

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### **The preference for energetic resources is positively associated with predatory activity in ants**

Icaro Wilker<sup>1,2</sup>, Tom R. Bishop<sup>2,3</sup>, Chaim J. Lasmar<sup>1,4</sup>, Dara Veiga<sup>1</sup>, Letícia G. Souza<sup>5</sup>, Antônio C.M. Queiroz<sup>1</sup>, Rodrigo M. Feitosa<sup>6</sup>, Ana C.A. Neundorff<sup>6</sup>, Mila F.O. Martins<sup>5</sup>, Guilherme P. Alves<sup>1</sup>, Luane K. Fontenele<sup>1,7</sup>, Marília M.S. Costa<sup>1,8</sup>, Carla R. Ribas<sup>1,9</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia Aplicada, Departamento de Ecologia e Conservação, Instituto de Ciências Naturais, Universidade Federal de Lavras, Lavras, Minas Gerais, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>School of Biosciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff CF10 3AX, UK

<sup>3</sup>Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

<sup>4</sup>Instituto Nacional da Mata Atlântica, Santa Teresa - ES, Brazil

<sup>5</sup>Laboratório de Ecologia de Formigas, Departamento de Ecologia e Conservação, Instituto de Ciências Naturais, Universidade Federal de Lavras, Lavras, MG, Brazil

<sup>6</sup>Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Avenida Coronel Francisco Heráclito dos Santos, s/n, Caixa Postal 19020, CEP 81531-980, Curitiba, PR, Brazil

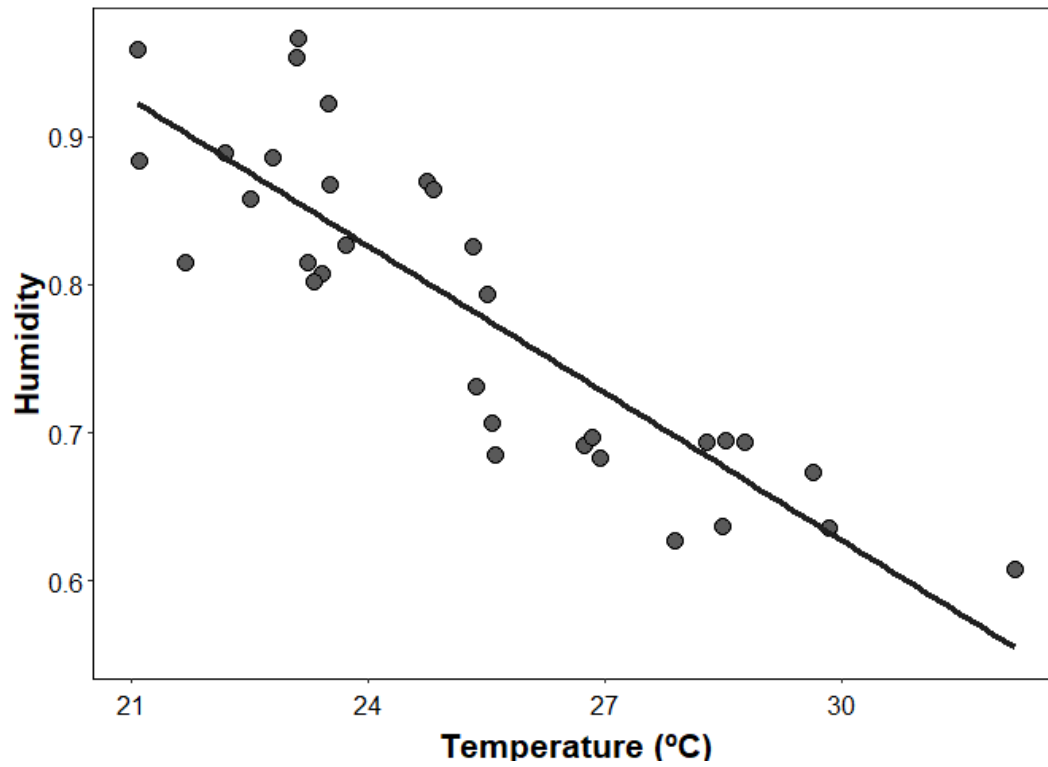
<sup>7</sup>Universidade Federal do Acre, Programa de Pós-graduação em Ciência, Inovação e Tecnologia para Amazônia, Rio Branco, AC, Brazil

