

Appendices containing plots of non-significant results

Appendix 3A: Quantitative analysis of the inside enclosures

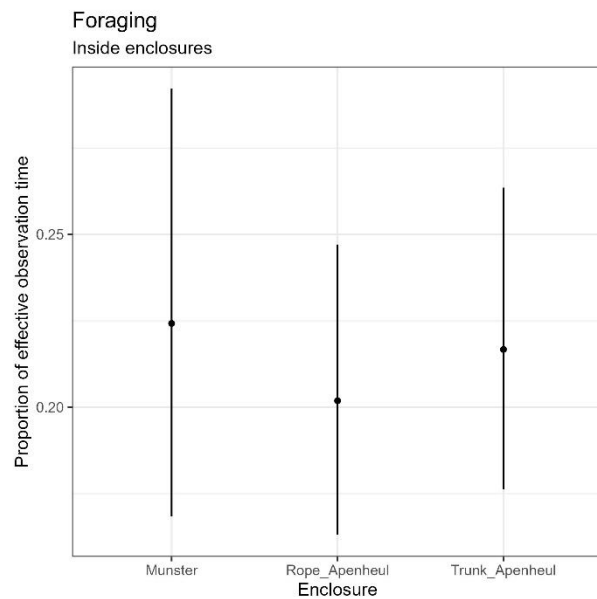


Figure A1: Proportion of effective observation time spent on foraging by inside enclosure type.
No significant differences between enclosures (omnibus test; $p=0.6870$).

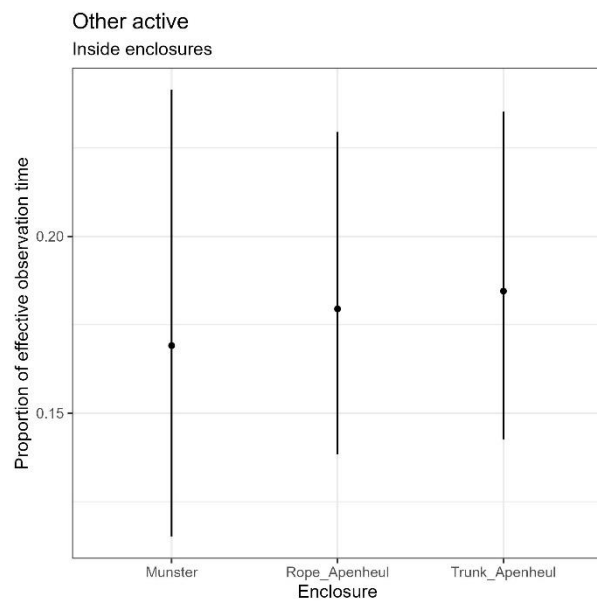


Figure A2: Proportion of effective observation time spent on other activities by inside enclosure type.

No significant differences between enclosures (omnibus test; $p=0.6058$).

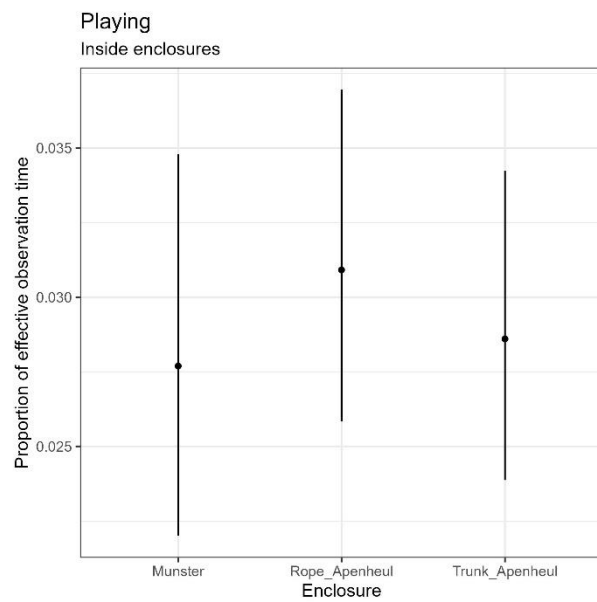


Figure A3: Proportion of effective observation time spent on playing by inside enclosure type.
No significant differences between enclosures (omnibus test; $p=0.9002$).

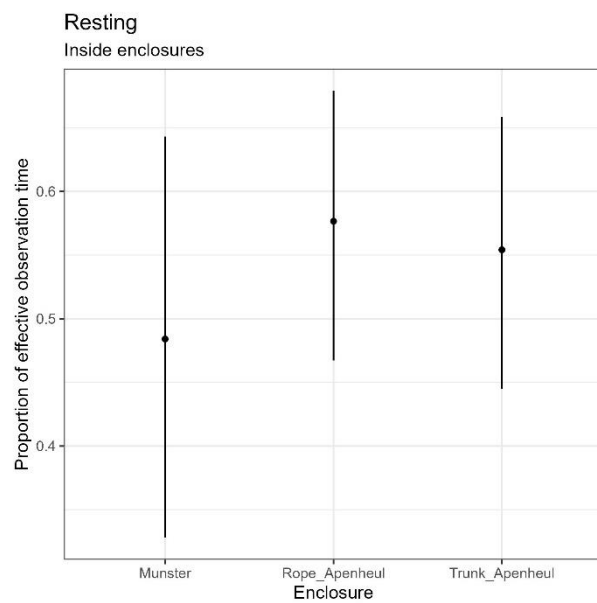


Figure A4: Proportion of effective observation time spent on resting by inside enclosure type.
No significant differences between enclosures (omnibus test; $p=0.5511$).

Appendix 3B: Quantitative analysis of the outside enclosures

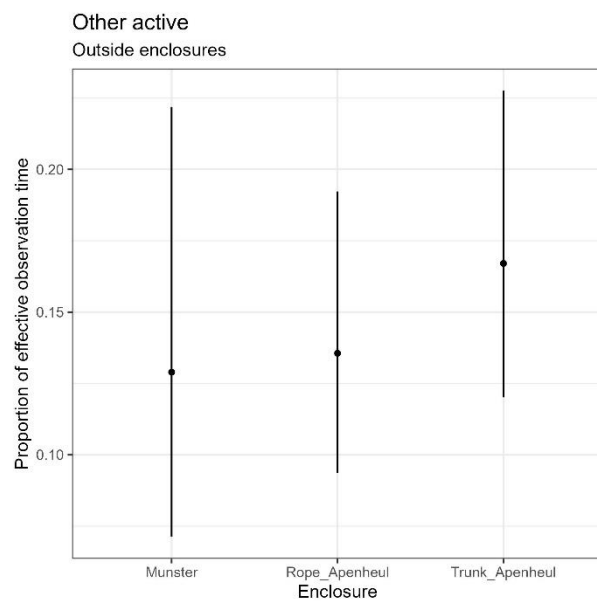


Figure A5: Proportion of effective observation time spent on other activities by outside enclosure type.

No significant differences between enclosures (omnibus test; $p=0.2958$).

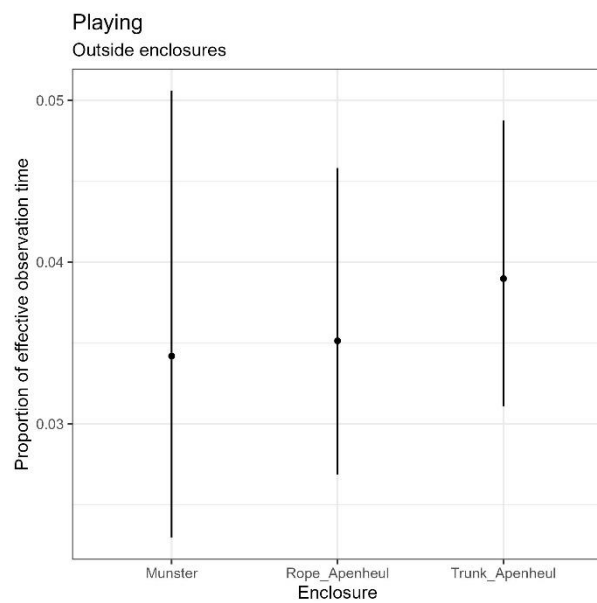


Figure A6: Proportion of effective observation time spent on playing by outside enclosure type.

No significant differences between enclosures (omnibus test; $p=0.692$).

