

[10.1071/WR22019](https://doi.org/10.1071/WR22019)

*Wildlife Research*

### Supplementary Material

#### **Lion (*Panthera leo*) diet and cattle depredation on the Kuku Group Ranch Pastoralist area in southern Maasailand, Kenya**

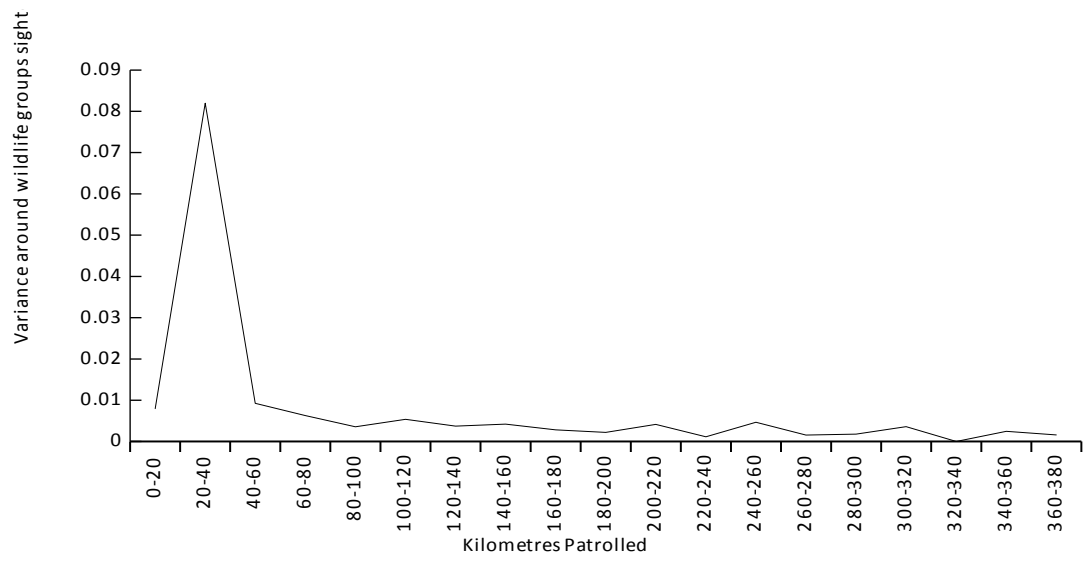
*Iain R. Olivier<sup>A</sup>, Craig J. Tambling<sup>B</sup>, Lana Müller<sup>C</sup>, and Frans G. T. Radloff<sup>A,\*</sup>*

<sup>A</sup>Department of Conservation and Marine Sciences, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, PO Box 652, Cape Town 8000, South Africa.

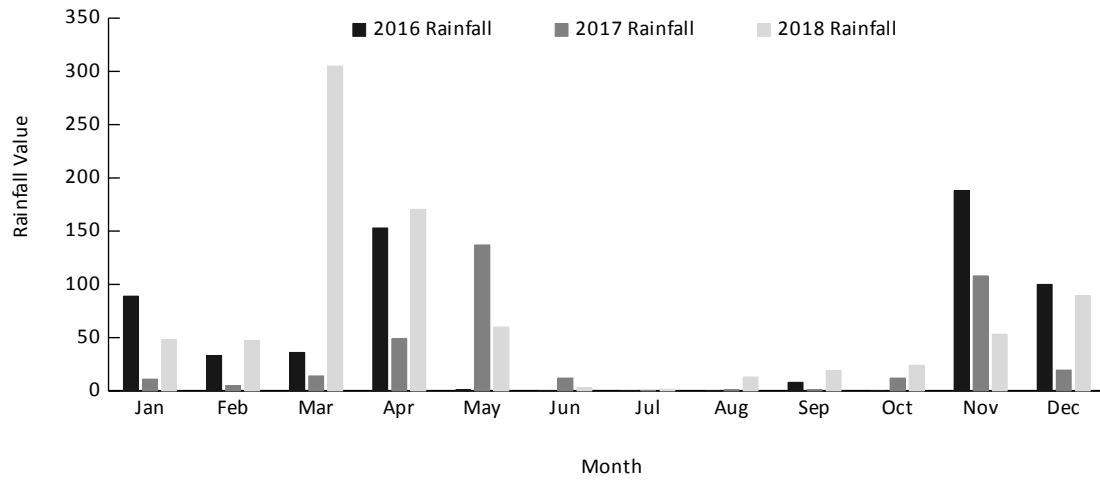
<sup>B</sup>Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Fort Hare, Alice, Eastern Cape 5700, South Africa.

