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Abstract

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Dietary Profile of Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkeys (*Rhinopithecus bieti*) and its Socioecological Implications

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Abstract To enhance our understanding of dietary adaptations and socioecological correlates in colobines, we conducted a 20-month study of a wild group of *Rhinopithecus bieti* (Yunnan snub-nosed monkey). The montane Samage Forest supports a patchwork of evergreen broadleaved, evergreen coniferous and mixed deciduous broadleaved/coniferous forest assemblages with a total of 80 tree species in 23 families. The most common plant families by basal area are the predominantly evergreen Pinaceae and Fagaceae, making up 69% of the total tree biomass. Previous work has shown that lichens formed a consistent component in the monkeys’ diet year-round (67%), seasonally complemented with fruits and young leaves. Although the majority of diet was provided by 6 plant genera (*Acanthopanax*, *Sorbus*, *Acer*, *Fargesia*, *Pterocarya*, and *Cornus*), the monkeys fed on 94 plant species and on 150 specific food items. The animals expressed high selectivity for uncommon angiosperm tree species. The average number of plant species used per month was 16. Dietary diversity varied seasonally, being lowest during winter and rising dramatically in spring. Bamboo shoots were consumed in summer, bamboo leaves throughout the year. The monkeys also foraged on terrestrial herbs and mushrooms, dug up tubers, and consumed the flesh of a mammal (flying squirrel). We also provide a preliminary evaluation of feeding competition in this species and found that the high selectivity for uncommon seasonal plant food items distributed in clumped patches might create the potential for food competition. This is corroborated by observations that the animals occasionally deplete leafy food patches and stay at greater distance from neighboring conspecifics while feeding than while resting. Some of the key findings of this work are that Yunnan snub-nosed monkeys have a much more species-rich plant diet than was previously believed and are probably subject to moderate feeding competition.

Keywords diet · feeding ecology · food competition · Colobine · China
Introduction

Primate food habits are studied for a variety of reasons. Such studies may reveal a species’ resource requirements (Litvaitis 2000), but diet-related factors such as nutritional quality, distribution and spatio-temporal fluctuations in abundance of food may also have far-reaching influences on the emergence of primate social organizations and social structure (Chapman 1990; van Schaik 1989; Wrangham 1980). They may affect group size (Kirkpatrick 1996), tendency toward fission-fusion (Anderson et al. 2002; van Schaik and van Noordwijk 1988) as well as the intensity and the nature of feeding competition (scramble contest) (Janson and van Schaik 1988; Koenig et al. 1998; Saj and Sicotte 2007a; van Schaik and van Noordwijk 1988). Non-human primates exhibit clear preferences for particular food items (Milton 1981). Many factors - both internal and external - mould patterns of food choice in primates, e.g. energy needs, nutrient requirements, constraints of the digestive system, body size, chemical and structural properties of foods and spatiotemporal availability of food resources (Barton and Whiten 1994; Garber 1987; Kay 1984; Lambert 2007; Lamb 2007; McKey et al. 1981; Milton 1984; Oates 1987; Oftedal 1991).

Colobines possess specialized capacious and partitioned stomachs (Caton 1998; Stevens 1988) where microbial fermentation of cellulose takes place (Bauchop and Martucci 1968; Hume 1989; Kay and Davies 1994; Kuhn 1964). This adaptation enables them to eat food containing high levels of structural polysaccharides (cellulose and related compounds). Overall, colobines can be classified as ‘vegetarians’, ingesting flowers, fruits, leaves, and seeds to varying degrees (Bennett and Davies 1994; Fashing 2007; Kirkpatrick 2007; Oates 1994). Another common feature of colobine feeding ecology is their seasonally varying dietary spectrum as a response to temporal variation in food resource availability, of which switching to less nutritious plant foods (mature leaves) during periods of shortage of preferred food items is a key element (Dasilva 1994; Fashing 2001b; Koenig and Borries 1994). While this is true for many tropical-dwelling colobines, some outliers within the Colobinae exemplify the subfamily’s great plasticity pertaining to environmental conditions and demonstrate that dietary strategy is only partly determined by evolutionary history (sensu Struhsaker and Oates 1975). A case in point are the Yunnan or black-and-white snub-nosed monkeys (Rhinopithecus bieti) of the temperate climate zone, which despite similar anatomy and presumably physiology, exhibit a somewhat deviating foraging strategy.
Previous work has revealed that Yunnan snub-nosed monkeys are highly dependent on lichens (Kirkpatrick 1996; Xiang et al. 2007), thus being the only anthropoid primate whose main food is not a plant. Their dietary regime has been shown to vary geographically and to depend on overall habitat condition and productivity: in high latitude/high altitude habitats, lichens constitute the major fraction of the diet in virtually every month and are complemented with leaves from dicots and monocots (Kirkpatrick 1996; Xiang et al. 2007). The natural environment of *R. bieti* is characterized by striking seasonal variation in food resource availability. Winter is a period of plant food deprivation, and an almost exclusive dependence on carbohydrate-rich lichens has been regarded as a key ecological adaptation (Kirkpatrick 1996; Xiang et al. 2007; Grueter and Xiang 2008). Groups associated with more productive habitats at lower elevations and latitudes have a more species-rich diet and include a substantial proportion of non-lichen foods on a seasonal basis, such as immature leaves, fruits/seeds, buds, flowers, bamboo shoots, and bark of various plants (Ding and Zhao 2004; Yang and Zhao 2001).

There have been three published accounts on dietary profile and strategy of *R. bieti* to date (Ding and Zhao 2004; Kirkpatrick 1996; Xiang et al. 2007). This study was conducted in the Samage Forest which is located in the central part of the geographical range of *R. bieti* and thus is intermediate in altitude and latitude compared to the populations in the north and south. In a companion paper, we documented seasonality in food use and fallback strategies of *R. bieti* at Samage (Grueter et al. in press). We showed that lichens were chosen year-round and comprised ca 67% of all the feeding records. Lichens were complemented with plant material, viz. 16% buds and young leaves, 11% fruit, 4% mature leaves, and 2% other items. Seasonal feeding patterns on plant items exactly matched the temporal variation in the availability of the main plant phenophases. The monkeys exploited immature leaves prolifically in spring and ingested heavy quantities of fruit in summer and fall. The present paper has the objective of documenting the overall dietary spectrum at Samage and providing a thorough assessment of habitat composition. These findings are important for comprehending the species’ resource requirements and the carrying capacity of the habitat and thus have implications for conservation management.

