Figure MS1. Experimental design of the predation risk effects on the *Aedes aegypti* larvae experiment. Five microcosms were set for each of the six treatments crossing three predator simulations (predator presence, predation cues, and absence of signs) with three different interaction mechanisms (density reduction, predator cues, and selective predation). Each treatment received 200 first instar *A. aegypti* larvae, 0.05g of fish food, and 2L of water, renewed (water + larval food) every three days. Each replication of Predator VD and Predator FD treatments received a single Odonata larva (1st instar). Cues VD and Cues FD had the *A. aegypti* larvae macerated and returned to the same treatment/replicate. Removal had the *A. aegypti* larvaerandomly removed. Treatments with FD = fixed density received the *A. aegypti* larvae from other three replicates maintained in the same conditions than the original replicates (same stressors). Control treatment did not suffer manipulations.