Table S1a. Comparison of human and dog collagen stable carbon and nitrogen isotope values from other studies. Criterion for inclusion in the table is that the data represent multiple dogs and humans clearly from the same site and time period.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Site/region** | **# human/dog** | **Date (years BP)** | **Δ13C(human-dog)** | **Δ15N(human-dog)** | **Major human diet components** |
| [1]1 | Aitutaki, Cook Islands | 8/5 | c. 700–500 | -2.5 | -0.6 | Marine; terrestrial |
| [2]2 | Vlasac, Serbia | 36/10 | c. 11,000–8,500 | 0.3 | 3.5 | Freshwater; terrestrial |
| [3] | Namu, Canada | 13/13 | c. 6,000–2,000 | -0.1 | 2.6 | Marine/anadromous; terrestrial |
| [4]3 | Kopingsvik, Sweden | 18/11 | c. 5,600–3,800 | 0.4 | 1.9 | Marine mammals and fish |
| [5]4 | Korsnäs, Sweden | 8/4 | c. 5,400–4,600 | -0.5 | 1.8 | Marine mammals |
| [6]5 | Montou, France | 5/4 | c. 6,000–5,500 | 0.0 | -0.2 | Terrestrial (domestic and wild) |
| [7] | Santa Rosa Island, USA | 15/5 | c. 1,300–200 | -2.0 | -0.5 | Marine; terrestrial |
| [8] | Cuello, Belize | 28(23)6/12 | c. 3,200–1,600 | 2.7 | 1.4 | Maize; terrestrial; freshwater |

1. Period I samples only.

2. Humans exclude neonates and infants.

3. Humans exclude juveniles, and are for Mesolithic and Neolithic only.

4. Humans exclude juveniles.

5. Humans exclude ‘child 3’ juvenile.

6. Human n 28 for δ13C, 23 for δ15N.

Table S1b. Studies excluded in table S1a but which were reviewed because they have multiple isotope values for both dogs and humans.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Site/region** | **Reasons for exclusion and notes on patterning** |
| [9] | Northeastern United States | The same-site data set is limited to one dog and three humans, with no δ15N values available for the human samples. Patterning: dog δ13C is slightly lower than human δ13C |
| [10] | Denmark | The data sample many sites varying in locale and date and include no clearly contemporaneous same-site sets of multiple dogs and humans. Patterning: the aggregate data show a pattern similar to this study, with dogs lying along a shallower δ13C- δ15N slope than humans (see pg. 2144). |
| [4] | Resmo and Torsborg, Sweden | The Resmo dogs are not dated, making comparability unclear as human diets at Resmo varied over time. At Torsborg only two dogs were analysed, and one of these is outside the date range of the humans. Patterning: at Resmo dogs largely overlap the human range for δ15N and δ13C but show two outlying δ13C values well above the highest human δ13C value. At Torsborg dogs fall within the human δ15N and δ13C ranges. |
| [11] | Eastern United States | The same-site data set is limited to one dog and two humans (two additional dogs from a nearby site are also analysed). Patterning: dog δ13C values overlap the human δ13C range but are somewhat higher; dog δ15N values are somewhat below human δ15N values (no overlap). |
| [12] | Ontario, Canada | The human and dog samples are not from the same site, although the sites are nearby (48 km. apart) and roughly contemporaneous. Patterning: dog δ13C values overlap the human δ13C range but are somewhat higher; dog δ15N values are well below human δ15N values (no overlap). |
| [13] | Hanamiai, French Polynesia | The humans samples are not dated, making comparability unclear as trends in the dog remains show that marine use changed over time. Patterning: dog δ13C values overlap the human δ13C range but are somewhat higher; dog δ15N values are well below human δ15N values (no overlap). |
| [14] | Ohio Valley, United States | The same-site data set includes only one dog and five humans. Patterning: dogs are within the human range for both δ15N and δ13C. |
| [14] | Nicaragua (modern) | Directly comparable human and dog samples consist of hair (as opposed to the collagen values given in table S1). Patterning: human and dog hair from the same household are similar, with dogs showing slightly elevated δ15N relative to humans and similar δ13C. |

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