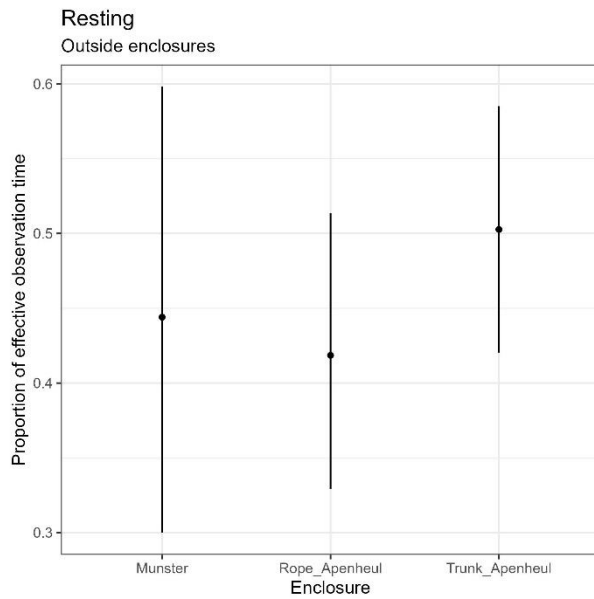


Figure A7: Proportion of effective observation time spent on resting by outside enclosure type.
No significant differences between enclosures (omnibus test; $p=0.2543$).

Appendix 4A: Qualitative analysis of locomotion in the inside enclosures

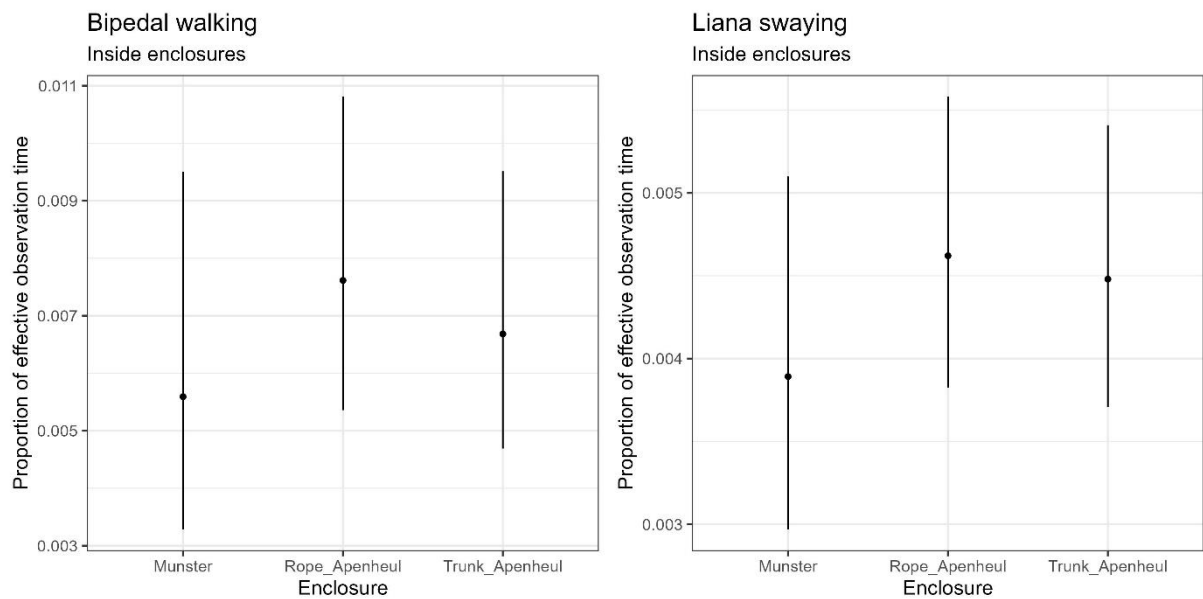


Figure A8: Proportion of effective observation time spent on bipedal walking (left panel) and liana swaying (right panel) by inside enclosure type.
No significant differences between enclosures for both bipedal walking (omnibus test; $p=0.1582$) and liana swaying (omnibus test; $p=0.5715$).

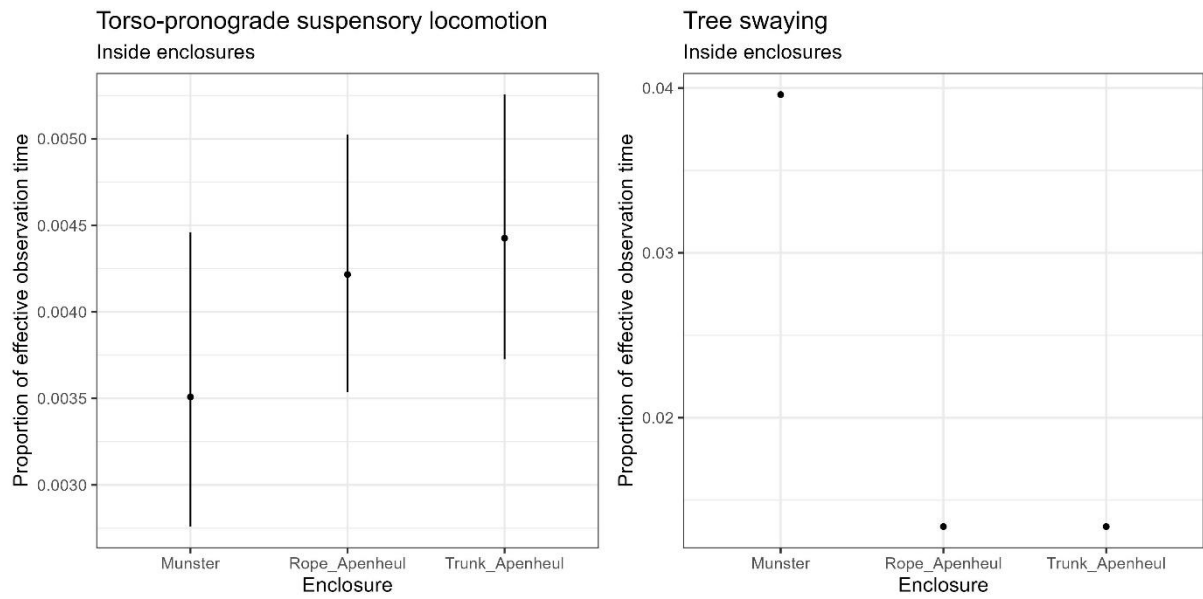


Figure A9: Proportion of effective observation time spent on bipedal walking (left panel) and liana swaying (right panel) by inside enclosure type.

No significant differences between enclosures for both bipedal walking (omnibus test; $p=0.2616$) and liana swaying (omnibus test; $p=0.9902$).

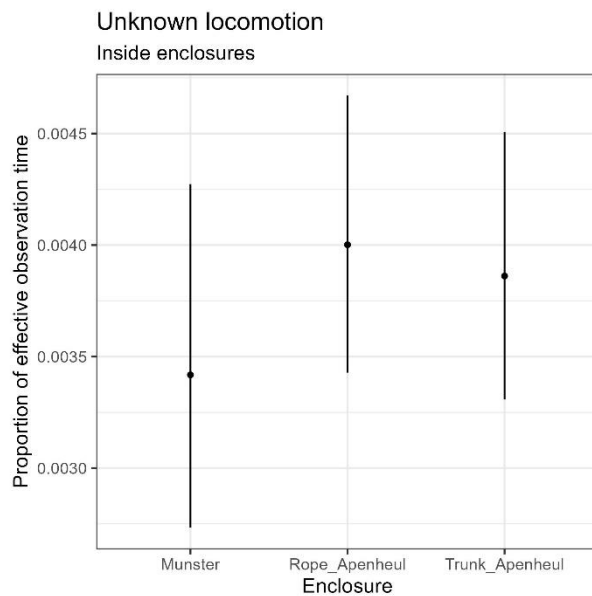


Figure A10: Proportion of effective observation time spent on unknown locomotion by inside enclosure type.

No significant differences between enclosures (omnibus test; $p=0.4954$).