<sup>8</sup>Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

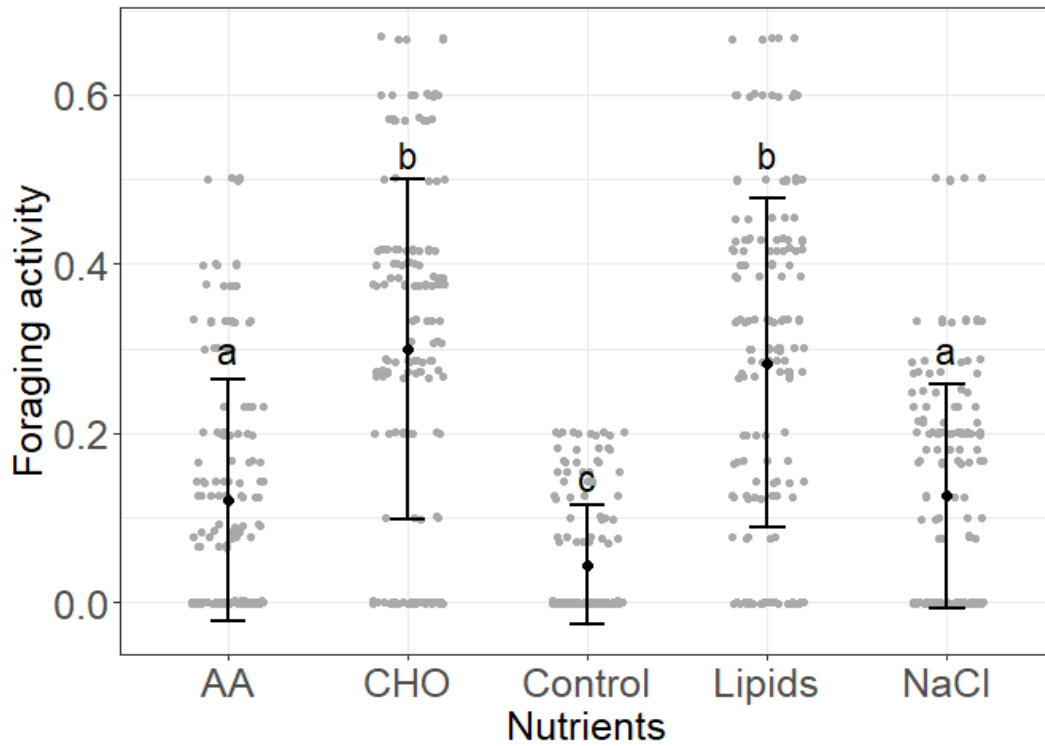
<sup>9</sup>Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade e Programa de Pós-Graduação em Etnobiologia e Conservação da Natureza, Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, CEP 52171-900 - Recife, PE, Brazil

**Table S1.** Table with transect specifications and localization. “Transect” is the name of transect; “City” is the city of transect (SAA: Santo Antônio do Amparo); “Biome” (AR: Atlantic rainforest; Ce: Cerrado); “Land use” is land use collect, natural (Atlantic Forest and Woodland Savannah) and Coffee (coffee plantation); “Altitude” is in meters above the sea level.

