

		Criteria	
		Original Caro	Modified Caro
Number of naturally deceased females whose last offspring was observed and who were judged to have PRLS.	Requirement: have more than two IBI in the life: N=8. Two were judged to have Post Reproductive Life Span (PRLS); Two did not satisfied modified Caro criteria. PRLS comprised less than 1% of their total life span.		Requirement: LDPI >5.5 years or DDI>2.5 yearst. * Of 10 female with LDPI, 2 were judged to have PRLS: avg PRLS=2.7 years or 10% of their lifespan. One of the females had very low fertility. * Of 4 females with DDI, three were judged to have PRLS: avg PRLS=0.5 years or 1% of total life span. Two were pregenant or had miscarriage at/before dying.
Overall interpretation	<b>No female fulfilled both the original and modified criteria; If we count any female who fits any criterion, their combined PRLS equals 7.1 years in total, which represents 3% of their life span, and only 1% of the combined life span for all 14 females.</b>		

#### Original Caro criteria (Caro et al., 1995)

A deceased female is considered to have experienced reproductive termination if her LPDI exceeded a "Caro criterion", which is defined as her mean IBI plus two standard deviations (Caro et al., 1995).

#### Modified Caro criteria (the present paper)

When a female's last offspring had survived to age three, our modified criterion for reproductive termination is based solely upon birth intervals with surviving offspring (SBI, Fig. 1b). Specifically, such females are considered reproductively terminated if their LPDI exceeds the mean plus two standard deviations of all SBI in the population. Similarly, when a female's last offspring died, our modified criterion for reproductive termination is based solely upon intervals following the death of infants. In place of the LPDI, we calculate the death-death interval (DDI), the time between the death of her last offspring and her own death (see Fig. 1a).