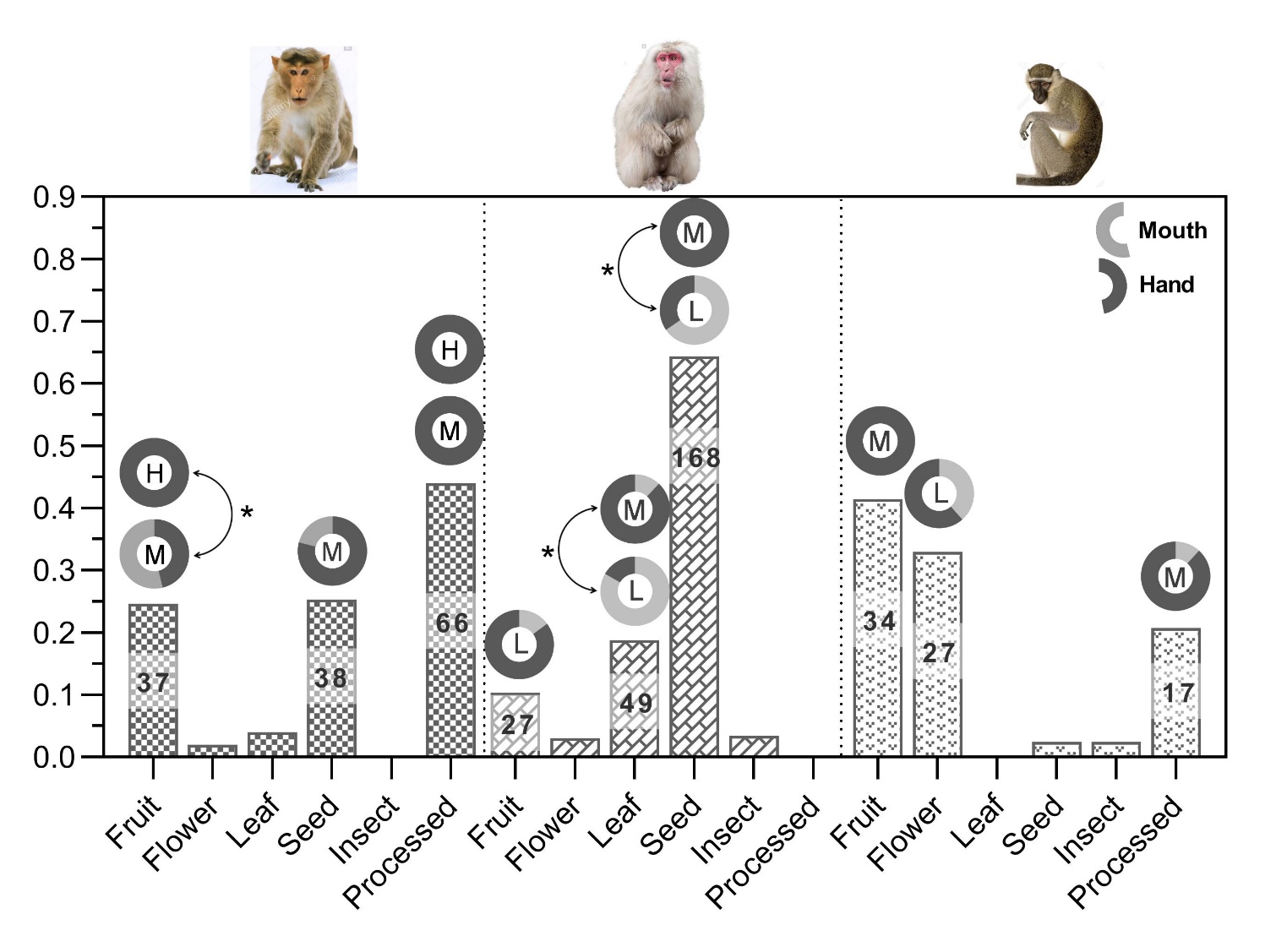
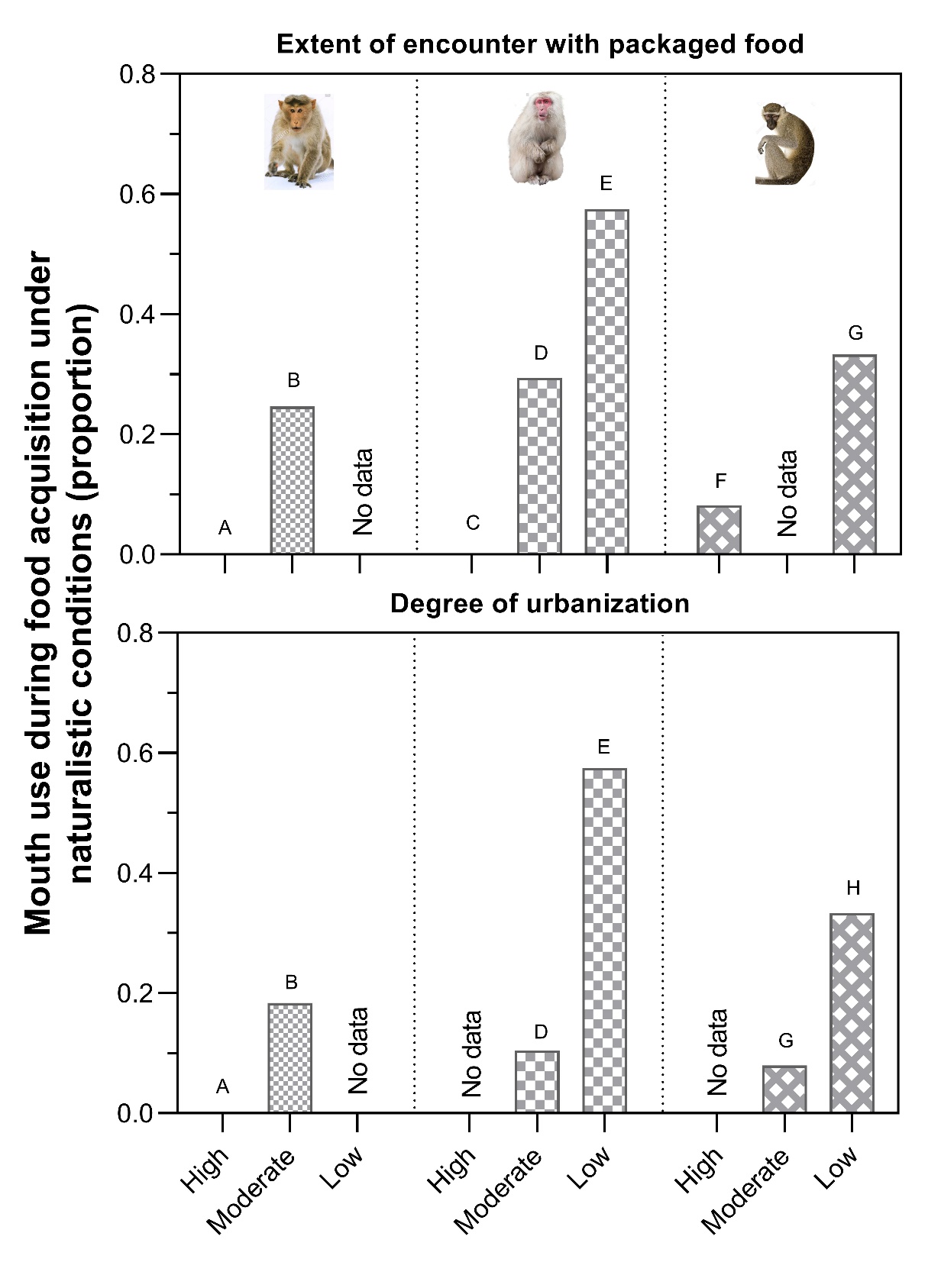
**Table S1** Model summary of multilevel binary logistic regression to assess the effect of packaged food on hand/mouth use during reach-for-food in vervet monkeys under naturalistic conditions. Reach for food using mouth is considered as the reference category.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor | Categories | β | SE β | z | *p* |
| Constant | - | 2.420 | 0.522 | 4.639 | <0.001 |
| Encounter with packaged food | High (ref.) | - | - | - | - |
|  | Low | -1.727 | 0.639 | -2.702 | 0.007 |
| *Model summary:* |  | N (SS) |  |  |  |
| -2\*Log-likelihood | 69.80 | 82 |  |  |  |

Ref. – Reference category; High-reference category within ‘Encounter with packaged food’; SS-Sample size in the final model

**Figure S1** Illustration of hand and mouth use during food acquisition across food types by bonnet macaque, Japanese macaque and vervet monkey. The \* mark depicts statistical difference at α=0.05 between categories of urbanization.

H-High urbanization; M-Moderate urbanization; L-Low urbanization

**Figure S2** Extent of mouth use during food acquisition by bonnet macaque, Japanese macaque and vervet monkey across gradients of ‘encounter with packaged food’ and urbanization. The alphabets on the bars show statistical difference among sub-categories of ‘encounter with packaged food’ and urbanization within a species.

**Figure S3** Diagnostics of the model presented in Table S1 using the *DHARMa* package in R. The model assesses the effect of packaged food on hand/mouth use during reach-for-food in vervet monkeys under naturalistic conditions.

