daytime foraging (Hypothesis 1), daytime hunting periods of wild dogs were shorter at high ambient temperatures, in both mornings and evenings (Table 2, Fig. 4a). In addition to being shorter, both morning and evening hunts entailed less intense activity on hotter days (Table S5, Table S6). Evening hunts were less likely to occur at all on days with higher ambient temperatures (Table S6), although there was no such effect on morning hunts (Table S5). Ambient temperature had a greater impact on the length, intensity and occurrence of evening compared to morning hunts (Table S5, Table S6. Rainfall may have mitigated the effects of high ambient temperatures, with an interaction between rainfall and temperature included in some of the top models for hunt duration (Table S5, Table S6). Packs were consistently more active during the daytime when they were denning (Table S5, Table S6).

## Habitat use

Impala used the most open areas and wild dogs used areas characterized by dense woody cover (Fig. 3). Impala use of open areas was most pronounced at night and during the morning period, whereas wild dogs used woody cover most at night (Fig. 3). Use of woody cover by dik-diks was relatively consistent throughout the day (Fig. 3).

As predicted under the shade-seeking hypothesis (Hypothesis 2), impala selected areas with denser woody cover on hotter days, and during morning and midday periods, but not during the evening (Table 3). In contrast, there was no evidence that dik-diks selected woody cover in relation to ambient temperature, and there was no evidence of such selection by hunting wild dog packs (Table 3).

## Prey selection

Among 795 wild dog scats, 71 (9%) contained impala remains and 609 (77%) contained dik-diks remains. As predicted under the reduced daytime foraging hypothesis (Hypothesis 1) but not the other two hypotheses, wild dog scats were less likely to contain impala remains when ambient temperatures had been higher in the previous seven days (Table 4, Fig. 4b).

# Discussion

Our analyses revealed clear associations between ambient temperature and the behaviour of both predator and prey species, which appeared to influence trophic interactions. Our findings were most consistent with the reduced daytime foraging (Hypothesis 1): on hot days, wild dogs spent less of the daylight period hunting, and preferred smaller, more abundant prey over larger, rarer prey. Previously we posited that, on average, hunting dik-diks and impala would yield comparable energetic returns for wild dogs, because the greater energy intake achievable by hunting impala was offset by the shorter travel distances associated with hunting dik-diks (Woodroffe *et al.* 2007). However, optimal foraging theory predicts that a predator with limited time should select more abundant prey—even if they are of lower value (such as dik-diks)—rather than waiting to locate rarer, higher value prey (such as impala, Lucas 1983). High ambient temperatures would therefore be expected to result in wild dogs increasing the proportion of dik-diks that they consume, compared to impala, and our observations were consistent with this prediction (Table 4).

Under the shade-seeking hypothesis (Hypothesis 2), we predicted that all three species would increase their daytime use of woody cover at high ambient temperatures, with impala showing the greatest shift into closed vegetation due to increased exposure to solar radiation resulting from their body size and greater use of open habitats. Somewhat in contrast to our prediction, we found that only impala moved into more closed habitat at high ambient temperatures (Table 3). Physiological studies suggest that dik-diks are dependent upon shade to maintain homeothermy (Kamau & Maloiy 1985) but, being small-bodied and less gregarious than impala, they may be able to use small patches of shade without moving into denser habitat. Similarly, as dik-diks reside in dense woody cover, any need to move into denser vegetation in hot weather may be reduced, relative to impala. Dik-diks maintain a constant body temperature at air temperatures of up to 44°C (Kamau 1988), far lower than maximum temperatures recorded at our study site (Caylor et al). There was no evidence that wild dogs hunted in denser cover on hot days (Table 3), perhaps because hunting periods occurred before and after the hottest times of day (Fig. 1). The tendency of impala to move into denser cover at high ambient temperatures would be expected to result in a greater risk of predation, since wild dogs typically occupied denser cover (Fig. 3), and since impala are more likely to be killed in denser cover (Ford *et al.* 2014). Nevertheless, we found that impala remains were less likely to be found in wild dog scats following periods of high ambient temperature (Table 4). In sum, although impala behaviour changed in line with the predictions of the shade-seeking hypothesis (Hypothesis 2), this change appears not to have affected the rate at which they were consumed by wild dogs.

Under the prey overheating hypothesis (Hypothesis 3), high ambient temperatures were predicted to reduce chase distances for impala and increase them for dik-diks, as larger-bodied animals would be slowed down by hyperthermia to a greater extent than smaller-bodied animals (Creel et al. 2016). We were not able to test this hypothesis directly using telemetry data on movement rates because our monitoring methods did not allow us to measure chase distance or speed. However, this hypothesis also predicted that predation upon impala would increase, relative to predation on dik-diks, when ambient temperatures were higher. Our observations showed the opposite pattern (Table 4, Fig. 4b); hence, a key prediction of the prey overheating hypothesis was not upheld by our observations. This discrepancy between prediction and observation may reflect the fact that impala can effectively dissipate body heat through sweating even during periods of exertion, maintaining a constant body temperature at ambient temperatures as high as 44°C (Maloiy and Hopcraft 1970). Thus, whilst higher ambient temperatures than those at our study site may increase the risk of hyperthermia, this ability of impala to dissipate heat by sweating may outweigh any restrictions on dry heat loss related to body size.

Additional evidence also favours the reduced foraging time hypothesis (Hypothesis 1) over Hypotheses 2 and 3. Under Hypothesis 1, we would expect energy intake by wild dogs to be reduced at high ambient temperatures, due to constrained foraging time and a consequent acceptance of lower-energy prey. This prediction is consistent with our observations that this study population experiences higher mortality and lower reproductive success at high ambient temperatures (Woodroffe, Groom & McNutt 2017; Rabaiotti *et al.* in review). In contrast, under the other two hypotheses, food intake (and thus potentially survival and reproductive success), would be expected to improve at high ambient temperatures, because impala (higher-value prey) would be more accessible due to being in dense cover where they are vulnerable to predators (Hypothesis 2), or more easily captured due to their tendency to overheat during high speed chases (Hypothesis 3). Hence, while vital rates cannot confirm the reduced foraging time hypothesis (Hypothesis 1), they do contribute to refuting Hypotheses 2 and 3.

Our findings suggest that climate change might have two wider impacts through its effect on predation by wild dogs. First, we have shown previously that wild dogs suppressed dik-diks numbers, and that dik-diks browsing influenced tree abundance (Ford *et al.* 2015). Although we found that wild dog predation on dik-diks did not trigger cascading effects on vegetation under current climatic conditions (Ford *et al.* 2015), rising ambient temperatures would be expected to intensify wild dog predation on dik-diks, which might generate wider impacts on community structure.

Second, our findings suggest that the resilience of wild dog populations to climate change might hinge on the abundance of small, abundant prey. Our study site is unusual both in the density of dik-diks it supports (Augustine 2010; Ford et al. 2015) and the degree to which wild dogs rely on dik-diks as prey (Woodroffe *et al.* 2007). Across much of the geographic range of wild dogs, dik-diks are altogether absent (Kingdon & Hoffman 2013), and impala comprise the bulk of wild dog diets (Creel, Mills & McNutt 2004; Mbizah, Marino & Groom 2012). Without abundant small prey to hunt on hot days, we would expect wild dogs to more frequently make no kill at all, with potentially greater impacts on energy intake than may occur at our study site. Intriguingly, low reproductive success and high mortality at high ambient temperatures have been reported for wild dogs elsewhere, where impala are wild dogs’ principal prey (Woodroffe, Groom & McNutt 2017; Rabaiotti *et al.* In Review).

Our results help to explain the negative impacts of high ambient temperatures on the survival and reproductive success of the African wild dog (refs), an endangered species (Woodroffe & Sillero-Zubiri 2013). Our findings suggest that prey diversity may help to buffer wild dog populations against the effects of climate change: because abundance and body size often are correlated (Brown 1995, White et al 2007), small-bodied, abundant prey can be a substitute for larger-bodied, rarer prey when hunting time is constrained. Measures which maintain prey densities and diversity (such as limiting offtake by people) may help to conserve wild dogs in a warming climate. However, interventions that artificially raise prey densities (such as installation of waterholes) may risk increasing the densities of wild dogs’ predators (Creel & Creel 1996; Mills & Gorman 1997), and might have harmful consequences for wild dog conservation.

More generally, we have shown that ambient temperature can influence patterns of predation, even when both predator and prey are tropical endotherms. Our findings contrast with ecosystem and community ecology models that assume predation rates will increase at higher temperatures (e.g., Dell, Pawar & Savage 2014 , Harfoot et al 2014). However, our findings also highlight the difficulty of accurately predicting how environmental temperature would be expected to influence predator-prey interactions involving endotherms: all three of the hypotheses that we investigated were legitimately plausible, but they generated conflicting predictions about how predation on impala and dik-diks might vary in response to weather conditions, and only empirical testing indicated the true direction of the impact. Further investigations of how temperature-induced changes in the behaviour of predator and prey species – mediated by habitat type - influence trophic interactions would help to build a more general picture of the relationships between ambient temperature and endotherm predation within ecological communities.

# Acknowledgements

We thank Mpala Research Centre for hosting our research, Kenya Wildlife Service for collaboration, and the Kenya National Council for Science and Technology (permits NACOSTI/P/14/9920/1659 and NCST/RRI/12/1/MAS86) for research permission. We also thank funders and research assistants too numerous to list individually. Animal handling was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Zoological Society of London and the Animal Care Committee of the University of British Columbia.

# Author Contributions

D. Rabaiotti, Rosie Woodroffe and Adam Ford, designed the research questions. D. Rabaiotti organised the datasets, designed and carried out the final analyses and wrote the paper. Rosie Woodroffe oversaw data collection on wild dogs and contributed to the writing of the paper. Adam Ford and Jacob Goheen collected the dik-diks and impala data and contributed to the writing of the paper. Andrea Fuller provided insight into large mammal physiology and climate impacts and contributed to the writing of the paper. Ben Chapple helped create the prey datasets and designed and carried out the initial analyses on the impala and dik-diks data and African wild dog habitat use. Sophie Morrill assisted in designing and carrying out the analyses on wild dog hunt times.

# Data Availability Statement

Impala and dikdik data is available at https://doi.org/10.1002/ecm.1344. Should the article be accepted, the African wild dog data will be deposited on Dryad and the DOI included at the end of the article

# References

Agafonkin, V. & Thieurmel, B. (2017) *suncalc: compute sun position, sunlight phases, moon position and lunar phase*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=suncalc>.

Augustine, D.J. (2004) Influence of cattle management on habitat selection by impala on central Kenyan rangeland. *Journal of Wildlife Management,* **68(4),** 916-923.

Augustine, D.J. and Mcnaughton, S.J., (2004). Regulation of shrub dynamics by native browsing ungulates on East African rangeland. Journal of Applied Ecology, 41(1), pp.45-58.

Augustine, D.J., 2010. Response of native ungulates to drought in semi-arid Kenyan rangeland. *African Journal of Ecology*, **48(4)**, pp.1009–1020. Available at: http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/j.1365-2028.2010.01207.x.

Austin, G.T. (1976) Behavioral adaptations of verdin to desert. *Auk,* 93(2)**,** 245-262.

Bartoń, K. (2017) *MuMIn: Multi-Model Inference*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=MuMIn>.

Brown, JH. (1995). Macroecology. University of Chicago Press.

Burnham, K.P., Anderson, D.R. & Burnham, K.P., 2002. *Model selection and multimodel inference : a practical information-theoretic approach*, Springer.

