Supplementary Information

Table 1: Functional traits of the species reported from the study site (Trait values as per Rizo et al. (2017) (C-filtration: Chydorid type filtration; D-filtration: Daphniid type filtration; I-filtration: Ilyocryptid type filtration; S-filtration: Sididae type filtration; * - data generated for this study)

Species	Feeding type	Habitat	Average egg clutch	Body length	Eye Size (%)
Diaphanosoma sarsi Richard, 1895	S-filtration	Littoral	12	0.92	9.6
Ceriodaphnia cornuta Sars, 1885	D-filtration	Pelagic	15	0.6	5.8
Moina macrocopa (Straus, 1820)*	D-filtration	Pelagic	30	1.1	8
Moina micrura Kurz, 1874	D-filtration	Pelagic	30	0.85	8.2
Macrothrix spinosa King, 1853	C-filtration	Littoral	10	0.33	4.4
Ilyocryptus spinifer Herrick, 1882	I-filtration	Benthic	15	0.72	5
Leydigia (Neoleydigia) ciliata Gauthier, 1939	C-filtration	Littoral	2	0.7	4.5
Ovalona cambouei Guerney et Richard, 1893	C-filtration	Littoral	2	0.45	4.5
Kurzia (*Rostrokurzia*) *longirostris* (Daday, 1898)	C-filtration	Littoral	2	0.6	4.3