Appendix 4B: Qualitative analysis of locomotion in the outside enclosures

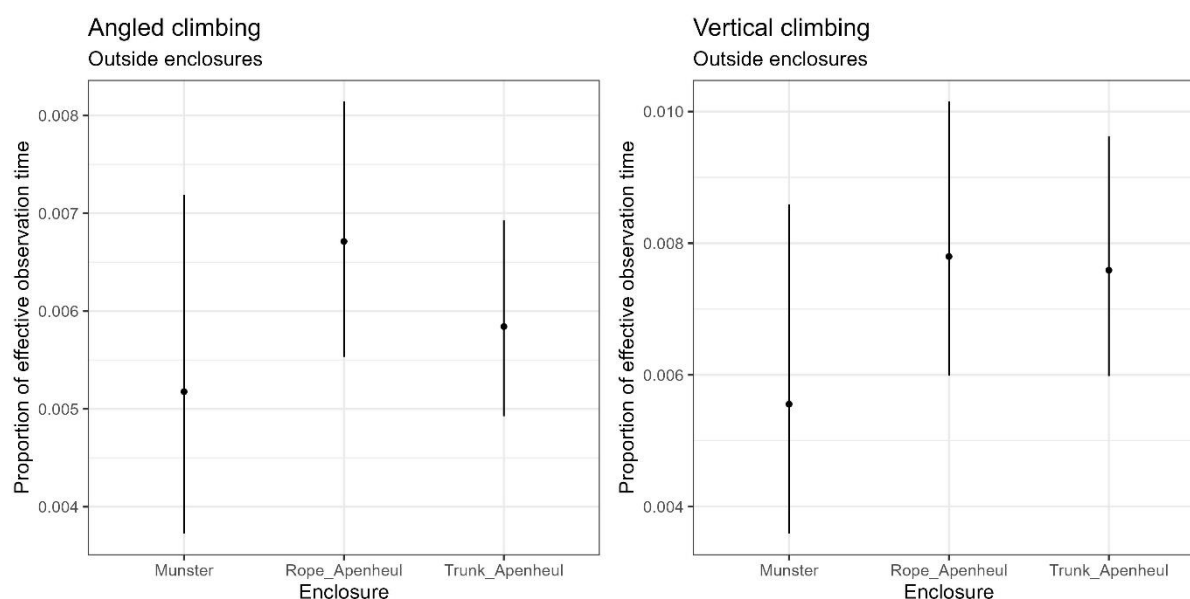


Figure A11: Proportion of effective observation time spent on angled climbing (left panel) and vertical climbing (right panel) by outside enclosure type.

No significant differences between enclosures for both angled climbing (omnibus test; $p=0.2945$) and vertical climbing (omnibus test; $p=0.3877$).

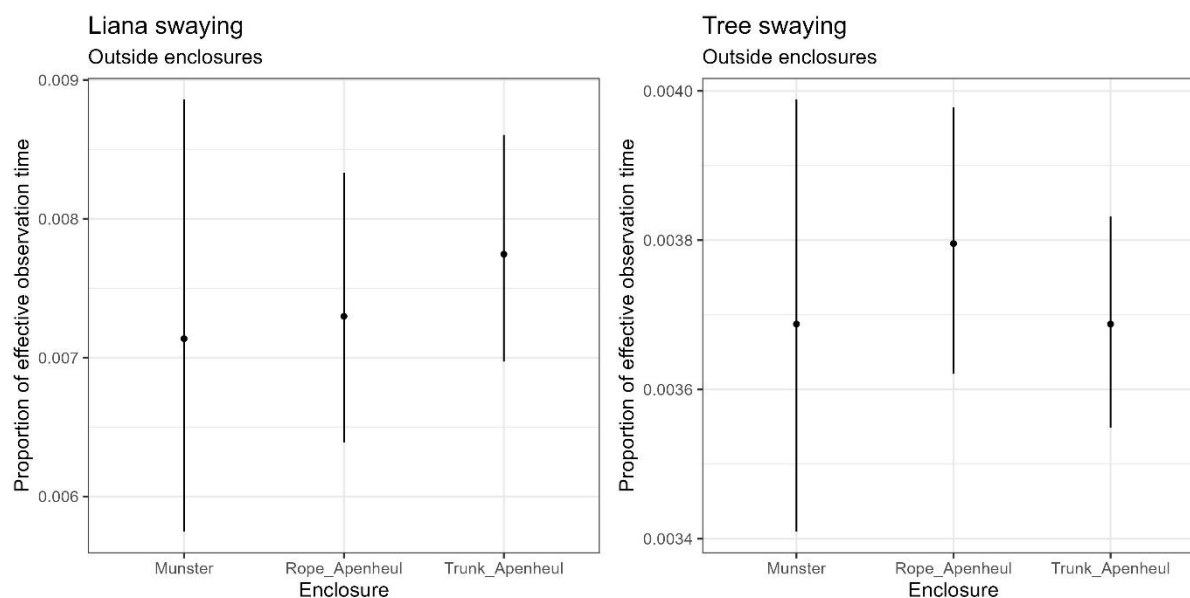


Figure A12: Proportion of effective observation time spent on liana swaying (left panel) and tree swaying (right panel) by outside enclosure type.

No significant differences between enclosures for both liana swaying (omnibus test; $p=0.6811$) and tree swaying (omnibus test; $p=0.6945$).

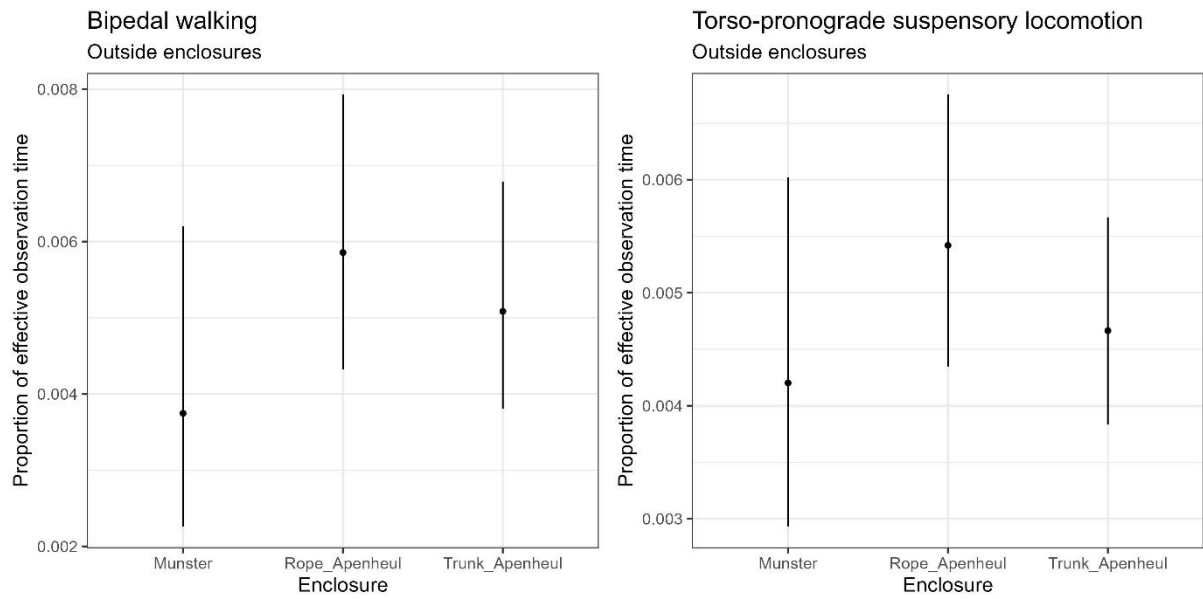


Figure A13: Proportion of effective observation time spent on bipedal walking (left panel) and torso-pronograde suspensory locomotion (right panel) by outside enclosure type.

No significant differences between enclosures for both bipedal walking (omnibus test; $p=0.2346$) and torso-pronograde suspensory locomotion (omnibus test; $p=0.3551$).

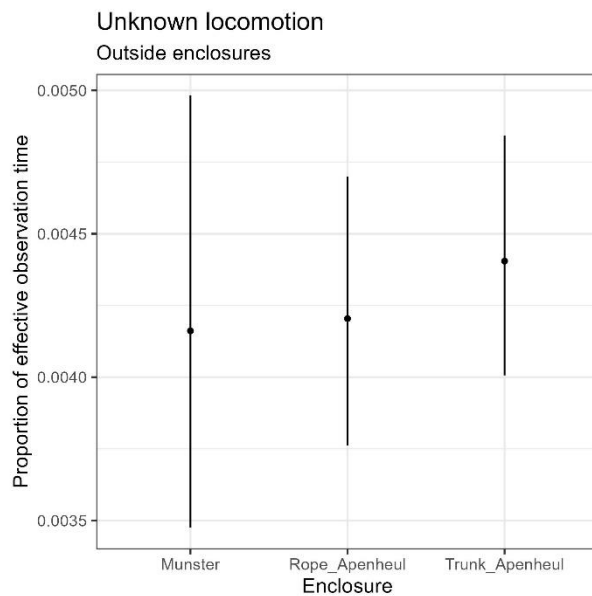


Figure A14: Proportion of effective observation time spent on unknown locomotion by outside enclosure type.