For colobines, the question of how diet affects socioecology has been discussed especially in relation to the importance of scramble competition. Scramble competition is defined as the collective exhaustion of limited resources leading to lower foraging efficiency for all group members (Janson and van Schaik 1988). Scramble competition increases as groups increase in size and is thought to limit group size for many primates (Janson and
Goldsmith 1995). As a result of a more rapid depletion of food patches, larger groups are forced to travel farther to ensure procurement of a sufficient amount of the food (Chapman and Chapman 2000; Janson and van Schaik 1988; Majolo et al. 2008; van Schaik and van Noordwijk 1988). Scramble competition is usually inferred if there is a positive association between group size and home range size or day journey length. Based on weak relationships between these variables in combination with small group sizes and ubiquity of food resources, folivorous or frugivorous-olivorous primates such as colobines have traditionally been viewed as experiencing only a low intensity of within-group scramble competition (Fashing 2001a; Isbell 1991; Janson and Goldsmith 1995; Sterck et al. 1997; Yeager and Kirkpatrick 1998; Yeager and Kool 2000). However, group size effects have recently been demonstrated among various folivores (Gillespie and Chapman 2001; Koenig et al. 2008; Majolo et al. 2008; Saj and Sicotte 2007b; Snaith and Chapman 2008; Teichroeb et al. 2003; see Steenbeek and van Schaik (2001) for mixed results).

This study of a colobine living in very large groups may help to shed some more light on this issue. Rhinopithecus bieti are also notable for having an unusual social organization: they live in large bands which are composed of distinct core one-male units. Given the fact that lichens occur in profusion in their natural habitat (at least currently), *R. bieti* are thought to be free to form large groups and food competition would not be expected to be prevalent (ibid.). The evidence for scramble competition in *R. bieti* is scant: we have previously shown a positive correlation between group size and home range size, controlling for productivity, for different populations of *R. bieti*, indicating scramble competition effects (Grueter et al. 2008a). However, home range size is probably not as good a proxy for competition as day journey length, the latter being less strongly correlated with group size (Grueter and van Schaik, unpublished). A different picture may emerge when considering non-lichen foods (i.e. plant resources), which are the focus of this paper. Here, we assess the degree to which the lichenivorous-olivorous-frugivorous dietary regime of this colobine species generates the potential of scramble and also contest competition. The tests presented here are rudimentary given the challenges of observing wild *R. bieti*. We use the following observations as indicators of food competition: 1) Preferred food species (species with high selection ratios) occur at low densities across the home range and are spatially clumped and thus can probably not accommodate all band members (between-unit contest) (cf. Koenig et al. 1998). 2) Valued patches of food are being depleted (within-band scramble) (cf. Snaith and Chapman 2005). 3) Unit members avoid co-feeding (within-unit scramble or contest) (Saj and Sicotte 2007b).
by having fewer nearest neighbors when feeding as compared to resting (assuming that dispersion reduces competition; cf. van Schaik and van Noordwijk 1988).

Methods

Study Site

We conducted the present study in the predominantly temperate Samage Forest near the village of Gehuaqing (27°34′N, 99°17′E) in Yunnan’s Baimaxueshan National Nature Reserve. Narrow valleys and steep hillsides characterized the topography at the site and land cover was a mosaic of mixed coniferous and deciduous-broadleaf forest (at 2900-3600 m), sub-alpine George’s fir forest (3500-4000 m), montane sclerophyllous oak forests (3200-1873500 m), subtropical evergreen broadleaf forest (2500-3000 m), Yunnan pine forest (2500-1883100 m), as well as cattle pastures at various elevations. Umbrella bamboos (Fargesia spp.) and rhododendrons formed an important element of the underbush in all vegetation types. Parts of the Samage Forest have been selectively logged, and anthropogenic disturbance in the form of livestock grazing and collection of NTFP (non timber forest products) is still widespread. The habitat of the monkeys at this locality ranged from 2500 m to 4000 m and included all major vegetation types, with mixed forest being the most used ecotype and clearcuts being unsuitable habitat for R. bieti. The semihabituated focal group was composed of ca. 410 members.

Climate

Annual rainfall was 1004 mm, and mean annual temperature was 14.3°C at 2448 m (800 m below the altitude the study group most frequently visited). Distribution of precipitation was highly irregular, but temperature varied strikingly with seasons: there was a steep increase in rainfall from spring onwards and a prolonged winter drought season with freezing nights (for details on climate, see Li et al. 2008; Grueter et al. in press). Complete snow cover rarely lasted for more than a few days within the frequently used zone of the group as snow fall was followed by prolonged sunny days.

Data Collection

CCG collected data on diet composition via scan sampling over 20 months between Sep 2005 and July 2007. On 116 days, a total of 3872 feeding records were obtained: 1151 in
fall (Sep-Nov), 772 in winter (Dec-Feb), 1314 in spring (Mar-May), and 635 in summer (Jun-Aug). The rugged terrain with steep-sided ravines and impenetrable undergrowth (bamboo etc.) made tracking difficult, and thus distance observations from prominent topographical features (rocks etc.) with help of a spotting scope were the methods of choice. Occasionally we also engaged in observations of the group at close range.

We took scans of all visible animals at 15 min or 30 min intervals. If a large number of monkeys were in view, we chose 30 min scans; if only a small number was visible, we did 15 min scans. Scans had to be completed at least 5 min before the beginning of the next scan. Every scan included information on date, time and weather conditions. For every subject being scanned, we recorded age, sex, activity, as well as distance and identity (age-sex class) of nearest neighbor. Scan data were spread more or less evenly throughout the day. Age/sex classes were divided into the following categories: adult male, adult female, juvenile (ca 1-4 yr old), subadult male, infant (<1 yr). The category ‘SAMOF’ (subadult male or female) was used for cases where it was not possible to determine the sex of an animal whose body size was close to or bigger than that of an adult female, but was not accompanied by an infant (cf. Bleisch et al. 1993).

Scan records of feeding behavior also included the food item, plant part and its age as well as plant species whenever possible. We distinguished the following foods: lichens (fruticose vs. foliose), young leaves (including spring buds/shoots), mature leaves, buds (dormant leaf buds), flowers, flower buds, bark, pith, fruit and/or seeds (both ripe and unripe), invertebrates, snow, fungi, water, bamboo shoots, and tuber. It was usually difficult to see whether the small fruits were eaten wholly or whether the flesh was discarded. If we were unable to identify the tree taxon by eye, we attempted to collect some samples from that feeding tree or a nearby tree of the same taxon for later identification.

Outside scan sessions, we recorded all partially consumed and discarded foods on the forest floor with tooth marks or other signs of having been handled by the monkeys. We used evidence from such feeding signs as a complementary measure to estimate seasonal variance in diet composition. We used the diameter of a feeding litter to roughly quantify remains as small (< 1 m; score 1), medium sized (1-3 m; score 2) or large (> 3 m; score 3).