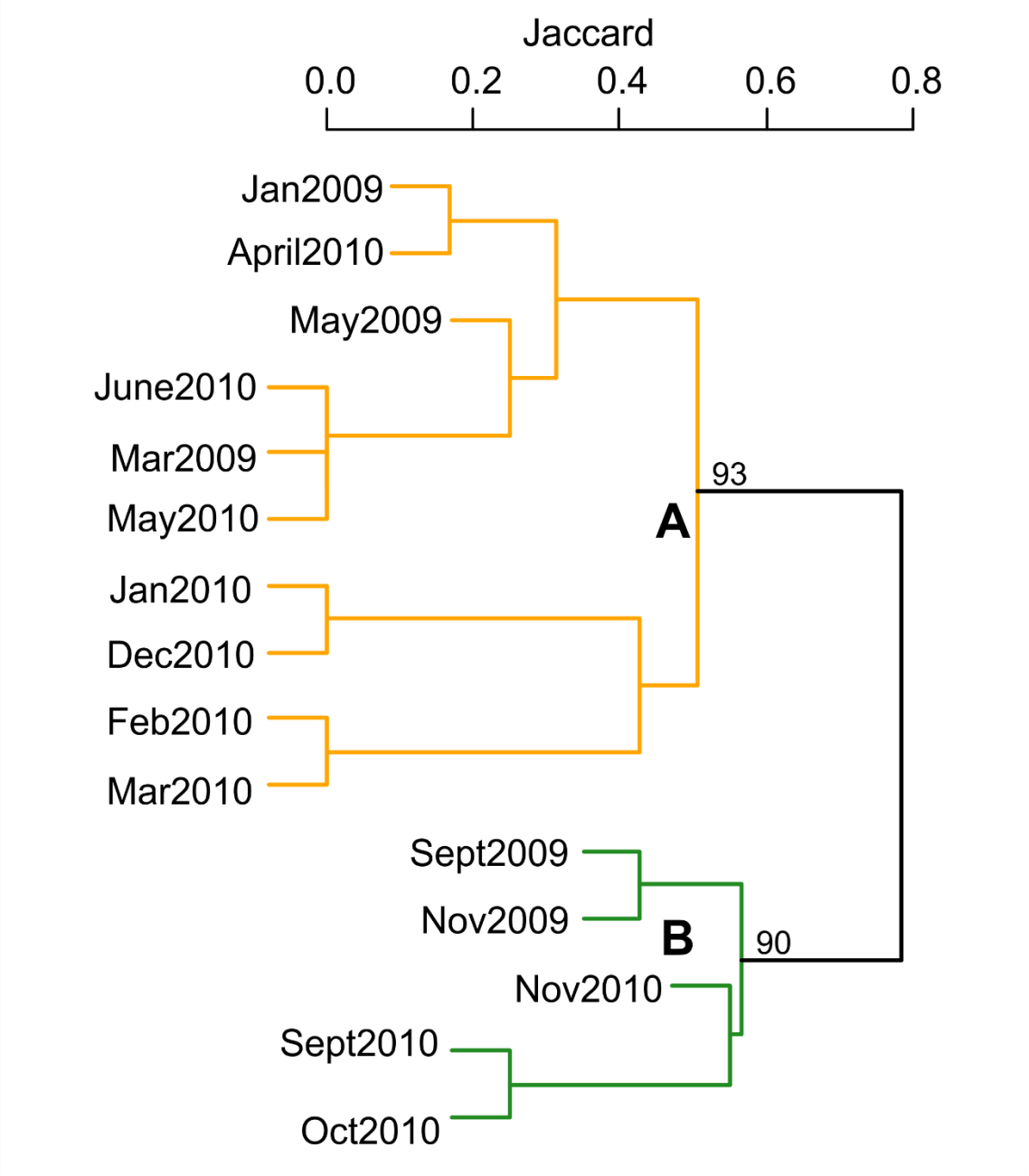

Fig. 1: Beta diversity clustering using two-year sampling data. Bootstrap values provided only for clusters with a value of more than 0.80 (cophenetic correlation = 0.82). 'Winter-Summer-Pre-Monsoon' group (A) and a 'Post-Monsoon until Winter' group (B) were observed resembling the previously published data (Padhye and Dahanukar 2015).

Table 2: Functional groups of cladocerans observed at the study site.

Functional group	Name of the group	Diagnostic characters
F.group1	Pelagic filter feeders	Large sized planktonic species having higher egg clutches and using 3rd and 4th trunk limbs for filtering food
F.group2	Non Daphniid Littoral Filter feeders	Moderate sized littoral species having moderate egg clutch size using 1st - 5th trunk limbs for filtering food
F.group3	Benthic pickers	Moderately sized benthic species having moderate number of eggs using special ‘picking’ mechanism to gather food from benthic sediments
F.group4	Substratum scrapers	Relatively small sized littoral species having smaller clutch size and using scrapers on their second trunk limb for food gathering

Table 3: Values of the environmental variables used for the study. Principal component analysis (Fig.2 given after the table) was carried out using these values

Month	Year	BOD (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	pH	Temperature (°C)	Salinity (p.p.m.)	Avg rainfall (mm)
Jan		6.7	0.11	8.2	23.8	302	0
Mar		31.7	0.14	7.8	28.1	299	5.3
May		56	0.4	7.6	32	237	40.6
Sept	2009	15.4	0.88	7.5	30.2	227	120.1
Nov		10.9	0.45	7.3	24.7	386	30.2
Jan		24.3	0.42	7.37	25.2	283	0
Feb		88.5	2.26	7.15	28	279	0.5
Mar		40	0.838	7.12	29	313	5.3
April		10.3	0.945	7.65	30.8	302	16.6
May		16.5	0.104	7.4	31.2	308	40.6
June		32	0.62	7.61	29.7	288	116.1
Sept		7.8	0.36	8.05	28	209	120.1
Oct		14.2	0.37	8	22.6	105	77.9
Nov		6.4	0.54	7.8	24	242	30.2
Dec	2010	12.5	0.2	7.25	24.7	386	4.1

