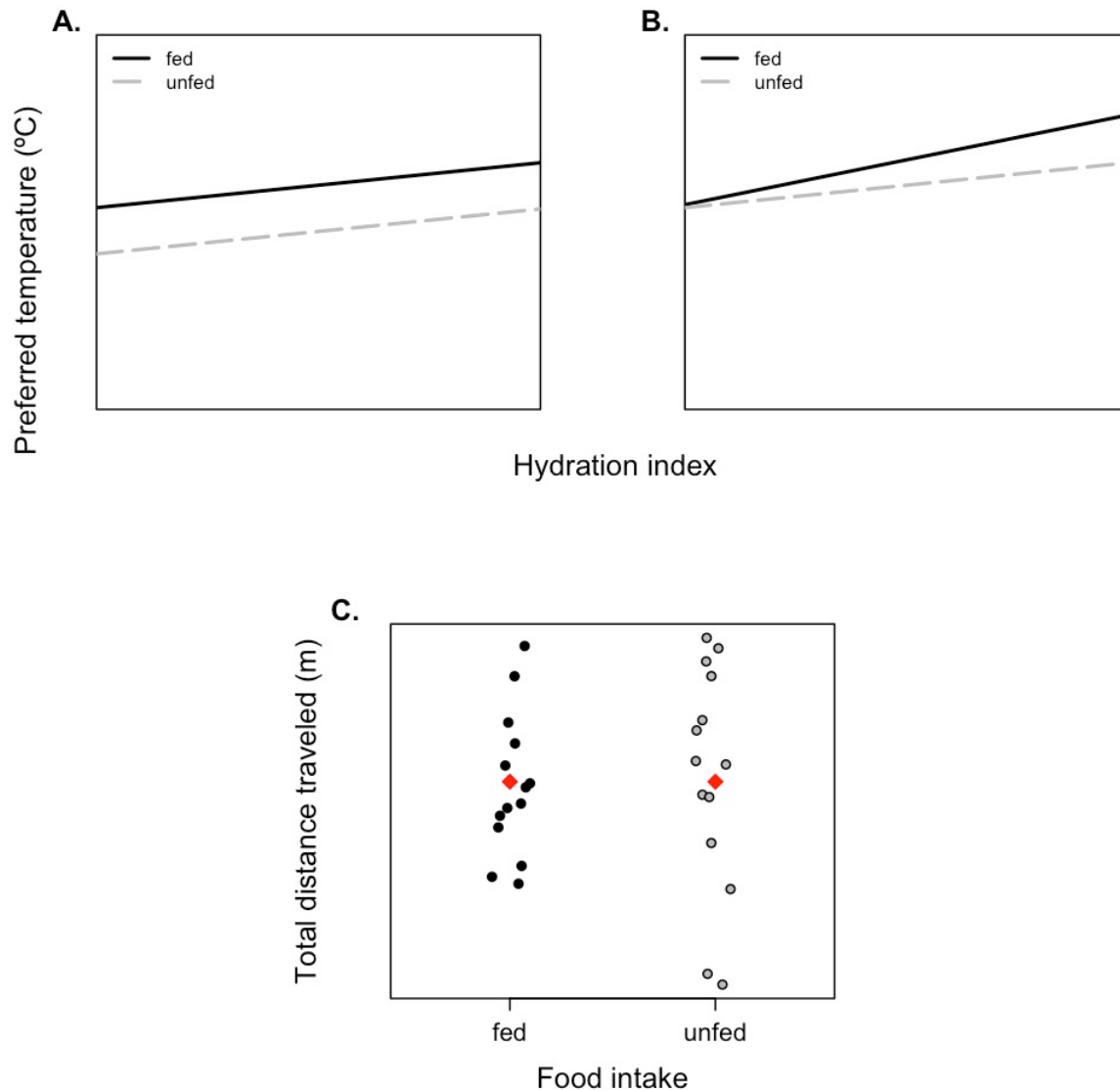## Supplementary material

Figure S1: Predictions of hypotheses tested in this study. (A) fed lizards regardless of the hydration state would select relatively higher temperatures than the unfed ones. (B) dehydrated fed lizards would select relatively similar or lower ambient temperatures than the dehydrated unfed ones. (C) lizards in fed and unfed conditions would have similar locomotor activity. Red diamonds represent mean values.