<b>Transect</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Biome</b>	<b>Land use</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Altitude (m)</b>
a1	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°58'25"S	44°53'31"W	1014
a2	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°58'03"S	44°53'37"W	1000
a3	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°52'45"S	44°58'08"W	994
a4	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°53'19"S	44°58'07"W	1025
a5	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°59'48"S	44°53'07"W	1016
a6	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°59'34"S	44°53'15"W	1002
a7	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°54'08"S	44°52'03"W	1078
a8	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°53'26"S	44°52'03"W	1106
a9	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°51'48"S	44°50'09"W	1025
a10	SAA	AR	Coffee	20°52'12"S	44°49'48"W	1009
a11	SAA	AR	Natural	20°53'33"S	44°52'42"W	1102
a12	SAA	AR	Natural	20°54'07"S	44°53'02"W	1039
a13	SAA	AR	Natural	21°01'15"S	44°53'49"W	1055
a14	SAA	AR	Natural	21°00'39"S	44°53'40"W	1039
a15	Lavras	AR	Coffee	21°10'30"S	44°59'07"W	919
a16	Lavras	AR	Coffee	21°16'40"S	45°06'38"W	924
a17	Lavras	AR	Natural	21°13'44"S	44°58'15"W	936
a18	Lavras	AR	Natural	21°13'19"S	44°57'46"W	929
a19	Patrocínio	Ce	Coffee	18°49'49"S	47°01'31"W	902
a20	Patrocínio	Ce	Coffee	18°51'05"S	47°01'51"W	919
a21	Patrocínio	Ce	Coffee	18°52'45"S	47°05'52"W	937
a22	Patrocínio	Ce	Coffee	18°51'48"S	47°07'09"W	995
a23	Patrocínio	Ce	Coffee	18°41'35"S	46°58'15"W	1130
a24	Patrocínio	Ce	Coffee	18°46'13"S	46°56'03"W	1128
a25	Patrocínio	Ce	Natural	18°51'28"S	47°07'19"W	983
a26	Patrocínio	Ce	Natural	18°53'08"S	47°06'14"W	960
a27	Patrocínio	Ce	Natural	18°46'35"S	46°56'54"W	1126
a28	Patrocínio	Ce	Natural	18°47'20"S	46°57'08"W	1121
a29	Patrocínio	Ce	Natural	18°50'46"S	47°01'21"W	868
a30	Patrocínio	Ce	Natural	18°49'32"S	47°01'31"W	933
a31	Patrocínio	Ce	Coffee	18°47'24"S	46°57'01"W	1129
a32	Patrocínio	Ce	Coffee	18°46'56"S	46°56'50"W	1128



**Figure S1.** High negative Spearman correlation between microclimate variables ( $\rho = -0.86$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ).



**Figure S2.** General foraging activity between five nutrients (AA: amino acids; CHO: carbohydrates; Control: Water; Lipids: Vegetal oil; and NaCl: Salt). The foraging activity for Control is lower than other nutrients (Gaussian GLM:  $df = 795$ ;  $F = 65.091$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Table S2.** Ant species richness and number of workers sampled in natural habitats (forests) in the Atlantic rainforest. “Pitfall” refers to the ants collected in pitfall traps. “Larvae” refers to ants collected in predation experiments using *Tenebrio molitor* Linnaeus, 1758 larvae (for larvae, we did not compute the number of workers, only the presence or absence of ants). The other columns refer to the nutrients experiment (CHO: carbohydrates, Lipids: vegetable oil, AA: amino acids/whey protein, NaCl: salt, and Water).