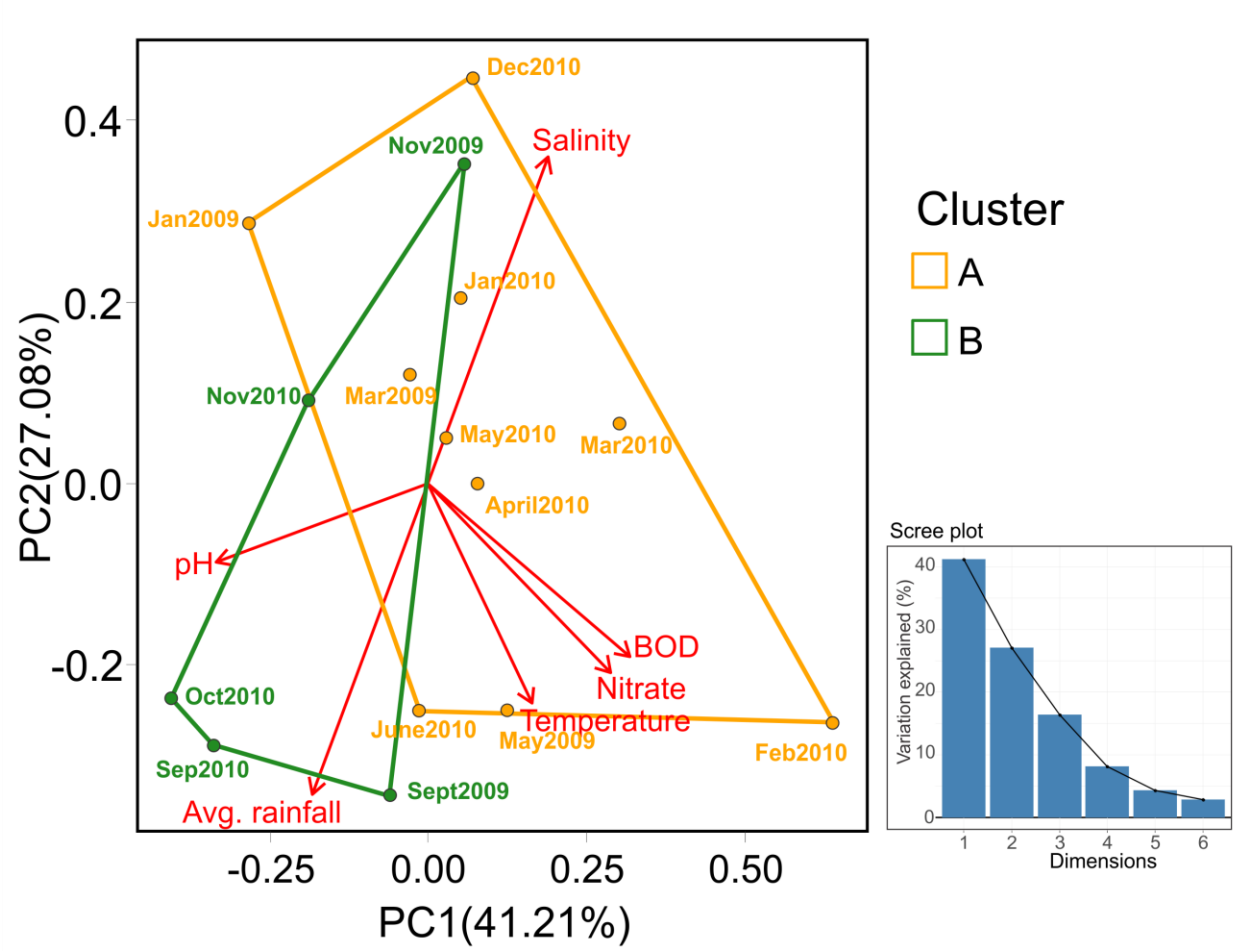

Fig. 2: Principal co-ordinate analysis (PCA) of the environmental variables of the samples collected from the site. The percentage values indicate percent variation explained by the respective axis. Scree plot given at the bottom right giving percent variation explained by each of the PCA axes. Group categories as per beta diversity clusters obtained. The first two axes of the PCA explain nearly 70% of the variation.

Environmentally, the two clusters were not markedly distinct but could be distinguished by a higher pH and rainfall for Cluster B and higher B.O.D., salinity and nitrate for Cluster A respectively.

Table 4: Homogeneity of dispersion test results for A. Species composition and B. Functional diversity indices between the clusters. (Df: Degrees of freedom; SS: Sum of Squares).

A. Species composition				
	Df	SS	F	P
Clusters	1	0.0008	0.058	0.813
Residuals	13	0.189		
B. Functional diversity				
Clusters	1	0.00004	0.005	0.942
Residuals	13	0.096		