

Fig. S1. The proportion of *D. magna* infected following exposure to the pathogen *P. ramosa* at one of eight ages (in days) for two clones Fs24 and GG4 (Experiment 1).

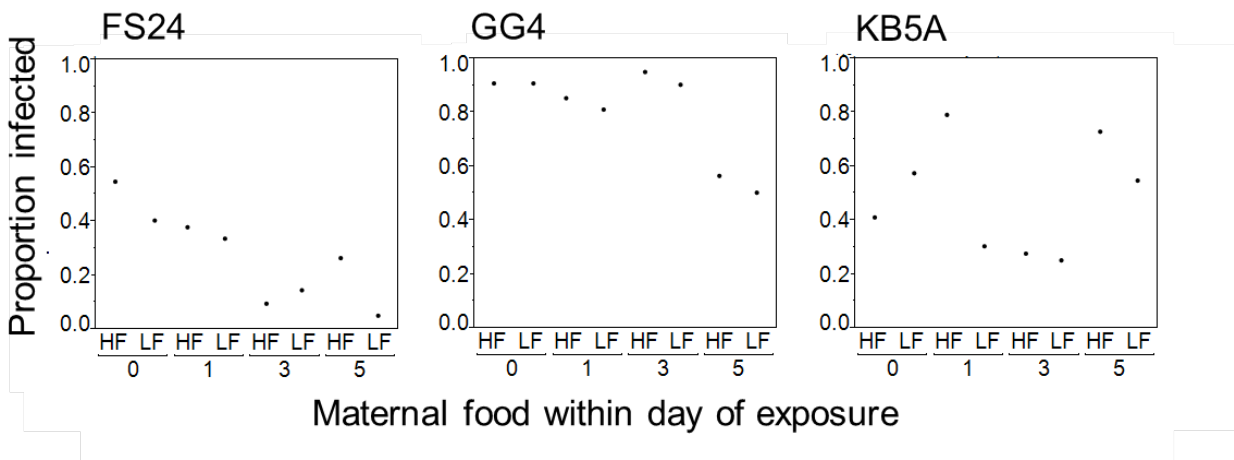


Fig. S2. The proportion of *D. magna* infected with the pathogen *P. ramosa* following exposure at one of 4 ages (in days) early in life (Experiment 2). The mothers of these *Daphnia* were raised under either high food (HF) or low food (LF) and the *Daphnia* are from three clones, Fs24, GG4 and KB5A.