Observational sampling was usually biased toward arboreal feeding, so the importance of terrestrial foods such as bamboo shoots was likely underrepresented.

We investigated the composition of the forest via stratified random sampling, i.e. we subdivided the central part of the home range of the study group (which largely corresponds to the core area of the home range) into five distinct forest types or strata (Mueller-Dombois...
We established a total of 67 plots of 20 m x 20 m each (area: 26'800 m²) in which we recorded species, total height, bole height, crown diameter, and circumference for all trees \((n = 1851)\) with girth over 40 cm. The different strata and the exact vegetation sampling regime are described fully in Li et al. (2008).

On a monthly basis, we recorded presence/absence of fruits, flowers and young leaves for 157 food trees and calculated the percentage of trees bearing each of the phenophases every month. For details on phenology monitoring, see Grueter et al. (2008a).

Data Analysis

An indication of the degree to which primates are selective in their choice of food tree species can be obtained by calculating a selection index (Krebs 1999). This compares the proportion of feeding observations of a plant species with the relative abundance of the species concerned as estimated from the tree plots. Basal area was used to express the relative crown biomass and potential food abundance, and the selection index, \(W\), was calculated from the formula:

\[
W_i = \frac{O_i}{P_i}
\]

where \(O_i\) the percentage of feeding observations for species \(i\), and \(P_i\) the percentage of total basal area accounted for by species \(i\). \(W_i > 1\) indicates preference, \(W_i < 1\) avoidance.

Using tree data obtained from the plots, we measured the pattern of dispersion of important food tree species. We used the coefficient of dispersion (CD) (cf. Koenig et al. 1998). The CD refers to the ratio of the variance to the mean of the number of species in a sample. If species were distributed randomly, their allocation across the plots in the sample would correspond to a Poisson distribution (mean equals variance; CD = 1). CD > 1 indicates a clumped/contagious distribution, while a CD < 1 shows a uniform distribution. We determined significant departures from randomness (i.e. departure from a variance-to-mean ratio of 1.0) using the chi-square statistic (Brower et al. 1998; Perry and Mead 1979).

To examine if unit members avoided co-feeding, we tested whether one-male unit (OMU) members had fewer nearest neighbors when feeding as compared to resting. In order to assess whether valued patches of food were being exhausted, we used opportunistic evidence of total patch depletion, i.e. leafy patches having become defoliated as a result of intensive foraging.
Results

Forest Composition

We recorded a total of 80 tree species of 23 families in the botanical plots (Fig. 1; Tab. 1). An additional 9 species of rare woody plants – *Bretschneidera sinensis* (Bretschneideraceae), *Magnolia campbellii* (Magnoliaceae), *Corylus chinensis* (Betulaceae), *Populus yunnanensis* (Salicaceae), *Meliosma yunnanensis* (Sabiaceae), *Cerasus conadenia* (Rosaceae), *Clethra delavayi* (Clethraceae), *Ilex delavayi* (Aquifoliaceae), and *Rhododendron sinogrande* (Ericaceae) - were not represented in the plots. The family Pinaceae contributed the greatest biomass at Samage based on both basal area and stem density. The two top families together, viz. Pinaceae and Fagaceae, accounted for 69% of the total basal area. The three top families, these two plus Ericaceae, together accounted for 75% of the total basal area and 69% of the total stem density. The three dominant tree species by basal area at Samage were *Abies georgei*, *Cyclobalanopsis* cf. *gambleana* and *Picea likiangensis*. Thirty-five percent of the tree species were evergreen, and 65% were deciduous. Of the conifers (*n* = 10 species), 10% were deciduous (*Larix*), while of the broadleaf trees, 27% were evergreen.

Diet Repertoire

Around 150 different vegetative food items from at least 94 species and 38 families contributed to the diet of the study group. Foraging took place both on the ground and in the canopy. Food items were obtained from 40 woody plant species (49% of all available tree species), 22 shrubs, 1 semi-parasitic shrub, 7 vines, 2 root-parasitic herbs, and 14 species of terrestrial herbaceous vegetation (THV). Food lists are presented in Appendices 1 and 2. In terms of stem density, food trees (excluding species supporting lichen only) accounted for 30.4% (*n* = 40 species) of the trees in the study area. In terms of relative dominance, the basal area of food trees comprised 35% of the total basal area in the study area. The top 10 food tree species (Tab. 2) accounted for >90% of the total feeding time on plant foods. All top 10 food tree species had selection ratios higher than 1, with a few species having extraordinarily high selection indices, i.e. *Pterocarya delavayi* (71.7; represented by a single specimen in the plots), *Padus obtusata* (41.8) and *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius* (20.4) (Tab. 4). Many species listed in Appendix 1 were fed on infrequently. As estimated from feeding records, immature leaves of *A. evodiaefolius* were the single most prominent food type (Tab. 3). As estimated from feeding remains, shoots of *Fargesia* spp. were the most important dietary item, followed
by fruits of *A. evodiaefolius*, fruits of *Sorbus* cf. *thibetica*, fruits of *Sorbus* spp. and mature leaves of *A. evodiaefolius*. The average number of plant species and specific plant food items used per month was 16 and 19, respectively. The richness of food species (controlled for observation time) peaked in April/May, August and October (Fig. 2).

Mature leaves were chosen and ingested from both deciduous and evergreen trees, but only a few woody species were important sources of mature leaves, i.e. the deciduous *Philadelphus delavayi*, *Sorbus* spp., *A. evodiaefolius* and the evergreen *Ilex* sp.. For some species, only petioles were eaten (e.g. *Bretschneidera sinensis*), for others only the leaf blades (e.g. *Stranvaesia davidiana*) and for yet others both leaf blades and petioles (e.g. *A. evodiaefolius*).

The snub-nosed monkeys fed on subterranean parts of *Boschniakia himalaica* and *Balanophora involucrata*. They spent a considerable amount of time unearthing unidentified tubers (hidden food items). We observed juveniles and females eating snow in winter, but only on rare occasions. The monkeys drank water from small ponds and streams. Contrary to Xiang et al. (2007), the monkeys of this population were never observed to eat resin. We recorded a case of predation on bird eggs. One individual was seen feeding on the flesh of an unidentified flying squirrel (Sciuridae). We observed them biting into mushrooms in the fall. We also saw them removing the bark of dead fallen and standing trees (mostly *Abies georgei*) and disassembling rotten and brittle tree stumps. While we never clearly saw an individual actually eating an insect, these latter observations may indicate foraging on invertebrates. We witnessed feeding on bamboo (*Fargesia* spp.) leaves in all seasons. Bamboo shoots (*Fargesia* spp.) were consumed in large quantities in summer.

