Supporting Information

Malaria mosquitoes acquire and allocate cattle urine to enhance life history traits

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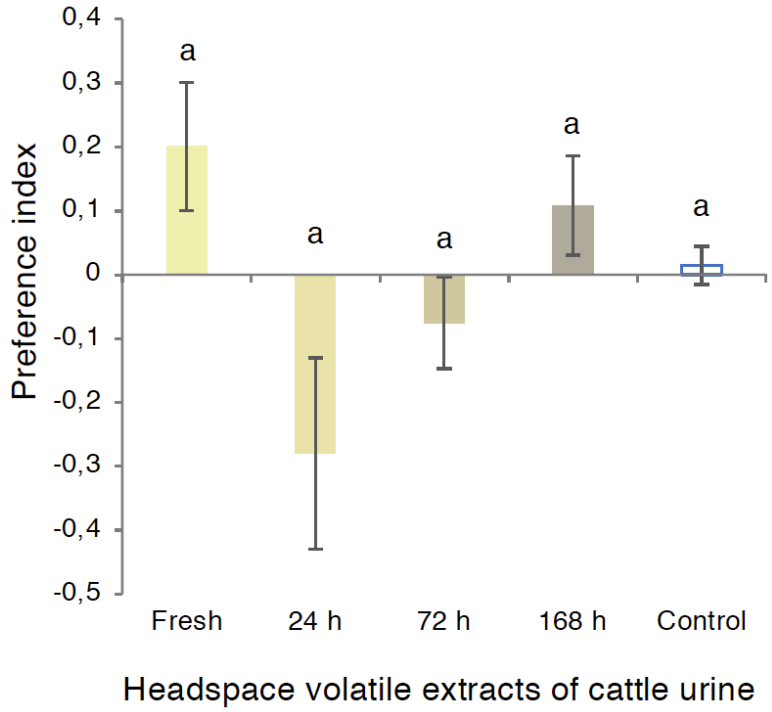
Supporting Table 1

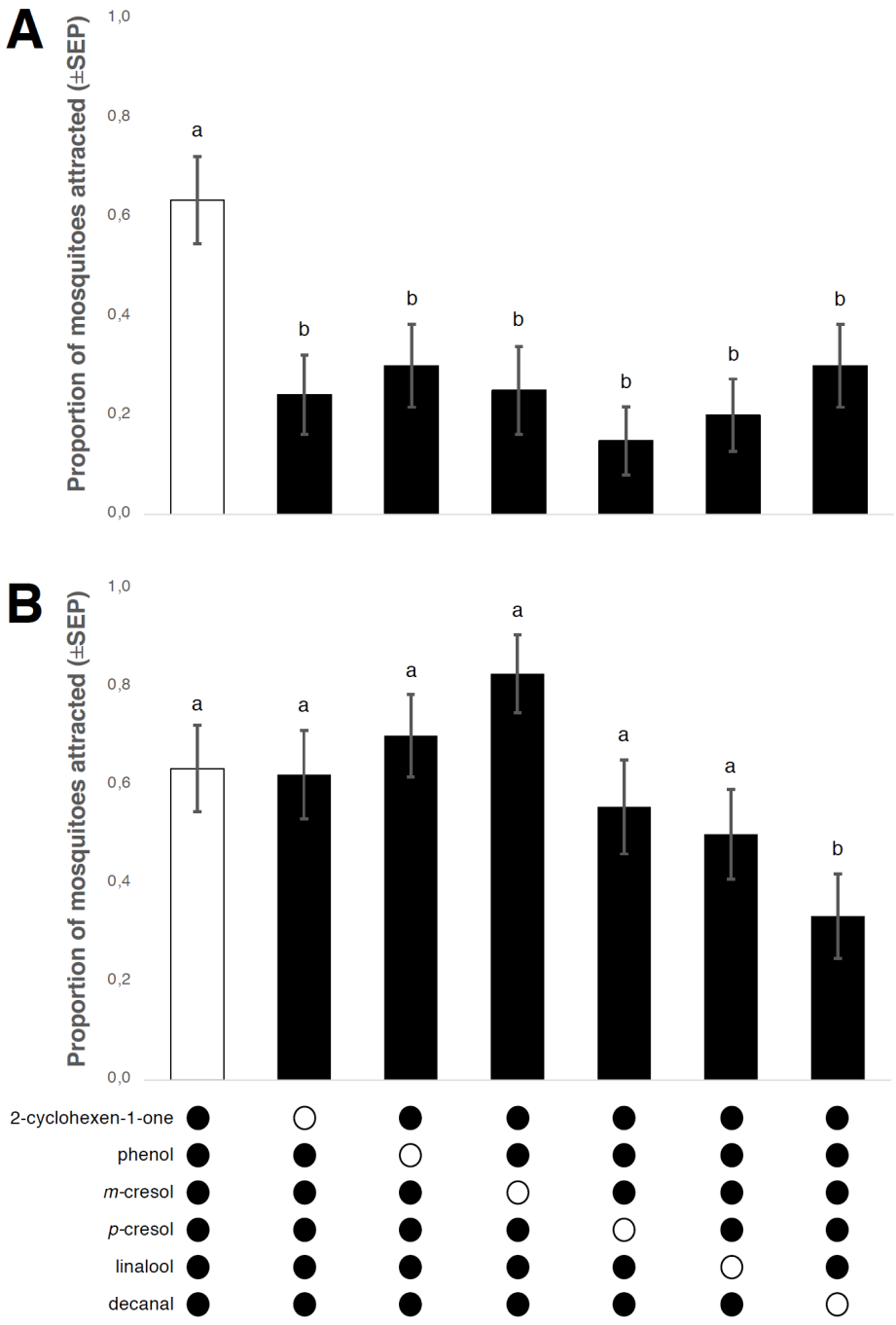
		Host-seeking	Blood fed	Semi-gravid	Gravid	Males
CDC light traps	*Anopheles arabiensis*	466	154	30	71	29
	Anopheles pharoensis	141	25	14	23	5
	Culex spp.	562	100	19	17	9
CDC light traps baited with synthetic blend	*Anopheles arabiensis*	879	363	85	109	37
	Anopheles pharoensis	471	123	29	62	26
	Culex spp.	757	164	22	57	12