Cahill, A.E., Aiello-Lammens, M.E., Fisher-Reid, M.C., Hua, X., Karanewsky, C.J., Ryu, H.Y., Sbeglia, G.C., Spagnolo, F., Waldron, J.B., Warsi, O. & Wiens, J.J. (2012) How does climate change cause extinction? *Proceedings of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences,* **280(1750)**, 20121890.

Caylor, K.K., Gitonga, J. & Martins, D.J. (2017) Mpala Research Centre Meteorological and Hydrological Dataset Mpala Research Centre, Kenya.

Clements, H.S., Tambling, C.J., Hayward, M.W., Kerley, G.I.H., 2014. An objective approach to determining the weight ranges of prey preferred by and accessible to the five large African carnivores. *PLoS ONE* **9(7)**, e101054.

Cozzi, G., Broekhuis, F., McNutt, JW., Turnbull, L, MAcDonald, D and Stable, B., 2012. Fear of the dark or dinner by moonlight ? Reduced temporal partitioning among Africa ’ s large carnivores *Ecology*, **93(12)**, 2590–2599.

Creel, S. & Creel, N.M. (1995) Communal hunting and pack size in African wild dogs, *Lycaon pictus*. *Animal Behaviour,* **50(5),** 1325-1339.

Creel, S., Creel, N.M., Creel, A.M. & Creel, B.M. (2016) Hunting on a hot day: effects of temperature on interactions between African wild dogs and their prey. *Ecology*. **97(11)**, 2910-2916.

Creel, S., Mills, M.G.L. & McNutt, J.W. (2004) Demography and population dynamics of African wild dogs in three critical populations. *The biology & conservation of wild canids* (eds D.W. Macdonald & C. Sillero-Zubiri), pp. 337-350.Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Creel, S.R. & Creel, N.M. (1996) Limitation of African wild dogs by competition with larger carnivores. *Conservation Biology,* **10(2),** 1-15.

Davies-Mostert, H.T., Mills, M.G., Kent, V. and Macdonald, D.W., 2010. Reducing potential sources of sampling bias when quantifying the diet of the African wild dog through scat analysis. *African Journal of Wildlife Research*, **40(2)**, 105-113.

Dell, A.I., Pawar, S. & Savage, V. (2014) Temperature dependence of trophic interactions are driven by asymmetry of species responses and foraging strategy. *Journal of Animal Ecology,* **83(1),** 70-84.

Doolan, S.P. & Macdonald, D.W. (1996) Diet and foraging behaviour of group-living meerkats, Suricata suricatta, in the southern Kalahari. *Journal of Zoology,* **239(4),** 697-716.

Du Toit, J.T. and Yetman, C.A., 2005. Effects of body size on the diurnal activity budgets of African browsing ruminants. Oecologia, **143(2)**, pp.317-325.

Ford, A.T. & Goheen, J.R. (2015) An experimental study on risk effects in a dwarf antelope, Madoqua guentheri. *Journal of Mammalogy,* **96(5),** 918-926.

Ford, A.T., Goheen, J.R., Augustine, D.J., Kinnaird, M.F., O’Brien, T.G., Palmer, T.M., Pringle, R.M. & Woodroffe, R. (2015) Recovery of African wild dogs suppresses prey but does not trigger a trophic cascade. *Ecology,* **96(10),** 2705-2714.

Ford, A.T., Goheen, J.R., Otieno, T.O., Bidner, L., Isbell, L.A., Palmer, T.M., Ward, D., Woodroffe, R. & Pringle, R.M. (2014) Large carnivores make savanna tree communities less thorny. *Science,* **346(6207),** 346-349.

Frank, L.G., Woodroffe, R. & Ogada, M.O. (2005) People and predators in Laikipia District, Kenya. *People and wildlife - Conflict or coexistence?* (eds R. Woodroffe, S. Thirgood & A.R. Rabinowitz), 286-304.Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Fuller A, Mitchell D, Maloney SK, Hetem RS (2016) Towards a mechanistic understanding of the responses of large terrestrial mammals to heat and aridity associated with climate change. Climate Change Responses, 3:10.

Funston, P.J., Mills, M.G.L. & Biggs, H.C. (2001) Factors affecting the hunting success of male and female lions in the Kruger National Park. *Journal of Zoology,* **253(4),** 419-431.

Garcia-Heras, M.S., Mougeot, F., Simmons, R.E. & Arroyo, B. (2017) Regional and temporal variation in diet and provisioning rates suggest weather limits prey availability for an endangered raptor. *Ibis,* **159(3),** 567-579.

Goheen, J.R., Palmer, T.M., Charles, G.K., Helgen, K.M., Kinyua, S.N., Maclean, J.E., Turner, B.L., Young, H.S. and Pringle, R.M., 2013. Piecewise disassembly of a large-herbivore community across a rainfall gradient: the UHURU experiment. *PloS one*, **8(2)**.

Harfoot, M.B.J., Newbold, T., Tittensor, D.P., Emmott, S., Hutton, J., Lyutsarev, V., Smith, M.J., Scharlemann, J.P.W. & Purves, D.W. (2014) Emergent global patterns of ecosystem structure and function from a mechanistic general ecosystem model. *PLOS Biology,* **12(4),** 24.

Hebblewhite, M., White, C.A., Nietvelt, C.G., McKenzie, J.A., Hurd, T.E., Fryxell, J.M., Bayley, S.E. and Paquet, P.C., 2005. Human activity mediates a trophic cascade caused by wolves. Ecology, **86(8)**, 2135-2144.

Jackson, C.R., Power, R.J., Groom, R.J., Masenga, E.H., Mjingo, E.E., Fyumagwa, R.D., Røskaft, E. and Davies-Mostert, H., 2014. Heading for the hills: risk avoidance drives den site selection in African wild dogs. *PLoS One*, **9(6)**.

Kamau, J.M.Z. & Maloiy, G.M.O. (1985) Thermoregulation and heat balance in the dik-dik antelope (*Rhynchotragus kirki*) - a field and laboratory study. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology a-Physiology,* **81(2),** 335-340.

Kingdon, J. & Hoffman, M. (2013) *Mammals of Africa: Volume VI, Hippopotamuses, Pigs, Deer, Giraffe and Bovids*. Bloomsbury, London.

Levy, O., Dayan, T., Porter, W.P. & Kronfeld-Schor, N. (2018) Time and ecological resilience: can diurnal animals compensate for climate change by shifting to nocturnal activity? *Ecological Monographs***,** **89(1)**, 01334, doi:10.1002/ecm.1334.

Lucas, J.R. (1983) The role of foraging time constraints and variable prey encounter in optimal diet choice. *American Naturalist,* **122(2),** 191-209.

Mbizah, M.M., Marino, J. & Groom, R.J. (2012) Diet of four sympatric carnivores in Savé Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe: implications for conservation of the African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). *South African Journal of Wildlife Research,* **42(2),** 94-103.

Mills, M.G.L. & Gorman, M.L. (1997) Factors affecting the density and distribution of wild dogs in the Kruger National Park. *Conservation Biology,* **11(6),** 1397-1406.

Mitchell D, Snelling EP, Hetem RS, Maloney SK, Strauss WM, Fuller A (2018) Revisiting concepts of thermal physiology: predict- ing responses of mammals to climate change. *J Anim Ecol* **87**, 956–973.

Mole, M.A., Rodrigues DÁraujo, S., van Aarde, R.J., Mitchell, D. & Fuller, A. (2016) Coping with heat: behavioural and physiological responses of savanna elephants in their natural habitat. *Conservation Physiology,* **4(1),** 044.

Ockendon, N., Baker, D.J., Carr, J.A., White, E.C., Almond, R.E.A., Amano, T., Bertram, E., Bradbury, R.B., Bradley, C., Butchart, S.H.M., Doswald, N., Foden, W., Gill, D.J.C., Green, R.E., Sutherland, W.J., Tanner, E.V.J. & Pearce-Higgins, J.W. (2014) Mechanisms underpinning climatic impacts on natural populations: altered species interactions are more important than direct effects. *Global Change Biology,* **20(7),** 2221-2229.

Otieno, T.O., Goheen, J.R., Webala, P.W., Mwangi, A., Osuga, I.M. and Ford, A.T., 2019. Human- and risk-mediated browsing pressure by sympatric antelope in an African savanna. *Biological Conservation*, **232**, 59–65.

Pacifici, M., Visconti, P., Butchart, S.H., Watson, J.E., Cassola, F.M. and Rondinini, C., 2017. Species’ traits influenced their response to recent climate change. Nature Climate Change, **7(3)**, 205-208.

Parmesan, C. & Yohe, G. (2003) A globally coherent fingerprint of climate change impacts across natural systems. *Nature,* **421(6918),** 37-42.

Peters, R.H., 1986. *The ecological implications of body size*, Cambridge University Press.

Pigeon, K.E., Cardinal, E., Stenhouse, G.B. & Cote, S.D. (2016) Staying cool in a changing landscape: the influence of maximum daily ambient temperature on grizzly bear habitat selection. *Oecologia,* **181(4),** 1101-1116.

Pinheiro, J., Bates, D., DebRoy, S., Sarkar, D. & R Core Team (2015) *nlme: Linear and Nonlinear Mixed Effects Models. R package version 3.1-119*. <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=nlme>.

QGIS Development Team (2018) *QGIS Geographic Information System*. Open Source Geospatial Foundation Project, <http://qgis.osgeo.org>.

Quaglietta, L., Mira, A. & Boitani, L. (2018) Extrinsic and intrinsic factors affecting the daily rhythms of a semiaquatic carnivore in a mediterranean environment. *Hystrix-Italian Journal of Mammalogy,* **29(4),** 128-136.

R Core Team (2015) *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing <http://www.R-project.org>, Vienna, Austria.

Rabaiotti, D., Groom, R., McNutt, J.W., Watermeyer, J. & Woodroffe, R. (In Review) High temperatures and human pressures interact to influence mortality in an African carnivore.

Rabaiotti, D. & Woodroffe, R. (2019) Coping with climate change: limited behavioural responses to hot weather in a tropical carnivore. *Oecologia,* **189(3),** 587-599.

Ricklefs, R.E. & Hainsworth, F.R. (1968) Temperature dependent behavior of cactus wren. *Ecology,* **49(2),** 227-233.

Shorrocks, B., Cristescu, B. and Magane, S., 2008. Estimating density of Kirk’s dik‐dik (*Madoqua kirkii* Günther), impala (*Aepyceros melampus* Lichtenstein) and common zebra (*Equus burchelli* Gray) at Mpala, Laikipia District, Kenya. *African Journal of Ecology*, **46(4)**, 612-619.

Speakman, J.R. & Krol, E. (2010) Maximal heat dissipation capacity and hyperthermia risk: neglected key factors in the ecology of endotherms. *Journal of Animal Ecology,* **79(4),** 726-746.

Taylor, C.R., 1977. Exercise and environmental heat loads: different mechanisms for solving different problems?. International review of physiology, **15**, 119.

Taylor, C.R. and Lyman, C.P., 1972. Heat storage in running antelopes: independence of brain and body temperatures. American Journal of Physiology-Legacy Content, **222(1)**, pp.114-117.