<b>Atlantic rainforest: Natural habitat</b>							
<b>Species</b>	<b>Pitfall</b>	<b>CHO</b>	<b>Lipids</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>NaCl</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Larvae</b>
<b>Dolichoderinae</b>							
<i>Linepithema gallardoi</i> (Brèthes, 1914)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Linepithema leucomelas</i> (Emery, 1894)	30	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Linepithema pulex</i> Wild, 2007	26	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Linepithema</i> sp. 2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dorylinae</b>							
<i>Labidus coecus</i> (Latreille, 1802)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ectatomminae</b>							
<i>Ectatomma edentatum</i> Roger, 1863	85	9	2	0	0	0	1
<i>Gnamptogenys sulcata</i> (Smith, 1858)	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Holcaponera striatula</i> (Mayr, 1884)	48	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Formicinae</b>							
<i>Acropyga decedens</i> (Mayr, 1887)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex bruchi</i> Forel, 1912	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex cordemoyi</i> Forel, 1895	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex minutus</i> Forel, 1893	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex pictus</i> Mayr, 1887	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex</i> sp. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus (Myrmophaenus)</i> sp. 8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus cingulatus</i> Mayr, 1862	140	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Camponotus rufipes</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus lespesii</i> Forel, 1886	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus melanoticus</i> Emery, 1894	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex)</i> sp. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex)</i> sp. 4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Myrmicinae</b>							
<i>Acromyrmex aspersus</i> (Smith, 1858)	424	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acromyrmex hispidus</i> Santschi, 1925	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Apterostigma pilosum</i> Mayr, 1865	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Apterostigma</i> sp. 3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Apterostigma wasmannii</i> Forel, 1892	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Atta sexdens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	269	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Basiceros disciger</i> (Mayr, 1887)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crematogaster</i> pr. <i>chodati</i> Forel, 1921	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crematogaster rochai</i> Forel, 1903	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyphomyrmex minutus</i> Mayr, 1862	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hylomyrma reitteri</i> (Mayr, 1887)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mycetomoellerius urichii</i> (Forel, 1893)	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Myrmicocrypta squamosa</i> Smith, 1860	17	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Pheidole aper</i> Forel, 1912	10	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole brevicona</i> Mayr, 1887	8	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Pheidole fallax</i> Mayr, 1870	38	0	185	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole gertrudae</i> Forel, 1886	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
<i>Pheidole oxyops</i> Forel, 1908	0	1	135	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole sigillata</i> Wilson, 2003	5	0	12	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 3	18	32	29	15	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 12	47	12	12	3	3	0	1
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 15	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 16	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 27	0	0	43	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 29	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 46	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 55	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 69	0	23	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 71	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 73	65	35	161	17	0	1	1
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 77	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole transversostriata</i> Mayr, 1887	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 4	2	18	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 8	10	10	2	5	0	0	1
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 10	9	0	13	2	1	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 11	10	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Strumigenys appretiata</i> (Borgmeier, 1954)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Strumigenys denticulata</i> Mayr, 1887	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Strumigenys subedentata</i> Mayr, 1887	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Wasmannia affinis</i> Santschi, 1929	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> (Roger, 1863)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ponerinae</b>							
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. 3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Neoponera marginata</i> (Roger, 1861)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Odontomachus chelifer</i> (Latreille, 1802)	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Odontomachus meinerti</i> Forel, 1905	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Pachycondyla harpax</i> (Fabricius, 1804)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pachycondyla striata</i> Smith, 1858	52	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total of ant workers</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total of ant species</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>

---

**Table S3.** Ant species richness and number of workers sampled in coffee plantations in the Atlantic rainforest. “Pitfall” refers to the ants collected in pitfall traps. “Larvae” refers to ants collected in predation experiments using *Tenebrio molitor* Linnaeus, 1758 larvae (for larvae, we did not compute the number of workers, only the presence or absence of ants). The other columns refer to the nutrients experiment (CHO: carbohydrates, Lipids: vegetable oil, AA: amino acids/whey protein, NaCl: salt, and Water).

<b>Atlantic rainforest: Coffee plantation</b>							
<b>Species</b>	<b>Pitfall</b>	<b>CHO</b>	<b>Lipids</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>NaCl</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Larvae</b>
<b>Dolichoderinae</b>							
<i>Dorymyrmex brunneus</i> Forel, 1908	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Linepithema cerradense</i> Wild, 2007	7	4	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Linepithema neotropicum</i> Wild, 2007	359	119	2	130	61	4	1
<i>Linepithema pulex</i> Wild, 2007	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Linepithema</i> sp. 1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Linepithema</i> sp. 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Ectatomminae</b>							
<i>Ectatomma brunneum</i> Smith, 1858	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Ectatomma permagnum</i> Forel, 1908	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Holcaponera striatula</i> (Mayr, 1884)	117	1	14	1	0	0	1
<b>Formicinae</b>							
<i>Brachymyrmex cordemoyi</i> Forel, 1895	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex pictus</i> Mayr, 1887	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex pilipes</i> Mayr, 1887	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus melanoticus</i> Emery, 1894	7	4	0	0	25	0	0
<i>Nylanderia</i> sp. 7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Myrmicinae</b>							
<i>Atta sexdens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Carebara</i> pr. <i>brasiliana</i> Fernández, 2004	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mycetomoellerius</i> sp. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mycocepurus smithii</i> (Forel, 1893)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole fallax</i> Mayr, 1870	6	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole obscurithorax</i> Naves, 1985	52	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole oxyops</i> Forel, 1908	1	56	23	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole radoszkowskii</i> Mayr, 1884	102	6	96	1	2	0	1
<i>Pheidole risii</i> Forel, 1892	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole subarmata</i> Mayr, 1884	96	209	401	2	50	1	1
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 65	8	0	0	0	0	0	1

