**Table 1.** Relative contribution of hunting versus scavenging to the diets of lions and spotted hyenas in different places

| Animal | Area | Estimated population | Regional density (no. 100 km$^{-2}$) | Ratio lion/hyena or hyena/lion densities | Contribution of hunting (%) | Contribution of scavenging (%) | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lion | Serengeti ecosystem, Tanzania | 3000 | 12 | 0.75 | 78[1] | 12[1] | Schaller 1972, Bertram 1979 |
| | Serengeti plains, Tanzania | 200 | 7-10 | 0.08-0.12 | 47[1] | 33[1] | Schaller 1972, Packer et al. 1 |
| | Ngorongoro crater, Tanzania | 50-125 | 20-50 | 0.11-0.71 | 88[1] | 10[1] | Hanby et al. 1995, Packer et a |
| | Kruger N. P., South Africa | 1600 | 8 | 0.57 | ~100 | ? | Ferreira & Funston 2010 |
| | Kruger N. P. (South-Central), South Africa | 731 | 12 | 0.67 | ~100 | ? | Smuts 1978, Funston 1999 |
| | Kalahari Gemsbok N. P., South Africa | 150 | 3 | 1.5 | 95 | 5 | Mills 1990 |
| | Etosha N. P., Namibia | 56 | 2.8 | 0.56 | 94.5 | 5.5 | Stander 1992 |
| Spotted hyena | Serengeti ecosystem, Tanzania | 4000 | 16 | 1.33 | 43[1] | 33[1] | Kruuk 1972, Borner et al. 198 |
| | Serengeti plains, Tanzania | 2100[2] | 84 | 8.4-12 | ? | ? | Hofer & East 1995 |
| | Ngorongoro crater, Tanzania | 171-480 | 70-190 | 1.4-9.5 | 69-82 | 7-31[1] | Kruuk 1972 |
| | Masai Mara (Talek region), Kenya | 65 | 110 | | 85 | 15 | Cooper et al. 1999 |
| | Kruger N P., South Africa | 2800 | 14 | 1.75 | 50 | ? | Mills & Biggs 1993 |
| | Kruger N. P. (– South-Central), South Africa | 1000 | 18 | 1.5 | ? | ? | Mills et al. 2001 |
| | Kalahari Gemsbok N. P., South Africa | 90 | 2 | 0.67 | 73 | 27 | Mills 1990 |
| | Etosha N. P., Namibia | 100 | 5 | 1.79 | 75 | ? | Gasaway et al. 1989, 1991 |

[1]Where percentages do not add up to 100%, the remainder is unknown

[2]Commuting hyenas are down-weighted by 0.5