

Figure S1: Larval length in mm for insect samples after different cooling periods. a) larvae of corpse 3 after 40 hours and 160 hours of cooling. b) larvae of corpse 4 after 14 and 280 hours of cooling. The asterisk indicates significant differences with $p < 0.001$.

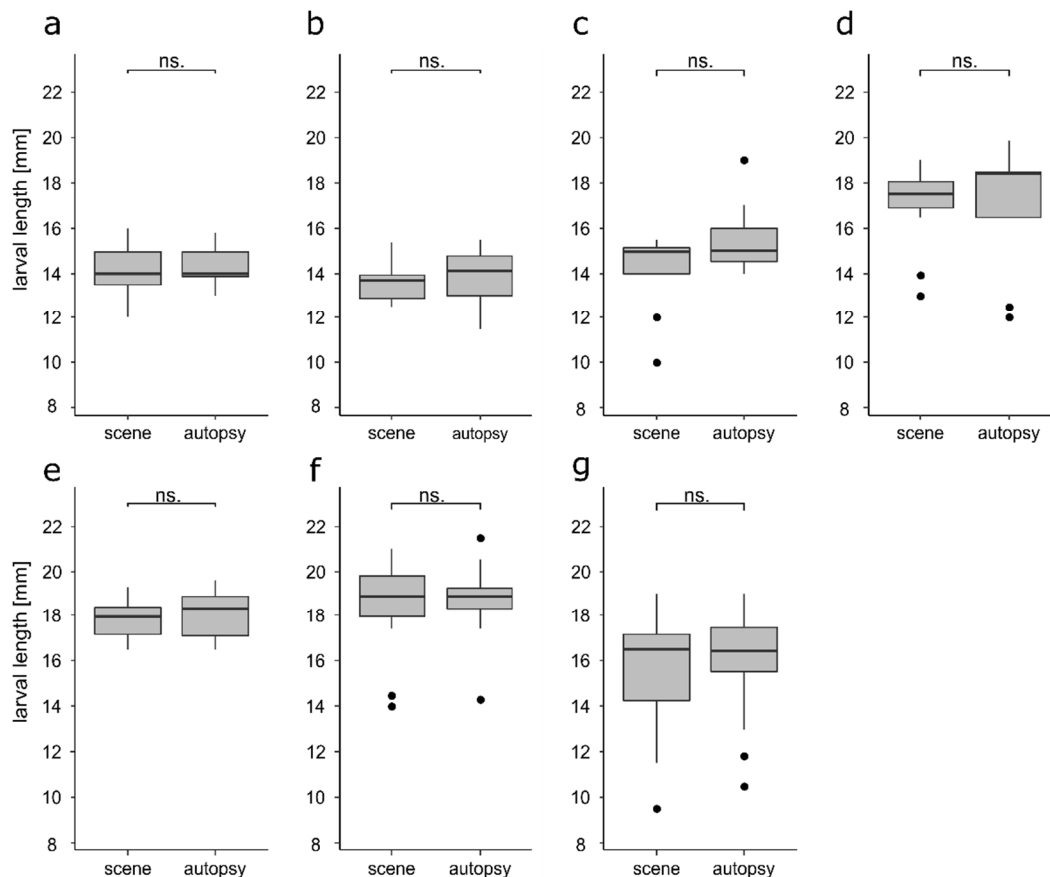


Figure S2: Larval length in mm for insect samples from the crime/death scene and the autopsy. a) larvae of *L. sericata* (both $n = 16$) from case 16 after 0 and 6 days of cooling; b) larvae of *L. sericata* (both $n = 20$) from case 18 after 0 and 7 days of cooling; c) larvae of *L. sericata* (both $n = 16$) from case 19 after 0 and 6 days of cooling; d) larvae of *C. vicina* (both $n = 20$) from case 8 after 0 and 10 days of cooling; e) larvae of *C. vicina* (both $n = 10$) from case 14 after 0 and 6 days of cooling; f) larvae of *C. vicina* (both $n = 36$) from case 28 after 0 and 7 days of cooling; g) larvae of *Ch. albiceps* (both $n = 50$) from case 21 after 0 and 4 days of cooling

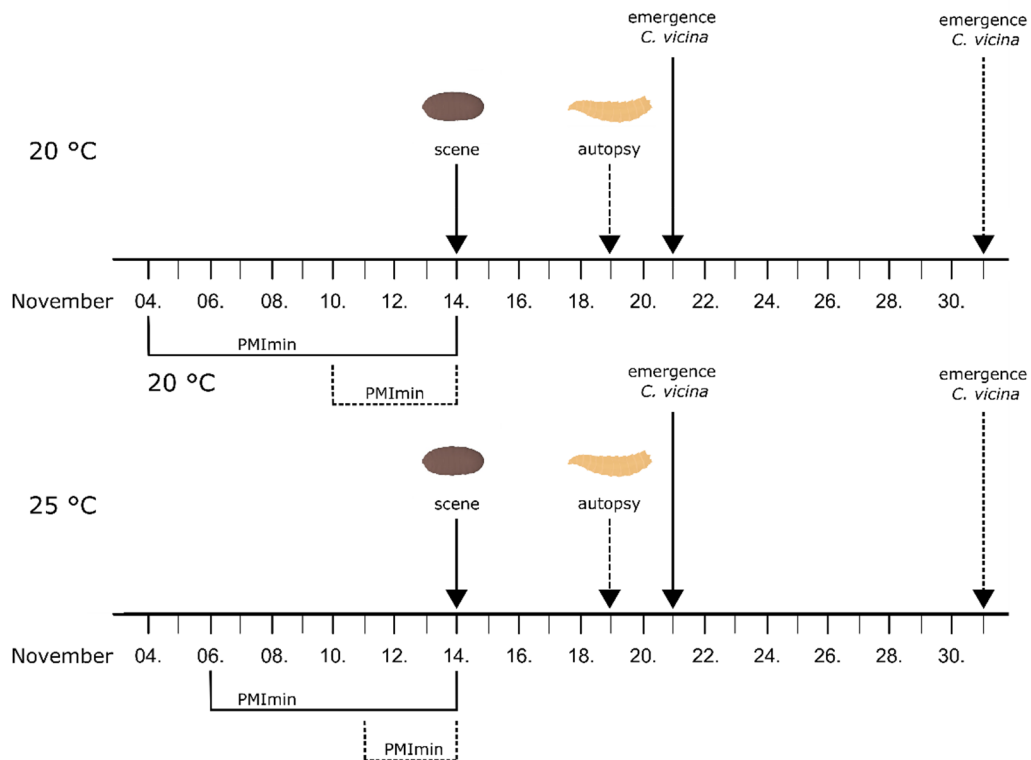


Figure S3: Comparison of scene-based and autopsy-based PMI_{min} estimations with temperature of 20 °C ad 25 °C. The time line shows the events (scene collection, autopsy collection) and the emergence of scene-collected and autopsy collected *C. vicina*. The solid line represent the scene-based PMI_{min} and the dashed line the autopsy-based PMI_{min} .

Table S1: Insect species found on the seven bodies. A checkmark indicates if the species was found on the body

Species	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>C. vicina</i>	✓	✓					
<i>C. vomitoria</i>		✓					
<i>Ch. albiceps</i>			✓				
<i>L. ampullacea</i>	✓						
<i>L. sericata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>P. regina</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓
<i>P. terraenovae</i>		✓		✓			
<i>S. argyrostoma</i>		✓	✓				