<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 73	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 75	8	13	0	0	2	1	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pogonomyrmex naegelii</i> Emery, 1878	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> gr. <i>saevissima</i> sp. 1 (Smith, 1855)	112	237	281	6	1	0	1
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Strumigenys louisianae</i> Roger, 1863	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ponerinae</b>							
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. 2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. 3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. 4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. 5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pachycondyla striata</i> Smith, 1858	13	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total of ant workers</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total of ant species</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>

**Table S4.** Ant species richness and number of workers sampled in natural habitat (woodland savannah) in the Cerrado. “Pitfall” refers to the ants collected in pitfall traps. “Larvae” refers to ants collected in predation experiments using *Tenebrio molitor* Linnaeus, 1758 larvae (for larvae, we did not compute the number of workers, only the presence or absence of ants). The other columns refer to the nutrients experiment (CHO: carbohydrates, Lipids: vegetable oil, AA: amino acids/whey protein, NaCl: salt, and Water).

<b>Cerrado: Natural habitat</b>							
<b>Species</b>	<b>Pitfall</b>	<b>CHO</b>	<b>Lipids</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>NaCl</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Larvae</b>
<b>Dolichoderinae</b>							
<i>Linepithema neotropicum</i> Wild, 2007	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Linepithema pulex</i> Wild, 2007	87	3	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Lenepithema</i> sp. 1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lenepithema</i> sp. 3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Dorylinae</b>							
<i>Neivamyrmex</i> sp. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ectatomminae</b>							
<i>Ectatomma edentatum</i> Roger, 1863	7	6	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Gnamptogenys sulcata</i> (Smith, 1858)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Holcaponera striatula</i> (Mayr, 1884)	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Formicinae</b>							
<i>Brachymyrmex minutus</i> Forel, 1893	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex pictus</i> Mayr, 1887	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex</i> sp. 2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex</i> sp. 3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex</i> sp. 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus crassus</i> Mayr, 1862	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus fastigatus</i> Roger, 1863	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Camponotus atriceps</i> (Smith, 1858)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus cingulatus</i> Mayr, 1862	441	7	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus ager</i> (Smith, 1858)	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus lespesii</i> Forel, 1886	19	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Camponotus melanoticus</i> Emery, 1894	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex)</i> sp. 1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nylanderia docilis</i> (Forel, 1908)	18	11	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Nylanderia</i> sp. 7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nylanderia steinheili</i> (Forel, 1893)	35	20	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Myrmicinae</b>							
<i>Acromyrmex aspersus</i> (Smith, 1858)	206	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Acromyrmex hispidus</i> Santschi, 1925	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acromyrmex subterraneus</i> (Forel, 1893)	716	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Atta sexdens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1,196	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Carebara brevipilosa</i> Fernández, 2004	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Crematogaster corticicola</i> Mayr, 1887	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Cyphomyrmex minutus</i> Mayr, 1862	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mycetomoellerius urichii</i> (Forel, 1893)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mycetomoellerius</i> sp. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mycetophylax lectus</i> (Forel, 1911)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ochetomyrmex</i> sp. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole aberrans</i> Mayr, 1868	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole fallax</i> Mayr, 1870	15	16	1	0	9	0	1
<i>Pheidole gertrudae</i> Forel, 1886	0	3	23	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole jelskii</i> Mayr, 1884	6	0	8	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole oxyops</i> Forel, 1908	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole pr. deima</i> Wilson, 2003	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole pr. radoszkowskii</i> Mayr, 1884	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole radoszkowskii</i> Mayr, 1884	408	158	222	3	74	3	1
<i>Pheidole sarcina</i> Forel, 1912	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole sigillata</i> Wilson, 2003	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 12	60	32	3	4	1	2	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 15	4	2	32	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 22	0	5	10	0	8	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 41	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 55	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 65	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 69	0	23	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 71	5	1	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 73	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rogeria lirata</i> Kugler, 1994	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sericomyrmex saussurei</i> Emery, 1894	382	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> (Roger, 1863)	14	15	26	0	0	0	0
<b>Ponerinae</b>							
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. 2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Neoponera</i> sp. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Odontomachus chelifer</i> (Latreille, 1802)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pachycondyla striata</i> Smith, 1858	51	0	2	0	0	0	1
<b>Pseudomyrmecinae</b>							
<i>Pseudomyrmex gr. pallidus</i> sp. 1 (Smith, 1855)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pseudomyrmex phyllophilus</i> (Smith, 1858)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Total of ant workers</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total of ant species</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>

