Electronic Supplementary Material

Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology

Food level and light conditions affect the antipredator behavior in larvae of a stream-breeding amphibian

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Supplementary Table 1 Results of Linear Models assessing the effect of population, food level (low versus high) and light (0-h light versus 8-h light) on snout-vent length (*SVL*) of salamander larvae at the beginning of the experimental study (i.e., *SVL* initial) and on *SVL* of salamander larvae after two months of exposure to controlled food and light conditions (i.e., *SVL* final); *df* = degree of freedom; *MS* = Mean Square; *P* = significance level.

	df	*MS*	*F*	*P*
SVL initial				
Food	1	0.634	0.141	0.708
Light	1	0.742	0.166	0.685
Population	2	27.714	6.185	0.003
Food:light	1	13.458	3.003	0.087
Residuals	90	4.481		
SVL final				
Food	1	25.087	11.931	< 0.001
Light	1	11.491	5.465	0.022
Population	2	1.396	0.664	0.517
Food:light	1	1.610	0.766	0.384
Residuals	90	2.103		

Supplementary Table 2 Results of contrasts of mean pairwise differences among populations (i.e., Buzau, n = 23; Gaura cu Musca Cave, n = 25; Iconie, n = 48) of the snout-vent length (*SVL*) of salamander larvae at the beginning of the experimental study (i.e., *SVL* initial) and between food levels (high versus low) and light conditions (0-h light versus 8-h light) of the S*VL* of salamander larvae after two months of exposure to different food and light treatments (i.e., SVL final).

Contrasts	Estimate	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*P*
Population					
Buzau – Gaura cu Musca Cave	-2.125	0.613	93	-3.469	0.002
Buzau – Iconie	-0.878	0.538	93	-1.633	0.237
Gaura cu Musca Cave - Iconie	1.247	0.523	93	2.384	0.050
Food					
high – low	1.02	0.296	90	3.441	< 0.001
Light					
0-h light – 8-h light	-0.688	0.296	90	-2.325	0.022

Supplementary Table 3 Results of the Mixed Models assessing the effects of risk scenario (presence versus absence of stimuli from caged larval dragonflies), food (low versus high) and light (0-h light versus 8-h light), population and *SVL* final (snout-vent length of salamander larvae after two months of exposure to controlled food and light conditions) on refuge emergence and total distance moved by fire salamander larvae.

	χ^2	*df*	*P*
Probability of refuge emergence			
Risk scenario	9.033	1	0.003
Food	6.973	1	0.008
Light	2.597	1	0.107
Population	3.311	1	0.191
SVL final	0.836	1	0.361
Food:light	6.069	1	0.014
Log (distance moved)			
Risk scenario	2.638	1	0.104
Food	0.785	1	0.376
Light	2.809	1	0.094
Population	1.182	1	0.554
SVL final	0.691	1	0.406
Food:light	1.431	1	0.232