No significant differences between enclosures for unknown locomotion (omnibus test; $p=0.6945$).

Appendix 5A: Qualitative analysis of postures in the inside enclosures

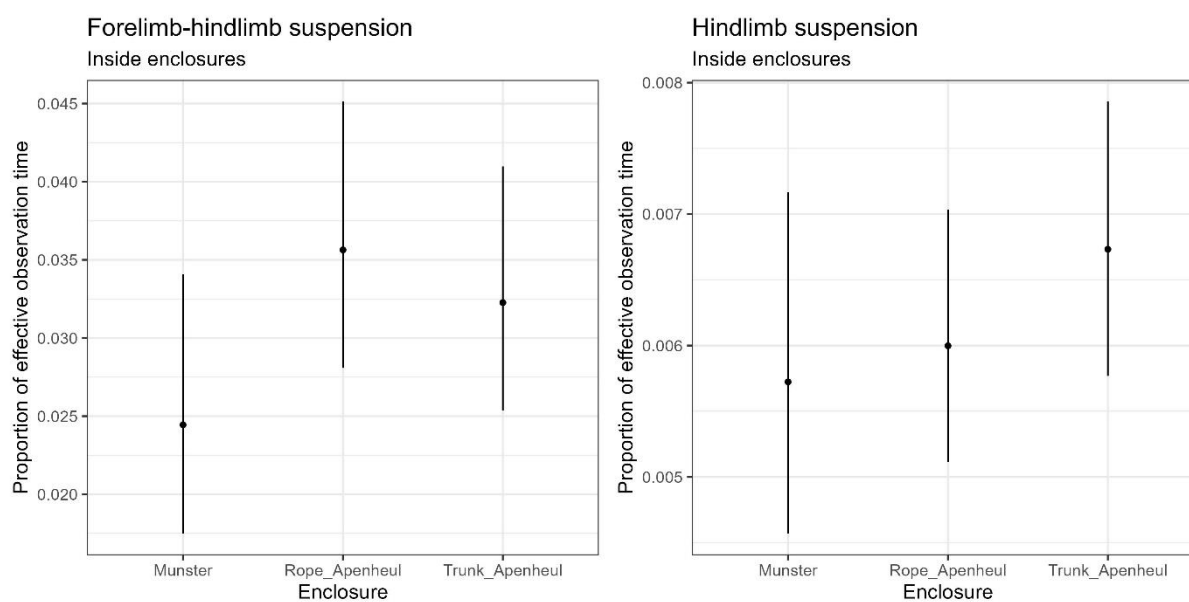


Figure A15: Proportion of effective observation time spent on forelimb-hindlimb suspension (left panel) and hindlimb suspension (right panel) by inside enclosure type.

No significant differences between inside enclosures for both forelimb-hindlimb suspension (omnibus test; $p=0.1261$) and hindlimb suspension (omnibus test; $p=0.164$).

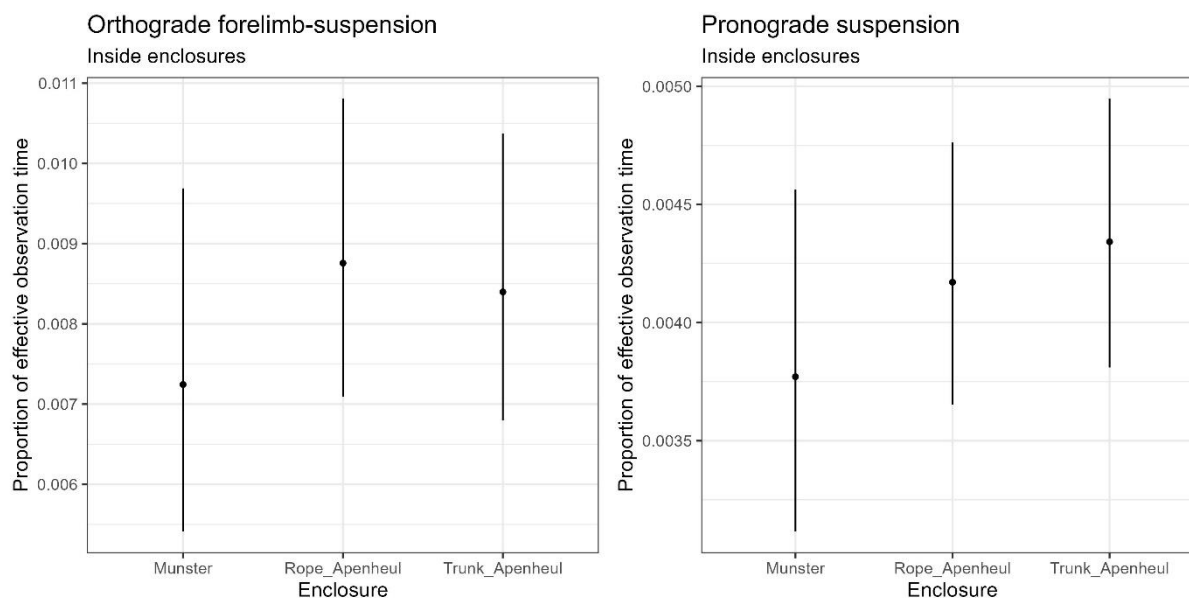


Figure A16: Proportion of effective observation time spent on orthograde forelimb-suspension (left panel) and pronograde suspension (right panel) by inside enclosure type.

No significant differences between inside enclosures for both orthograde forelimb-suspension

(omnibus test; $p=0.5367$) and pronograde suspension (omnibus test; $p=0.4351$).

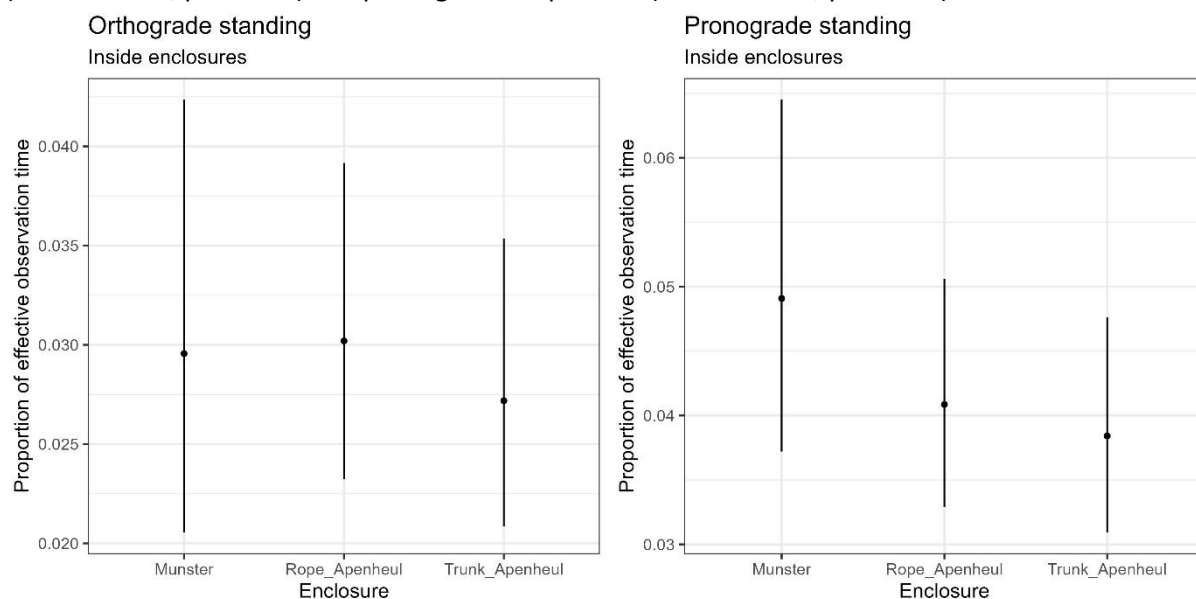


Figure A17: Proportion of effective observation time spent on orthograde standing (left panel) and pronograde standing (right panel) by inside enclosure type.

No significant differences between inside enclosures for both orthograde standing (omnibus test; $p=0.5521$) and pronograde standing (omnibus test; $p=0.3191$).

