VITAL RATES, THEIR VARIATION AND NATURAL SELECTION: A CASE FOR AN ATLANTIC FOREST MARSUPIAL

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

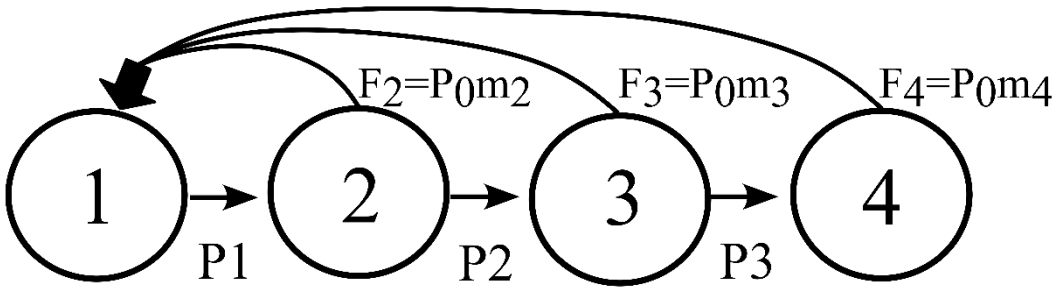

Figure S1. The life-cycle graph for *Didelphis aurita* population in Atlantic Forest, Southeastern Brazil. The four circles represent the age classes. The population was structured into five age classes (see text for details), whereby the zero age class, when the animals are still inside the pouch, was represented by the four-month transition from the reproductively active classes to the first age class of weaned young. Each transition's duration is approximately four months. The estimates for survival transitions (P_i) were obtained from capture-recapture data using program MARK.