A screenshot of a chart

Description automatically generated

**Figure S6. Effect of odor and stimulus intensity on mosquito activation**.The mean number of mosquito trajectories recorded, which measured mosquito activation, in the presence of CO2 paired with (**A,B**) no odor, (**C**) tansy (*T. vulgare*) floral odor, (**D**) human foot odor, and (**E**) the odor of an alfalfa infusion. We investigated the effect of intensity at a selection of wavelengths covering the visible range and focusing on spectral ranges where we observed odor shifts in spectral preferences in the spectral sweep experiments. The intensities in the graph above are measured relative to the unilluminated black tulle target, which was common among all of the intensity ramps. Test stimuli: composite grays (0.5 or 1.0), black tulle target alone (0.0), 435 nm, 470 nm, 527 nm, 552 nm, and 621 nm LED intensity ramps (0.0 - 3.0), and composite grays ramps (0.0 – 1.5). Control stimuli: composite grays (0.5 or 1.0). Stimuli outside the marked CO2 / odor period were presented with clean air alone. Bracketed numbers following stimuli in the preceding sentences indicate the relative intensity of the LED illumination but differ from the relative intensities listed on the x-axis. Boxplots are the mean (line) with 95% confidence interval (shaded area), with points representing model predictions for each of replicate bioassay run. Bracketed numbers above each bar indicate the total number of trajectories over 20, 20, 16, 10 and 20 replicate bioassay runs, respectively. Asterisks above the boxes denote a statistically significant difference from the recruitment to paired neutral gray (1.0) stimuli with clean air alone (leftmost box). \**P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01, \*\*\**P* < 0.001