

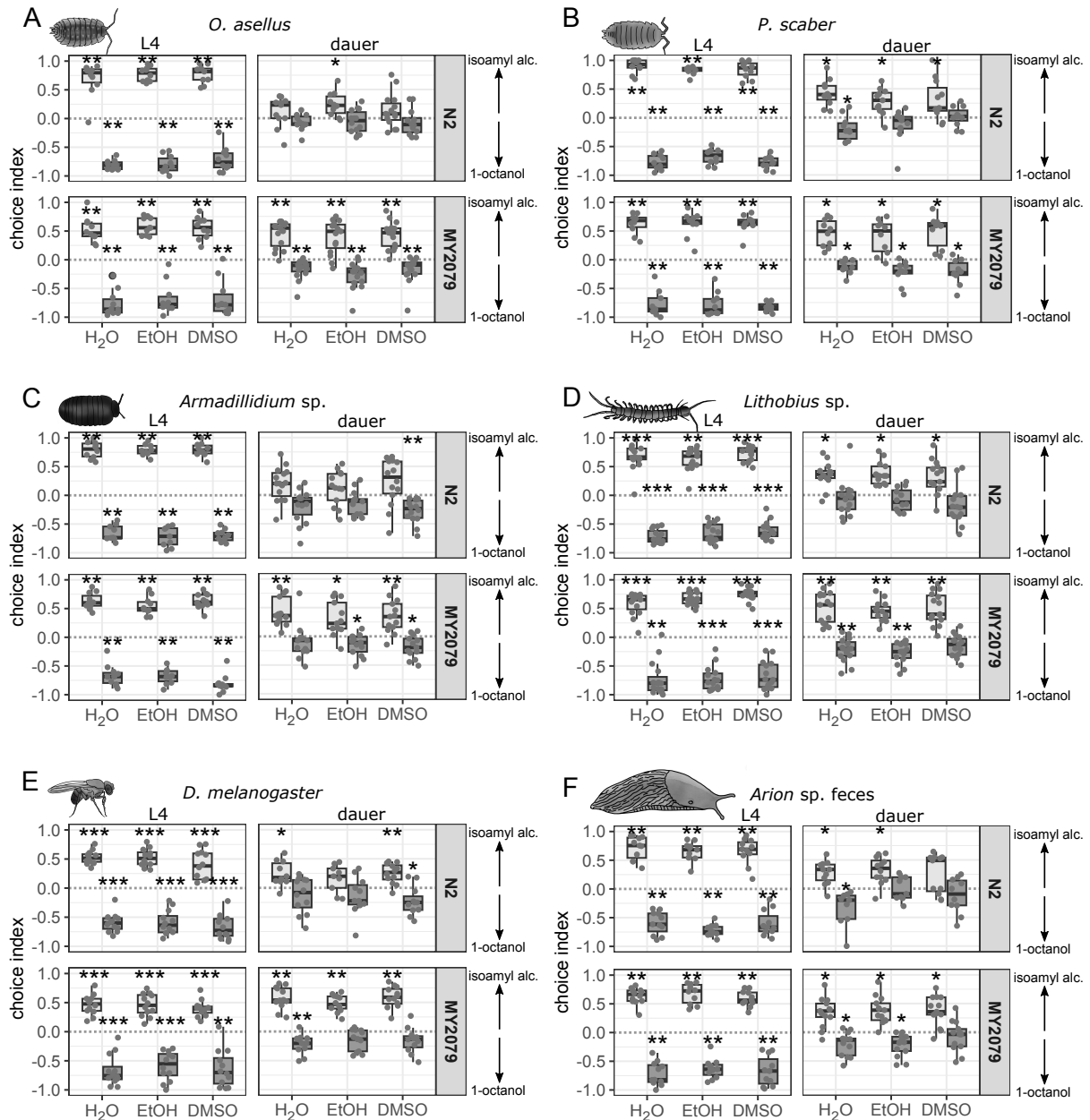


Figure S3: *C. elegans* L4 larvae are attracted to isoamyl alcohol and repelled from 1-octanol and dauer larvae show variation in response to the controls (in experiments with invertebrate extracts and slug feces). Shown are responses of *C. elegans* N2 and MY2079 L4 and dauer larvae to the attractant isoamyl alcohol (light grey) and the repellent 1-octanol (dark grey) in the experiments with ground (A) *O. asellus* (n = 9–17), (B) *P. scaber* (n = 9–14), (C) *Armadillidium* sp. (n = 11–18), (D) *Lithobius* sp. (n = 13–15), (E) *D. melanogaster* (n = 11–12), and in addition with (F) *Arion* sp. feces. A positive choice index indicates attraction to isoamyl alcohol, a negative choice index indicates repulsion from 1-octanol, a choice index of 0 indicates equal choice of both sides. For comparison of choice indices with 0, the Wilcoxon signed-rank test with false discovery rate correction for multiple testing was applied. Data are presented as boxplots with the median as a thick horizontal line, the interquartile range as box, the whiskers as vertical lines, and each replicate depicted by a dot. Significance is designated to *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$. From left to right each panel shows boxes representing the solvents deionized water (H₂O), ethanol (EtOH) or dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) used in the corresponding extraction treatment (Fig. 2) (with 30–250 worms per replicate).