Supplementary Materials

Drakeley, M., O. Lapiedra, and J.J. Kolbe. 2015. Predation Risk Perception, Food Density and Conspecific Cues Shape Foraging Decisions in a Tropical Lizard. PLOS ONE 10:e0138016.

S1 Fig. Factors potentially influencing the foraging decision-making process when an animal encounters a foraging opportunity (in boxes).
Dashed-line boxes indicate intrinsic factors and solid-line boxes are extrinsic factors. Arrows connecting factors represent the direction of the effects, which are both direct (solid lines) and indirect (dashed lines). Indirect effects influence the foraging decision by modifying an intermediate factor. Factors not assessed in this study are included here to provide a more complete conceptual framework for discussion.

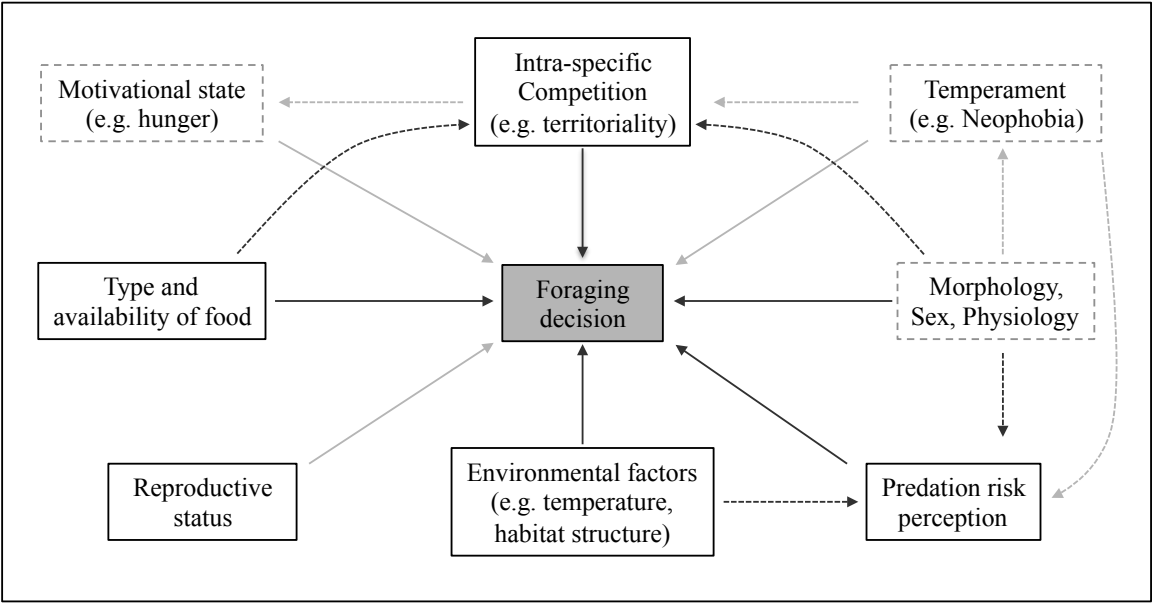
S2 Fig. Experimental feeding tray with cardboard ramps (left).
The picture shows a male *A. cristatellus* consuming a mealworm. Also visible in the foreground is the retracted cover used to hide mealworms from view during the set-up and habituation period prior to each experimental trial. Both pictures on the right show the SVL estimation procedure. Note the overlapping focal anole and ruler. The corresponding photograph of the ruler has been reduced in transparency and superimposed on the picture of its corresponding individual. Two lines have been drawn to indicate where the vent starts and the snout finishes. In some instances, an arc was subscribed from the anole's snout to touch the ruler, as if it were lying flat against the tree (right bottom).

S3 Fig. Association between the number of perches available for each trial and the actual number of perches used by a lizard in the long-distance trials in Experiment 2 (left; $R^2 = 0.91$; $p < 0.0001$).
Data from the short-distance experiment with the same number of mealworms (i.e., five mealworms in Experiment 1) is provided from comparison (right; $R^2 = 0.92$; $p < 0.0001$). Lines in sunflower shaped points indicate the number of individuals with the same values.

