

Supplementary Material

Recognition of reptile predator scent is innate in an endangered lizard species

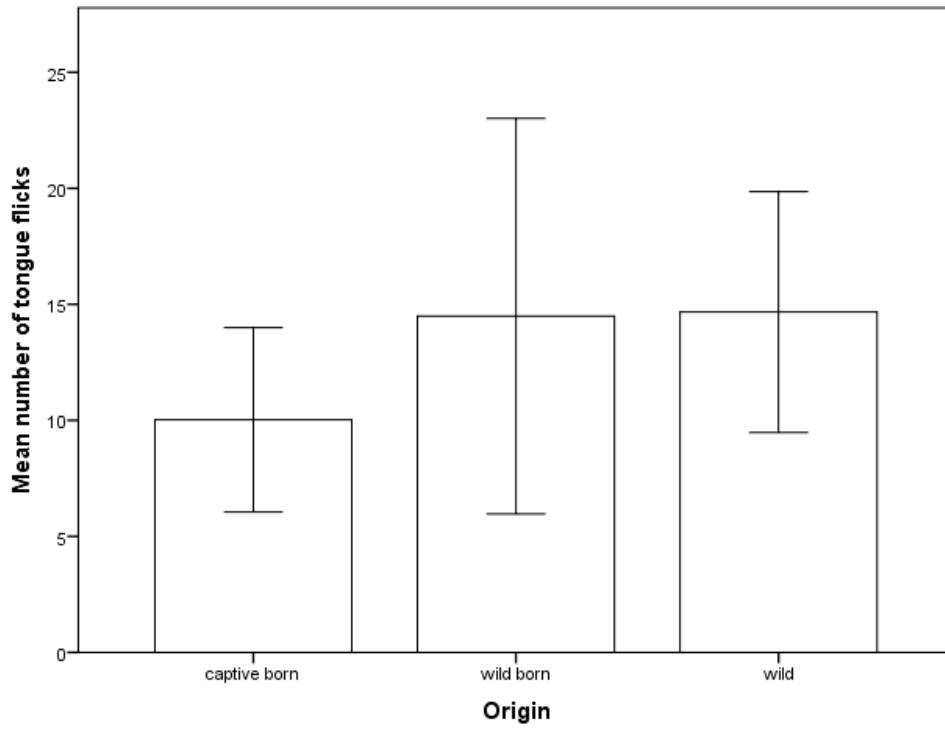
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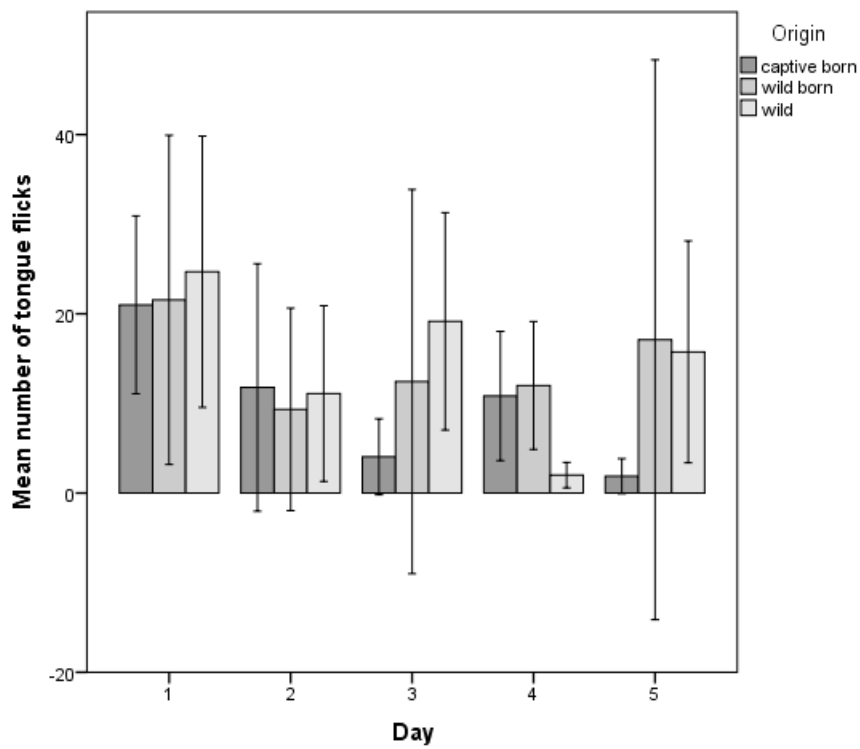
^BSouth Australian Museum, Adelaide, SA 5000, Australia.

^CAdelaide Zoo, Adelaide, SA 5000, Australia.