---

**Table S5.** Ant species richness and number of workers sampled in coffee plantations in the Cerrado. “Pitfall” refers to the ants collected in pitfall traps. “Larvae” refers to ants collected in predation experiments using *Tenebrio molitor* Linnaeus, 1758 larvae (for larvae, we did not compute the number of workers, only the presence or absence of ants). The other columns refer to the nutrients experiment (CHO: carbohydrates, Lipids: vegetable oil, AA: amino acids/whey protein, NaCl: salt, and Water).

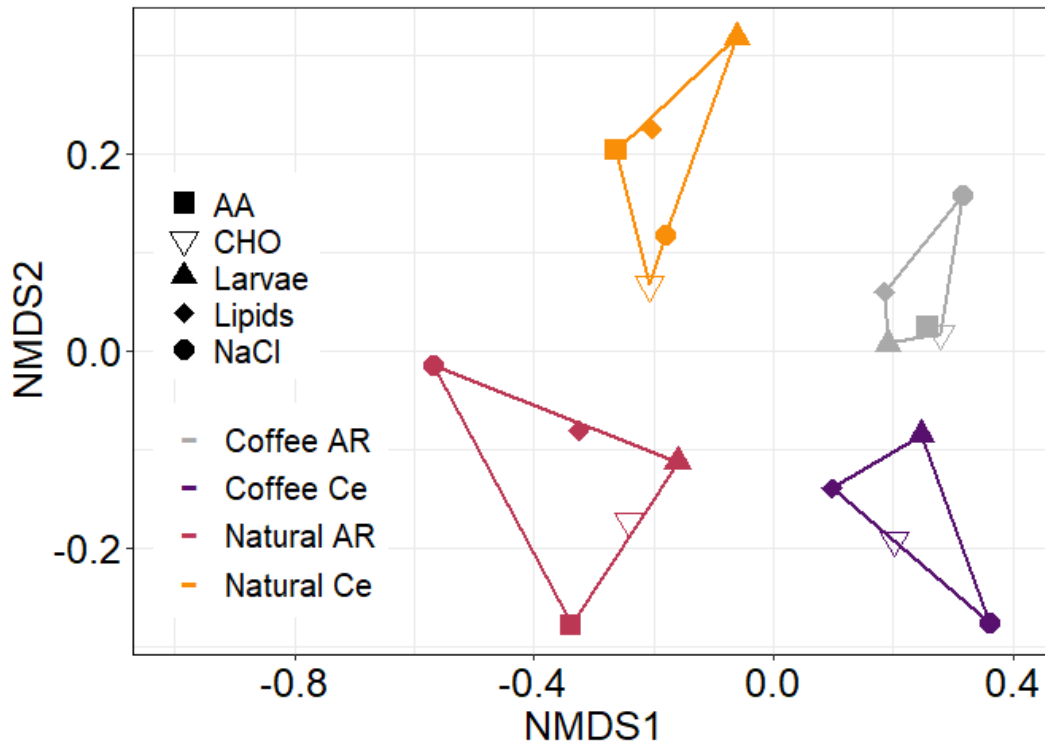
<b>Cerrado: Coffee plantation</b>							
<b>Species</b>	<b>Pitfall</b>	<b>CHO</b>	<b>Lipids</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>NaCl</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Larvae</b>
<b>Dolichoderinae</b>							
<i>Dorymyrmex brunneus</i> Forel, 1908	50	13	0	0	4	0	1
<i>Linepithema neotropicum</i> Wild, 2007	28	2	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Ectatomminae</b>							
<i>Holcaponera striatula</i> (Mayr, 1884)	70	43	12	0	0	0	1
<b>Formicinae</b>							
<i>Brachymyrmex cordemoyi</i> Forel, 1895	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachymyrmex pilipes</i> Mayr, 1887	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus cingulatus</i> Mayr, 1862	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Camponotus melanoticus</i> Emery, 1894	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Myrmicinae</b>							
<i>Cardiocondyla minutior</i> Forel, 1899	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mycocepurus smithii</i> (Forel, 1893)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole aberrans</i> Mayr, 1868	1,491	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole fallax</i> Mayr, 1870	50	5	31	0	0	1	1
<i>Pheidole gertrudae</i> Forel, 1886	12	0	9	0	0	1	0
<i>Pheidole obscurithorax</i> Naves, 1985	0	0	133	0	0	1	0
<i>Pheidole oxyops</i> Forel, 1908	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole radoszkowskii</i> Mayr, 1884	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 65	0	0	80	1	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. 75	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pheidole subarmata</i> Mayr, 1884	41	25	96	0	0	0	1
<i>Pheidole vallifica</i> Forel, 1901	7	35	5	0	1	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> gr. <i>saevissima</i> sp. 1 (Smith, 1855)	21	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. 18	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total of ant workers</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total of ant species</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table S6.** Mean and sd (standard deviation) for ant foraging in different resources (presence of ants). “Biome” refers to the biome sampled (AR: Atlantic rainforest and Cerrado); “Habitat” refers to the land use sampled (Natural: Forest in Atlantic rainforest and woodland savannah in Cerrado; Coffee: coffee plantation in both biomes); “n” indicates the number of transects; “Param.” indicates mean and sd parameters; “Pitfall” is the number of ant species. “Larvae” is the number of insect predation by ants; and five nutrients (CHO: carbohydrates, Lipids: vegetable oil, AA: amino acids/whey protein, NaCl: salt, and Water).

