Supporting Information

Koster and Tankersley 10.1073/pnas.1112515109

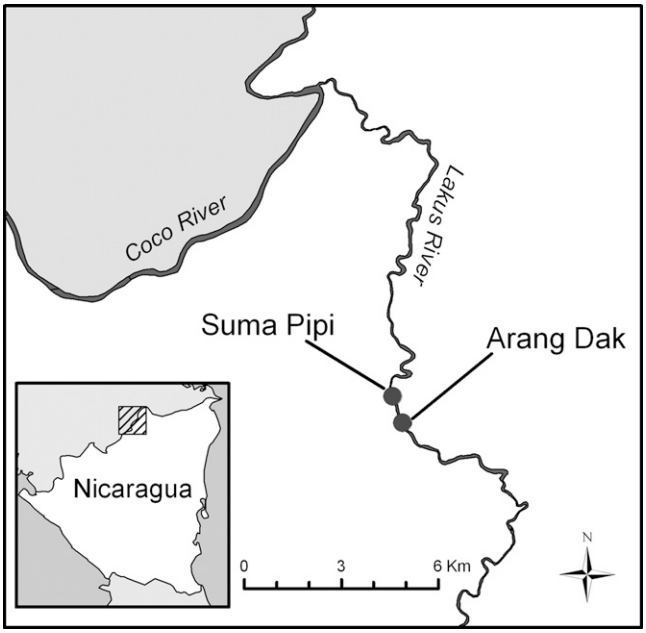

Fig. S1. Map of the study area. Although there are communities downstream of Suma Pipi and along the Coco River, there are no communities upstream of Arang Dak on the Lakus River.

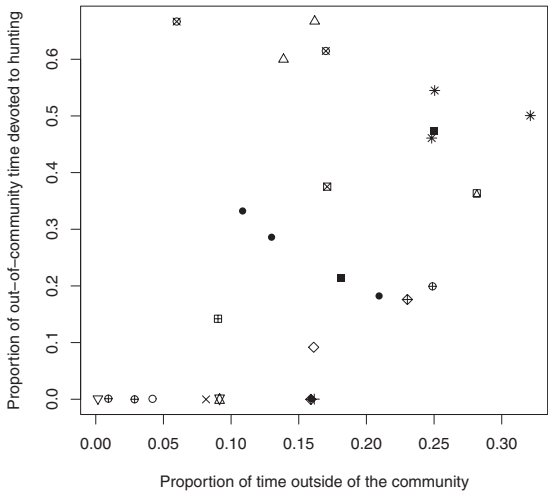

Fig. S2. A scatterplot of the relationship between the proportion of time that dogs were outside of the community and the proportion of that time (i.e., the observations outside the community) that was spent on planned hunting excursions. The points have been jittered to promote visualization. Dogs from the same household are represented with identical symbols.

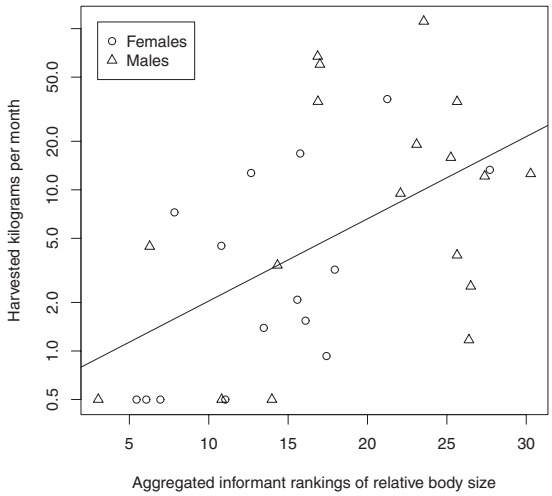

Fig. S3. A scatterplot of the relative body size of dogs from Arang Dak and Suma Pipi (n = 33) and their monthly contributions to harvested game. As mentioned in a footnote to the text, the estimates of body size are based on rankings by 30 informants from the University of Cincinnati, who used photographs of the dogs to order the dogs from those that appeared the heaviest to those that appeared the lightest. The rankings are scaled such that higher numbers represent perceptually heavier dogs. The fitted line is based on parameters for the intercept and body size from a regression model, weighted by the number of months that dogs were present in the community during the study period, with a random effect for household membership, and estimated by using restricted iterative generalized least-squares estimation in MLwiN 2.23 software.

