

Supplementary Table 1. A brief description of the study sites.

Study sites	Coordinates	Province	Habitat type	Dominant forest type	Canopy cover	Understory structure
Ardıç	32° 26' 58" – 32° 23' 17" E 41° 24' 27" – 41° 15' 40" N	Bartın & Karabük	Mixed temperate forest	Deciduous	>70%	Dense shrub cover
Uluyayla	32° 44' 09" – 32° 49' 57" E 41° 35' 11" – 41° 29' 48" N	Bartın	Mixed temperate forest	Coniferous	>70%	Dense shrub cover
Küre Mountains	32° 44' 05" – 32° 45' 27" E 41° 47' 05" – 41° 43' 51" N	Bartın & Kastamonu	Mixed temperate forest	Deciduous	>50%	Dense shrub cover
Kurtgirmez	33° 10' 03" – 41° 36' 16" E 41° 38' 26" – 41° 34' 08" N	Kastamonu	Mixed temperate forest	Coniferous	>40%	Dense shrub cover
Mount Bakacak	33° 11' 27" – 33° 17' 15" E 41° 22' 18" – 41° 17' 52" N	Kastamonu	Mixed temperate forest	Coniferous	>70%	Sparse shrub cover
Kartdağ WR	33° 16' 52" - 33° 26' 15" E 41° 44' 01" - 41° 48' 40" N	Kastamonu	Mixed temperate forest	Deciduous	>50%	Dense shrub cover
Daday	33° 24' 11" - 33° 31' 19" E 41° 21' 10 - 41° 27' 23" N	Kastamonu	Mixed temperate forest	Coniferous	>40%	Sparse shrub cover
Mount Ilgaz WR	33° 44' 51" – 33° 55' 04" E 41° 04' 02" – 41° 10' 35" N	Kastamonu	Mixed temperate forest	Coniferous	>70%	Sparse shrub cover
Gavurdağı WR	33° 53' 42" - 34° 02' 02" E 41° 02' 00" - 41° 06' 45" N	Kastamonu	Mixed temperate forest	Coniferous	>50%	Sparse shrub cover
Elekdağ WR	34° 22' 31" – 34° 29' 10" E 41° 02' 00" – 41° 06' 45" N	Kastamonu	Mixed temperate forest	Coniferous	>50%	Sparse shrub cover

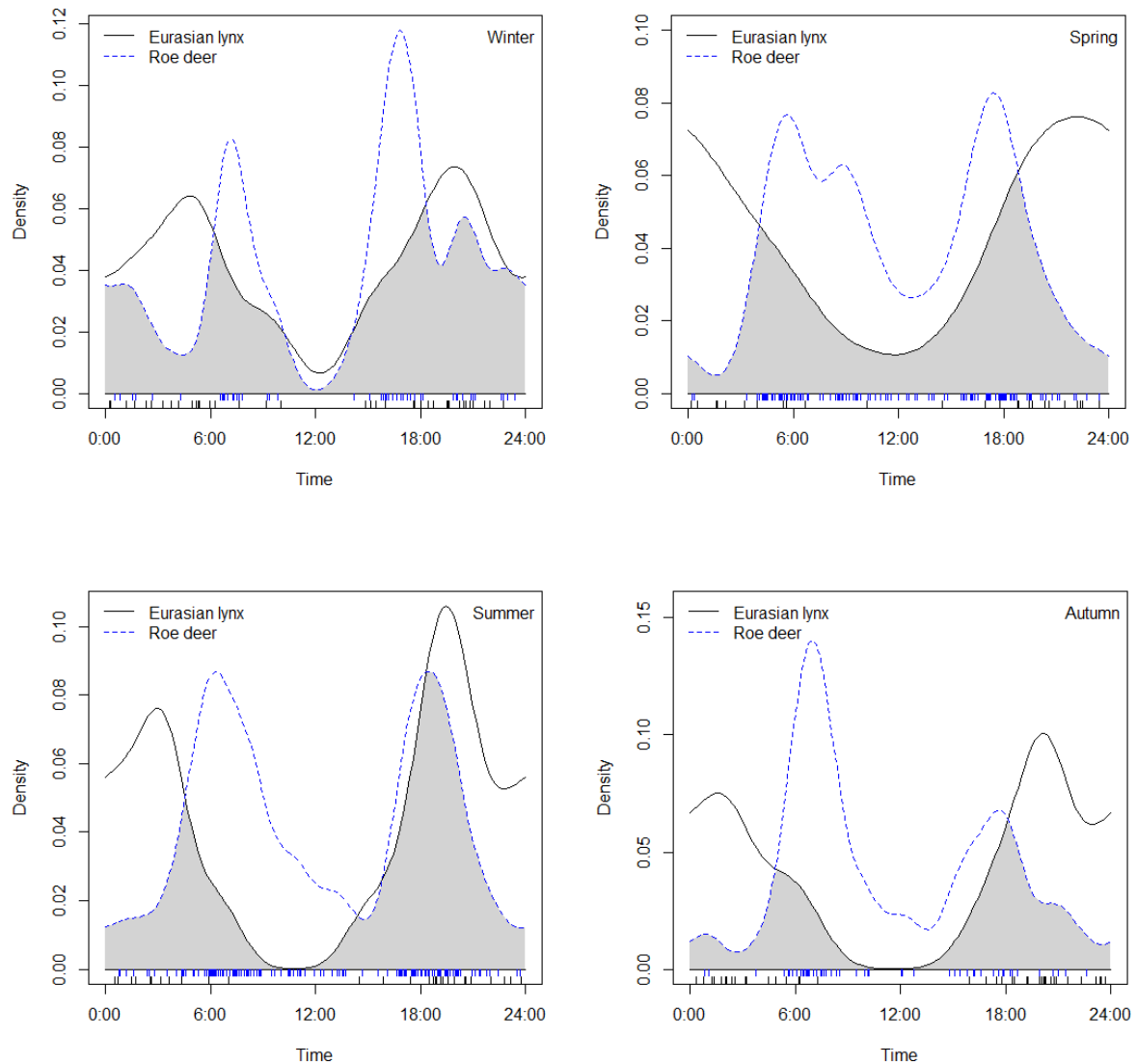
Supplementary Table 2. The results of camera-trapping surveys in the study sites.