Veldhuis, M. P., Kihwele, E. S., Cromsigt, J. , Ogutu, J., Hopcraft, J., Owen-Smith, N. Olff, H. (2019) Large herbivore assemblages in a changing climate: incorporating water dependence and thermoregulation. *Ecology Letters*, **22**, 1536-1546

White, EP, SKM Ernest, AJ Kerkhoff, and BJ Enquist. (2007) Relationships between body size and abundance in ecology. *TREE* **22**, 323-330.

Woodroffe, R. (2011a) Demography of a recovering African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*) population. *Journal of Mammalogy,* **92(2),** 305-315.

Woodroffe, R. (2011b) Ranging behaviour of African wild dog packs in a human-dominated landscape. *Journal of Zoology,* **283(2),** 88-97.

Woodroffe, R., Groom, R. & McNutt, J.W. (2017) Hot dogs: high ambient temperatures influence reproductive success in a tropical mammal. *Journal of Animal Ecology,* **86(6)** 1329-1338.

Woodroffe, R., Lindsey, P.A., Romañach, S.S. & ole Ranah, S.M.K. (2007) African wild dogs (*Lycaon pictus*) can subsist on small prey: implications for conservation. *Journal of Mammalogy,* **88(1),** 181-193.

Woodroffe, R. & Sillero-Zubiri, C. (2013) *African wild dog Red List Assessment*. IUCN.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1** Hypotheses describing how predator behaviour, prey behaviour, and predation risk might vary with ambient temperatures | | | | |
| **Hypothesis** | **Species** | **Explanation** | **Implication for hunting activity** | **Expected dietary change at high temperatures** |
| Hypothesis 1: Reduced daytime foraging | Wild dogs | Wild dogs are expected to spend less time hunting in daytime when temperatures are high1. | Wild dogs with limited foraging time are predicted to select more abundant prey, even if it contains less energy2 (in this case dik-diks). | Increased ratio of dik-diks to impala |
| Hypothesis 2:  Shade seeking | All species | Wild dogs, impala and dik-diks are all predicted to move into denser vegetation at high ambient temperatures to avoid overheating, with impala showing the greatest shift due to greater exposure to solar radiation. | Wild dogs are able to hunt impala more successfully, as impala are more vulnerable to predation in denser vegetation3. | Decreased ratio of dik-diks to impala |
| Hypothesis 3:  Prey overheating | Impala | When running at high ambient temperatures, larger bodied animals overheat more quickly, and therefore impala slow down more than dik-diks. | Wild dogs are able to hunt impala more successfully, because impala overheat more quickly than wild dogs4. | Decreased ratio of dik-diks to impala. |
| 1(Rabaiotti 2019), 2(Lucas 1983), 3(Augustine 2004); 3 (Ford *et al.* 2014); 4(Creel *et al.* 2016). | | | | |

**Table 2** Variables associated with the **the number, intensity and duration of African wild dog hunts over a 24h period**. The table presents estimated effects of explanatory variables included in the top model sets (ΔAICc < 2) for the duration of morning, evening, daytime and night time hunts combined (in minutes); the mean intensity of the hunts; and the number of hunts. The sum of weights for each variable is shown along with the number of models in the top model set in which it was included (n).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome variable | Explanatory variable | Estimate | Lower  95% CI | Upper  95% CI | Sum of weights (n) |
| Number of hunts | Intercept | 0.6464 | 0.4558 | 0.8369 | — (3) |
| Moonlight (moonlit hours) | 0.0084 | 0.0013 | 0.0155 | 1.00 (3) |
| Denning | -0.0045 | -0.1276 | 0.0868 | 0.22 (1) |
| Temperature (°C) | 0.0004 | -0.0030 | 0.0038 | 0.21 (1) |
| Duration of hunts (minutes) | Intercept | 321.7457 | 254.2567 | 389.2346 | — (3) |
| Temperature (°C) | -0.2510 | -3.0739 | 2.5719 | 1.00 (3) |
| Moonlight | 1.3351 | 0.0190 | 2.6512 | 1.00 (3) |
| Denning (Yes) | 21.6363 | 1.3947 | 41.7694 | 1.00 (3) |
| Rainfall | -4.2384 | -18.2746 | 9.7977 | 0.32 (1) |
| Rainfall:Temperature | 0.1627 | -0.3610 | 0.6863 | 0.32 (1) |
|  | Denning:Temperature | -0.0081 | -12.0277 | 12.0116 | 0.32 (1) |
| Intensity of hunts | Intercept | 42.2066 | 34.9384 | 49.4748 | * (2) |
| Denning | 2.3456 | 0.2765 | 4.4147 | 1.00 (2) |
| Temperature (°C) | -0.2231 | -0.3651 | -0.0810 | 0.32 (1) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome variable | Explanatory variable | Estimate | Lower  95% CI | Upper  95% CI | Variable  importance (n) |
| **Impala** |  |  |  |  |  |
| morning | Intercept | 0.0465 | 0.0352 | 0.0578 | (1) |
| Temperature | 0.0019 | 0.0003 | 0.0022 | 1.00 (1) |
| midday | Intercept | 0.0772 | 0.0650 | 0.0894 | (1) |
| Temperature | 0.0014 | 0.0011 | 0.0017 | 1.00 (1) |
| evening | Intercept | 0.0948 | 0.0878 | 0.1018 | (1) |
| night | Intercept | 0.0583 | 0.0625 | 0.0541 | (1) |
| **Dik-diks** |  |  |  |  |  |
| morning and evening | Intercept | 0.1211 | 0.1011 | 0.1412 | (1) |
| midday | Intercept | 0.1288 | 0.1102 | 0.1474 | (1) |
| night | Intercept | 0.1005 | 0.0712 | 0.1296 | (1) |
| **Wild dogs** |  |  |  |  |  |
| morning and evening | Intercept | 0.1179 | 0.0976 | 0.1384 | (1) |
| Denning | -0.0504 | -0.0391 | -0.0616 | 1.00 (1) |
| night | Intercept | 0.1610 | 0.1243 | 0.1976 |  |
|  | Denning | -0.1694 | -0.1861 | -0.1526 | 1.00 (1) |

**Table 3** Variables associated with **selection of woody cover** by African wild dogs, impala, and dik-diks. The table presents estimated effects of explanatory variables included in the top model sets (ΔAICc < 2). The relative importance of each variable is shown along with the number of models in the top model set in which it was included (n).

**Table 4** Variables associated with **African wild dog consumption of impala**. The table presents estimated effects of explanatory variables included in the top model, the only model with ΔAICc<2, for African wild dog consumption of impala.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Explanatory variable | Estimate | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI |
| Intercept | 0.7427 | 0.4771 | 1.0083 |
| Mean maximum temperature over the previous 7 days | -0.0207 | -0.0298 | -0.0117 |

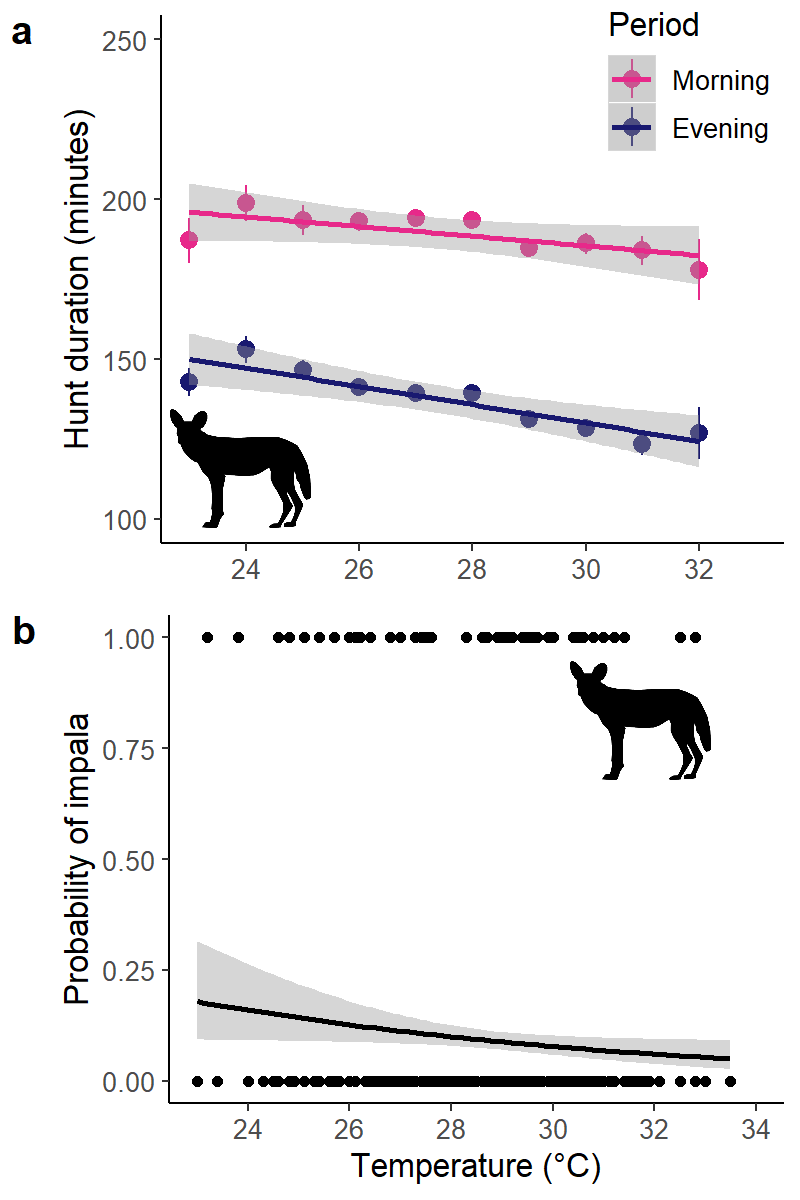
**Figure 1** Daily movement patterns of African wild dogs. Activity measured by collar-mounted accelerometers fitted to 18 wild dogs (A); blue bands denote the start and stop times used to classify morning and evening hunts. Hunts tend to fall before and after the daily maximum temperature (B).

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated**Figure 2** Percentage of hunts and total activity which fall in Morning, Midday, Evening and Night periods, and the percentage of bouts and total activity which spanned multiple time periods, and were therefore determined not to be hunts.

**Figure 3** Diel variation in woody cover use by impala, dik-diks and African wild dogs across time periods. Say what the time periods mean in terms of actual times of day.



**Figure 4** Associations between ambient temperature and African wild dog hunting behaviour a) Duration of African wild dog morning and evening hunts at different daily maximum temperatures. Points represent the means for each 1°C interval, vertical bars indicate the standard errors. b) Probability of the presence of impala in wild dog scat at different daily maximum temperatures (°C). Lines represent conditional mean, and shaded areas represent the 95% confidence interval.

**Temperature affects predator-prey interactions in an African savanna**

D. Rabaiotti1,2, Adam T. Ford3, Ben Chapple2, Jacob R. Goheen4,5, Andrea Fuller6,Sophie Morrill2 and Rosie Woodroffe1

**Supplementary Material**

**Figure S1** Frequency distribution of (A) start times and (B) stop times of African wild dog hunting periods, identified using collar-mounted accelerometers.



