Table S1. Dataset used for the analyses showed in Table 1. Data from 79 lynx-killed roe deer inspected after the kill was made (South-Eastern Norway, 1995-2008). Daynr = number of days after the kill was made, Treatment = whether the carcass was covered or not covered, Scavenged = whether the carcass was scavenged, Bird = whether it was a bird that scavenged the carcass, Mammal = whether it was a mammal that scavenged the carcass.

Table S2. Dataset used for the analyses showed in Table 2 and Figure 1. Data from 26 experimentally deployed whole roe deer carcasses (obtained as road kill, South-Eastern Norway 2003-2004), used as simulated lynx kills for 7 days using infra-red time-lapse video equipment. Season = season of deployment, Treatment = whether the carcass was covered or not covered, Type = whether it was first scavenged by birds or mammals, Discovery time = number of days from deployment to first discovery.

Table S3. Dataset used for the analyses showed in Table 3 and Figure 2. Data from two whole roe deer and eight roe deer body parts (placed in iron mesh cages (size 1 x 1 x 0.5 m, mesh diameter 2.5 cm) in forest habitat during summer (South-Eastern Norway, 2003) to explore the rate of weight loss by invertebrate scavenging and decomposition. Daynr = number of days since deployment, Treatment = whether the carcass was covered or not covered, Weight (kg) = weight measured daily after deployment, Percent left weight = percent of weight with respect to initial weight.