While the overall density of trees was 708 stems per ha, the three main food trees comprised only 42.5 individuals per ha (6.0%) (Tab. 4). The single most important woody food species *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius* was found in only 16.4% of the vegetation plots. All top three food tree taxa – *A. evodiaefolius*, *Sorbus thibetica* and *Sorbus* spp. - were lumped in distribution. On several occasions, we encountered evergreen trees that were completely defoliated after the *R. bieti* group had visited them, demonstrating full patch depletion (Tab. 5). Especially the leaves of *Ilex* and *Philadelphus* were highly sought after (Fig. 3). One-male unit members had fewer nearest neighbors when feeding as compared to resting. When an OMU member was feeding (*n* = 5020; excluding bachelors and infants),
there was another member in proximity (0-2 arm’s lengths) in only 4.6% of all records versus 41.5% when an animal was resting.

Discussion

We demonstrated that the dietary richness of this population of *R. bieti* encompassed 94 different plant species and a few unusual items (mammal, mushrooms, tubers, bamboo). Moreover, we showed that plant species were not consumed in accordance with their spatial abundance, but that the monkeys showed a strong preference for uncommon species with a clumped distribution and that, based on several lines of evidence, they may experience some scramble and contest competition.

Plant Food Selection and Diversity

Seventy-five percent of the woody stems at Samage were Pinaceae (pines, firs, hemlocks and spruces), Fagaceae (oaks) and Ericaceae (rhododendrons), none of which were of direct dietary importance to the snub-nosed monkeys (cf. Kirkpatrick 1996). Conifers and oaks were, however, important lichen-bearing trees and were almost exclusively exploited for this non-plant resource (Grueter et al. in press). *Rhinopithecus bieti* at Samage derived its plant diet mostly from the deciduous angiosperms families Araliaceae, Rosaceae, Aceraceae, Juglandaceae and Cornaceae. High selection ratios for most of these angiosperm plant species indicate strong selectivity for uncommon species, which is likely due to variability in nutritional quality.

Only a few fruit species provided the majority of the diet in summer and fall, viz. *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius*, *Sorbus* spp., *Sorbus* cf. *thibetica*, and *Cornus macrophylla*. Of *Sorbus* and *Acanthopanax*, the monkeys ate both fruits and mature leaves at the same time, in an alternating fashion. Mature leaves contributed relatively marginally to the diet of *R. bieti* at Samage (4%; Grueter et al. in press). Most of the ingested mature leaves (most notably *A. evodiaefolius*, *Sorbus* spp., *Padus obtusata*, *Hydrangea heteromalla*, *Philadelphus delavayi*, *Fargesia* spp., and *Ilex* spp.) were deciduous with the exception of *Ilex* spp. and *Fargesia* sp. Sayers and Norconk (2008) demonstrated a similar preference for broad-leaved deciduous mature leaves over evergreen mature leaves in Himalayan langurs. The digestibility of short-lived deciduous leaves is almost universally superior to that of the evergreen leaves (Coley 1988). *Rhinopithecus bieti* at Samage also displayed a preference for young over mature leaves (Grueter et al. in press). Compared to mature foliage, young foliage...
generally has higher nutritional quality (higher in protein, lower in fiber and secondary compounds) (Boonratana 1993; McKey et al. 1981; Milton 1979; Oates et al. 1980).

Intra and Inter-specific Differences

There has been some discrepancy with regard to the typical feeding strategy of *R. bieti*. Kirkpatrick (1996) stressed the species’ relatively monotonous dependence on lichens (specialist) whereas Ding and Zhao (2004) accentuated its dietary diversity (generalist). This inconsistency is likely a consequence of different habitat characteristics. *Rhinopithecus bieti* populations occur in different ecological conditions, and findings from the Wuyapiya population, which inhabits one extreme of *R. bieti* habitat (Kirkpatrick 1996), are not representative of all other populations. In a gradient from south to north, precipitation and temperature decrease while average altitude of occupied habitat increases and the vegetation becomes progressively poorer. The limited diet of the Wuyapiya and also Xiaochangdu population (Xiang et al. 2007) in the north is a consequence of low species richness. The Samage forest is floristically richer and more productive compared to Xiaochangdu and Wuyapiya and foraging options are thus less constrained. This study confirms that the dietary spectrum and key foods largely hinge on the particular habitat, climate condition, botanical composition and species richness. The number of species consumed clearly decrease with increasing altitude and latitude. At the northern end of *R. bieti*’s geographical range (Wuyapiya and Xiaochangdu), they consumed 20 and 25 plant species in 12 and 13 months, respectively (Kirkpatrick 1996; Xiang et al. 2007). As for the central part of the species’ range, the group at Tacheng-Xiagguqing fed upon 50 plant species over 14 months of study while the group at Samage-Gehuaqing ate 75 plant species over the first 14 months of study and 94 species over the total of 20 months (Ding and Zhao 2004; this study). At the southern end (Longma), they incorporated an assumed 97 species into the diet (data derived from indirect evidence such as trail signs only) (Huo 2005). Diet breadth (species richness) of the Samage and Longma populations is comparable to most tropical sites where Asian colobines have been studied (e.g. Curtin 1980; Davies 1991; Kool 1993).

The top ranking dietary genus of *R. bieti* at Samage was *Acanthopanax* (alternatively named *Eleutherococcus*), of which the monkeys consumed all major phytophases, viz. young leaves in spring, mature leaves in summer and fall, fruit in summer, fall and winter, buds in winter and bark all year round. *Acanthopanax* was not part of the diet of *R. bieti* at Wuyapiya and Xiaochangdu, probably due to the genus’ low density there (Kirkpatrick 1996), but it is
harvested by *R. bieti* populations living to the south of Samage (Liu et al. 2004). The closely related allopatric and ecologically comparable *R. roxellana* has a similar diet, both in terms of food plant genera and species (Guo et al. 2007; Li 2006). Among the non-*Rhinopithecus* taxa, Himalayan langurs of Nepal are of great comparative value due to their association with biogeographically, botanically and topographically similar habitats. While *Acanthopanax* is a key food plant species for *R. bieti*, Himalayan langurs did not include *Acanthopanax* at all into the diet despite the genus being relatively common there (Sayers and Norconk 2008). On the other hand, the shrub *Gaultheria* was eaten in considerable quantities by Himalayan langurs, and despite being superabundant at Samage, evidence for inclusion in the diet of ‘Himalayan snub-nosed monkeys’ is lacking.

