

# **Supplemental Information: Dances like wolves? Evaluating ecological replacement of apex predators in eastern North America**

Alex J. Jensen<sup>1</sup> 

*Collaborators: Tyler Brasington, Joseph Hinton, Leandra Merz, Phoebe Parker-Shames + 1 other reviewer*

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## **Conflicts of Interest**

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

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## **Corresponding Author**

Alex J. Jensen

alexjojensen@gmail.com



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<sup>1</sup>North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, Raleigh, NC, USA

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## Supplemental Information

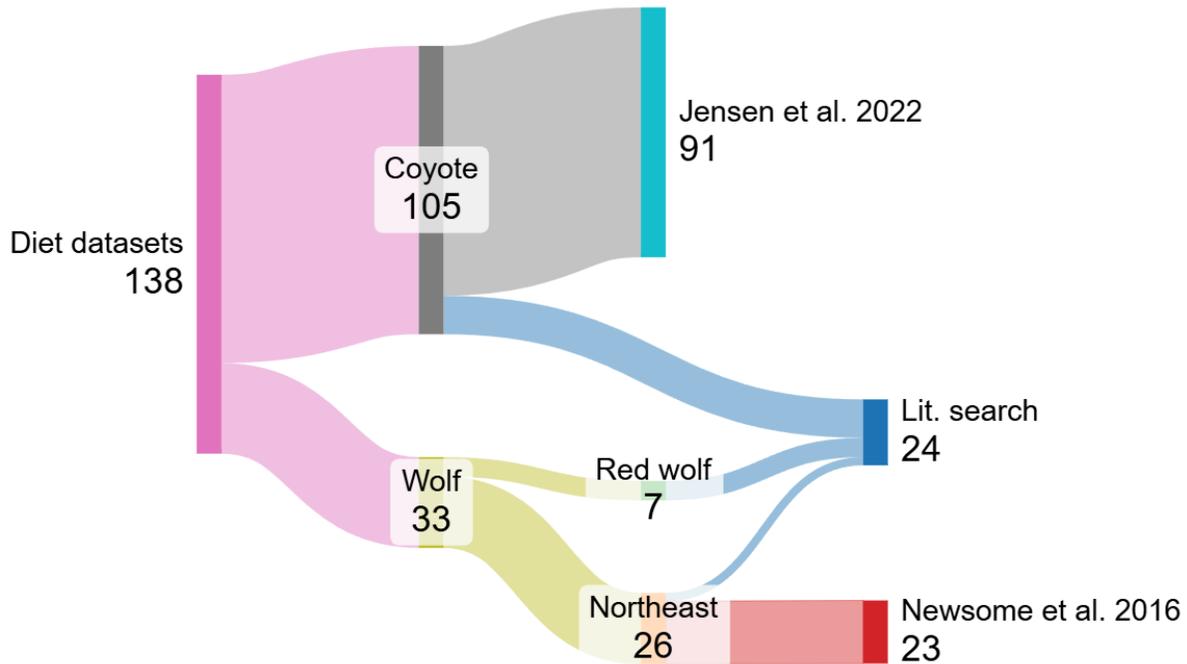
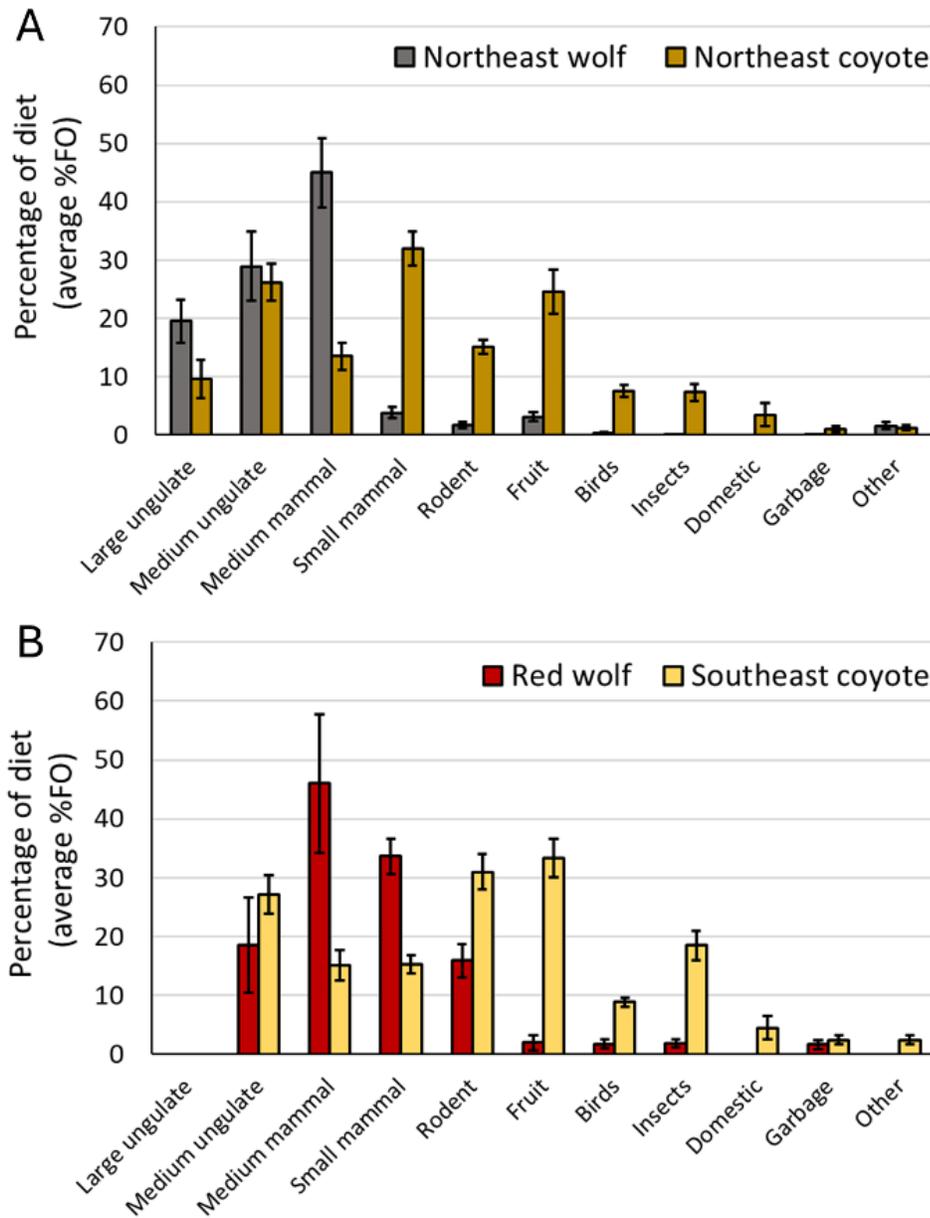


