**RESULTS**

**Personality and behavioral syndromes in *L. delicata***

All behavioural traits measured were significantly repeatable withoverlapping zero in all cases was consistently the

Between-individual correlation matrices provide strong evidence that behavioural traits formed a behavioural syndrome (TABLES REF HERE). Total time active (activity) and the latency to approach a novel food item exhibited a significant negative correlation in both treatment groups (high = -0.992, CI = -0.991, -0.541; low = -0.948, CI = -0.998, -0.788). More active individuals were more likely to explore and interact with novel food items (Figures).

At the within-individual level, individuals exhibited similar correlations between traits (Table XA?B?). Activity was negatively correlated with time to approach a novel food item and also positively correlated with the time spent interacting with a conspecific (high = -0.193 CI = -0.265, -0.015; low = -0.243 CI = -0.357, -0.086). While there was within-individual variability, when a lizard was activity on a given day there were also more exploratory of novel objects and more social….Novel duration-exploration, sociality-exploration and novel duration-sociality all had significant positive correlations, indicating neophobic individuals tended to be less social and less exploratory.

**Does diet impact personality and behavioral syndromes?**

There were no significant differences observed between the behaviors of the high and low group (Figure 3; in all cases, p > 0.05). While there was a trend for lizards on a high-quality diet to be more social compared to those on a low-quality diet, spending on average 0.68 (log transformed) seconds more time in the social zone, this difference was not significant (p = 0.098). Furthermore, repeatability estimates of behaviours (i.e., personality) were also unaffected by diet treatment (Figure 1).

Correlations between behavioural traits (i.e., behavioural syndromes) were similar for high and low-quality diets (Tables 1-4; pMCMC > 0.05 for all correlations). Both between individual and within-individual correlations were unaffected by diet treatment (Figure 2). Mantel tests comparing the behavioural correlations within high- and low-quality treatments (i.e. between and within-individual phenotypic matrices) showed no significant differences (Mantel test: test statistic; p-value for both the within and between matrix comparisons – ADD THIS HERE).

These t-test results reveal that diet quality did not have an impact on the sociality, neophobia or exploratory behavior of *L. delicata.*