What do these Data tell us About the Possibility of Food Competition?

With this study, we demonstrated for this species and population that preferred food trees were spatially clumped, occurred at low densities across the home range and were possibly not large enough to accommodate a fairly cohesive 400-member band at the same time. These distributional features are a prerequisite for contest competition (Koenig et al. 1998; van Schaik 1989; but see Isbell et al. 1998). Food quality, which also impacts the competitive potential (van Schaik 1989), has not been addressed so far for this population.

Some comparatively rare and highly preferred (and supposedly high-quality) plant resource patches (e.g. leaves of *Ilex* and *Philadelphus*) became depleted after the group of *R. bieti* had encountered them. Along the same lines, Kirkpatrick (1996) noted that at least three *Sorbus* trees were defoliated in the path of the *R. bieti* band. *Ilex* spp. (holly) and *P. delavayi* (mock orange) occurred at very low stem densities, and also in terms of basal area, they all accounted for only 0.15% of the total basal area of all trees. These opportunistic data indicate that *R. bieti* undeniably depleted some plant resources although full depletion was mostly restricted to a few scarce species.

It has been proposed that an efficient way to alleviate the costs of food competition is to avoid co-feeding (Saj and Sicotte 2007b; Siex and Struhsaker 1999; van Noordwijk and van Schaik 1987) by spreading out while feeding and consequently having fewer neighbors while feeding as compared to resting. Our results confirm that feeding individuals had fewer specifics in proximity than resting ones. However, we have never seen a female behaving competitively toward other female unit members while feeding in a patch or supplanting another female from a food source, behaviors that would indicate the presence of contest competition.
While competition within units was perhaps more of the scramble type, the low density and clumped distribution of preferred resources (e.g. fruiting trees, waterholes) are suggestive of between-unit contest competition. We have previously shown that male aggressive behavior was positively correlated with temporal availability of fruit (Grueter 2009) which, however, could have been confounded by some other factor. Furthermore, the only recorded band fission event happened in late winter when valued fruit resources became rare and extremely patchy (Grueter et al. 2008a,b). Some ad libitum observations substantiate the possibility of contest competition among units: in May 2006, large, dominant OMUs appeared to defend leafing trees (rare Pterocarya trees) from other nearby units. The lower ranking units appeared to wait in nearby conifer trees eating lichens until the more dominant units left the leafing trees. In Jan 2007, one unit was seen chasing away another unit from an Acanthopanax tree that still bore fruits. These observations recall Isbell’s (1991) proposition that species that feed on both dispersed and clumped resources might reduce competition by shifting from clumped to dispersed foods. Competition among social units for access to food trees/feeding areas has also been reported for R. roxellana (Zhang et al. 2003), Colobus guereza (Harris 2006) and C. polykomos (Korstjens 2001).

While still preliminary, our results demonstrate the pervasiveness of moderate food competition in R. bieti, at least with regard to non-lichen foods (plants). We would expect this to have a constraining effect upon the species’ socioecology, i.e. limit group size. However, groups are unusually large which implies that either feeding competition is not severe enough to constrain group size, and/or that there is an advantage of forming large groups that counteracts the disadvantage associated with feeding competition, such as threats stemming from nearby roaming all-male units (Grueter et al. 2008b; Grueter 2009).

Conclusion and Areas for Future Research

Due to earlier observations suggesting R. bieti to feed almost exclusively on lichens, this species has originally been characterized as having one of the most specialized diets of all primates. Subsequent studies including this one have confirmed that lichens are indeed a key dietary component, but also underpinned R. bieti’s the dietary elasticity in response to variation in availability, abundance and diversity of plant food supply. Rhinopithecus bieti at Samage exhibit a rather broad usage of the resources in their habitat (more than 90 plant species) and thus can be viewed as generalists. However, the dominant evergreen plant families did not offer many palatable foodstuffs to the monkeys, which instead relied heavily on a few rather uncommon deciduous hardwood species. Some highly sought food trees
occurred at (very) low densities and were irregularly distributed in space and time which are
preconditions for the emergence of contest competition. In line with recent studies
(references in Introduction), this study provides preliminary evidence consistent with the
recent contention that feeding competition may be more widespread among colobines than
previously thought. Future studies should aim to obtain a better understanding of food
competition in this species, for instance by gathering data on patch residence time, patch size
and unit size to evaluate patch depletion, a measurable behavioral indicator of the presence or
absence of within group scramble competition (Snaith and Chapman 2005).

A salient finding of this study is that some mature leaves were totally avoided by R.
bieti whereas others were highly sought after. It is widely known that protein content and
fiber have a strong influence on leaf choice in colobines (e.g. Davies et al. 1988; Fashing et
al. 2007; Oates et al. 1980; Waterman and Choo 1981). Future research should investigate the
phytochemical components associated with preferred and avoided food items, thereby
contributing to a fuller comprehension of the feeding ecology of R. bieti.

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Tab. 1. The 20 most common tree species at the Samage Forest based on basal area.

| Rank | Species                  | Family    | Basal area/ha (cm²/ha) | % total biomass |
|------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1    | *Abies georgei*          | Pinaceae  | 84734                  | 13.3            |
| 2    | *Cyclobalanopsis cf.*    | Fagaceae  | 83359                  | 13.0            |
| 3    | *Picea likiangensis*     | Pinaceae  | 80014                  | 12.5            |
| 4    | *Pinus yunnanensis*      | Pinaceae  | 57869                  | 9.0             |
| 5    | *Tsuga dumosa*           | Pinaceae  | 41230                  | 6.4             |
| 6    | *Quercus pannosa*        | Fagaceae  | 37128                  | 5.8             |
| 7    | *Abies ernestii*         | Pinaceae  | 23294                  | 3.6             |
| 8    | *Rhododendron rubiginosum*| Ericaceae | 18651                  | 2.9             |
| 9    | *Quercus rehderiana*     | Fagaceae  | 18185                  | 2.8             |
| 10   | *Alnus nepalensis*       | Betulaceae| 15389                  | 2.4             |
| 11   | *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius* | Araliaceae | 14724                  | 2.3             |
| 12   | *Betula utilis*          | Betulaceae| 14644                  | 2.3             |
| 13   | *Machilus microcarpa*    | Lauraceae | 14333                  | 2.2             |
| 14   | *Acer laxiflorum*        | Aceraceae | 10015                  | 1.6             |
| 15   | *Corylus cf. wangii*     | Betulaceae| 8802                   | 1.4             |
| 16   | *Sorbus cf. thibetica*   | Rosaceae  | 8245                   | 1.3             |
| 17   | *Quercus aliena*         | Fagaceae  | 8094                   | 1.3             |
| 18   | *Taxus yunnanensis*      | Taxaceae  | 7315                   | 1.1             |
| 19   | *Tilia chinensis*        | Tiliaceae | 6288                   | 1.0             |
| 20   | *Cornus macrophylla*     | Cornaceae | 6166                   | 1.0             |