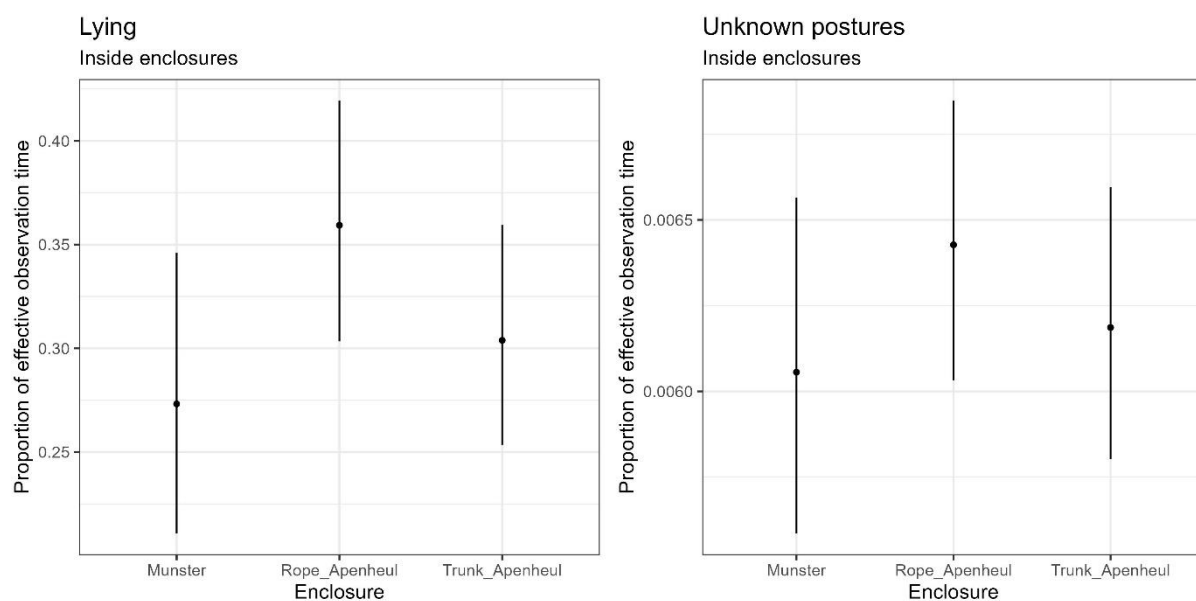


Figure A18: Proportion of effective observation time spent on lying (left panel) and unknown postures (right panel) by inside enclosure type.

No significant differences between inside enclosures for both lying (omnibus test; $p=0.0716$) and unknown postures (omnibus test; $p=0.476$).

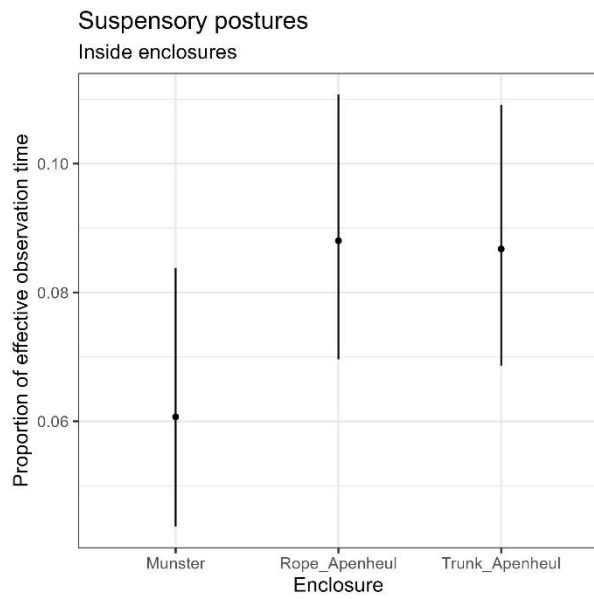


Figure A19: Proportion of effective observation time spent on all suspensory postures by inside enclosure type.

No significant differences between inside enclosures for suspensory postures (omnibus test; $p=0.1271$).

Appendix 5B: Qualitative analysis of postures in the outside enclosures

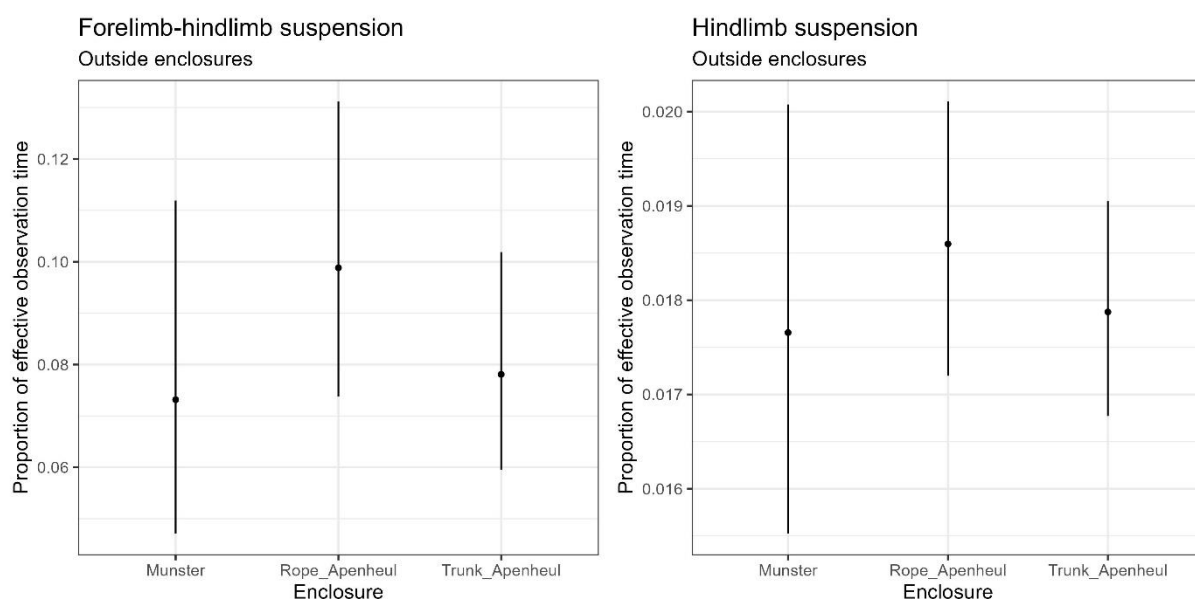


Figure A20: Proportion of effective observation time spent on forelimb-hindlimb suspension (left panel) and hindlimb suspension (right panel) by outside enclosure type.

No significant differences between outside enclosures for both forelimb-hindlimb suspension (omnibus test; $p=0.2244$) and hindlimb suspension (omnibus test; $p=0.6815$).

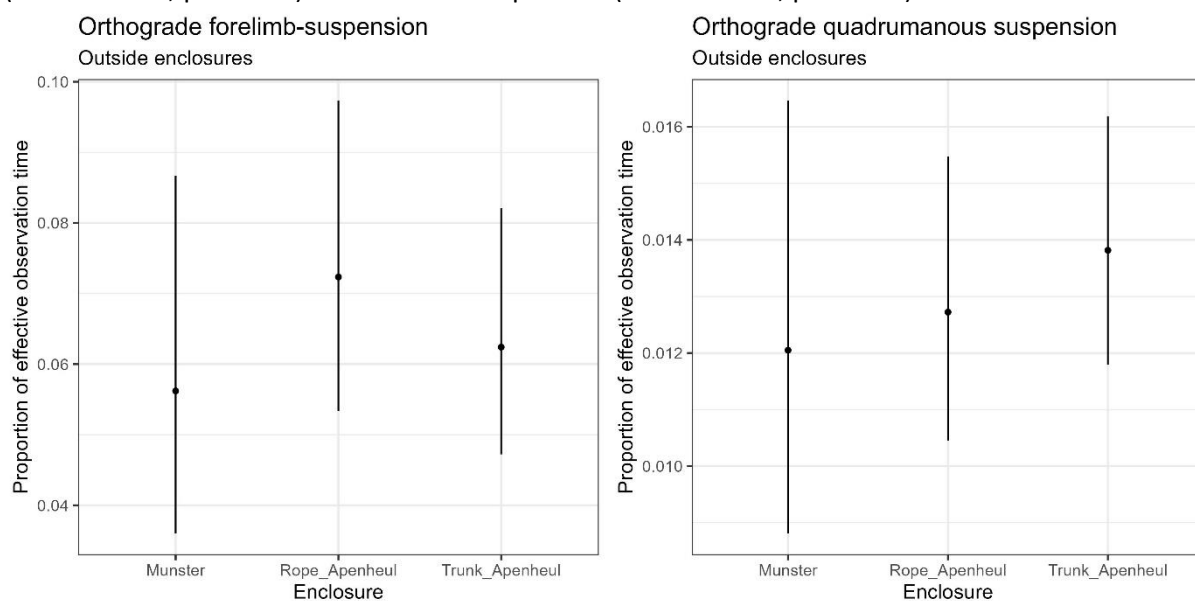


Figure A21: Proportion of effective observation time spent on orthograde forelimb-suspension (left panel) and orthograde quadrumanous suspension (right panel) by inside enclosure type.