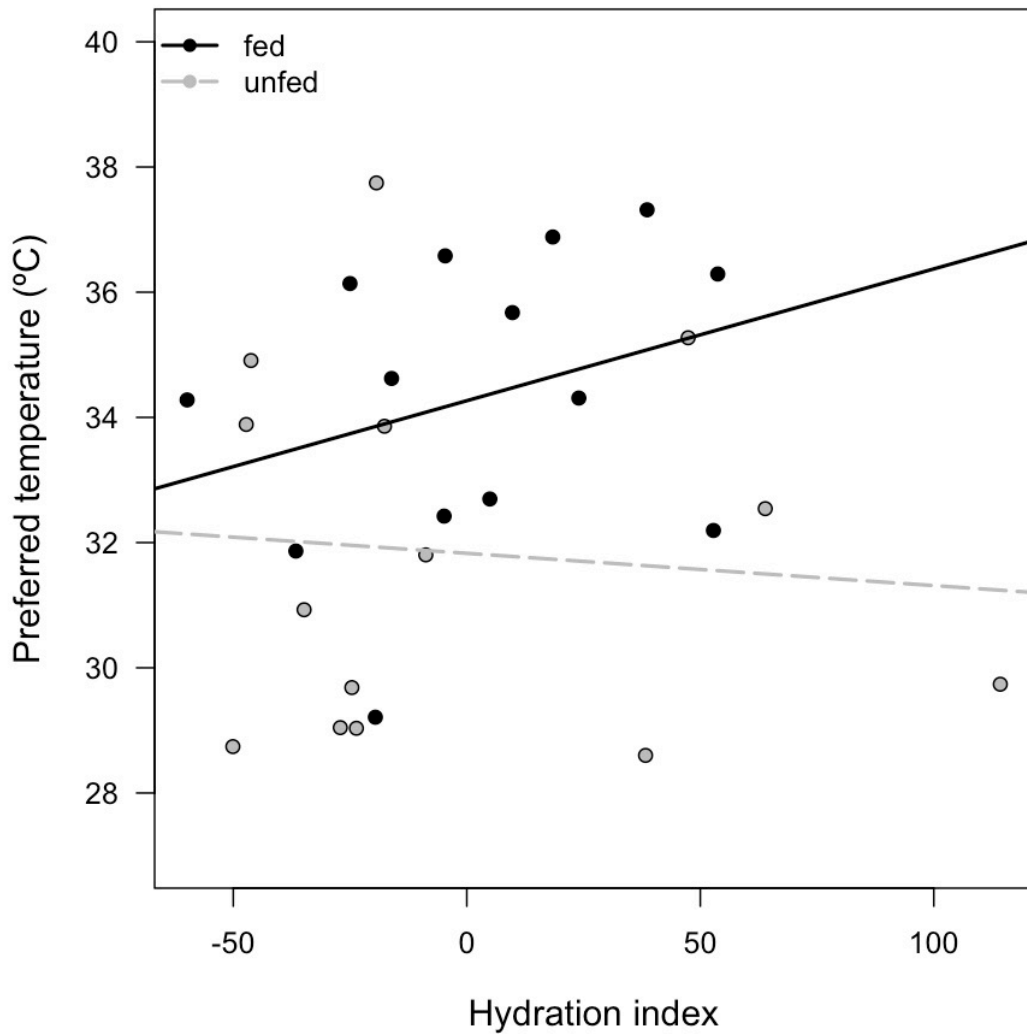
Figure S2: Effect of the interaction between food consumption and the hydration index on the preferred temperature selected by the lizards as predicted by our hypotheses (raw data). According to Table 1, this interaction has a very low probability of predicting the lizards' preferred temperature ($weight = 0.065$).