A

B

Time

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S1** Annual temperature and rainfall values at Mpala Research Centre throughout the period of the study. | | | | | | |
|  | Temperature (°C) | | | | Rainfall (mm) | |
| Year | Minimum | Annual Mean | Maximum | | Total | Annual Mean |
| 2000 | 3.85 | 19.99 | 31.54 | | 280.17 | 0.78 |
| 2001 | 8.23 | 19.76 | 32.19 | | 670.56 | 1.84 |
| 2002 | 6.92 | 19.81 | 38.03 | | 483.62 | 1.32 |
| 2003 | 4.39 | 19.59 | 32.64 | | 684.21 | 1.77 |
| 2004 | 7.67 | 19.53 | 38.78 | | 718.05 | 1.97 |
| 2005 | 3.61 | 19.18 | 34.02 | | 508.00 | 1.40 |
| 2006 | 6.76 | 19.80 | 32.51 | | 543.81 | 1.49 |
| 2007 | 5.66 | 19.55 | 33.08 | | 505.99 | 1.39 |
| 2008 | 5.87 | 19.69 | 32.15 | | 410.96 | 1.19 |
| 2009 | 7.53 | 20.66 | 33.31 | | 244.09 | 0.67 |
| 2010 | Data not available due to the weather station being broken | | | | | |
| 2011 | 7.15 | 18.60 | 31.95 | 703.35 | | 2.87 |
| 2012 | 3.07 | 18.73 | 32.12 | 639.85 | | 1.76 |
| 2013 | 5.79 | 19.01 | 31.86 | 660.93 | | 1.90 |
| 2014 | 6.53 | 19.51 | 31.59 | 395.72 | | 1.19 |
| 2015 | 6.09 | 19.33 | 32.98 | 548.36 | | 1.61 |
| 2016 | 8.18 | 19.98 | 32.89 | 706.12 | | 1.94 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S2** Start and stop times of hunting periods allocated to each time period within the analysis. | | | | |
| Type of Bout | Earliest start time | Latest start time | Earliest stop time | Latest stop time |
| Morning | 04:55:39 | 06:56:04 | 07:30:41 | 12:51:33 |
| Midday | 06:56:05 | 16:01:54 | 12:51:34 | 18:47:02 |
| Evening | 16:01:55 | 18:26:52 | 18:47:03 | 21:06:56 |
| Night | 18:26:53 | 04:55:38 | 21:06:57 | 07:30:40 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S3** Explanatory variables, other than temperature, included in models of wild dog hunts, and justification for their inclusion. | | | |
| Explanatory variable | Included in models for which time of day  (Morning, Evening) | Justification | Citation |
| Denning status (yes/no) | All | We have previously shown that wild dogs are more active during the denning period | Woodroffe, Groom and McNutt 2017, Rabaiotti and Woodroffe 2019 |
| Total 24h rainfall (mm) | All | We have previously shown that rainfall mitigates the impact of high temperatures on wild dog activity levels so we would expect a negative interaction with temperature during the day and a positive one at night. | Rabaiotti and Woodroffe 2019 |
| Moonlight (proportion illumination\*hours of moonlight) | All (Moonlight the previous night was used in morning models, and the following night in evening models) | We and others have previously shown that wild dogs are more active on moonlit nights and would therefore expect a positive relationship between moonlight and nocturnal activity, and potentially a positive relationship with morning and evening activity. | Cozzi et al. 2012, Rabaiotti and Woodroffe 2019 |
| Mean daily solar radiation (kw/m2) | All | Heat effects from exposure to the sun can outweigh those from ambient air temperature | Gates, 2012 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S4** Explanatory variables, other than temperature, included in models of wild dog, impala and dik-diks woody cover use and justification for their inclusion. | | | | |
| Explanatory variable | Included in models for which time of day  (Morning, Evening, Night) | Species | Justification | Citation |
| Denning status (yes/no) | All | Wild dogs | Wild dogs use more rugged areas with less vegetation during the denning period | Jackson et al 2014 |
| Total 24h rainfall (mm) | All | All | Rainfall mitigates the impact of high temperatures on activity levels and influences herbivore movement. | Rabaiotti and Woodroffe 2019, Ford et al 2014 |
| Mean daily solar radiation (kw/m2) | All | All | Heat effects from exposure to the sun can outweigh those from ambient air temperature | Gates, 2012 |

**Table S5** Variables associated with the characteristics of African wild dog hunting periods in the **morning**. The table presents estimated effects of explanatory variables included in the top model sets (ΔAICc < 2) for each outcome variable. The relative importance of each variable is shown along with the number of models in the top model set in which it was included (n).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome variable | Explanatory variable | Estimate | Lower  95% CI | Upper  95% CI | Variable  importance (n) | |
| Occurrence | Intercept | 0.8005 | 0.7698 | 0.8312 | | — (1) |
| Moonlight before | -0.0097 | -0.0115 | -0.0079 | | 1.00 (1) |
| Duration  (minutes) | Intercept | 209.066 | 191.739 | 226.393 | | — (2) |
| Denning *vs* not | 17.952 | 13.633 | 22.271 | | 1.00 (2) |
| Temperature (°C) | -0.793 | -1.418 | -0.167 | | 0.72 (1) |
| Moonlight before | -2.126 | -2.461 | -1.790 | | 1.00 (2) |
| Intensity | Intercept | 50.9285 | 46.4112 | 55.4459 | | — (2) |
| Denning *vs* not | 1.5610 | 0.7941 | 2.3279 | | 1.00 (1) |
| Temperature (°C) | -0.2552 | -0.3743 | -0.1362 | | 0.52 (2) |

**Table S6** Variables associated with the characteristics of African wild dog hunting periods in the **evening**. The table presents estimated effects of explanatory variables included in the top model sets (ΔAICc < 2) for each outcome variable. The relative importance of each variable is shown along with the number of models in the top model set in which it was included (n).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome variable | | Explanatory variable | | Estimate | | Lower 95% CI | | Upper 95% CI | | Variable  importance (n) | | |
| Occurrence | | Intercept | | 1.2315 | | 1.1211 | | 1.3419 | | | — (1) | |
| Moonlight | | -0.0098 | | -0.0118 | | -0.0079 | | | 1.00 (1) | |
| Temperature (°C) | | -0.0167 | | -0.0206 | | -0.0129 | | | 1.00 (1) | |
| Duration  (minutes) | Intercept | | 206.230 | | 191.461 | | 220.999 | | — (2) | | |
| Temperature (°C) | | -2.275 | | -2.794 | | -1.757 | | 1.00 (2) | | |
| Moonlight | | -1.794 | | -2.048 | | -1.539 | | 1.00 (2) | | |
| Denning (Yes) | | 20.435 | | -12.132 | | 53.002 | | 1.00 (2) | | |
| Rainfall | | 2.619 | | 0.058 | | 5.180 | | 0.34 (1) | | |
| Rainfall:Temperature | | -0.083 | | -0.179 | | 0.013 | | 0.34 (1) | | |
|  | Denning:Temperature | | 0.434 | | -1.592 | | 2.429 | | 0.34 (1) | | |
| Intensity | | Intercept | | 54.602 | | 58.198 | | 51.006 | | | — (1) | |
| Temperature (°C) | | -0.335 | | -0.211 | | -0.459 | | | 1.00 (1) | |
| Denning *vs* not | | 1.772 | | 2.634 | | 0.909 | | | 1.00 (1) | |
| Moonlight | | -0.267 | | -0.201 | | -0.333 | | | 1.00 (1) | |

**Wild dog night**

**Table S7** Variables associated with the characteristics of African wild dog hunting periods in the **night**. The table presents estimated effects of explanatory variables included in the top model sets (ΔAICc < 2) for each outcome variable. The relative importance of each variable is shown along with the number of models in the top model set in which it was included (n).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome variable | | Explanatory variable | | Estimate | | Lower 95% CI | | Upper 95% CI | | Variable  importance (n) | | |
| Occurrence | | Intercept | | -0.681 | | -0.896 | | -0.467 | | | — (1) | |
| Moonlight | | 0.030 | | 0.022 | | 0.037 | | | 1.00 (1) | |
| Temperature (°C) | | 0.034 | | 0.030 | | 0.038 | | | 1.00 (1) | |
| Duration  (minutes) | Intercept | | -6.017 | | -104.114 | | 92.081 | | — (2) | | |
| Temperature (°C) | | 5.525 | | 2.125 | | 8.925 | | 1.00 (2) | | |
| Moonlight | | 2.244 | | 0.676 | | 3.811 | | 1.00 (2) | | |
| Denning (Yes) | | 10.641 | | -306.57 | | 327.854 | | 1.00 (2) | | |
| Rainfall | | -0.237 | | -17.300 | | 16.825 | | 0.71 (1) | | |
| Rainfall:Temperature | | -0.022 | | -0.670 | | 0.626 | | 0.71 (1) | | |
|  | Denning:Temperature | | 1.429 | | -12.529 | | 15.389 | | 0.71 (1) | | |
| Intensity | | Intercept | | 30.246 | | 14.590 | | 45.902 | | | — (2) | |
| Denning (Yes) | | 1.675 | | -1.423 | | 4.773 | | | 1.00 (2) | |
| Moonlight | | 0.570 | | 0.360 | | 0.780 | | | 1.00 (2) | |
| Temperature (°C) | | 0.442 | | 0.007 | | 0.878 | | | 0.59 (1) | |

**Table S7** Variables associated with woody cover use by impala, dik-diks and wild dogs across a **24h period**. This was used to determine if the data for morning and evening periods should be analysed separately or pooled. The table presents estimated effects of explanatory variables included in the top model sets (ΔAICc < 2) for each outcome variable. The relative importance of each variable is shown along with the number of models in the top model set in which it was included (n).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Explanatory variable | | Estimate | | Lower 95% CI | | Upper 95% CI | Variable  importance (n) | | |
| Dik-dik | Intercept | | 0.0974 | | 0.0701 | | 0.1246 | | — (1) | |
| Impala | Intercept | 0.0663 | | 0.0577 | | 0.0748 | | | — (1) |
| Midday (vs morning) | 0.0172 | | 0.0164 | | 0.0180 | | | 1.00 (1) |
| Evening (vs morning) | 0.0030 | | 0.0038 | | 0.0021 | | | 1.00 (1) |
| Night (vs morning) | -0.0390 | | -0.0399 | | -0.0382 | | | 1.00 (1) |
| Temperature (°C) | 0.0011 | | 0.0009 | | 0.0013 | | | 1.00 (1) |
| Wild dogs | Intercept | | 0.1615 | | 0.1453 | | 0.1776 | | — (1) | |