Study site	Species		
	Roe Deer	Brown Hare	Eurasian Lynx
Ardıç			
Number of Independent Records	508	7	0
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	92	2	0
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	4.64	0.06	0
Uluyayla			
Number of Independent Records	45	0	0
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	56.25	0	0
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	2.5	0	0
Küre Mountains			
Number of Independent Records	91	2	0
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	88.89	11.11	0
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	3.95	0.09	0
Kurtgirmez			
Number of Independent Records	161	5	0
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	100	42.86	0
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	7.46	0.23	0
Mount Bakacak			
Number of Independent Records	169	122	0
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	100	71.43	0
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	5.24	3.78	0
Kartdağ WR			
Number of Independent Records	580	78	0
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	100	35.00	0
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	6.77	0.91	0
Daday			
Number of Independent Records	199	36	0
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	92.31	53.85	0
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	4.82	0.87	0
Mount Ilgaz WR			
Number of Independent Records	108	554	81
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	84.21	73.68	47.37
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	1.3	6.68	0.98
Gavurdağı WR			
Number of Independent Records	88	731	51
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	100	91.67	75.00
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	1.37	11.37	0.79
Elekdağ WR			
Number of Independent Records	206	590	8
Percentage of Positive Stations (%)	100	69.23	38.46
Relative Abundance Indices (RAI)	3.36	9.63	0.13

Supplementary Table 3. Descriptive statistics of RAIs of brown hare and roe deer in study sites that European lynx was present and absent in the study area. Range include min. and max. RAI values obtained for camera-trap stations. Statistics parts (shown in bold) present the results of F-tests (in the case of normal distribution) and Wilcoxon rank sum tests. F-tests were performed on log-transformed data.