No significant differences between outside enclosures for both orthograde forelimb-suspension (omnibus test; $p=0.461$) and orthograde quadrumanous suspension (omnibus test; $p=0.6353$).

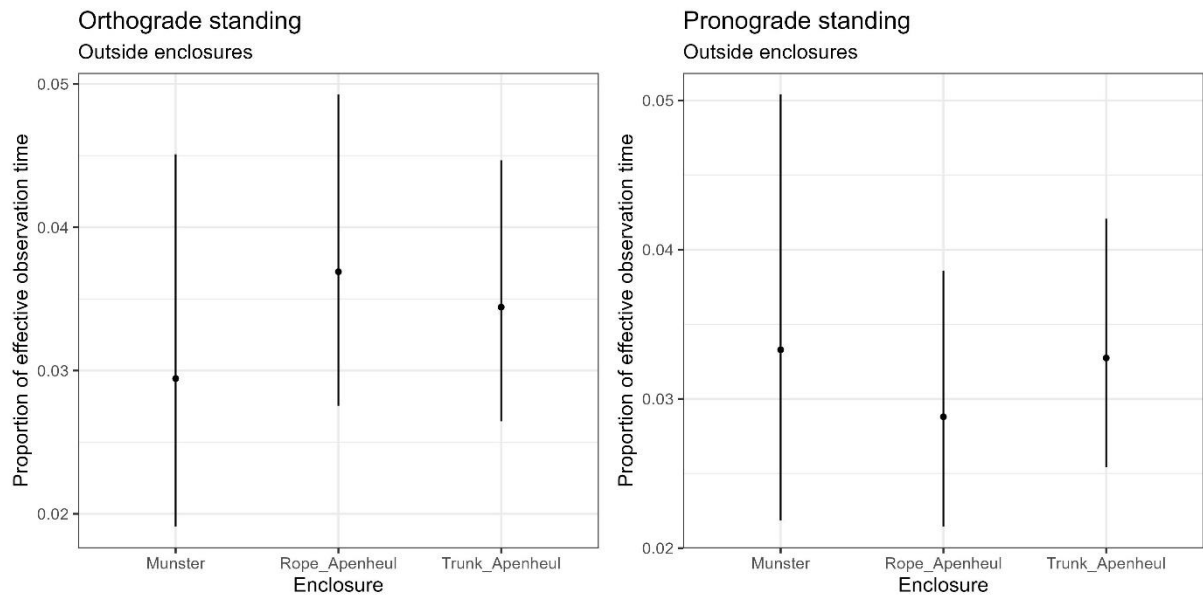


Figure A22: Proportion of effective observation time spent on orthograde standing (left panel) and pronograde standing (right panel) by outside enclosure type.
 No significant differences between outside enclosures for both orthograde standing (omnibus test; $p=0.6055$) and pronograde standing (omnibus test; $p=0.6547$).

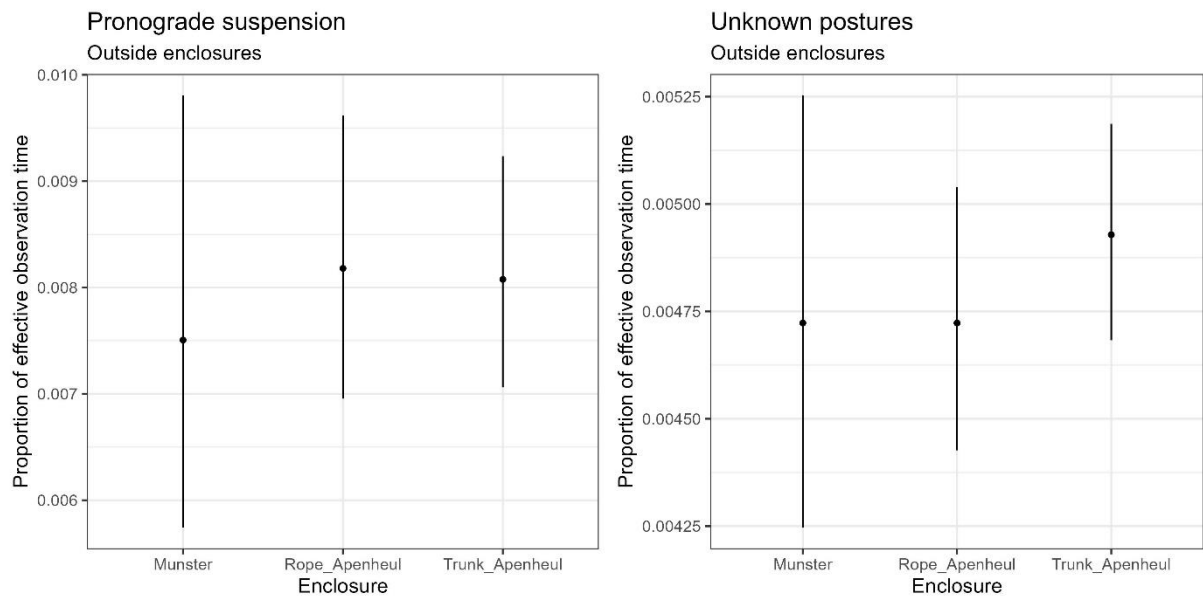


Figure A23: Proportion of effective observation time spent on pronograde suspension (left panel) and unknown postures (right panel) by outside enclosure type.
 No significant differences between outside enclosures for both pronograde suspension (omnibus test; $p=0.8532$) and unknown postures (omnibus test; $p=0.5369$).

Appendix 6A: Substrate use in the inside enclosure

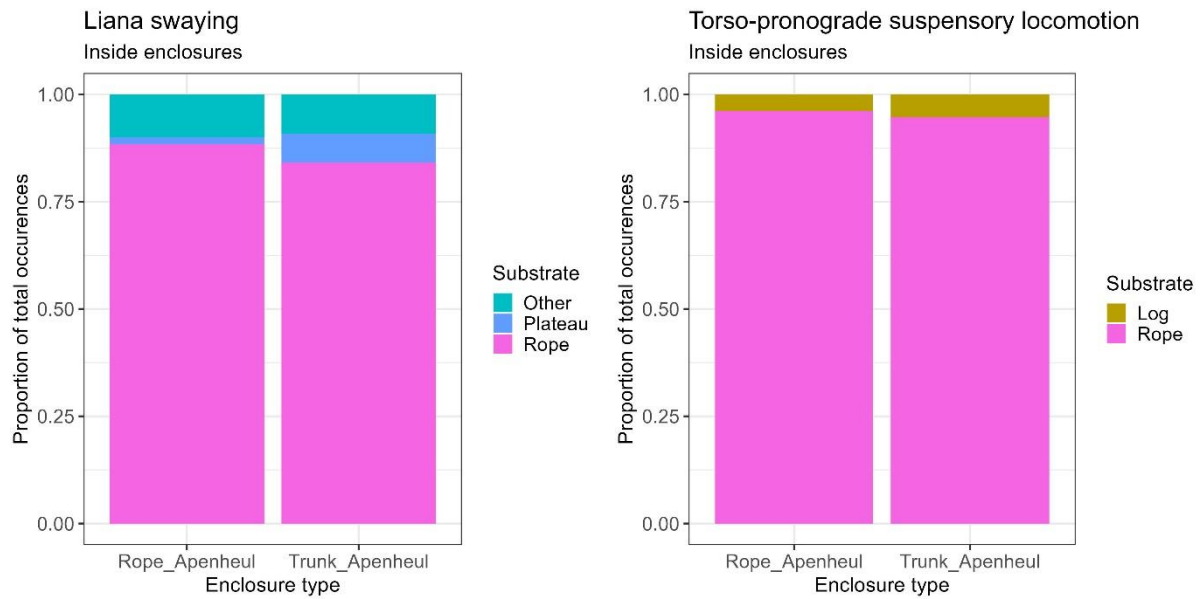


Figure A24: Substrates used for liana swaying (left panel) and torso-pronograde suspensory locomotion (right panel) across inside enclosure types.

No significant association between enclosure type and substrate use for both liana swaying ($p=0.4806$) and torso-pronograde suspensory locomotion ($p=1$).

