**Table 1**Description of the criteria used to determine the suitability of food items for inclusion in the assessment of food retrieval and food processing

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| Attributes of food | Criteria for inclusion | Comments |
| Size/Shape | Food items that do not exceed a maximum of 2 cm on either side of a closed fist of the species under consideration | Reaching fragments/portions of large food are included |
| Texture | Food items with texture conducive for reaching equivalently with both mouth and hand | Food that prompts reaching either exclusively with hand (e.g., prickly, sharp, soiled food) or with mouth (e.g., viscous, liquid) are excluded |
| Accessibility | Food items that are accessible equivalently with both mouth and hand | Food items that are accessed exclusively with hand (e.g., narrow tree hole, jar, bottle) or with mouth are excluded. Artificial provisioning using hands are excluded since reaching with hand/mouth appears to be dependent on familiarity with human provisioner. |
| Mobility (Insect) | Insectivory of immobile (developmental stages) insects satisfying the previous criteria are included | - |

**Table 2** Description of variables, their levels and inclusion/exclusion decision criteria used to extract data from foraging and feeding videos of bonnet monkey, Japanese macaque and vervet monkey.

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| Variable | Levels | Description | Inclusion | Inclusion-Justification | Exclusion | Exclusion-Justification |
| Urbanization | High | Habitat with built-up area or anthropogenic spaces >50% | Golf courses | Golf courses are unsuitable spaces for primates | Nature parks | Nature parks are suitable spaces for nonhuman primates *w.r.t.* resting and sleeping |
| Moderate | Habitat with built-up area or anthropogenic spaces between 10%-50% | Farm and agricultural spaces | Farm and agricultural spaces are often contested spaces and risk-prone for primates | - | - |
| Low | Habitat with built-up area or anthropogenic spaces of up to 10% | Wildlife lodges/resorts, camping sites | Wildlife lodges/resorts and camp sites within wildlife parks are built-up areas | - | - |
| Encounter with packaged food | High | Groups that encounter packaged artificial food at least once in a week | - | - | - | - |
| Moderate | Groups that encounter packaged artificial food at least once in a month | - | - | - | - |
| Low | Groups that encounter packaged artificial food once in 6 months or less | - | - | - | - |
| Age | Adult | Adult stage is described as sexually mature individuals | Older adult | Older adults are expected to show strong preferences of food reaching | - | - |
| Young | Young stage is described as sexually immature individuals | Sub-adult | Manifestation of group-specific hand/mouth use occur by the end of sub-adult stage | Infant | Infants are too young to exhibit group-specific behavior |
| Foraging style | Arboreal | Refers to foraging while on plants | Foraging on trees | Scope of RF by hand and mouth | Foraging from tree holes | Tree hole structure might determine food reaching |
| Terrestrial | Refers to foraging while on a stable horizontal surface | Foraging while on a raised artificial surface, wet sand, dry dung | Scope of RF by hand and mouth | Foraging on snow-covered ground, loose soil/sand and aquatic habitat | RF with mouth is improbable due to pulmonary aspiration |
| Food attachment | Yes | Includes food items that are naturally attached to stalks and requires force to detach | Fruits, flowers and leaves not detached from plants | Scope of RF by hand and mouth | Plant exudates (gum), underground organs (bulb), branch-breaking and bark-stripping | Mouth is used to lick plant exudates; branch-breaking and bark-stripping are executed exclusively with mouth |
| No | Characterized by food items that are unattached and do not require any force to obtain | Packaged anthropogenic food items | Scope of RF by hand and mouth | Soiled food items that require cleaning before ingestion | Soiled food is reached exclusively with hand |
| Food embeddedness | Yes | Designates food that are enclosed and need extraction | Natural and processed food items that need extraction | Scope of RF by hand and mouth | Insect feeding from subterranean sources or under bark; food items with surfaces inconducive for grasping with mouth (spiny, sharp, etc.) | RF with hand/mouth in insect foraging is dependent on insect characteristics (mobility, texture, etc.) and is not clearly observable |
| No | Designates food items that can be directly consumed | Natural and processed food items that do not need extraction | Scope of RF by hand and mouth |  |  |