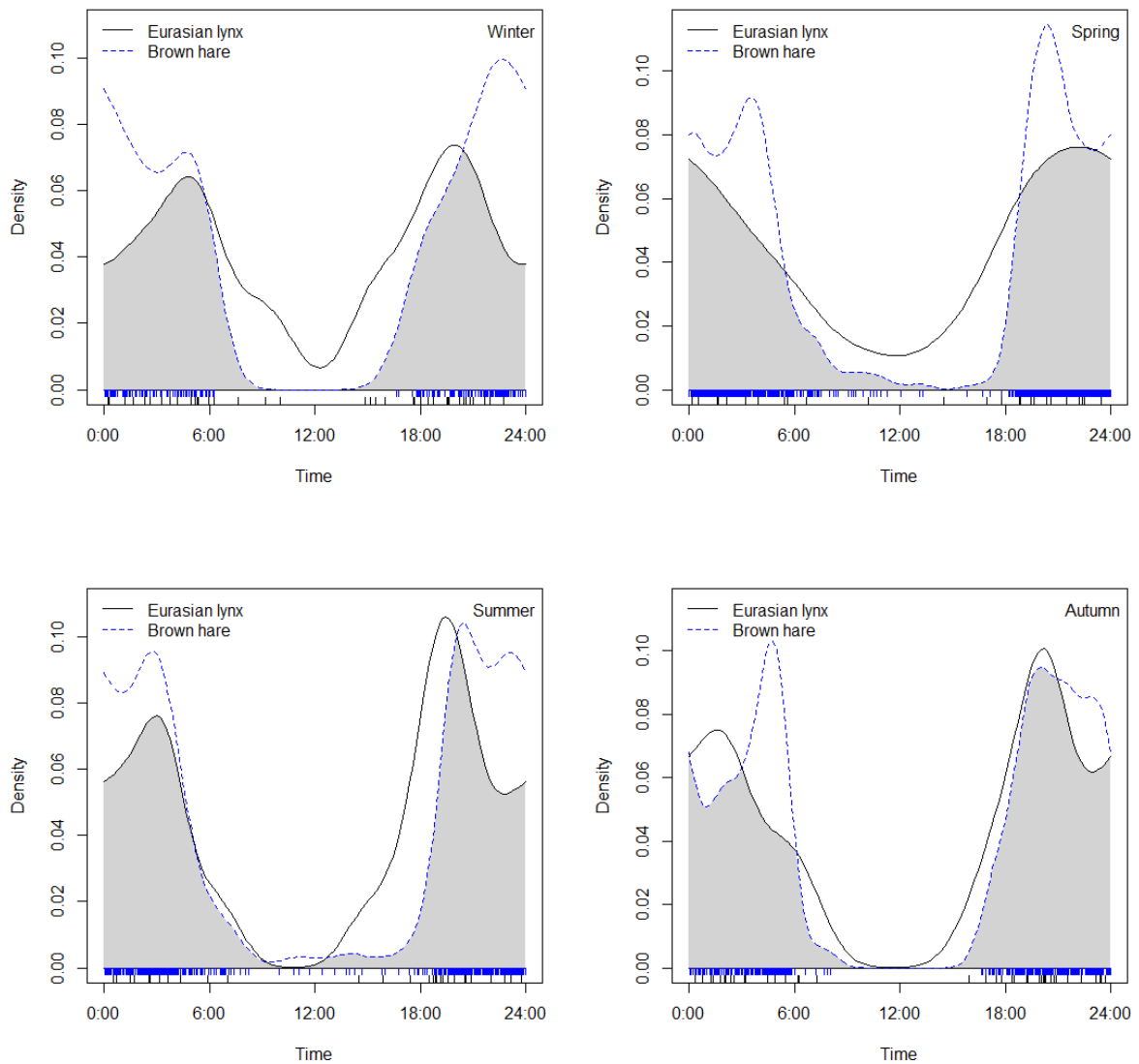
	Sites with European lynx			Sites without European lynx			Estimate	P
	Range	Median	Mean	Range	Median	Mean		
Brown hare	0 – 47.1	2.6	8.1	0 – 15.3	0	0.8	W = 1108	<0.0001
Roe deer	0 – 11.6	1.4	2.0	0 – 21.5	4.2	5.6	F = 28.2	<0.0001
Estimate			F = 1.5				W = 15238	
P			> 0.05				< 0.0001	

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Fig. 1. Overlap in diel activity between Eurasian lynx and roe deer in different seasons. Lines represent smoothing Kernel densities (see Table 5 for estimates). The shaded area indicates overlap zone and degree. The short vertical lines at the bottom of the plot show the time of day at which the species were captured by camera-traps (lower lines are European lynx, and upper lines are roe deer). Only the study sites with Eurasian lynx presence were considered.

Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Fig. 2. Overlap in diel activity between Eurasian lynx and brown hare in different seasons. Lines represent smoothing Kernel densities (see Table 5 for estimates). The shaded area indicates overlap zone and degree. The short vertical lines at the bottom of the plot show the times of day at which the species were captured by camera-traps (lower lines are European lynx, and upper lines are brown hare). Only the study sites with Eurasian lynx presence were considered.