<sup>C</sup>Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust, Chyulu Conservation & Research Centre, PO Box 236, Mtitio Andei 90128, Kenya.

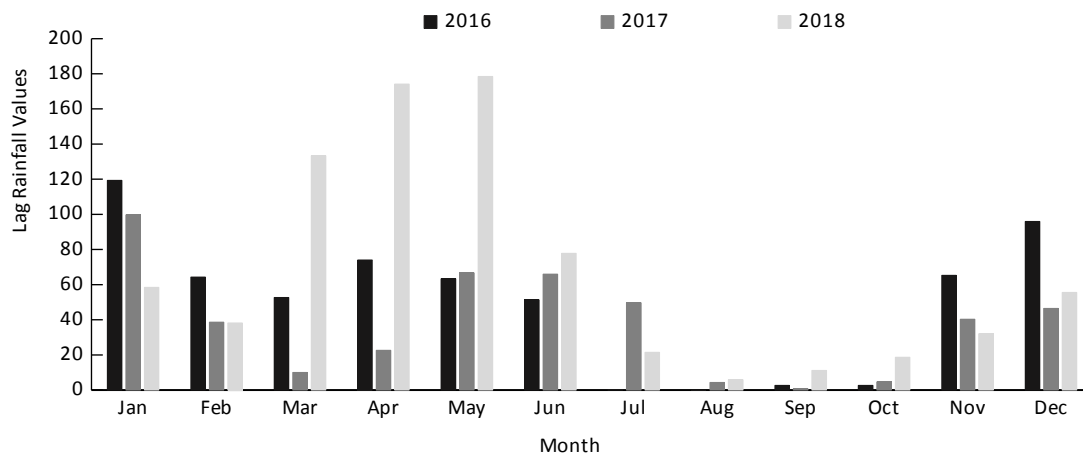
\*Correspondence to: Frans G. T. Radloff Department of Conservation and Marine Sciences, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, PO Box 652, Cape Town 8000, South Africa  
Email: RadloffF@cput.ac.za



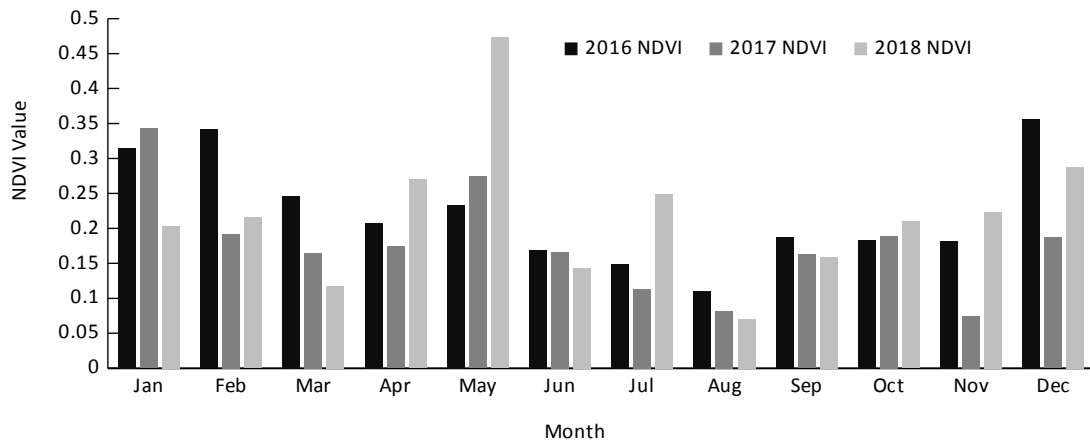
**Supplementary data: Figure S1:** An analysis of the distance patrolled by field rangers within the study site compared to the variance around the mean of sightings of wildlife groups recorded.