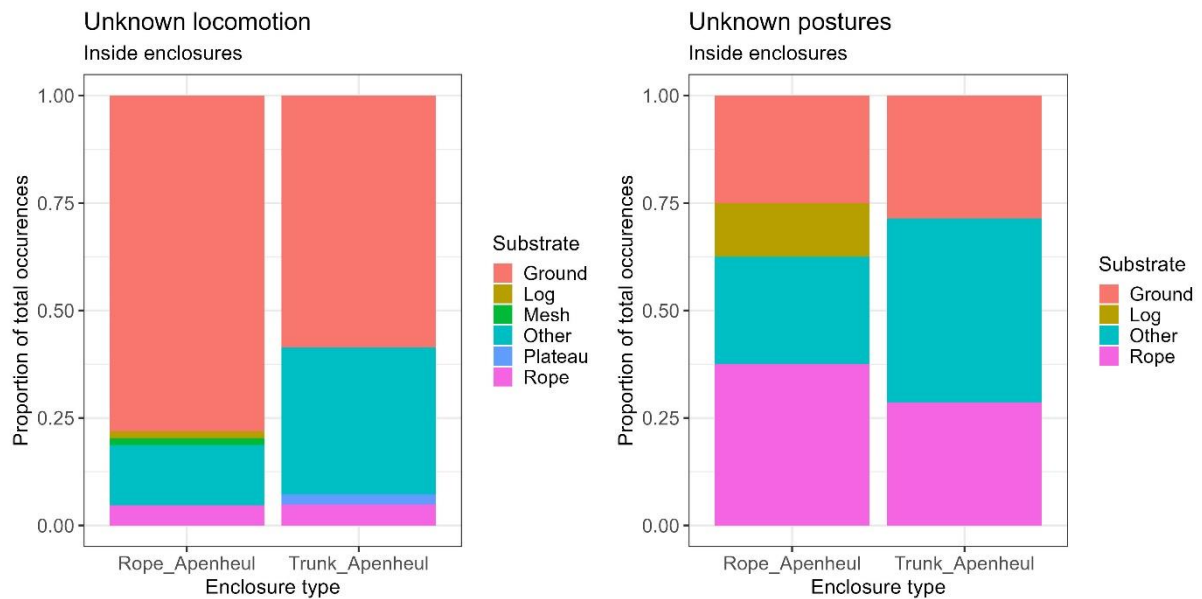


Figure A24: Substrates used for unknown locomotion (left panel) and unknown postures (right panel) across inside enclosure types.

No significant association between enclosure type and substrate use for both unknown locomotion ($p=0.05239$) and unknown postures ($p=1$).

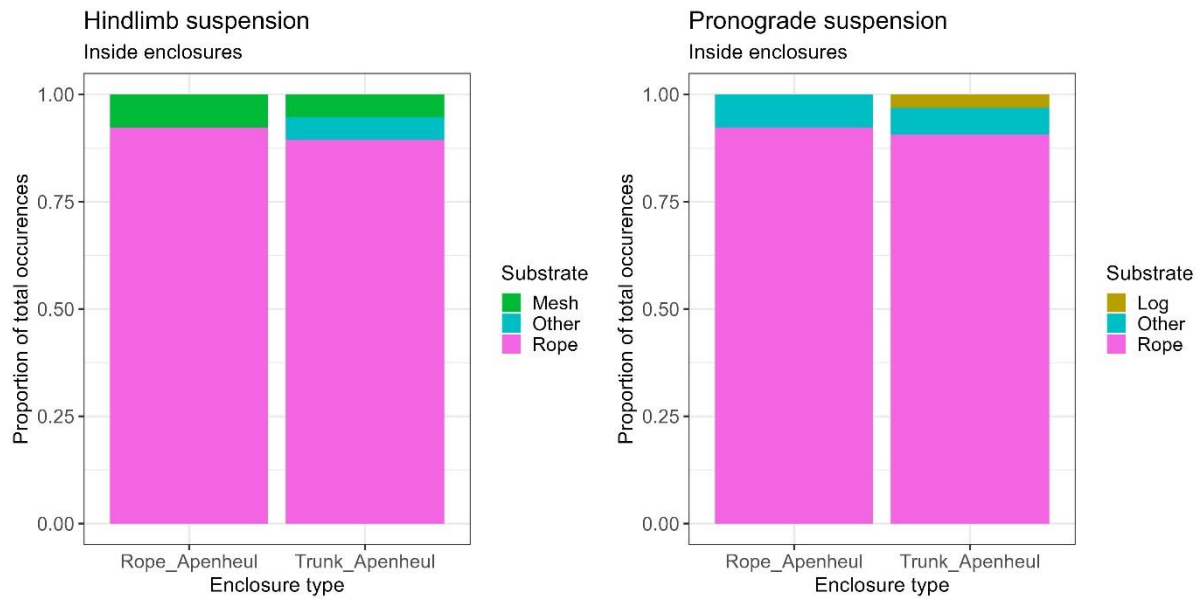


Figure A25: Substrates used for hindlimb suspension (left panel) and pronograde suspension (right panel) across inside enclosure types.

No significant association between enclosure type and substrate use for both hindlimb suspension ($p=1$) and pronograde suspension ($p=1$).

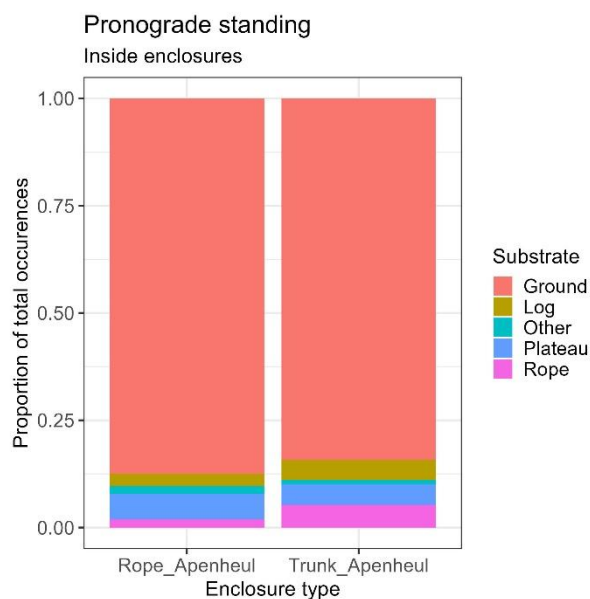


Figure A26: Substrates used for pronograde standing across inside enclosure types.

No significant association between enclosure type and substrate use for pronograde standing in the inside enclosures ($p=0.2218$).

Appendix 6B: Substrate use in the outside enclosure

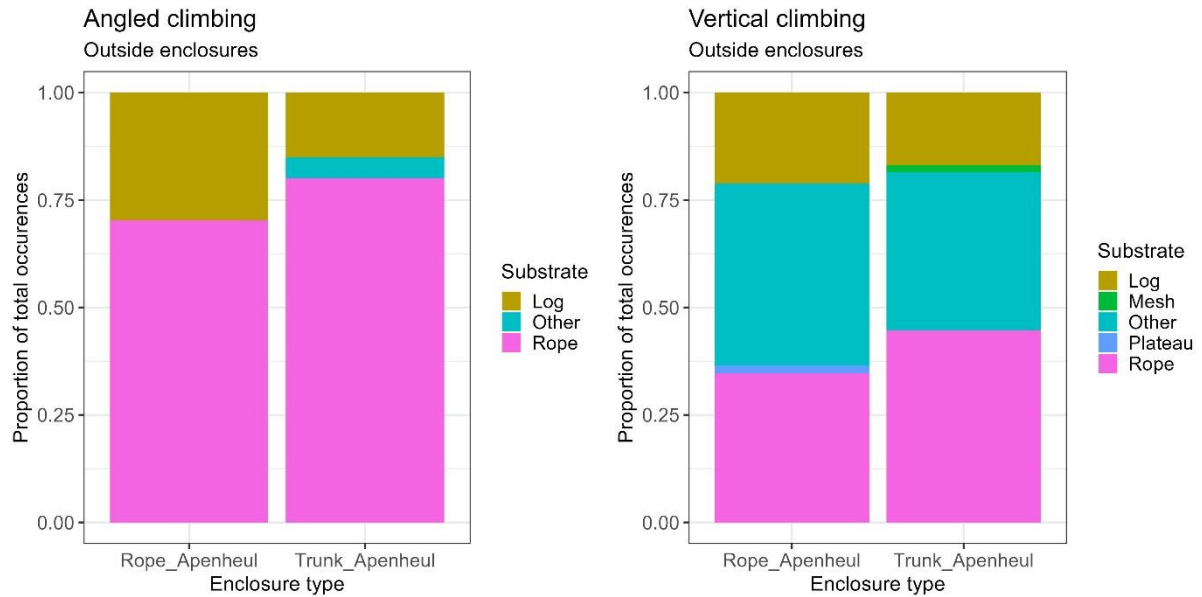


Figure A27: Substrates used for angled climbing (left panel) and vertical climbing (right panel) across outside enclosure types.