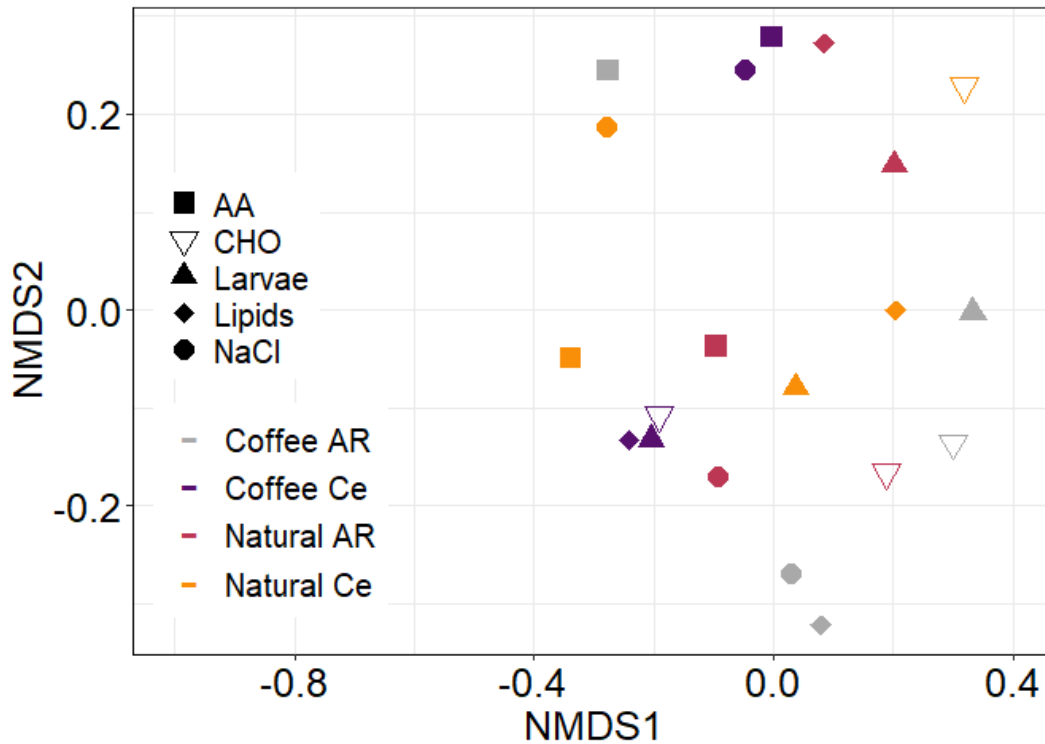
<b>Biome</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Param.</b>	<b>Pitfall</b>	<b>Larvae</b>	<b>CHO</b>	<b>Lipids</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>NaCl</b>	<b>Water</b>
AR	Natural	6	mean	20	11.12	0.53	0.53	0.40	0.20	0.03
AR	Natural	6	sd	6.54	4.79	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.40	0.18
AR	Coffee	12	mean	11.68	9.06	0.35	0.38	0.20	0.23	0.08
AR	Coffee	12	sd	6.65	7.27	0.48	0.49	0.40	0.42	0.27
Cerrado	Natural	6	mean	21.66	8.66	0.80	0.66	0.16	0.33	0.20
Cerrado	Natural	6	sd	5.04	8.18	0.40	0.47	0.37	0.47	0.40
Cerrado	Coffee	8	mean	12.71	5.42	0.47	0.32	0.05	0.12	0.07
Cerrado	Coffee	8	sd	8.93	6.48	0.50	0.47	0.22	0.33	0.26