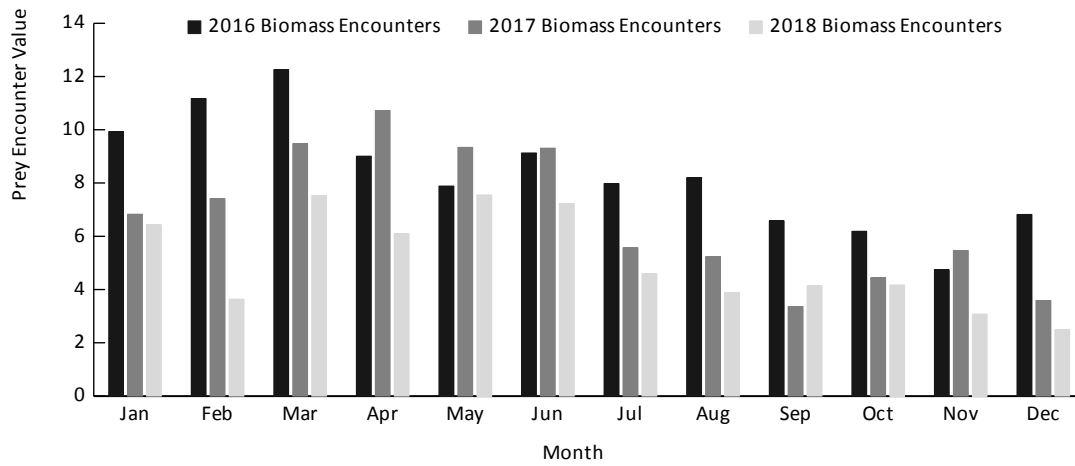
**Supplementary data: Figure S2:** The monthly rainfall received in the KGR study area during 2016 – 2018



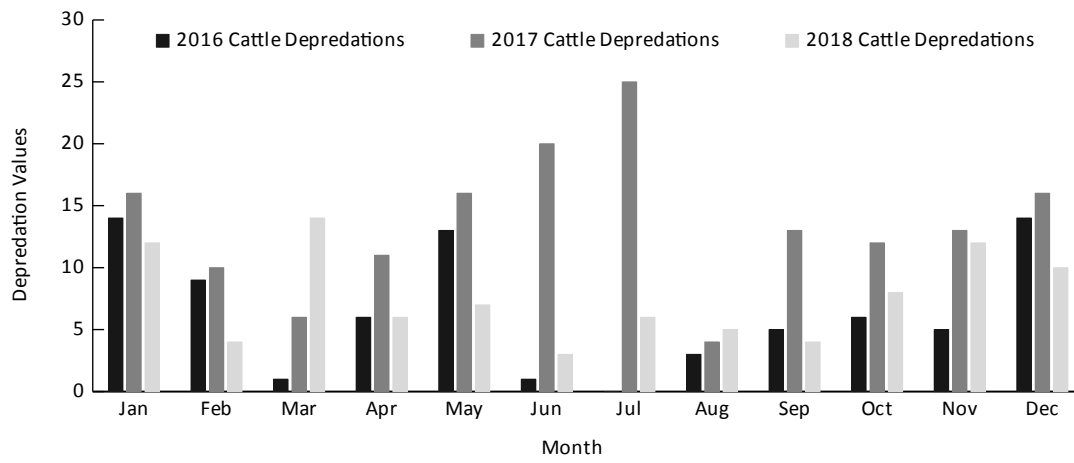
**Supplementary data: Figure S3:** The calculated monthly lag rainfall values for each of the 36 months of the study from 2016 – 2018 for the KGR study site.



**Supplementary data: Figure S4:** The monthly Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) values calculated for the KGR study area for the 36 months of 2016 – 2018



**Supplementary data: Figure S5:** A monthly comparison of the encounter rates of the four wild prey species contributing most to the prey biomass consumed by lions at KGR for the period 2016-2018. The values depicted are the sum of the encounter rate of Maasai giraffe, plains zebra, eland and Coke's hartebeest.



**Supplementary data: Figure S6:** The number of cattle depredation events by lion per month for the 36 months between 2016 and 2018 (n=330)