No significant association between enclosure type and substrate use for both angled climbing ($p=0.2331$) and vertical climbing ($p=0.546$).

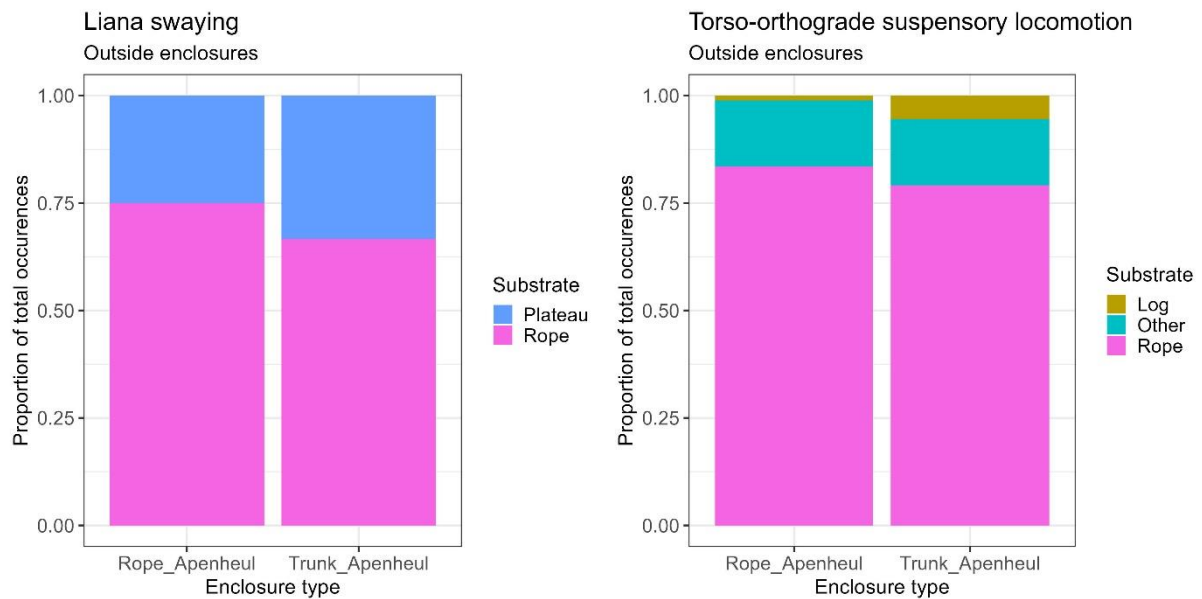


Figure A28: Substrates used for liana swaying (left panel) and torso-orthograde suspensory locomotion (right panel) across outside enclosure types.

No significant association between enclosure type and substrate use for both liana swaying ($p=1$) and torso-orthograde suspensory locomotion ($p=0.3056$).

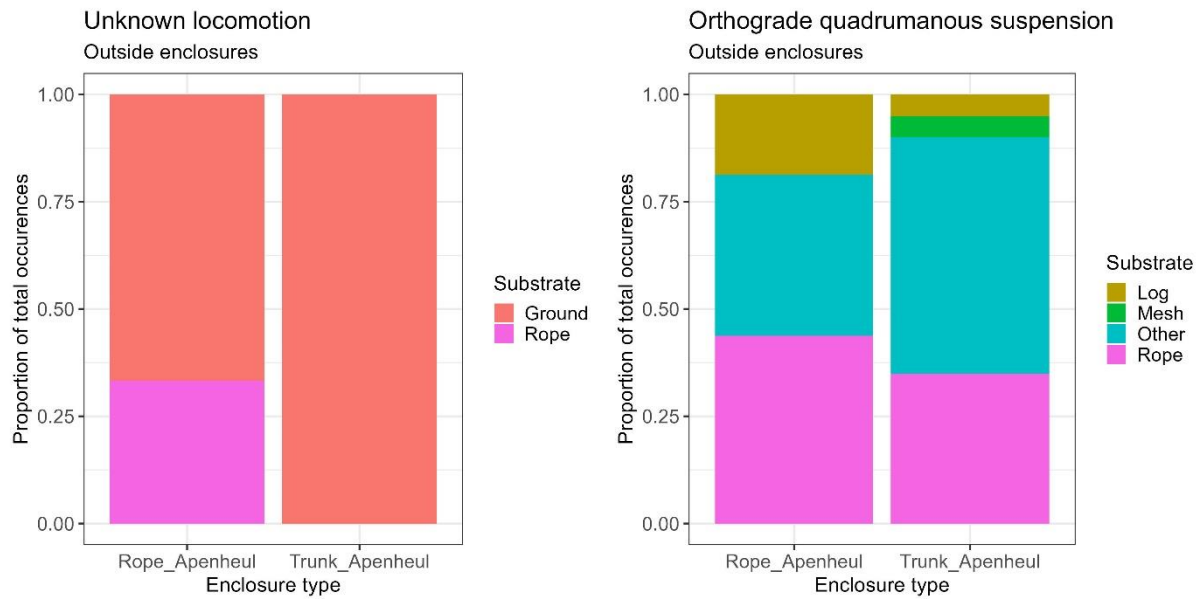


Figure A29: Substrates used for unknown locomotion (left panel) and orthograde quadrumanous suspension (right panel) across outside enclosure types.

No significant association between enclosure type and substrate use for both unknown locomotion ($p=0.2143$) and orthograde quadrumanous suspension ($p=0.4127$).

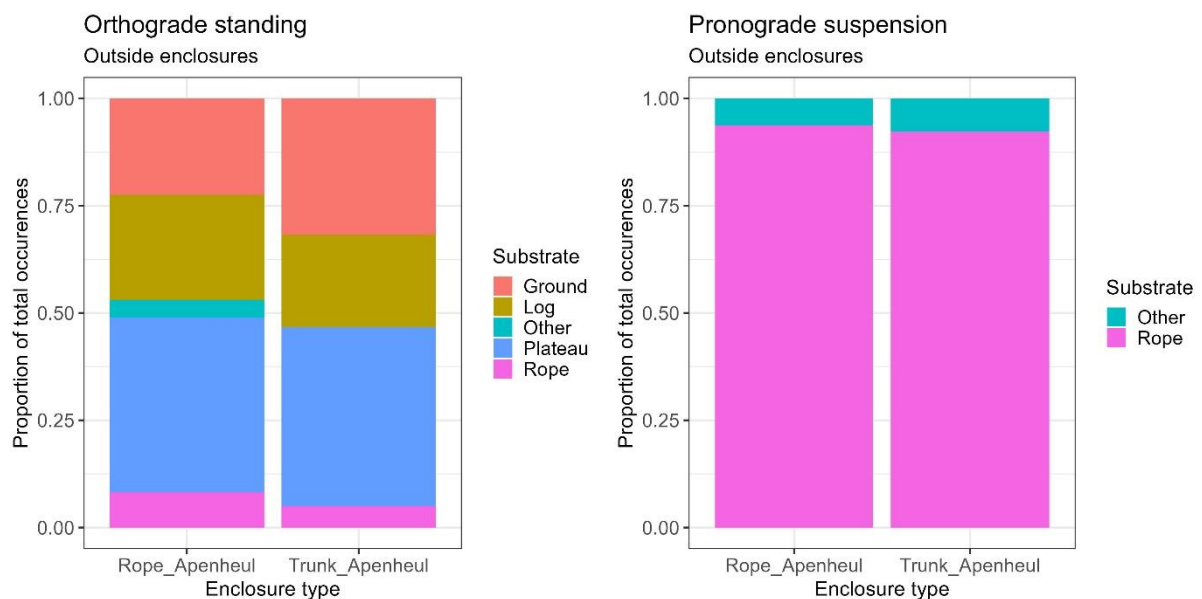


Figure A30: Substrates used for orthograde standing (left panel) and pronograde suspension (right panel) across outside enclosure types.

No significant association between enclosure type and substrate use for both orthograde standing ($p=0.4873$) and pronograde suspension ($p=1$).