**Table S8 a:c** Model selection tables for woody cover use by dik-dik

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S8a: Model selection for whole day | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Period | Radiation | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 13 | 0.0974 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | 666.38 | -1324.64 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 11 | 0.1082 | -0.0004 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | 660.74 | -1311.29 | 13.35 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 0.0969 | NA | NA | NA | 0.0002 | NA | 5 | 659.47 | -1308.75 | 15.89 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 0.1100 | NA | NA | -0.00001 | NA | NA | 5 | 656.31 | -1302.42 | 22.21 | 0.00 |
| 9 | 0.0966 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 7 | 654.29 | -1294.21 | 30.43 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 0.1024 | 0.0004 | NA | -0.00001 | NA | NA | 6 | 650.80 | -1289.33 | 35.31 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.1072 | -0.0004 | + | NA | NA | NA | 8 | 648.65 | -1280.82 | 43.82 | 0.00 |
| 7 | 0.0962 | NA | + | NA | 0.0002 | NA | 8 | 647.37 | -1278.26 | 46.37 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.1094 | NA | + | -0.00001 | NA | NA | 8 | 644.23 | -1271.98 | 52.66 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.1013 | 0.0004 | + | -0.00001 | NA | NA | 9 | 638.73 | -1258.85 | 65.79 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.1073 | NA | + | -0.00001 | 0.0002 | NA | 9 | 637.20 | -1255.79 | 68.85 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 0.0870 | 0.0009 | + | -0.00001 | 0.0003 | NA | 10 | 631.87 | -1243.01 | 81.63 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 0.0863 | 0.0009 | + | -0.00001 | -0.0067 | 0.0003 | 11 | 627.29 | -1231.68 | 92.95 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S8b: Model selection for locations during the combined morning and evening periods | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Radiation | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 9 | 0.0955 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | 308 | -608.34 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 7 | 0.1277 | -0.0012 | NA | NA | NA | 5 | 303 | -596.03 | 12.31 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 0.0949 | NA | NA | 0.0003 | NA | 5 | 302 | -593.13 | 15.21 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.1231 | NA | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5 | 299 | -587.83 | 20.50 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.1163 | 0.0003 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 6 | 294 | -575.47 | 32.87 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.1163 | 0.0003 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 6 | 294 | -575.47 | 32.87 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.1204 | NA | 0.0000 | 0.0003 | NA | 6 | 292 | -572.31 | 36.03 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 0.0983 | 0.0010 | 0.0000 | 0.0003 | NA | 7 | 287 | -560.16 | 48.18 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 0.0903 | 0.0012 | 0.0000 | -0.1459 | 0.0059 | 8 | 284 | -550.51 | 57.82 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S8c: Model selection for locations during the midday period | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Radiation | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 9 | 0.0984 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 | 184 | -362.69 | 0.00 | 0.98 |
| 7 | 0.2151 | -0.0044 | NA | NA | NA | 4 | 181 | -355.06 | 7.63 | 0.02 |
| 8 | 0.0974 | NA | NA | 0.0005 | NA | 4 | 178 | -348.28 | 14.41 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.1409 | NA | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 4 | 177 | -345.48 | 17.20 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.2022 | -0.0029 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5 | 172 | -334.48 | 28.21 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.2022 | -0.0029 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5 | 172 | -334.48 | 28.21 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.1371 | NA | 0.0000 | 0.0004 | NA | 5 | 170 | -330.24 | 32.44 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 0.1864 | -0.0022 | 0.0000 | 0.0003 | NA | 6 | 165 | -318.55 | 44.13 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 0.1793 | -0.0020 | 0.0000 | -0.0916 | 0.0037 | 7 | 161 | -307.98 | 54.71 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S8d: Model selection for locations during the night time period | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Moonlight | Rainfall | Temp:Rainfall | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 9 | 0.1005 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 | 157.1706 | -308.0079 | 0 | 0.977 |
| 7 | -0.0321 | 0.0050 | NA | NA | NA | 4 | 154.4412 | -300.3191 | 7.6887 | 0.021 |
| 6 | 0.1049 | NA | -0.0011 | NA | NA | 4 | 152.1717 | -295.7802 | 12.2277 | 0.002 |
| 8 | 0.1009 | NA | NA | -0.0002 | NA | 4 | 150.3616 | -292.1599 | 15.8479 | 0 |
| 3 | -0.0099 | 0.0042 | -0.0004 | NA | NA | 5 | 148.3469 | -285.8367 | 22.1711 | 0 |
| 5 | -0.0099 | 0.0042 | -0.0004 | NA | NA | 5 | 148.3469 | -285.8367 | 22.1711 | 0 |
| 4 | 0.1051 | NA | -0.0011 | -0.0001 | NA | 5 | 145.2840 | -279.7109 | 28.2969 | 0 |
| 2 | -0.0176 | 0.0045 | -0.0004 | 0.0001 | NA | 6 | 141.5154 | -269.8135 | 38.1943 | 0 |
| 1 | 0.0216 | 0.0032 | -0.0006 | 0.3404 | -0.0137 | 7 | 139.5672 | -263.4875 | 44.5204 | 0 |

**Table S9 a:d** Model selection tables for woody cover use by impala

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S9a: Model selection for whole day | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Period | Radiation | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 6 | 0.0663 | 0.0011 | + | NA | NA | NA | 8 | 33140.45 | -66264.90 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 9 | 0.0968 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 7 | 33131.42 | -66248.84 | 16.06 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.0664 | 0.0011 | + | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 9 | 33127.47 | -66236.93 | 27.97 | 0.00 |
| 7 | 0.0969 | NA | + | NA | 0.0000 | NA | 8 | 33122.61 | -66229.22 | 35.68 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.0950 | NA | + | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 8 | 33120.22 | -66224.44 | 40.46 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 0.0662 | 0.0011 | + | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | NA | 10 | 33118.57 | -66217.13 | 47.77 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.0951 | NA | + | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | NA | 9 | 33111.31 | -66204.61 | 60.29 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 0.0680 | 0.0011 | + | 0.0000 | -0.0008 | 0.0000 | 11 | 33109.60 | -66197.19 | 67.71 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 0.0596 | 0.0012 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | 30958.75 | -61907.51 | 4357.39 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 0.0906 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | 30949.25 | -61890.50 | 4374.40 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 0.0599 | 0.0011 | NA | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 6 | 30945.84 | -61879.68 | 4385.22 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 0.0907 | NA | NA | NA | 0.0000 | NA | 5 | 30940.47 | -61870.93 | 4393.97 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 0.0886 | NA | NA | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5 | 30938.52 | -61867.04 | 4397.86 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S9b: Model selection for the morning period | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Radiation | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 7 | 0.0473 | 0.0018 | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | 8433.19 | -16858.38 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 9 | 0.0964 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.00 | 8421.91 | -16837.81 | 20.57 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.0478 | 0.0018 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5.00 | 8420.71 | -16831.41 | 26.97 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.0478 | 0.0018 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5.00 | 8420.71 | -16831.41 | 26.97 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 0.0967 | NA | NA | -0.0001 | NA | 4.00 | 8414.15 | -16820.30 | 38.08 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.0933 | NA | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 4.00 | 8411.79 | -16815.58 | 42.80 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 0.0482 | 0.0018 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | NA | 6.00 | 8412.30 | -16812.58 | 45.80 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.0937 | NA | 0.0000 | -0.0001 | NA | 5.00 | 8403.64 | -16797.27 | 61.11 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 0.0462 | 0.0019 | 0.0000 | 0.0009 | 0.0000 | 7.00 | 8403.58 | -16793.13 | 65.25 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S9b: Model selection for the midday period | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Radiation | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 7 | 0.0772 | 0.0014 | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | 8262.36 | -16516.71 | 0.00 | 0.85 |
| 9 | 0.1148 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.00 | 8259.66 | -16513.31 | 3.40 | 0.15 |
| 8 | 0.1153 | NA | NA | -0.0002 | NA | 4.00 | 8253.77 | -16499.52 | 17.19 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.0745 | 0.0016 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5.00 | 8252.76 | -16495.51 | 21.20 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.0745 | 0.0016 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5.00 | 8252.76 | -16495.51 | 21.20 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.1163 | NA | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 4.00 | 8247.57 | -16487.13 | 29.58 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 0.0769 | 0.0016 | 0.0000 | -0.0002 | NA | 6.00 | 8246.56 | -16481.10 | 35.61 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.1175 | NA | 0.0000 | -0.0002 | NA | 5.00 | 8242.24 | -16474.46 | 42.25 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 0.0767 | 0.0016 | 0.0000 | -0.0001 | 0.0000 | 7.00 | 8237.58 | -16461.15 | 55.57 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S9d: Model selection for the evening period | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Radiation | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 9 | 0.0933 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.00 | 7735.40 | -15464.80 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 7 | 0.0787 | 0.0005 | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | 7729.66 | -15451.32 | 13.49 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 0.0936 | NA | NA | -0.0001 | NA | 4.00 | 7727.69 | -15447.37 | 17.44 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.0903 | NA | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 4.00 | 7724.87 | -15441.73 | 23.07 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.0807 | 0.0004 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5.00 | 7718.42 | -15426.83 | 37.98 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.0807 | 0.0004 | 0.0000 | NA | NA | 5.00 | 7718.42 | -15426.83 | 37.98 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.0907 | NA | 0.0000 | -0.0001 | NA | 5.00 | 7716.81 | -15423.61 | 41.19 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 0.0816 | 0.0004 | 0.0000 | -0.0001 | NA | 6.00 | 7710.30 | -15408.58 | 56.23 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 0.0800 | 0.0004 | 0.0000 | 0.0007 | 0.0000 | 7.00 | 7701.52 | -15389.01 | 75.79 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S9e: Model selection for the night period | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Moonlight | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 9 | 0.0583 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 | 9095.0398 | -18184.0747 | 0 | 0.668 |
| 8 | 0.0575 | NA | NA | 0.0002 | NA | 4 | 9095.3153 | -18182.6224 | 1.4522 | 0.323 |
| 6 | 0.0573 | NA | 0.0027 | NA | NA | 4 | 9091.0891 | -18174.1701 | 9.90459 | 0.005 |
| 4 | 0.0564 | NA | 0.0028 | 0.0003 | NA | 5 | 9091.5255 | -18173.0386 | 11.0360 | 0.003 |
| 7 | 0.0429 | 0.0006 | NA | NA | NA | 4 | 9090.0870 | -18172.1658 | 11.9088 | 0.002 |
| 2 | 0.0348 | 0.0008 | 0.0034 | 0.0003 | NA | 6 | 9088.6733 | -18165.3294 | 18.7452 | 0 |
| 1 | 0.0448 | 0.0004 | 0.0033 | -0.0042 | 0.0002 | 7 | 9088.8422 | -18163.6613 | 20.41337 | 0 |
| 3 | 0.0401 | 0.0006 | 0.0031 | NA | NA | 5 | 9086.6664 | -18163.3206 | 20.7540 | 0 |
| 5 | 0.0401 | 0.0006 | 0.0031 | NA | NA | 5 | 9086.6664 | -18163.32062 | 20.7540 | 0 |

