1	Supplementary materials
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4 5	Pollinator-prey conflicts in carnivorous plants: When flower and trap properties mean life or death
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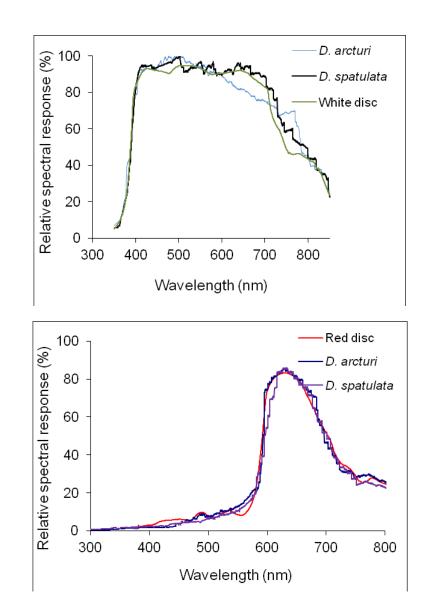


Fig. 1S. Spectral distribution of reflection from flowers of *D arcturi*, *D. spatulata* and white disc (top); from traps of *D arcturi*, *D. spatulata* and red disc (bottom).

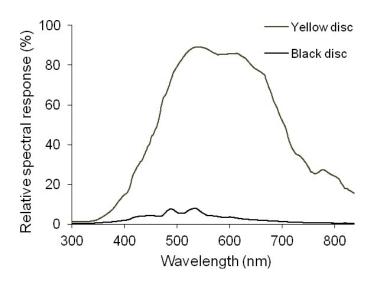


Fig. 2S. Spectral distribution of reflection from yellow and black discs used in field trials (spectral distribution of reflection from other colours are provided with respective species).

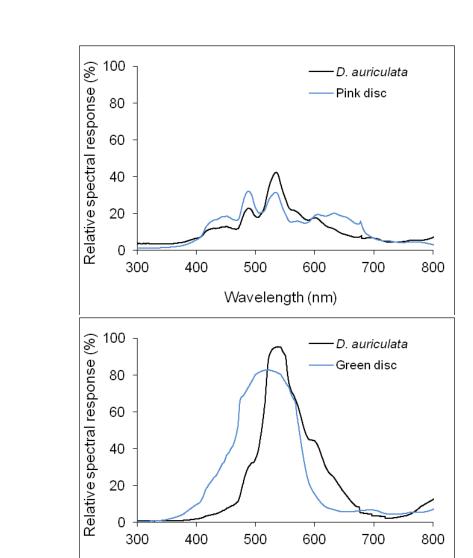


Fig. 3S. Spectral distribution of reflection from flowers of *D auriculata* and pink disc (top); from traps of *D auriculata* green disc (bottom).

Wavelength (nm)

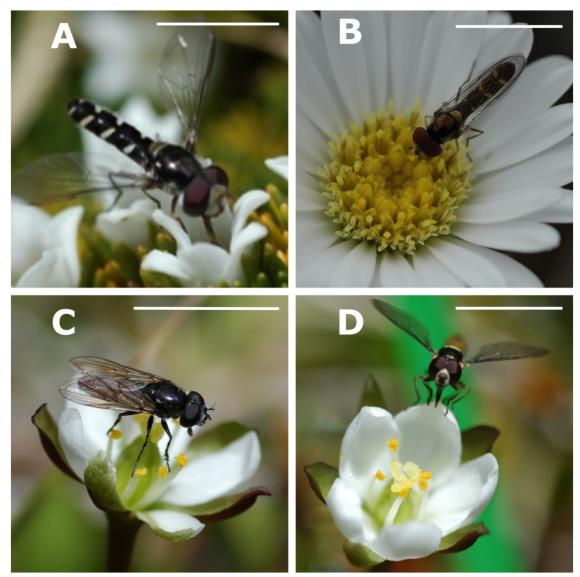


Fig. 4S. Syrphid flower visitors of *Donatia novae-zelandiae* (A), and *Celmisia gracilenta* (B) that share the same habitat with the two sundew species *Drosera spatulata* (C), *Drosera arcturi* (D). Scale bar = 1 cm.