

## Parity predicts allonursing in a cooperative breeder

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These models provide residuals used to replace body mass and account for collinearity between age and body mass. They allow to compare the relative condition of each female in the population given her age. The models were based on the age and morning weights of 220 dominant and 707 subordinate females in the population, for litter mothers and subordinate females, respectively. All females included in these models were nonpregnant and older than 180 days old. Morning weights and ages were collected for all these individuals until they died or emigrated from the study. The same script was applied for the population of subordinate females and for dominant females separately. Using a generalized additive model (GAM) allows the age-correct body mass to be non-linear. Using the logged values of ages and weights makes the variance more even across the range of ages in the dataset.

**Supplementary Data SD1.**— R script used to obtain residuals from the generalized additive growth model (GAM)

```
model <- gam(log(Weight) ~ s(log(Age), k = 6), data = data)
data$resid <- resid(model)
```