**Table S10 a:b** Model selection tables for woody cover use by African wild dogs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S10a: Model selection for whole day | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Period | Radiation | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | Denning: yes | Temp:Denning | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 17 | 0.1180 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | - | NA | 5.00 | 1173.34 | -2336.65 | 0.00 | 0.99 |
| 18 | 0.1202 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | - | NA | 6.00 | 1170.01 | -2327.97 | 8.68 | 0.01 |
| 13 | 0.1615 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | 1167.29 | -2326.57 | 10.09 | 0.00 |
| 16 | 0.0889 | NA | NA | 0.0014 | NA | NA | - | NA | 6.00 | 1168.61 | -2325.17 | 11.48 | 0.00 |
| 9 | 0.1635 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | 1164.10 | -2318.16 | 18.49 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 0.1292 | NA | NA | 0.0016 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | 1162.77 | -2315.51 | 21.15 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 0.1501 | 0.0004 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | 1162.06 | -2314.09 | 22.57 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 0.1473 | -0.0025 | NA | 0.0021 | NA | NA | - | NA | 7.00 | 1164.05 | -2314.03 | 22.62 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 0.1621 | NA | NA | NA | -0.0006 | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | 1161.42 | -2312.80 | 23.85 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.1313 | NA | + | 0.0016 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | 1159.57 | -2307.10 | 29.56 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.1537 | 0.0003 | + | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | 1158.86 | -2305.67 | 30.98 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 0.1920 | -0.0027 | NA | 0.0022 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | 1158.29 | -2304.53 | 32.13 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 0.0228 | 0.0018 | NA | 0.0021 | NA | NA | - | + | 8.00 | 1160.30 | -2304.51 | 32.14 | 0.00 |
| 7 | 0.1641 | NA | + | NA | -0.0006 | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | 1158.21 | -2304.38 | 32.27 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.1961 | -0.0028 | + | 0.0023 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7.00 | 1155.12 | -2296.18 | 40.47 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.1319 | NA | + | 0.0015 | -0.0001 | NA | NA | NA | 7.00 | 1153.53 | -2292.99 | 43.66 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 0.1964 | -0.0028 | + | 0.0022 | -0.0001 | NA | NA | NA | 8.00 | 1149.08 | -2282.07 | 54.58 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 0.1793 | -0.0021 | + | 0.0021 | 0.0081 | -0.0003 | NA | NA | 9.00 | 1142.53 | -2266.95 | 69.70 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S10b: Model selection during morning and evening hunts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Radiation | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | Denning: yes | Temp:Denning | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 13 | 0.1180 | NA | NA | NA | NA | - | NA | 5.00 | 1173.343 | -2336.65 | 0.00 | 0.99 |
| 9 | 0.1615 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | 1167.294 | -2326.57 | 10.09 | 0.01 |
| 12 | 0.0889 | NA | 0.0014 | NA | NA | - | NA | 6.00 | 1168.61 | -2325.17 | 11.48 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.1292 | NA | 0.0016 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | 1162.77 | -2315.51 | 21.15 | 0.00 |
| 7 | 0.1501 | 0.0004 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | 1162.059 | -2314.09 | 22.57 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 0.1473 | -0.0025 | 0.0021 | NA | NA | - | NA | 7.00 | 1164.047 | -2314.03 | 22.62 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 0.1621 | NA | NA | -0.0006 | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | 1161.417 | -2312.80 | 23.85 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.1920 | -0.0027 | 0.0022 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.000 | 1158.286 | -2304.53 | 32.13 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.1920 | -0.0027 | 0.0022 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | 1158.286 | -2304.53 | 32.13 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 0.0228 | 0.0018 | 0.0021 | NA | NA | - | + | 8.00 | 1160.297 | -2304.51 | 32.14 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.1299 | NA | 0.0015 | -0.0001 | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | 1156.728 | -2301.41 | 35.24 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 0.1924 | -0.0027 | 0.0022 | -0.0001 | NA | NA | NA | 7.00 | 1152.242 | -2290.42 | 46.23 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 0.1746 | -0.0020 | 0.0021 | 0.0085 | -0.0003 | NA | NA | 8.00 | 1145.713 | -2275.35 | 61.31 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S10c: Model selection during night hunts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Temperature | Moonlight | Rainfall | Temp:Rain | Denning: yes | Temp:Denning | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 13 | 0.1610 | NA | NA | NA | NA | - | NA | 5 | 2572.4801 | -5134.9347 | 0 | 0.989 |
| 12 | 0.1637 | NA | -0.0068 | NA | NA | - | NA | 6 | 2568.9645 | -5125.8933 | 9.0413 | 0.011 |
| 11 | -0.0193 | 0.0065 | -0.0069 | NA | NA | - | NA | 7 | 2566.1929 | -5118.3384 | 16.5963 | 0 |
| 10 | 0.0168 | 0.0052 | -0.0070 | NA | NA | - | - | 8 | 2562.5059 | -5108.9506 | 25.9841 | 0 |
| 9 | 0.1468 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | 2531.3164 | -5054.6159 | 80.3188 | 0 |
| 7 | -0.0365 | 0.0065 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | 2528.2534 | -5046.4814 | 88.4533 | 0 |
| 6 | 0.1495 | NA | -0.0065 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | 2527.7432 | -5045.4610 | 89.4737 | 0 |
| 8 | 0.1478 | NA | NA | -0.0008 | NA | NA | NA | 5 | 2525.8077 | -5041.5900 | 93.3447 | 0 |
| 3 | -0.0357 | 0.0065 | -0.0067 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6 | 2524.7142 | -5037.3929 | 97.5418 | 0 |
| 5 | -0.0357 | 0.0065 | -0.0067 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6 | 2524.7142 | -5037.3929 | 97.5418 | 0 |
| 4 | 0.1505 | NA | -0.0065 | -0.0008 | NA | NA | NA | 6 | 2522.2386 | -5032.4415 | 102.4932 | 0 |
| 2 | -0.03051 | 0.00641 | -0.0067 | -0.0004 | NA | NA | NA | 7 | 2519.0943 | -5024.1411 | 110.7935 | 0 |
| 1 | -0.1012 | 0.0089 | -0.0068 | 0.0316 | -0.0012 | NA | NA | 8 | 2514.2535 | -5012.4458 | 122.4888 | 0 |

**Tables S11 a:c** Model selection tables for hunts over a 24h period

Table S11a:Model selection table for the number of hunts in a 24h period

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning | Temp:Rain | Temp:Denning | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 2 | 0.656146 | 0.008442 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 | -3456.81 | 6919.635 | 0 | 0.44092 |
| 9 | 0.657988 | 0.008359 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 4 | -3456.74 | 6921.504 | 1.868626 | 0.173218 |
| 1 | 0.60832 | 0.008454 | 0.001712 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -3456.78 | 6921.586 | 1.950488 | 0.166271 |
| 4 | 0.62208 | 0.008453 | 0.00127 | -0.00103 | NA | NA | NA | 5 | -3456.72 | 6923.472 | 3.836452 | 0.064757 |
| 7 | 0.619002 | 0.008374 | 0.001391 | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -3456.73 | 6923.476 | 3.840344 | 0.064631 |
| 10 | 0.693584 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 3 | -3459.37 | 6924.751 | 5.115411 | 0.034163 |
| 3 | 0.650245 | NA | 0.001479 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 | -3459.48 | 6924.971 | 5.335845 | 0.030598 |
| 8 | 0.664716 | NA | 0.001032 | NA | + | NA | NA | 4 | -3459.36 | 6926.737 | 7.1019 | 0.012653 |
| 5 | 0.638513 | 0.008381 | 0.000744 | -0.0042 | + | 0.000118 | NA | 7 | -3456.66 | 6927.367 | 7.731563 | 0.009236 |
| 6 | 0.623918 | 0.008286 | 0.001279 | -0.00424 | + | 0.00012 | + | 8 | -3456.61 | 6929.277 | 9.641827 | 0.003554 |

Table S11b:Model selection table for the duration of hunts in a 24h period

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning | Temp:Rain | Temp:Denning | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 7 | 320.7941 | 1.331171 | -0.13959 | NA | + | NA | NA | 6 | -15537.7 | 31087.38 | 0 | 0.310881 |
| 6 | 327.4014 | 1.341433 | -0.38344 | -4.23844 | + | 0.162671 | + | 9 | -15534.8 | 31087.73 | 0.345235 | 0.261594 |
| 9 | 316.9002 | 1.333261 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -15538.9 | 31087.86 | 0.482148 | 0.244285 |
| 8 | 328.67 | NA | -0.2233 | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -15540.1 | 31090.32 | 2.936558 | 0.071603 |
| 10 | 322.4543 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 4 | -15541.4 | 31090.82 | 3.43643 | 0.055768 |
| 5 | 327.4139 | 1.341502 | -0.38391 | -4.23837 | + | 0.162669 | NA | 8 | -15537.6 | 31091.19 | 3.805699 | 0.046366 |
| 1 | 332.2124 | 1.241501 | -0.48652 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | -15543.1 | 31096.23 | 8.844889 | 0.003732 |
| 2 | 318.6731 | 1.24706 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -15544.4 | 31096.81 | 9.43119 | 0.002784 |
| 4 | 330.8098 | 1.241429 | -0.44236 | 0.108819 | NA | NA | NA | 6 | -15542.8 | 31097.59 | 10.21003 | 0.001886 |
| 3 | 338.9468 | NA | -0.5455 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -15545.3 | 31098.67 | 11.28273 | 0.001103 |

Table S11c:Model selection table for the intensity of hunts in a 24h period

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning | Temp:Rain | Temp:Denning | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 10 | 40.29155 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 4 | -9913.18 | 19834.38 | 0 | 0.58114 |
| 8 | 46.48844 | NA | -0.22311 | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -9912.98 | 19835.99 | 1.609277 | 0.259915 |
| 9 | 40.64131 | -0.0846 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -9914.18 | 19838.39 | 4.013067 | 0.078137 |
| 7 | 47.02198 | -0.0883 | -0.22918 | NA | + | NA | NA | 6 | -9913.92 | 19839.87 | 5.489673 | 0.037343 |
| 3 | 47.59744 | NA | -0.25804 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -9916.12 | 19840.26 | 5.883062 | 0.030675 |
| 2 | 40.82703 | -0.09384 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -9917.58 | 19843.18 | 8.799003 | 0.007138 |
| 1 | 48.13593 | -0.09714 | -0.2632 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | -9916.88 | 19843.79 | 9.414014 | 0.005249 |
| 4 | 47.88485 | -0.09716 | -0.25529 | 0.019475 | NA | NA | NA | 6 | -9918.8 | 19849.63 | 15.2547 | 0.000283 |
| 5 | 47.95367 | -0.0868 | -0.26386 | -0.61888 | + | 0.023889 | NA | 8 | -9918.13 | 19852.32 | 17.94052 | 7.39E-05 |
| 6 | 47.58585 | -0.08896 | -0.2503 | -0.61937 | + | 0.023917 | + | 9 | -9917.59 | 19853.26 | 18.88138 | 4.62E-05 |