| Rank | Species                          | Family    | % feeding records | Selection index |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1    | *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius*     | Araliaceae| 47.0              | 20.4            |
| 2    | *Sorbus* spp.                  | Rosaceae  | 15.3              | 9.5             |
| 3    | *Acer* spp.                     | Aceraceae | 7.7               | 3.4             |
| 4    | *Sorbus* cf. *thibetica*        | Rosaceae  | 6.3               | 4.9             |
| 5    | *Fargesia* spp.                 | Gramineae | 5.5               | NA²             |
| 6    | *Pterocarya delavayi*           | Juglandaceae | 4.5         | 71.7            |
| 7    | *Cornus macrophylla*            | Cornaceae | 1.8               | 1.8             |
| 8    | *Padus obtusata*                | Rosaceae  | 1.5               | 41.8            |
| 9    | *Tilia* cf. *chinensis*         | Tiliaceae | 1.2               | 1.2             |
| 10   | *Litsea chunii*                 | Lauraceae | 0.9               | 8.6             |

In total, there were 2674 “identified” feeding records (1788 for lichens, 886 for plants).

³ Includes *Sorbus* oligodonta, *S. rafopilosa*, *S. rehderiana*, *S. monbeigii*, *S. hupehensis*, and *S. macrantha*; distinguishing among these species was difficult.

* Includes *Acer laxiflorum*, *A. mono*, *A. hookeri*, *A. caesium*, and *A. caudatum*; distinguishing among these species was difficult.

² Includes *Fargesia* cf. *melanostachys* and *F. cf. dura*. Identifying bamboos to species level was not possible.
### Tab. III. Number of feeding records for the 10 top-ranked specific food items.

| Rank | Item                                      | Family      | No. feeding records |
|------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1    | *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius* (YOUNG LEAF) | Araliaceae  | 207                 |
| 2    | *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius* (FRUIT)     | Araliaceae  | 174                 |
| 3    | *Sorbus* spp.¹ (FRUIT)                   | Rosaceae    | 107                 |
| 4    | *Acer* spp.² (YOUNG LEAF)                | Aceraceae   | 63                  |
| 5    | *Fargesia* spp.³ (MATURE LEAF)           | Gramineae   | 49                  |
| 6    | *Pterocarya delavayi* (YOUNG LEAF)       | Juglandaceae| 42                  |
| 7    | *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius* (BUD)       | Araliaceae  | 40                  |
| 8    | *Sorbus* cf. *thibetica* (YOUNG LEAF)    | Rosaceae    | 35                  |
| 9    | *Sorbus* cf. *thibetica* (FRUIT)         | Rosaceae    | 19                  |
| 10   | *Cornus macrophylla* (FRUIT)             | Cornaceae   | 17                  |

¹ Includes *Sorbus oligodonta*, *S. rufopilosa*, *S. rehderiana*, *S. monbeigii*, *S. hupehensis*, and *S. macrantha*; distinguishing among these species was difficult.

² Includes *Acer laxiflorum*, *A. mono*, *A. hookeri*, *A. caesium*, and *A. caudatum*; distinguishing among these species was difficult.

³ Includes *Fargesia* cf. *melanostachys* and *F. cf. dura*. Identifying bamboos to species level was not possible.
**Tab. IV.** Density and dispersion of major¹ food of *R. bieti* at Samage. ** designates a significant deviation from randomness (p < 0.05). Numbers in parentheses refer to the 35 plots in mixed forest only.

| Species                  | $n$ | Density (ha⁻¹) | % plots | Index of dispersion (variance-to-mean-ratio) | Distribution | Mean/plot (if n > 0) |
|--------------------------|-----|----------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius* | 41  | 15.3           | 16.4    | 5.2 ** (4.7**)                              | Clumped     | 3.7                 |
| *Sorbus thibetica*        | 16  | 6.0            | 17.9    | 1.4 ** (1.3)                                | Clumped⁴     | 1.3                 |
| *Sorbus spp.*²            | 57  | 21.3           | 26.9    | 3.8** (3.1**)                               | Clumped     | 3.1                 |
| *A. evodiaefolius, S. thibetica & Sorbus spp.* | 114 | 42.5           | 40.3    | 5.7** (4.5**)                               | Clumped     | 4.2                 |
| All                      | 1898| 708.2          |         |                                             |              |                     |

¹“Major” here refers to the two most important food plant genera *Sorbus* and *Acanthopanax*, which together make up almost 69% of the feeding records.

² Includes *Sorbus oligodonta, S. rufopilosa, S. rehderiana, S. monbeigii, S. hupehensis*, and *S. macrantha*; these species were lumped together for the analyses because distinguishing among them *in situ* was not straightforward.

³ Percentage of plots with species *i*.

⁴ Random in mixed forest.
Tab. V. *Ad libitum* observations of broadleaf trees having been depleted through intense foraging by *R. bieti*.

| Species                | No. of depleted trees and dates                                                                 | BA (%) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| *Philadelphus delavayi* | 5 (Oct 05), 2 (Nov 05), 5 (Aug 06), 2 (Oct 06), 2 (Nov 06)                                      | 0.08   |
| *Ilex sp.*             | 2 (Oct 05), 1 (Jan 07)                                                                          | 0.03   |
| *Ilex delavayi*        | 3 (Oct 05), 3 (Nov 05), 1 (Feb 06), 1 (Mar 06), 2 (Aug 06), 2 (Oct 06), 4 (Nov 06)             | 0.01   |
| *Hydrangea heteromalla*| 1 (Jul 07)                                                                                      | 0.03   |
| *Malus yunnanensis*    | 1 (May 07)                                                                                      | 0.09   |

*Not recorded in plots.*
Fig. 1. The most common plant families at the Samage Forest, Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve. (a) Based on basal area, (b) based on no. of stems (n = 1898).