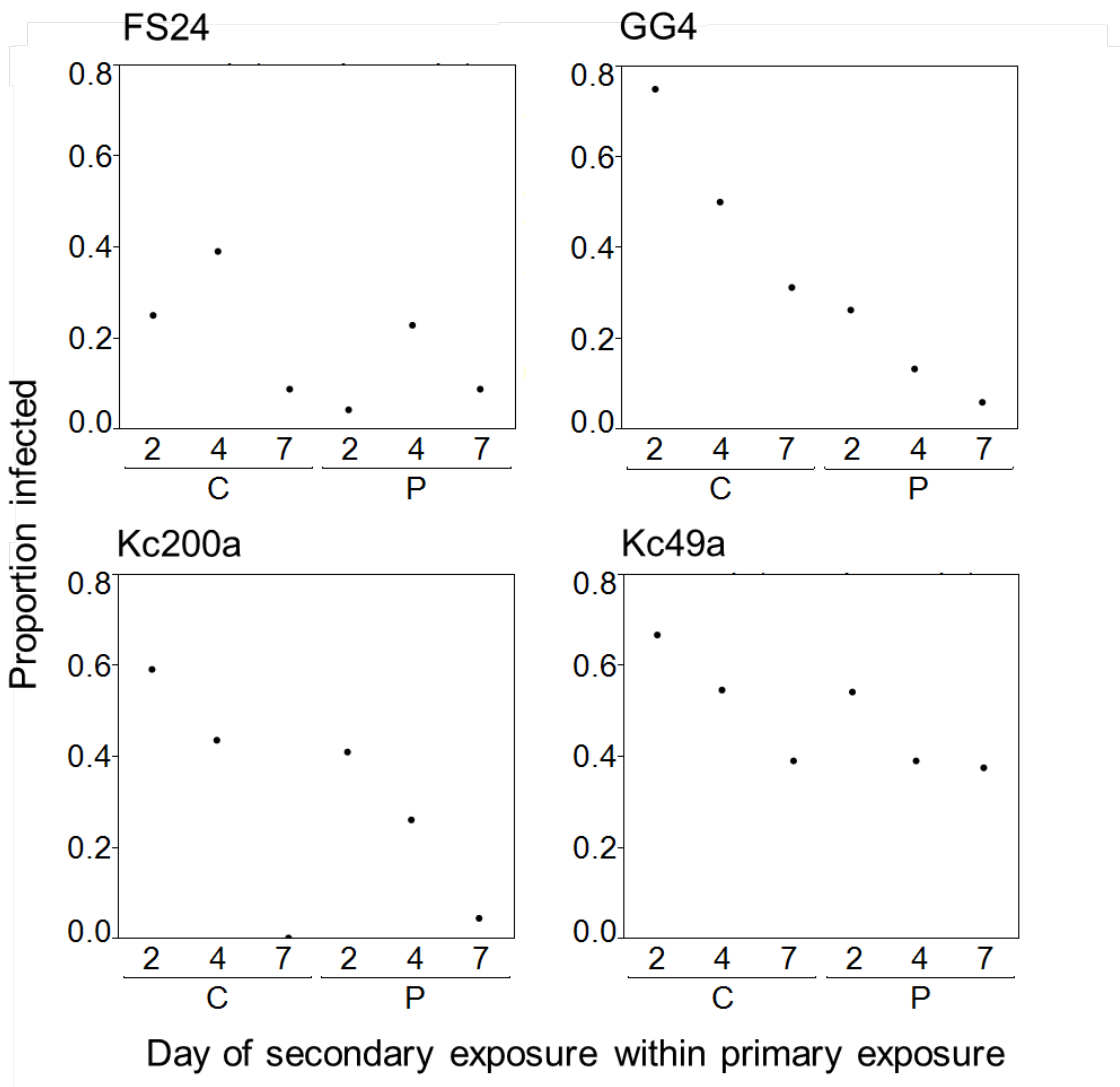


Fig. 3. The proportion of *D. magna* infected with the pathogen *P. ramosa* at three different time points (days) following a primary (and non-infective) exposure to the pathogen (P), or a control exposure (C) for four clones, Fs24, GG4, Kc200a and Kc49a (Experiment 3).

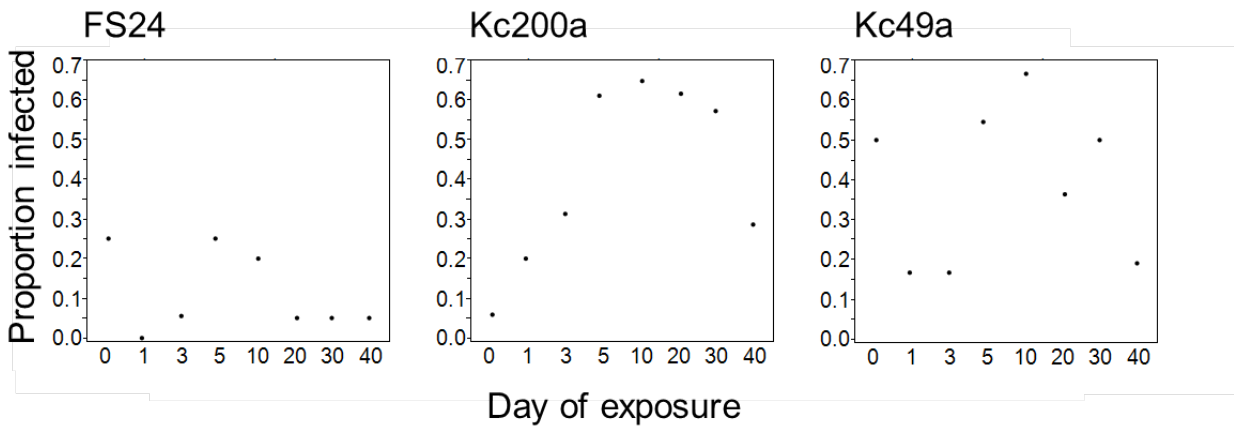


Fig. 4. The proportion of *D. magna* infected following exposure to the pathogen *P. ramosa* at one of eight ages (in days) in Experiment 4. Each exposure period lasted five days, and thus the day shown is the first day of a relatively long exposure period. Figure shows data for clones FS24, Kc200a and Kc49a.

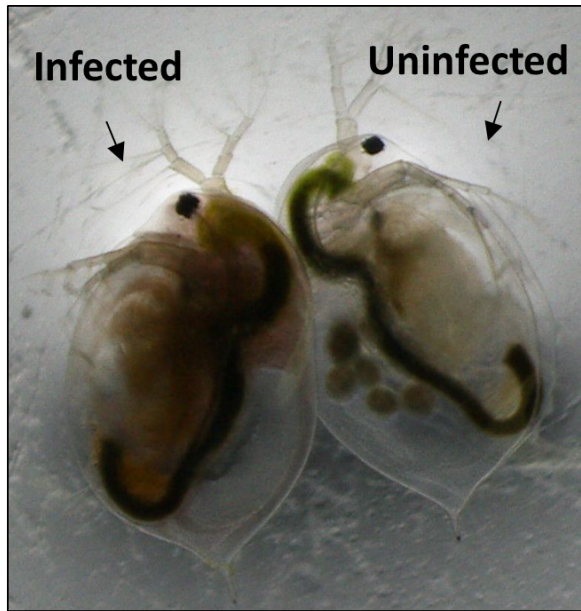


Fig. S5. *Pasteuria ramosa* infections are easy to discern with the naked eye. Infected *Daphnia* show reddish spore growth in the hemolymph and cease reproduction, so eggs are absent from the brood pouch.

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