**Table S12 a:c** Model selection tables for models of morning hunts

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S12a Model selection table for models of morning hunt occurrence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning: yes | Temp:Rain | Temp:Denning | Radiation | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 2 | 0.8011 | -0.0098 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -1580.60 | 3169.21 | 0.00 | 0.95 |
| 9 | 0.7986 | -0.0097 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -1582.80 | 3175.62 | 6.42 | 0.04 |
| 1 | 0.6760 | -0.0097 | 0.0045 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -1584.52 | 3179.05 | 9.85 | 0.01 |
| 7 | 0.6538 | -0.0096 | 0.0052 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -1586.47 | 3184.98 | 15.77 | 0.00 |
| 21 | 0.7618 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.00 | -1590.18 | 3186.37 | 17.17 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 0.8135 | -0.0100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 5.00 | -1588.87 | 3187.75 | 18.55 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 0.7029 | -0.0097 | 0.0037 | -0.0021 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -1589.00 | 3190.02 | 20.81 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 0.7592 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -1592.13 | 3192.27 | 23.07 | 0.00 |
| 19 | 0.8106 | -0.0099 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 6.00 | -1591.32 | 3194.67 | 25.46 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 0.6176 | NA | 0.0052 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -1593.85 | 3195.70 | 26.50 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 0.6504 | -0.0099 | 0.0060 | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0001 | 6.00 | -1592.23 | 3196.50 | 27.29 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 0.5919 | NA | 0.0060 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -1595.46 | 3200.94 | 31.74 | 0.00 |
| 17 | 0.6347 | -0.0098 | 0.0064 | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 7.00 | -1594.50 | 3203.04 | 33.83 | 0.00 |
| 20 | 0.7711 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 4.00 | -1598.96 | 3205.94 | 36.74 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 0.6773 | -0.0099 | 0.0051 | -0.0021 | NA | NA | NA | -0.0001 | 7.00 | -1596.71 | 3207.45 | 38.25 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.6942 | -0.0096 | 0.0039 | -0.0092 | + | 0.0003 | NA | NA | 8.00 | -1597.23 | 3210.51 | 41.30 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 0.5950 | NA | 0.0065 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 5.00 | -1602.12 | 3214.25 | 45.05 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.6627 | -0.0098 | 0.0050 | -0.0101 | + | 0.0003 | + | NA | 9.00 | -1599.78 | 3217.62 | 48.41 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 0.5754 | NA | 0.0070 | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 6.00 | -1604.04 | 3220.11 | 50.90 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 0.6765 | -0.0098 | 0.0051 | -0.0099 | + | 0.0003 | NA | 0.0000 | 9.00 | -1605.24 | 3228.53 | 59.33 | 0.00 |
| 16 | 0.6437 | -0.0100 | 0.0063 | -0.0108 | + | 0.0003 | + | 0.0000 | 10.00 | -1607.73 | 3235.53 | 66.32 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S12b Model selection table for models of morning hunt duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning: yes | Temp:Rain | Temp: Denning | Radiation | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 7 | 218.7957 | -2.1324 | -0.7925 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -11570.44 | 23152.92 | 0.00 | 0.45 |
| 9 | 196.6202 | -2.1167 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -11571.69 | 23153.42 | 0.49 | 0.35 |
| 6 | 218.9927 | -2.1157 | -0.8223 | -1.1762 | + | 0.0592 | + | NA | 9.00 | -11568.63 | 23155.34 | 2.42 | 0.13 |
| 5 | 217.0115 | -2.1334 | -0.7485 | -1.2691 | + | 0.0626 | NA | NA | 8.00 | -11570.63 | 23157.33 | 4.40 | 0.05 |
| 17 | 217.6989 | -2.1282 | -0.7937 | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0073 | 7.00 | -11573.91 | 23161.88 | 8.95 | 0.01 |
| 19 | 195.5132 | -2.1124 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0072 | 6.00 | -11575.16 | 23162.37 | 9.44 | 0.00 |
| 16 | 217.7628 | -2.1115 | -0.8217 | -1.1443 | + | 0.0585 | + | 0.0077 | 10.00 | -11572.03 | 23164.17 | 11.25 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 215.7657 | -2.1292 | -0.7471 | -1.2379 | + | 0.0618 | NA | 0.0077 | 9.00 | -11574.04 | 23166.16 | 13.24 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 230.6945 | -2.1815 | -1.1503 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -11581.06 | 23172.16 | 19.23 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 226.2411 | -2.1878 | -1.0110 | 0.4230 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -11580.25 | 23172.54 | 19.61 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 198.6186 | -2.1616 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -11583.22 | 23174.46 | 21.53 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 229.8870 | -2.1785 | -1.1524 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0056 | 6.00 | -11584.88 | 23181.80 | 28.88 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 225.3269 | -2.1848 | -1.0120 | 0.4325 | NA | NA | NA | 0.0060 | 7.00 | -11584.01 | 23182.08 | 29.15 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 197.7833 | -2.1584 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0055 | 5.00 | -11587.04 | 23184.10 | 31.18 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 188.2002 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -11591.24 | 23190.50 | 37.57 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 206.2062 | NA | -0.6453 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -11590.26 | 23190.54 | 37.62 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 205.0565 | NA | -0.6453 | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0076 | 6.00 | -11593.66 | 23199.36 | 46.43 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 218.5219 | NA | -1.0220 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -11601.67 | 23211.35 | 58.43 | 0.00 |
| 21 | 190.0923 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.00 | -11603.45 | 23212.91 | 59.98 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 217.6450 | NA | -1.0221 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0058 | 5.00 | -11605.43 | 23220.90 | 67.97 | 0.00 |
| 20 | 189.2357 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0058 | 4.00 | -11607.21 | 23222.44 | 69.52 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S12c Model selection table for models of morning hunt intensity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning: yes | Temp:Rain | Temp: Denning | Radiation | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 7 | 57.9213 | -0.2354 | -0.6886 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -7336.15 | 14684.34 | 0.00 | 0.88 |
| 8 | 56.1659 | NA | -0.6582 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -7339.99 | 14690.00 | 5.66 | 0.05 |
| 5 | 57.4583 | -0.2356 | -0.6795 | -0.5226 | + | 0.0246 | NA | NA | 8.00 | -7337.16 | 14690.39 | 6.05 | 0.04 |
| 6 | 57.4993 | -0.2354 | -0.6810 | -0.5224 | + | 0.0246 | + | NA | 9.00 | -7336.82 | 14691.73 | 7.39 | 0.02 |
| 17 | 57.7690 | -0.2348 | -0.6658 | NA | + | NA | NA | -0.0036 | 7.00 | -7339.96 | 14693.99 | 9.64 | 0.01 |
| 18 | 56.0134 | NA | -0.6351 | NA | + | NA | NA | -0.0036 | 6.00 | -7343.78 | 14699.60 | 15.26 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 57.4747 | -0.2349 | -0.6646 | -0.5618 | + | 0.0258 | NA | -0.0032 | 9.00 | -7341.30 | 14700.70 | 16.35 | 0.00 |
| 16 | 57.4894 | -0.2348 | -0.6652 | -0.5617 | + | 0.0258 | + | -0.0032 | 10.00 | -7340.96 | 14702.04 | 17.69 | 0.00 |
| 9 | 38.8272 | -0.2111 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -7347.99 | 14706.01 | 21.66 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 38.0075 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -7350.70 | 14709.43 | 25.08 | 0.00 |
| 19 | 39.5148 | -0.2113 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | -0.0050 | 6.00 | -7350.79 | 14713.62 | 29.27 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 59.2266 | -0.2754 | -0.7226 | 0.1333 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -7354.39 | 14720.82 | 36.48 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 60.8725 | -0.2728 | -0.7745 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -7355.65 | 14721.33 | 36.99 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 58.9864 | NA | -0.7439 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -7361.31 | 14730.64 | 46.30 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 60.7388 | -0.2722 | -0.7524 | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0037 | 6.00 | -7359.34 | 14730.73 | 46.38 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 59.2030 | -0.2747 | -0.7063 | 0.1260 | NA | NA | NA | -0.0032 | 7.00 | -7358.45 | 14730.96 | 46.61 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 58.8554 | NA | -0.7216 | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0037 | 5.00 | -7364.97 | 14739.97 | 55.63 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 39.4398 | -0.2489 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -7370.76 | 14749.54 | 65.20 | 0.00 |
| 21 | 38.4916 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.00 | -7375.12 | 14756.25 | 71.90 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 40.1238 | -0.2490 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0050 | 5.00 | -7373.35 | 14756.74 | 72.39 | 0.00 |
| 20 | 39.1752 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0050 | 4.00 | -7377.72 | 14763.47 | 79.12 | 0.00 |

**Table S13 a:c** Model selection tables for models of evening hunts

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S13a Model selection table for models of evening hunt occurrence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning: yes | Temp:Rain | Temp: Denning | Radiation | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 1 | 1.2217 | -0.0099 | -0.0164 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -1832.37 | 3674.77 | 0.00 | 0.88 |
| 7 | 1.1929 | -0.0097 | -0.0155 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -1833.88 | 3679.80 | 5.03 | 0.07 |
| 2 | 0.7677 | -0.0097 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -1836.60 | 3681.22 | 6.45 | 0.04 |
| 9 | 0.7622 | -0.0095 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -1837.03 | 3684.07 | 9.31 | 0.01 |
| 4 | 1.2276 | -0.0099 | -0.0166 | -0.0005 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -1837.91 | 3687.84 | 13.08 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 1.1683 | NA | -0.0159 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -1840.10 | 3688.21 | 13.44 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 1.1364 | NA | -0.0149 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -1841.26 | 3692.54 | 17.78 | 0.00 |
| 21 | 0.7286 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.00 | -1843.75 | 3693.51 | 18.75 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 0.7233 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -1843.77 | 3695.55 | 20.78 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 1.2167 | -0.0099 | -0.0161 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 6.00 | -1841.95 | 3695.93 | 21.17 | 0.00 |
| 17 | 1.1915 | -0.0097 | -0.0154 | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 7.00 | -1843.52 | 3701.07 | 26.30 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 0.7771 | -0.0098 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 5.00 | -1845.55 | 3701.12 | 26.36 | 0.00 |
| 19 | 0.7691 | -0.0096 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 6.00 | -1846.34 | 3704.70 | 29.93 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 1.2046 | -0.0097 | -0.0159 | -0.0036 | + | 0.0001 | NA | NA | 8.00 | -1845.67 | 3707.38 | 32.62 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 1.2226 | -0.0099 | -0.0163 | -0.0005 | NA | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 7.00 | -1847.49 | 3709.01 | 34.24 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 1.1669 | NA | -0.0158 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 5.00 | -1849.73 | 3709.48 | 34.72 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 1.1382 | NA | -0.0150 | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 6.00 | -1850.89 | 3713.80 | 39.03 | 0.00 |
| 20 | 0.7354 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 4.00 | -1852.99 | 3714.00 | 39.23 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 1.2172 | -0.0097 | -0.0164 | -0.0032 | + | 0.0001 | + | NA | 9.00 | -1848.83 | 3715.73 | 40.96 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 1.2032 | -0.0097 | -0.0158 | -0.0036 | + | 0.0001 | NA | 0.0000 | 9.00 | -1855.30 | 3728.65 | 53.89 | 0.00 |
| 16 | 1.2158 | -0.0097 | -0.0163 | -0.0033 | + | 0.0001 | + | 0.0000 | 10.00 | -1858.47 | 3737.00 | 62.23 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S13b Model selection table for models of evening hunt duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning: yes | Temp:Rain | Temp: Denning | Radiation | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 7 | 209.0423 | -1.7896 | -2.3690 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -9762.37 | 19536.78 | 0.00 | 0.56 |
| 6 | 200.7047 | -1.8021 | -2.0915 | 2.6190 | + | -0.0829 | + | NA | 9.00 | -9760.02 | 19538.13 | 1.35 | 0.28 |
| 5 | 199.9908 | -1.8058 | -2.0651 | 2.6151 | + | -0.0827 | NA | NA | 8.00 | -9761.67 | 19539.41 | 2.63 | 0.15 |
| 17 | 209.0136 | -1.7892 | -2.3725 | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0011 | 7.00 | -9766.54 | 19547.14 | 10.36 | 0.00 |
| 16 | 200.6117 | -1.8019 | -2.0981 | 2.6339 | + | -0.0833 | + | 0.0022 | 10.00 | -9764.15 | 19548.42 | 11.64 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 199.8964 | -1.8055 | -2.0717 | 2.6299 | + | -0.0831 | NA | 0.0022 | 9.00 | -9765.80 | 19549.69 | 12.91 | 0.00 |
| 9 | 143.1082 | -1.7078 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -9774.40 | 19558.82 | 22.04 | 0.00 |
| 19 | 143.2810 | -1.7072 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | -0.0009 | 6.00 | -9778.55 | 19569.14 | 32.35 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 195.7952 | NA | -2.1446 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -9786.37 | 19582.77 | 45.99 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 216.6160 | -1.9599 | -2.5710 | 0.4218 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -9789.27 | 19590.58 | 53.80 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 221.8428 | -1.9517 | -2.7360 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -9791.03 | 19592.09 | 55.31 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 195.7607 | NA | -2.1469 | NA | + | NA | NA | 0.0009 | 6.00 | -9790.53 | 19593.10 | 56.32 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 136.4080 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -9796.08 | 19600.18 | 63.40 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 216.5634 | -1.9594 | -2.5711 | 0.4226 | NA | NA | NA | 0.0005 | 7.00 | -9793.50 | 19601.05 | 64.27 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 221.8008 | -1.9510 | -2.7325 | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0003 | 6.00 | -9795.26 | 19602.56 | 65.78 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 145.8686 | -1.8691 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -9806.73 | 19621.48 | 84.70 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 146.2192 | -1.8683 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0023 | 5.00 | -9810.85 | 19631.73 | 94.95 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 208.4644 | NA | -2.5235 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -9819.02 | 19646.05 | 109.27 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 208.4175 | NA | -2.5184 | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0005 | 5.00 | -9823.22 | 19656.47 | 119.69 | 0.00 |
| 21 | 138.6940 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.00 | -9832.09 | 19670.18 | 133.40 | 0.00 |
| 20 | 139.0639 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0024 | 4.00 | -9836.18 | 19680.39 | 143.61 | 0.00 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S13c Model selection table for models of evening hunt intensity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning: yes | Temp:Rain | Temp: Denning | Radiation | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 7 | 54.6017 | -0.2671 | -0.3349 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -8169.99 | 16352.01 | 0.00 | 0.70 |
| 9 | 45.2759 | -0.2599 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -8172.44 | 16354.91 | 2.90 | 0.16 |
| 1 | 55.7525 | -0.2720 | -0.3702 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -8172.87 | 16355.76 | 3.75 | 0.11 |
| 2 | 45.4791 | -0.2648 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -8176.19 | 16360.40 | 8.39 | 0.01 |
| 4 | 55.9070 | -0.2717 | -0.3750 | -0.0149 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.00 | -8174.83 | 16361.70 | 9.69 | 0.01 |
| 8 | 52.9900 | NA | -0.3145 | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 5.00 | -8176.32 | 16362.66 | 10.65 | 0.00 |
| 17 | 54.6099 | -0.2674 | -0.3276 | NA | + | NA | NA | -0.0015 | 7.00 | -8175.03 | 16364.11 | 12.09 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 53.7826 | -0.2690 | -0.3046 | 0.6510 | + | -0.0249 | NA | NA | 8.00 | -8174.21 | 16364.48 | 12.47 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 44.2589 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -8178.33 | 16364.68 | 12.66 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 53.8326 | -0.2686 | -0.3065 | 0.6533 | + | -0.0249 | + | NA | 9.00 | -8173.95 | 16365.99 | 13.98 | 0.00 |
| 19 | 45.5471 | -0.2605 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | -0.0019 | 6.00 | -8177.31 | 16366.65 | 14.64 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 54.1918 | NA | -0.3519 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.00 | -8179.49 | 16367.00 | 14.99 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 55.7547 | -0.2722 | -0.3622 | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0015 | 6.00 | -8177.88 | 16367.81 | 15.79 | 0.00 |
| 21 | 44.4522 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.00 | -8182.36 | 16370.73 | 18.72 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 45.7696 | -0.2653 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0020 | 5.00 | -8180.99 | 16372.01 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 55.9482 | -0.2719 | -0.3679 | -0.0186 | NA | NA | NA | -0.0016 | 7.00 | -8179.82 | 16373.70 | 21.69 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 52.9985 | NA | -0.3073 | NA | + | NA | NA | -0.0014 | 6.00 | -8181.37 | 16374.78 | 22.77 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 53.8520 | -0.2692 | -0.2992 | 0.6300 | + | -0.0242 | NA | -0.0015 | 9.00 | -8179.24 | 16376.57 | 24.56 | 0.00 |
| 16 | 53.8901 | -0.2688 | -0.3007 | 0.6318 | + | -0.0243 | + | -0.0015 | 10.00 | -8178.99 | 16378.08 | 26.07 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 54.1947 | NA | -0.3441 | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0015 | 5.00 | -8184.52 | 16379.07 | 27.05 | 0.00 |
| 20 | 44.7325 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0.0020 | 4.00 | -8187.19 | 16382.40 | 30.39 | 0.00 |