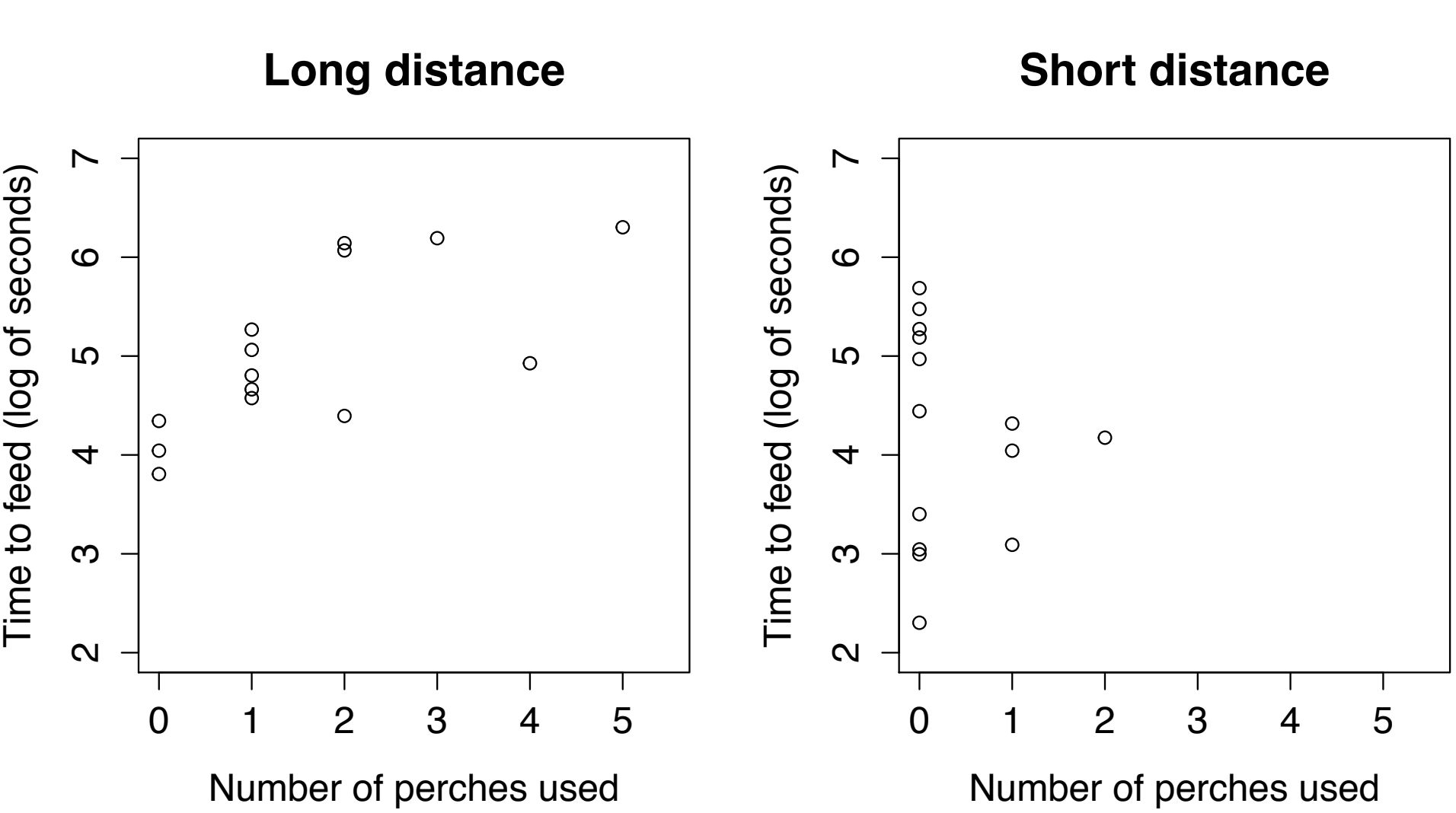
S4 Fig. Association between the latency to feed from the experimental feeding tray in each experimental trial and the number of perches used in the long-distance trials in Experiment 2 (left; $R^2 = 0.45$; $p = 0.005$) as compared with trials with the same number of mealworms (i.e., five mealworms) from Experiment 1 (right; $R^2 = 0.01$; $p = 0.68$).