Fig. 2. Food species richness of *R. bieti* at Samage compared among months, calculated as the number of food species and food items per observation time (scan-based visual observation hours).
Appendix I. Food repertoire of *R. bieti* at Samage: vascular plants. The list is based on systematic scan observations, opportunistic observations and food remnants.

| Predominant life form | Species                          | Part     | Month  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| **ANGIOSPERMS**       |                                  |          |        |
| **FAGACEAE**          |                                  |          |        |
| Tree                  | *Quercus aliena*                 | Shoot    | Apr    |
| Tree                  | *Quercus pannosa*                | Seed     | Sep    |
| Tree                  | *Cyclobalanopsis cf. gambleana*  | Seed     | Jan    |
|                       |                                  | Pith     | Apr    |
| **JUGLANDACEAE**      |                                  |          |        |
| Tree                  | *Pterocarya delavayi*            | Young leaf | Apr    |
| **ACERACEAE**         |                                  |          |        |
| Tree                  | *Acer sp.*                       | Bud      | Feb    |
| Tree                  | *Acer sp.*                       | Seed     | Sep    |
| Tree                  | *Acer laxiflorum var. laxiflorum*| Young leaf | Apr, May |
|                       |                                  | Petiole  | May    |
|                       |                                  | Flower   | May    |
| Tree                  | *Acer mono var. macropterum*     | Young leaf | Apr    |
| Tree                  | *Acer caesium*                   | Young leaf | Apr    |
| Tree                  | *Acer hookeri*                   | Young leaf | Apr    |
| Tree                  | *Acer caudatum*                  | Flower bud | May    |
|                       |                                  | Young leaf | May    |
| **BRETSCHNEIDERACEAE**|                                  |          |        |
| Tree                  | *Bretschneidera sinensis*        | Petiole  | Oct    |
|                       |                                  | Seed     | Sep    |
| **ARALIACEAE**        |                                  |          |        |
| Tree                  | *Acanthopanax evodiaefolius*     | Mature leaf | Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct |
|                       |                                  | Young leaf | Apr, May, Jun |
|                       |                                  | Flower bud | Feb, Apr |
|                       |                                  | Fruit    | Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Jan, Feb |
|                       |                                  | Bark     | Mar, May, Sep |
|                       |                                  | Bud      | Jan, Feb, Mar, Dec |
|                       |                                  | Petiole  | Jun, Jul |
| Shrub                 | *Acanthopanax leucorrhizus var.  | Leaf     | Oct    |
|                       | *fulvescens*                     |          |        |
| **CELASTRACEAE**      |                                  |          |        |
| Tree                  | *Euonymus theifolius*            | Seed     | Oct    |
| **HYDRANGEACEAE**     |                                  |          |        |
| Tree                  | *Hydrangea heteromalla*          | Mature leaf | Jul, Sep, Oct, Nov |
|                       |                                  | Pith     | Jul    |
| Tree                  | *Hydrangea sp.*                 | Mature leaf | Aug    |
| botanical_type | genus          | species | family     | development | months         |
|---------------|----------------|---------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| Tree          | Hydrangea sp.  |          |            | Bark        | Jan            |
| Tree          | Philadelphus delavayi var. delavayi |          |            | Mature leaf  | Oct, Sep, Aug  |
| Tree          | Phellos delavayi sp. |          |            | Bark        | Mar            |
| Shrub         | Phellos sp.     |          |            | Young leaf  | May            |
| Shrub         | Deutzia glomeriflora |          |            | Mature leaf  | Jul, Nov       |
| Shrub         |                |          |            | Young leaf  | May            |
| Shrub         |                |          |            | Flower      | May            |
| Tree          | Clethra delavayi |          | CLETHRACEAE | Petiole      | May            |
| Shrub         | Helwingia japonica |          |            | Mature leaf  | Sep            |
| Tree          | Cornus macrophylla |          |            | Fruit       | Aug, Sep       |
| Tree          | Sorbus rufopilosa |          | ROSACEAE   | Mature leaf  | Jul, Oct       |
| Tree          | Sorbus rehderiana var. cupreonitens |          |            | Fruit       | Aug, Sep       |
| Tree          | Sorbus sp.      |          |            | Young leaf  | May            |
| Tree          | Sorbus sp.      |          |            | Young leaf  | Jun            |
| Tree          | Sorbus oligodonta |          |            | Bud         | Feb            |
| Tree          | Sorbus thibetica |          |            | Young leaf  | Apr            |
| Tree          | Sorbus monbeigii |          |            | Mature leaf  | Jul, Sep       |
| Tree          | Sorbus huphenensis |          |            | Young leaf  | Apr            |
| Tree          | Sorbus macrantha |          |            | Mature leaf  | Oct            |
| Tree          | Sorbus thibetica |          |            | Fruit       | Jan, Oct       |
| Tree          | Sorbus epidendron |          |            | Bud         | Apr            |
| Shrub         | Stranvaesia davidiana |          |            | Mature leaf  | Apr, May, Dec  |
| Tree          | Padus obtusata  |          |            | Fruit       | Feb            |
| Tree          | Malus yunnanensis |          |            | Young leaf  | Apr, May       |
| Tree          | Malus cf. prattii |          |            | Fruit       | Sep            |
| Shrub         | Rosa macrophylla |          |            | Seed        | Oct            |
| Shrub         | Rubus alexeterius |          |            | Fruit       | Jul            |
| Tree          | Cerasus conadenia |          |            | Mature leaf  | Oct            |
| Tree          | Cerasus patentipila |          |            | Flower bud  | May            |
| Tree          | Cerasus clarofolia |          |            | Young leaf  | Apr            |
| Shrub         | Lonicera tangutica |          | CAPRIFOLIACEAE | Mature leaf | Oct            |
| Vine          | Lonicera acuminata |          |            | Mature leaf, fruit | Mar          |
| Shrub         | Viburnum betulifolium |          |            | Fruit       | Feb, Oct       |
| Shrub         | Viburnum nervosum |          |            | Young leaf  | May            |
| Tree          | Viburnum cylindricum |          |            | Fruit       | Oct            |
| Herb/Shrub                        | Species                                      | Habitat/Stage             | Month |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Herb                             | Sambucus adnata                             | Fruit                      | Sep   |
| Shrub                            | Leycesteria formosa                         | Mature leaf                | Aug   |
| Root-parasitic herb              | Balanophora involucrata                     | Tuber                      | Oct   |
| LILIACEAE                        |                                              |                            |       |
| Shrub                            | Polygonatum cirrhifolium                    | Mature leaf                | Aug   |
| Herb                             | Maianthemum atropurpureum                  | Leaf                       | May   |
| Herb                             | Maianthemum forrestii                      | All                        | Jun   |
| BERBERIDACEAE                    |                                              |                            |       |
| Shrub                            | Berberis sp.                                | Young leaf                 | Apr   |
| RANUNCULACEAE                    |                                              |                            |       |
| Vine                             | Clematis obtusidentata                      | Mature leaf                | Oct   |
| Vine                             | Clematis chrysocoma                         | Mature leaf                | May   |
| Herb                             | Thalictrum delavayi                         | Leaf                       | Oct   |
| OROBANCHACEAE                    |                                              |                            |       |
| Root-parasitic herb              | Boschniakia himalaica                       | Tuber                      | Nov   |