**Table S14 a:c** Model selection tables for models of night hunts

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S14a Model selection table for models of night hunt occurrence | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning | Temp:Rain | Temp:Denning | df | logLik | AICc | delta | | weight |
| 1 | -0.68156 | 0.034711 | 0.030317 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | -1814.67 | 3639.367 | 0 | | 0.845099 |
| 7 | -0.64562 | 0.034549 | 0.029204 | NA | + | NA | NA | 6 | -1815.4 | 3642.832 | 3.464519 | | 0.149485 |
| 4 | -0.64877 | 0.034672 | 0.029297 | -0.00262 | NA | NA | NA | 6 | -1818.72 | 3649.475 | 10.10769 | | 0.005396 |
| 5 | -0.71231 | 0.034428 | 0.031792 | 0.049816 | + | -0.00197 | NA | 8 | -1822.3 | 3660.654 | 21.28675 | | 2.02E-05 |
| 6 | -0.75199 | 0.03423 | 0.033238 | 0.048693 | + | -0.00193 | + | 9 | -1824.46 | 3666.978 | 27.61124 | | 8.53E-07 |
| 9 | 0.166012 | 0.034121 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -1838.34 | 3686.691 | 47.32361 | | 4.47E-11 |
| 2 | 0.158119 | 0.034346 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -1840.28 | 3688.575 | 49.20738 | | 1.74E-11 |
| 3 | -0.49683 | NA | 0.02871 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -1965.72 | 3939.46 | 300.0929 | | 5.79E-66 |
| 8 | -0.44815 | NA | 0.027181 | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -1964.9 | 3939.813 | 300.4454 | | 4.85E-66 |
| 10 | 0.305587 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 4 | -1982.05 | 3972.122 | 332.7551 | | 4.68E-73 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S14b Model selection table for models of night hunt duration | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning | Rainfall:Temperature | Denning:Temperature | df | logLik | AICc | delta | | weight |
| 6 | -2.21332 | 2.230846 | 5.404372 | -0.23757 | + | -0.02187 | + | 9 | -6337.56 | 12693.29 | 0 | | 0.636885 |
| 7 | -15.3327 | 2.275768 | 5.819867 | NA | + | NA | NA | 6 | -6341.5 | 12695.08 | 1.791508 | | 0.26004 |
| 5 | -4.01047 | 2.21129 | 5.471069 | -0.42998 | + | -0.01485 | NA | 8 | -6340.46 | 12697.07 | 3.779333 | | 0.096248 |
| 8 | 2.693304 | NA | 5.653256 | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -6346.25 | 12702.56 | 9.27E+00 | | 0.006179 |
| 9 | 149.5547 | 2.17751 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -6349.12 | 12708.3 | 1.50E+01 | | 0.00035 |
| 4 | 34.54606 | 2.182483 | 4.224807 | -0.85083 | NA | NA | NA | 6 | -6348.9 | 12709.88 | 1.66E+01 | | 0.000159 |
| 1 | 22.32268 | 2.249267 | 4.604501 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | -6350.17 | 12710.4 | 1.71E+01 | | 0.000123 |
| 10 | 162.2833 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 4 | -6353.5 | 12715.04 | 2.18E+01 | | 1.20E-05 |
| 3 | 39.62298 | NA | 4.457497 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -6354.79 | 12717.63 | 2.43E+01 | | 3.30E-06 |
| 2 | 152.1305 | 2.17583 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -6355.63 | 12719.29 | 2.60E+01 | | 1.44E-06 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table S14c Model selection table for models of night hunt intensity | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Intercept | Moonlight | Temperature | Rainfall | Denning | Rainfall:Temperature | Denning:Temperature | df | logLik | AICc | delta | | weight |
| 7 | 25.11385 | 0.574055 | 0.442775 | NA | + | NA | NA | 6 | -4231.8 | 8475.674 | 0 | | 0.399925 |
| 9 | 37.62351 | 0.56466 | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -4233.17 | 8476.4 | 0.725564 | | 0.278243 |
| 2 | 37.74302 | 0.563865 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -4234.87 | 8477.774 | 2.099238 | | 0.140002 |
| 1 | 26.95177 | 0.571678 | 0.383783 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | -4233.93 | 8477.925 | 2.250815 | | 0.129784 |
| 4 | 29.10262 | 0.559778 | 0.317895 | -0.16156 | NA | NA | NA | 6 | -4234.07 | 8480.23 | 4.555455 | | 0.040999 |
| 6 | 27.6654 | 0.571977 | 0.361433 | 0.269839 | + | -0.01622 | + | 9 | -4232.97 | 8484.112 | 8.437704 | | 0.005885 |
| 5 | 26.77696 | 0.562518 | 0.394042 | 0.183041 | + | -0.01305 | NA | 8 | -4234.12 | 8484.378 | 8.703706 | | 0.005152 |
| 10 | 40.91005 | NA | NA | NA | + | NA | NA | 4 | -4245.44 | 8498.927 | 23.2527 | | 3.57E-06 |
| 8 | 29.91897 | NA | 0.390812 | NA | + | NA | NA | 5 | -4244.53 | 8499.11 | 23.43521 | | 3.26E-06 |
| 11 | 41.01939 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 | -4247.11 | 8500.233 | 24.55845 | | 1.86E-06 |

**Table S15** Model selection tables for models of wild dog diet

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Intercept | Mean maximum temperature (7 days) | Land Use | Denning | Moonlight (7 days) | Rainfall (7 days) | df | logLik | AICc | delta | weight |
| 1 | 0.7427 | -0.0207 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 | -141.00 | 290.07 | 0.00 | 0.90 |
| 2 | 0.7731 | -0.0203 | + | NA | NA | NA | 5 | -142.28 | 294.65 | 4.58 | 0.09 |
| 3 | 0.7163 | -0.0195 | + | + | NA | NA | 6 | -143.47 | 299.06 | 8.99 | 0.01 |
| 4 | 0.7781 | -0.0205 | + | NA | NA | 0.0000 | 6 | -149.43 | 310.98 | 20.91 | 0.00 |
| 7 | 0.7235 | -0.0197 | + | + | NA | 0.0000 | 7 | -150.61 | 315.39 | 25.32 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 0.7466 | -0.0202 | + | + | 0.0000 | NA | 7 | -151.58 | 317.34 | 27.27 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 0.7515 | -0.0204 | + | + | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 8 | -158.73 | 333.67 | 43.60 | 0.00 |

**Citations:**

Cozzi, G., Broekhuis, F., McNutt, JW., Turnbull, L, MAcDonald, D and Stable, B., 2012. Fear of the dark or dinner by moonlight ? Reduced temporal partitioning among Africa ’ s large carnivores *Ecology*, 93(12), pp.2590–2599.

Ford, A.T., Goheen, J.R., Otieno, T.O., Bidner, L., Isbell, L.A., Palmer, T.M., Ward, D., Woodroffe, R. & Pringle, R.M. (2014) Large carnivores make savanna tree communities less thorny. *Science,* **346(6207),** 346-349.

Gates, D.M., 2012. Biophysical ecology. Courier Corporation.

Goheen, J.R., Palmer, T.M., Charles, G.K., Helgen, K.M., Kinyua, S.N., Maclean, J.E., Turner, B.L., Young, H.S. and Pringle, R.M., 2013. Piecewise disassembly of a large-herbivore community across a rainfall gradient: the UHURU experiment. *PloS one*, 8(2).

Rabaiotti, D. & Woodroffe, R. (2019) Coping with climate change: limited behavioural responses to hot weather in a tropical carnivore. *Oecologia,* **189(3),** 587-599.