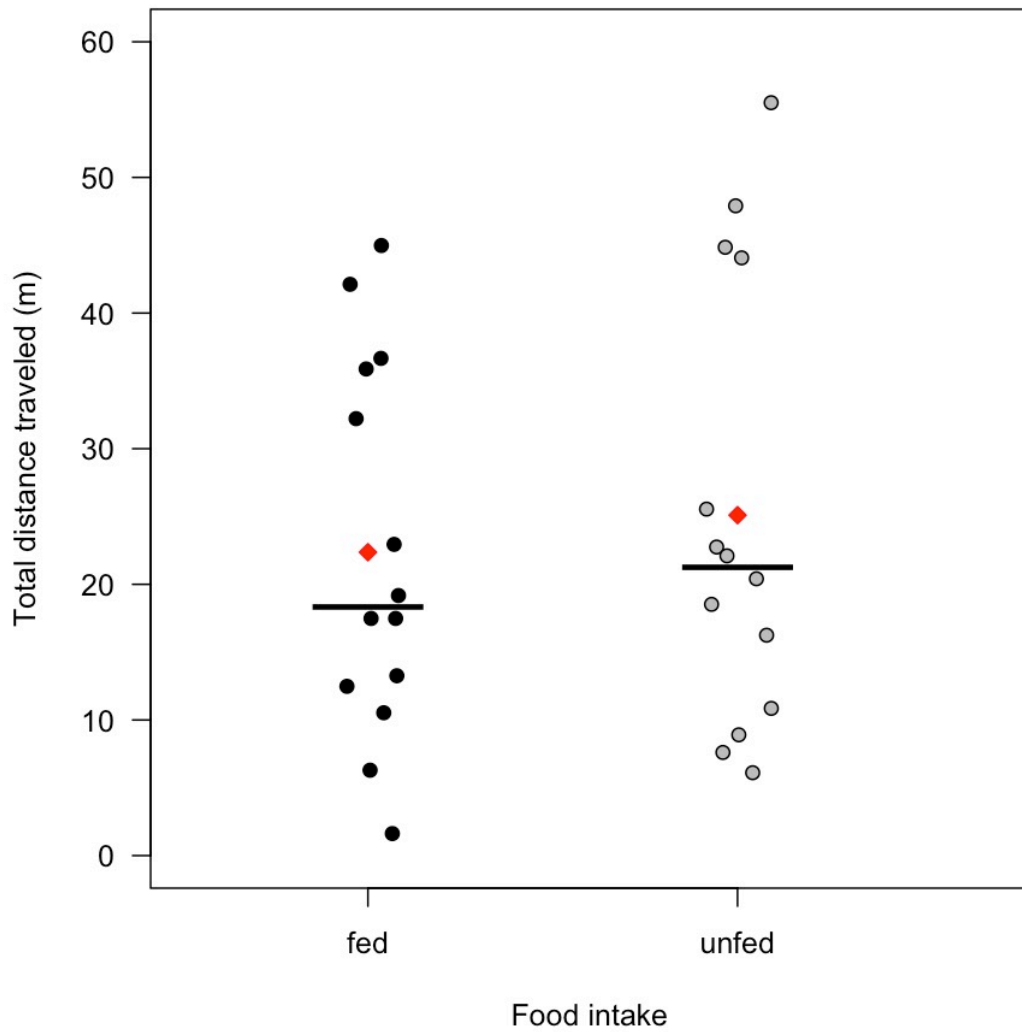
Figure S3: Effect of food intake on lizards' locomotor activity (raw data).