| BALSAMINACEAE                    |                                              |                            |       |
| Herb                             | Impatiens arguta                            | Leaf                       | Oct   |
| Herb                             | Impatiens xanthocephala                     | Leaf                       | Oct   |
| URTICACEAE                       |                                              |                            |       |
| Herb                             | Urtica sp.                                  | Leaf                       | Oct   |
| Herb                             | Pilea angulata                              | Leaf                       | May, Oct, Nov |
| Herb                             | Elatostema obtusum                          | Leaf                       | Nov   |
| CRUCIFERAE                       |                                              |                            |       |
| Herb                             | Cardamine macrophylla var. macrophylla      | Leaf                       | Nov   |
| Herb                             | Extrema yunnanense                           | Leaf                       | Nov   |
| SCHISANDRACEAE                   |                                              |                            |       |
| Vine                             | Schisandra rubriflora                       | Fruit                      | Nov   |
|                                  |                                              | Young leaf                 | May   |
| GRAMINEAE                        |                                              |                            |       |
| Shrub                            | Fargesia cf. dura                           | Leaf                       | Feb, Mar, Sep, Oct, Nov |
|                                  |                                              | Shoot                      | Jun, Aug |
| Shrub                            | Fargesia cf. melanostachys                   | Young leaf                 | Mar, Apr, May |
|                                  |                                              | Mature leaf                | Jul, Nov, Dec |
|                                  |                                              | Shoot                      | May, Jun, Jul |
| Shrub                            | Fargesia sp.                                | Mature leaf                | Jan, Aug |
| Shrub                            | Yushania sp.                                | Mature leaf                | Oct   |
| TILIACEAE                        |                                              |                            |       |
| Tree                             | Tilia chinensis                             | Mature leaf                | Oct   |
|                                  |                                              | Young leaf                 | Apr   |
| SALICACEAE                       |                                              |                            |       |
| Tree                             | Salix rehderiana                            | Young leaf                 | Apr   |
|                                  |                                              | Catkin                     | Mar, Apr |
| Tree                             | Populus davidiana                           | Young leaf                 | Apr   |
|                                  |                                              | Flower bud                 | Mar   |
|                                  |                                              | Bud                        | Mar   |
|                                  |                                              | Bark                       | Feb, Oct |
| BETULACEAE                       |                                              |                            |       |
| Tree                             | Betula utilis                               | Young leaf                 | May   |
| Tree                             | Unid. species                               | Young leaf                 | Apr   |
| Tree                             | Corylus ferox                               | Young leaf                 | Apr   |
| LAURACEAE                        |                                              |                            |       |
| Tree                             | Machilus yunnanensis                        | Bud                        | Mar   |
|                                  |                                              | Mature leaf                | Apr, Sep |
| Class          | Genus                  | Species                      | Part       | Season       |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| OLEACEAE      | Machilus               | microcarpa                   | Seed       | Sep          |
|               | Litsea                 | chunii                       | Young leaf | Apr, May     |
|               | Syringa                | yunnanensis                  | Mature leaf | Aug          |
| LEGUMINOSAE   | Litsea                 | chunii                       | Flower     | Apr          |
| Shrub         | Piptanthus             | nepalensis                   | Fruit      | Sep          |
| Herb          | Senecio                | scandens                     | Leaf       | Oct          |
| Herb          | Ligularia              | nelumbifolia                 | Leaf       | Aug          |
| ERICACEAE     | Rhododendron           | rubiginosum                  | Flower     | May          |
| Shrub         | Rhododendron           | yunnanense                   | Young leaf | May, Jun     |
| Shrub         | Enkianthus             | cf. deflexus                 | Young leaf | Apr          |
| Shrub         | Enkianthus             | chinensis                    | Flower     | Apr          |
| Shrub         | Lyonia                 | villosa                      | Young leaf | Apr          |
| LORANTHACEAE  | Arceuthobium           | pini                         | All        | Oct          |
| LARDIZABALACEAE | Holboellia            | angustifolia                 | Mature leaf | Apr          |
| Shrub         | Decaisnea              | fargesii                     | Fruit      | Aug          |
| ACTINIDIACEAE | Actinidia              | pilosula                     | Young leaf | Apr          |
| Vine          | Caturia                | cf. cardiospermoides         | Fruit      | Oct          |
| Saxifragaceae | Meliosma               | yunnanensis                  | Fruit, mature leaf | Oct |
| Saxifragaceae | Chrysoplenium         | davidianum                   | All        |              |
| AQUIFOLIACEAE | Ilex                   | sp.                          | Mature leaf | Jan, Feb, Apr, Nov, Dec |
|               |                       |                              | Flower     | Dec          |
|               |                       |                              | Young leaf | Feb          |
|               |                       |                              | Mature leaf | Jul, Aug     |
|               |                       |                              | Bark       | Jan          |
| GYMNOSPERMS   | Sabina                 | squamata                     | Fruit      | Mar          |
| Pinaceae      | Larix                  | speciosa                     | Petiole    | Apr, May, Jul, Sep |
Appendix 2. Food repertoire of *R. bieti* at Samage: cryptogams, i.e. non-vascular plants (lichens) and fungi. The list is based on systematic scan observations, opportunistic observations and food remnants.

| Species                                    | Season       |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| **LICHENS**                                |              |
| PARMELIACEAE                               |              |
| *Usnea longissima*                         | Year-round   |
| *Usnea* sp.                               | Year-round   |
| *Bryoria confusa*                         | Year-round   |
| *Bryoria cf. trichodes cf. ssp. americana* | Year-round   |
| *Cetreria* sp.                            |              |
| 1 unk species                             | Nov          |
| **FUNGI**                                  |              |
| Russulaceae                                |              |
| *Russula* sp. 1                           | Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct |
| *Russula* sp. 2                           | Sep          |
| *Russula* sp. 3                           | Aug          |
| *Russula senecis*                         | Sep          |
| Amaniflorae                                |              |
| *Amanita hemibapha var. ochracea*          | Aug          |
| *Amanita fritillaria*                     | Sep          |
| *Amanita flavipes*                        | Sep          |
| Gomphaceae                                |              |
| *Gomphus floccosus*                       | Aug, Sep     |
| Boletaceae                                |              |
| *Boletus* sp.                             | Aug, Sep     |

The species of lichens have previously been reported in Grueter et al. (in press).
Figure 2:
