

**Figure S4.** Summary of color-immune associations inferred from separate linear regressions, using spectrophotometric color measurements. Solid dark lines represent significant main effects of color on a given immune trait. Dashed lines represent significant lake by color interactions, indicating population-specific color-immune relationships. Pale lines represent marginally significant main effects. Plus or minus signs indicate effect direction. For lake\*color interactions, we indicate whether the interaction occurs because of opposite effect directions (-/+) or because effects are present in some and absent in other lakes (e.g., -/0). For purposes of effect directions, redder males have higher hue scores.