Figure S1. Where I sourced datasets on canid diets in eastern North America. Most studies were found from existing literature reviews, while some were from literature searches for studies that came out after the reviews were published.



**Figure S2.** Average percent frequency of occurrence of 11 food categories in the diet of wolves and coyotes in eastern North America. Mammal categories are based on body mass ranges: large wild ungulates (e.g., adult moose; ~240-650 kg); medium-sized wild ungulates (e.g., adult deer; ~23-130 kg; medium-sized wild mammals (e.g., beaver; ~4-21 kg); small mammals (e.g., rabbit; ~0.1-2 kg); and small rodents (e.g., mice; ~0.1 kg). Error bars represent standard error.

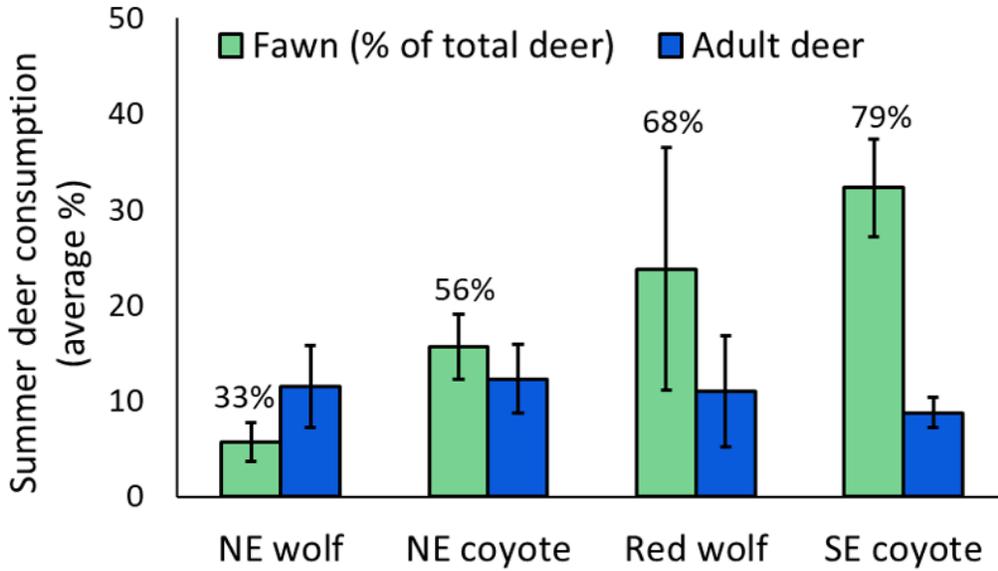


Figure S3. Estimates of the proportion of age-class specific consumption of white-tailed deer during summer for canids in eastern North America. I used data from summer studies which reported age class separately to estimate the average proportion of deer which was each age class for each canid and region. I then used these averages to estimate the proportion of each age class in studies which did not report age classes separately. Thus, these averages include data from all summer studies which reported white-tailed deer consumption.