**Table S7.** The first column presents the comparison of ant composition between land use types: Natural AR (forest in the Atlantic rainforest), Natural Ce (woodland savannah in Cerrado), Coffee AR (coffee plantation in the Atlantic rainforest), and Coffee Ce (coffee plantation in Cerrado); and resource types: AA (amino acids), CHO (carbohydrates), Lipids (vegetable oil), NaCl (sodium) and Larvae (predation experiment). The table includes degrees of freedom (d.f.), sums of squares (SumOfSqs), coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ), F value (F), and P value (p-value; significant values are  $< 0.05$ ).

<i>Question 1: How similar is the species composition across land uses and resources?</i>					
	<b>d.f.</b>	<b>SumOfSqs</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>F</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>Natural AR vs Natural Ce</b>					
Land use type	1	0.74	0.29	4.50	0.002
Resource type	4	1.08	0.45	1.64	0.054
<b>Natural AR vs Coffee AR</b>					
Land use type	1	1.49	0.54	12.47	0.002
Resource type	4	0.77	0.28	1.62	0.231
<b>Natural AR vs Coffee Ce</b>					
Land use type	1	1.25	0.38	5.77	0.003
Resource type	4	1.11	0.34	1.27	0.280
<b>Natural Ce vs Coffee AR</b>					
Land use type	1	1.12	0.48	9.02	0.002
Resource type	4	0.71	0.30	1.42	0.235
<b>Natural Ce vs Coffee Ce</b>					
Land use type	1	1.21	0.38	5.34	0.006
Resource type	4	1.03	0.32	1.13	0.374
<b>Coffee AR vs Coffee Ce</b>					
Land use type	1	0.51	0.26	3.62	0.003
Resource type	4	0.88	0.45	1.56	0.132



**Figure S3.** Ant species composition differs between land use types: Natural AR (forest in the Atlantic rainforest; medium pink), Natural Ce (woodland savannah in Cerrado; orange), Coffee AR (coffee plantation in the Atlantic rainforest; grey), and Coffee Ce (coffee plantation in Cerrado; purple). However, it does not differ significantly with respect to resource types: Larvae (predation experiment; full triangle), CHO (carbohydrates; empty triangle), Lipids (vegetable oil; diamond), AA (amino acids; square), and NaCl (salt; circle). The species composition used was measured using the turnover component of Sørensen dissimilarity ( $\beta_{sim}$ ).



**Figure S4.** Ant species composition differs between land use types: Natural AR (forest in the Atlantic rainforest; medium pink), Natural Ce (woodland savannah in Cerrado; orange), Coffee AR (coffee plantation in the Atlantic rainforest; grey), and Coffee Ce (coffee plantation in Cerrado; purple). However, it does not differ significantly with respect to resource types: Larvae (predation experiment; full triangle), CHO (carbohydrates; empty triangle), Lipids (vegetable oil; diamond), AA (amino acids; square), and NaCl (salt; circle). The species composition used was measured using nestedness component of Sørensen dissimilarity ( $\beta_{sne}$ ).