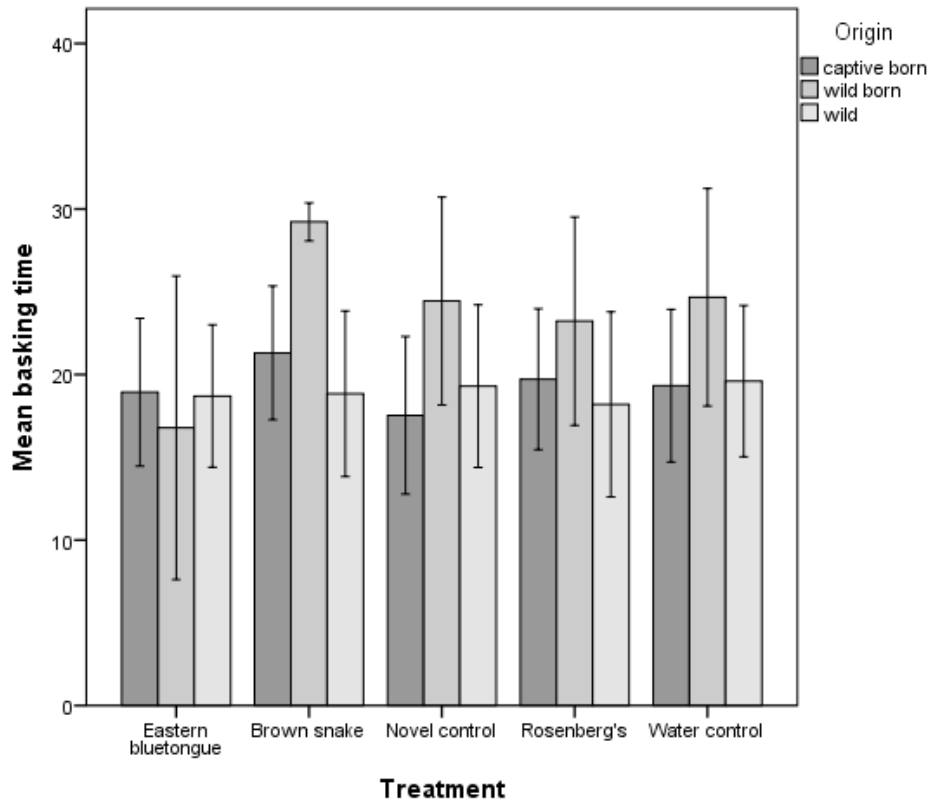
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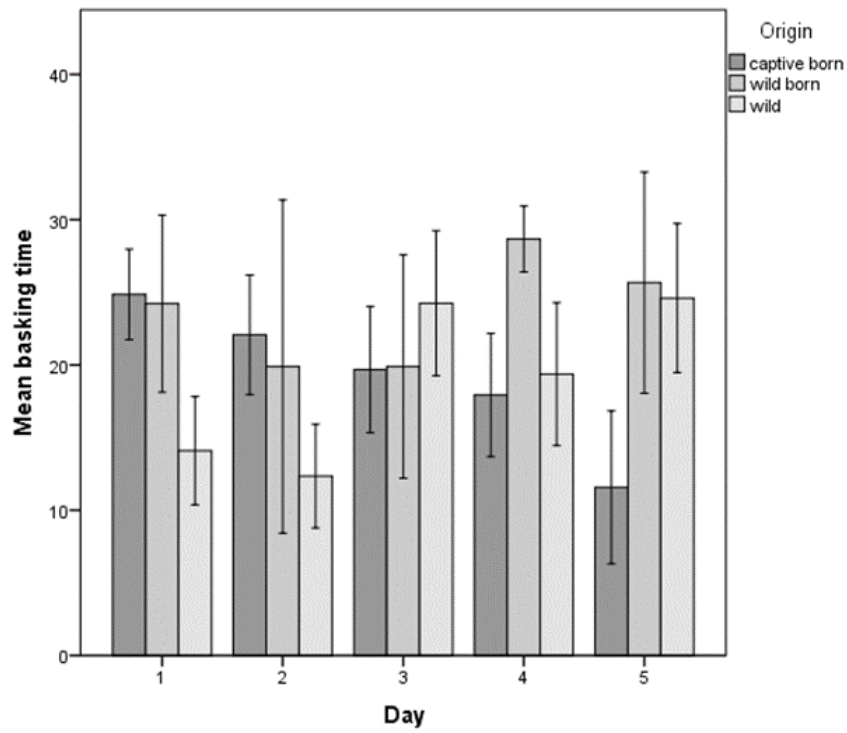
Supplementary material figure S1: Mean number of tongue flicks \pm SE made by captive-born, wild-born and wild lizards across all scent treatments.



Supplementary material figure S2: Mean number of tongue flicks \pm SE for each day of the trial by the three lizard origins; captive born (dark grey), wild born (medium grey), wild (light grey). Data was pooled across scent treatments.



Supplementary material figure S3: Mean basking time \pm SE by pygmy bluetongue lizards of the three origins – captive born (dark grey), wild-born (medium grey) and wild (light grey) toward the scent treatments.



Supplementary material figure S4: Mean time lizards spent basking (95% CI) over a 30-minute filming session for each day of the trial and three lizard origins; captive born (dark grey), wild born (medium grey), wild (light grey).