

Appendix 1. Carrion Types Tested and Found Effective at Attracting ABBs

Appendix 1. Carrion types used in this study and the number of American burying beetles (ABB) attracted.

Carrion type	Trap-nights	ABB	ABB per trap-night*	Recaptures	Total ABB trap-night†
Badger	7	4	0.571	0	0.571
Cat (domestic)	19	13	0.684	3	0.842
Coyote	7	0	0	0	0
Jackrabbit	36	18	0.500	6	0.667
Opossum	5	0	0	0	0
Pig (domestic)	9	2	0.222	0	0.222
Rat (white lab rat)	178	149	0.837	28	0.994
Squirrel (gray)	27	56	2.074	34	3.333
Badger & squirrel	6	2	0.333	1	0.500
Cat & rat	3	3	1.000	0	1.000
Total: Mammals	297	247	0.832	72	1.074
Snake (rattlesnake)	6	10	1.667	5	2.500
Snake (bull snake)	12	13	1.083	5	1.500
Toad (<i>Bufo</i> species)	13	16	1.231	1	1.308
Turtle (ornate box turtle)	25	33	1.320	12	1.800
Toad & snake	14	11	0.786	7	1.286
Total: Herptiles	70	83	1.186	30	1.614
Dove (mourning dove)	30	31	1.033	9	1.333
Turkey (giblets)	3	1	0.333	0	0.333
Total: Birds	33	32	0.970	9	1.242
Fish (scraps)	6	6	1.000	3	1.500
Cat & green racer	2	1	0.500	0	0.500
Rat & ornate box turtle	4	2	0.500	0	0.500
Rat & bull snake	47	36	0.766	6	0.894
Rat & rattlesnake	36	39	1.083	15	1.500
Squirrel & rattlesnake	4	9	2.250	2	2.750
Squirrel, snake, box turtle	2	3	1.500	0	1.500
Mixed carrion (other)	55	80	1.455	26	1.927
Total: mixed carrion	150	170	1.133	49	1.460
Total: all carrion types	562	538	0.957	163	1.247

* ABB per trap night includes only first captures.

† Total ABB per trap-night includes recaptures with first captures.

attractiveness, the overall capture rate for *N. americanus* using the lab rats was comparable to other types of carrion (Table 1).

Trap Effectiveness and Topography. Sampling from paired bucket traps on ridge-top and valley locations produced a total of 83 *N. americanus* over a six day sampling period. The captures include recaptures, and the mean totals for six days are shown in Figure 5. Thirty *N. americanus* were captured in the valley and 53 on the ridges. Analysis of variance over time using SAS showed no significant difference for the effect of time ($F_{1,5} = 1.76, P = 0.15$). The traps placed on the ridges attracted significantly more beetles than the traps placed in the valley ($F_{1,3} = 4.37, P = 0.0451$).

Greater trap captures on ridge tops may have resulted from increased movement of odors associated with bait decay than occurred in valleys, thus improving the possibility of detection by beetles. In addition, beetle activity could be favored by warmer temperature on the ridge tops. During one session of nocturnal trapping, several