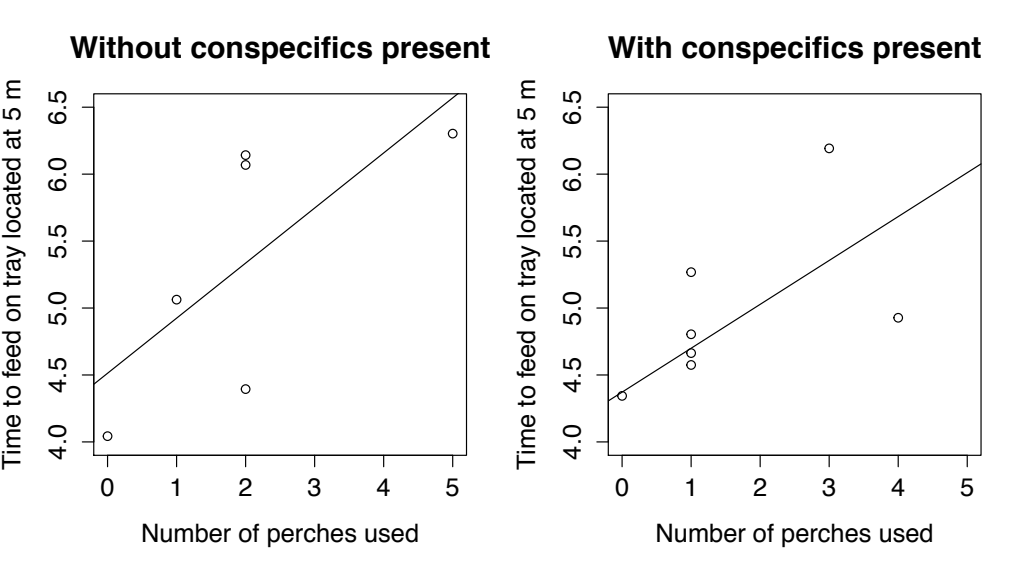
S5 Fig. The relationship between the latency to feed from the experimental feeding tray and the number of perches was similar when there was a direct interaction with a conspecific (right; $R^2 = 0.65$; $p = 0.11$) compared to cases where no conspecifics approached the foraging tray (left; $R^2 = 0.71$; $p = 0.12$).
Note, however, that these effects are not significant likely due to the small sample size for each comparison (n = 6 and n = 7, respectively).

S1 Table. Mean and range for the values of body size (i.e., SVL), perch height and perch diameter of the focal lizards as well as the temperature and humidity at the beginning of the experiment.
We also determined the number of conspecific males within a 7-m radius around the focal lizard at the end of the trial.


Motivational state (e.g. hunger)
Intra-specific Competition (e.g. territoriality)
Temperament (e.g. Neophobia)
Type and availability of food
Foraging decision
Morphology, Sex, Physiology
Reproductive status
Environmental factors (e.g. temperature, habitat structure)
Predation risk perception


Long distance trials
Number of perches available
Number of perches used
−1
0
1
2
3
4
5
Short distance trials
Number of perches available
Number of perches used


Long distance
Short distance
Time to feed (log of seconds)
Number of perches used
2
3
4
5
6
7
0
1
2
3
4
5


Without conspecifics present
Time to feed on tray located at 5 m
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.5
6.0
6.5
0
1
2
3
4
5
Number of perches used
With conspecifics present
Time to feed on tray located at 5 m
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.5
6.0
6.5
0
1
2
3
4
5
Number of perches used

Experimental treatment	SVL	Temperature	Humidity	Perch height	Perch diameter	Number conspecifics
Two mealworms	6 (5.3 - 6.5)	28.3 (25 - 31)	58.1 (49 - 67)	133 (70 - 200)	44 (4 - 107)	1 (0 - 5)
Five mealworms	6.2 (5.1 - 7.1)	28.9 (26 - 32)	50.3 (44 - 59)	137 (60 - 232)	67 (30 - 130)	1.6 (0 - 4)
Ten mealworms	6.0 (4.9 - 6.7)	28.4 (26 - 30)	58.3 (47 - 76)	123 (66 - 240)	75 (8 - 142)	1.8 (0 - 4)
Long distance	6.2 (5.1 - 6.9)	28.6 (26 - 33)	50.4 (43 - 59)	135 (39 - 270)	69 (32 - 129)	0.9 (0 - 3)