Supporting Table 2.

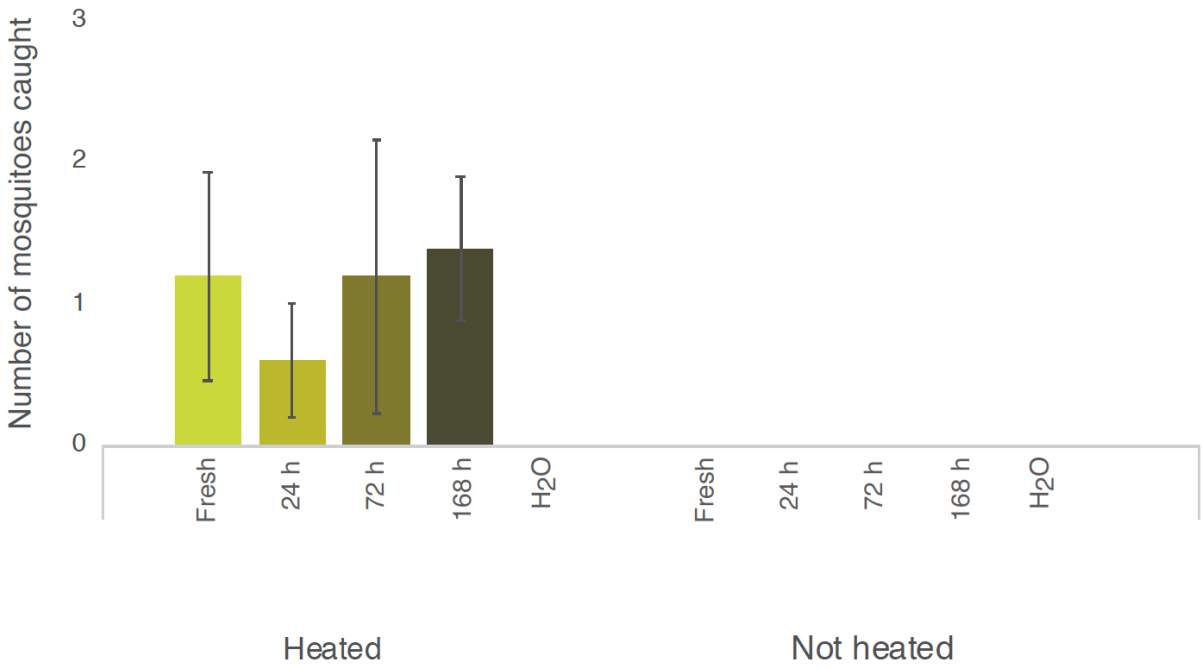
Compound	**Compound class**	**CAS No.**	**Purity (%)**	**Supplier**
2-ethyl-1-hexenol	aliphatic alcohol	104-76-7	99	Sigma-Aldrich
decanal*	aliphatic aldehyde	112-31-2	98	Sigma-Aldrich
3-nonen-2-one	aliphatic ketone	18402-83-0	95	Sigma-Aldrich
2-cyclohexen-1-one*	cyclic, aliphatic ketone	930-68-7	96	VWR
phenol*	aromatic alcohol	108-95-2	99.5	Sigma-Aldrich
m-cresol*	aromatic alcohol	108-39-4	97	Sigma-Aldrich
p-cresol*	aromatic alcohol	106-44-5	99	Sigma-Aldrich
4-ethylphenol	aromatic alcohol	123-07-9	99	Sigma-Aldrich
S-(–)-limonene	monoterpenic hydrocarbon	5989-54-8	95	Sigma-Aldrich
linalool*	monoterpenic alcohol	78-70-6	97	Sigma-Aldrich



Supporting Fig 1



Supporting Fig 2.



Supplementary Figure 3. Cattle urine enhances host decoy trap catches only in the presence of the host cue, heat. Host decoy traps only caught malaria mosquitoes in a deserted pasture between the breeding site and the village in the presence of both heat and cattle urine (fresh or aged), but not either alone. Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean.