Table S1: Number of tracks of large mammal species and the treatments where the species were recorded inside the Groenkloof Nature Reserve, South Africa. See methodology for treatments definition.

Species	**Foraging guilds**	**Treatments**						
		control	***ca. 2 yrs***	**ca.10 yrs**	**ca.20 yrs**	***cl.<2 yrs***	***cl.3-5 yrs***	**Total**
Equus quagga (Boddaert, 1785)	Grazer	16	41	24	6	20	13	120
Canis moesomelas (von Schreber, 1775)	Carnivore	23	5	5	1	5	4	43
Sylvicapra grimmia (Linnaeus, 1758)	Browser	13	16	0	0	35	10	74
Tragelaphus strepsiceros (Pallas, 1766)	Browser	9	22	10	0	0	31	72
Aepyceros melampus (Sundevall, 1847)	Mixed feeder	3	0	21	0	10	0	34
Connochaetes taurinus (Burchell, 1823)	Grazer	44	10	12	0	11	13	90
Alcelaphus buselaphus (Pallas, 1766)	Grazer	15	0	8	61	0	12	96
*Giraffa camelopardalis (Briss*on, 1752)	Browser	14	30	13	12	36	36	141
Hippotragus niger (Harris, 1838)	Grazers	26	0	15	8	29	29	107
Equus caballus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Grazers	23	10	0	8	4	7	52
Species Abundance		186	134	108	96	150	155	829
Species richness index								
menhinick		0.769	0.653	0.612	0.604	0.722	0.733	
Species diversity indices								
Shannon		2.140	1.850	1.757	1.183	1.981	1.999	

Simpson	0.866	0.844	0.802	0.562	0.821	0.850
Species Evenness						
Pielou evenness Shannon	0.952	0.910	0.903	0.660	0.889	0.929
Pielou evenness Simpson	0.412	0.394	0.376	0.314	0.384	0.408

Species abundance=the total abundance of individual present (per area)
Species richness index (Menhinick's)= the number of species (n) divided by the square-root of the total number of individuals (N): Take account sample size
Species diversity indices (Shannon and Simpson) =Considers both species richness as well as the dominance/evenness of the species.
Species evenness=Is the measure of how even a community or ecosystem is in terms of abundance of its species