According to Table 2, only one model includes the effect of food consumption and it
has a relatively low probability of predicting the total distance traveled by lizards
($weight = 0.066$). The red diamonds represent mean values, the bold horizontal
lines represent median values and the dots represent the raw total distance traveled
by each lizard.
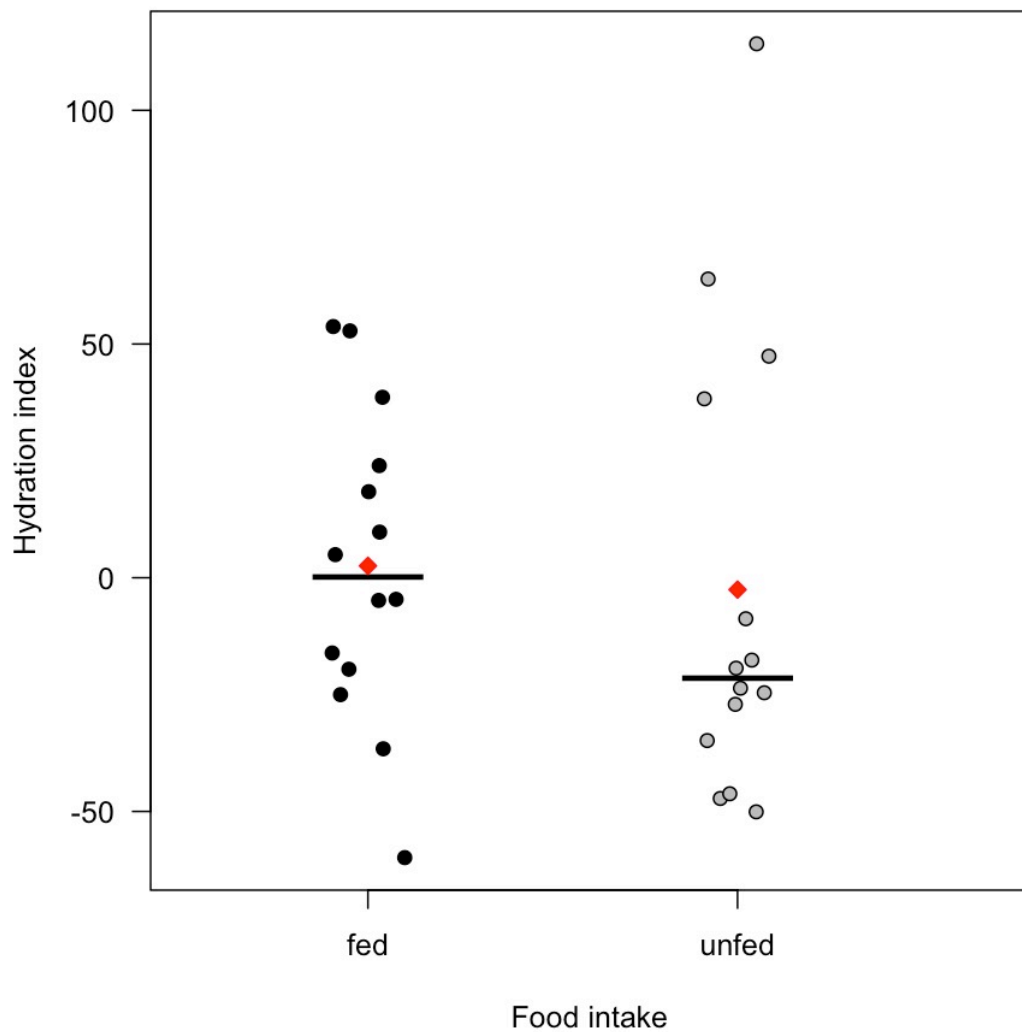
Figure S4: One of the premises of this study indicates that fed and unfed lizards should vary in the hydration state naturally and as a result of the treatments they were subjected to as well. This figure confirms that we met the condition of our premise. The red diamonds represent mean values, the bold horizontal lines represent median values and the dots represent the raw hydration index of each individual.