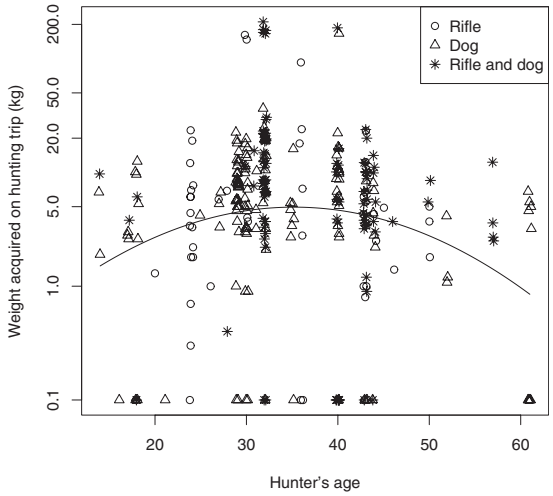

Fig. S4. A scatterplot of the hunter's age and the weight acquired on 288 planned hunting excursions in 2004 and 2005. The fitted line is based on parameters from a mixed-effects model in which the (base 10) logarithmic transformation of the acquired weight is the response variable, following an arbitrary assignment of 0.1 kg to unsuccessful hunts. The fitted line reflects estimates for the intercept (–0.7297; SD, 0.4761), a linear term for age (0.0810; SD, 0.0266), and a quadratic term for age (–0.0012; SD, 0.0004). The model also included factors for the type of hunt (i.e., rifle, dog, or a combination), but these variables did not exhibit significant effects. A random effect for the hunter's identity was also specified. The model was estimated in MLwiN 2.23 software by using Markov chain Monte Carlo estimation (with an uninformative prior) and orthogonal parameterization.

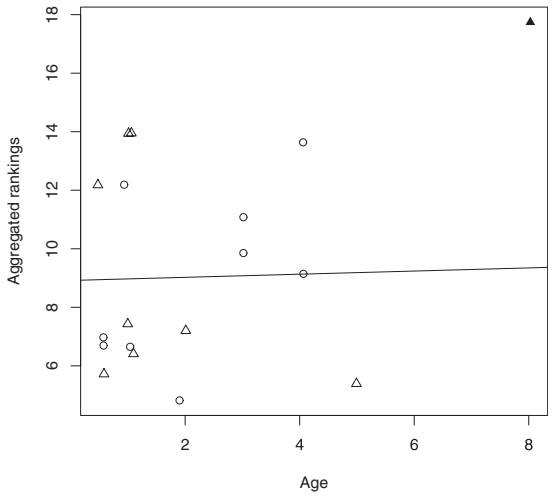

Fig. S5. A scatterplot of the age and aggregated rankings of 18 adult dogs in the 2008 sample. Circles represent females and triangles represent males. The points have been jittered to promote visualization. The fitted line is based on a regression that excludes the prominent outlier, which is represented by a black triangle. When the outlier is excluded, the estimated regression coefficient of age is 0.05 (SE, 0.57).

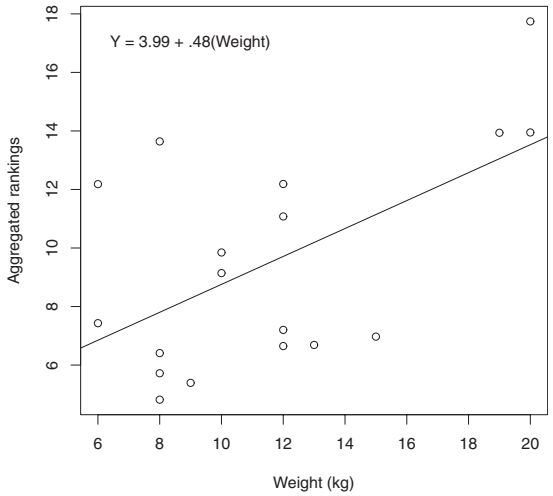

Fig. S6. A scatterplot of the weight and aggregated ranking of 18 adult dogs in the 2008 sample. The fitted line represents a significant linear relationship (P = 0.01).

Fig. S7. A dog in Arang Dak suffers from mange, a parasitic infection.

Other Supporting Information Files

Dataset S1 (RTF)
Dataset S2 (RTF)