Supporting Information for: Amino acid composition reveals functional diversity of zooplankton in Colombian lakes related to geography, taxonomy and productivity

Nelson Javier Aranguren-Riaño¹, Cástor Guisande², Jonathan B. Shurin³, Natalie T. Jones³, Aldo Barreiro⁴ and Santiago R. Duque⁵

¹Unidad de Ecología en Sistemas Acuáticos UDESA, Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia, Avenida Central del Norte 39-115, Tunja, Boyacá, Colombia

²Departamento de Ecología y Biología Animal, Universidad de Vigo, 36310-Vigo, España

³Section of Ecology, Behavior and Evolution, University of California San Diego, 9500 Gilman Dr. #0116, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA

⁴Centro Interdisciplinar de Investigação Marinha e Ambiental (CIIMAR), Avenida General Norton de Matos s/n, Matosinhos, Portugal

⁵Grupo de Limnología Amazónica, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Amazonia, Leticia, Colombia
Fig. S1. Correlation between FRic and the mean FRic after randomly rarefying species richness to 4, the minimum number of species found among lakes (Pearson correlation test, $P = 0.0007$). The rarefaction was repeated 50 times, the error bars represent ± 1 Standard Deviation of the mean.
Fig. S2. Linear Discriminant Analysis of species within orders. Amino acid concentrations were averaged over multiple samples of the same species from the same lake for the analysis. Each color refers to one species, and multiple points of the same color show different lake populations. The letters refer to species labels shown in Table 2.