

Supplemental Tables

Sup. Table 1. Presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) profile during the night (9 p.m. to 3 a.m.), morning (6 a.m. to 9 a.m.), noon (12 p.m.), and evening (3 p.m. to 6 p.m.) of *V. tessellata* flowers

No	RT	Compound name	Percentage of compounds at different time intervals								
			Night			Morning		Noon	Evening		
			9 p.m.	12 a.m.	3 a.m.	6 a.m.	9 a.m.	12 p.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.	
1	15.3	Linalool							1.43		2.88
2	16.4	Dodecane					0.07				
3	22.24	4-vinylphenol				8.99					
4	23	Decane					0.19				
5	23.16	Piperitone	15.2								
6	24	Benzenemethanol					0.18		0.25		
7	24.29	Cyclohexasiloxane		1.26	0.52			20			
8	25.65	Eugenol							0.16		7.37
9	26.1	Heptacosane			0.24						
10	26.27	4-ethoxymethylphenol				39.64					
11	26.68	Cycloheptasiloxane,		1.1	0.44						
12	26.69	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid					15.76		2.13		
13	27.21	Methyleugenol				6.61					
14	28.62	Octadecane		0.15	0.51			0.23	0.24		
15	28.99	N-dimethylhydrazine				4.69		0.23			
16	29.3	Octacosane			0.15	0.51					
17	29.3	Dihydrojasmonate						0.31	0.12		
18	32.59	Alpha.-hexyl-cinnamaldehyde						0.23			
19	33.1	Benzyl benzoate						0.23			
20	33.5	Heneicosane			0.51			0.27			
21	33.35	Phenylmethylenecyclopropane				6.79					
22	34.4	Docosane		0.49	0.52	0.13		0.16			4.09
23	35.55	Cyclopenta-2-benzopyran						0.63			
24	36.14	Pentacosane (semiochemical)			0.18	0.55					
25	36.3	Eicosane			0.12	1.51		1.51	1.1		0.7
26	37.16	2- methyl-octadecyne	28.55								

27	41.82	Triacontane					0.1			
28	42.88	Decamethyl pentasiloxane							4.26	
29	45.15	Tripropargylamine				7.28				
30	45.38	Octadecamethyl-cyclononasiloxan							16.33	
31	47.8	Tetracosamethyl-cyclododecasiloxan							12.18	
32	48.9	3-ethyl-3methylheptane	12.23							33.2
33	49.7	Phthalic acid				18.3				
34	50.35	Methyl pentacyclo dodecane-8-carboxylate				8.2				
35	52.13	Tricosamethyl-cyclododecasiloxan							16.33	
36	56.18	Hexadecamethylheptasiloxane							10.13	
	Total		3	4	9	12	15	7	6	4

Sup. Table 2. Volatile compounds with an occurrence greater than 1% detected by GC-MS analysis in *Vanda tessellata* flowers during morning hours (6 a.m.- 9 a.m.) and at noon (12 p.m.). Known properties are summarized with relevant references.

No	Chemical compound	Percentage occurrence			Properties/use of chemical compounds
		6 a.m.	9 a.m.	12p.m.	
1	4-vinylphenol	8.9%			Phenolic, medicinal, sweet, musty & meaty odour- used in food preparations such as wine and beer (Nunez <i>et al.</i> 2016)
2	4-ethoxymethylphenol	39.6%			Glycol; sweet, smoky, vanilla fragrance, used in food industry (Gaytan <i>et al.</i> 2013)
3	Methyleugenol	6.6%			Fragrant, attracts pollinators. food flavor, anesthetic in rodents, antifungal activity, cancer develop in experiment rodents (Tan & Nishida 2016)
4	N-dimethylhydrazine	4.7%			Lung & colon tumor causative agent in rodents (Ahmad <i>et al.</i> 2022)
5	Phenylmethylenecyclopropane	6.8%			Colour less gas, promote fruit ripening, inhibitor (Mondragón-Palomino & Theissen 2009)
6	Tripargylamine	7.3%			Stabilizing agent (Wang <i>et al.</i> 2019)
7	Methyl pentacyclododecane-8-carboxylate	8.2%			Essential oil in ginger (<i>Zingiber officinalis</i>), Long-range pheromones inhibitor (Mondragón-Palomino & Theissen 2009)
8	Phthalic acid	18.3%			Good solubility in water, no cosmetic effect (Lorz <i>et al.</i> 2007)
9	Cyclohexasiloxane		20%		Fragrant, light volatile, Used in cosmetics; skin and body care (Cuna <i>et al.</i> 2021)
10	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid		15.8%	5.4 %	Ester, fragrant, solvent, Aromatic dicarboxylic acid, used for commercial dyes, homogenous catalyst (Paudel <i>et al.</i> 2020)
11	Linalool			1.4%	Pleasant scent, Natural terpene alcohol, colourless oil; anti-microbial agent, signalling agent in plants for insect communications (Wright 2013, Ramya <i>et al.</i> 2020)

Sup. Table 3. Volatile compounds with an occurrence greater than 1% detected by GC-MS analysis in *Vanda tessellata* flowers during afternoon hours (3 p.m.6 p.m.) and at night (9 p.m. to 3 a.m.). Known properties are summarised with relevant references.

No	Chemical compound	Percentage occurrence				Properties/ use of chemical compound
		3 p.m.	6 p.m.	9 p.m.	12a.m.	
1	2- methyl-(z).7-octadecene			28.6%		Heavy aromatic, anti-oxidant, anti- microbial properties. Sex pheromone of Lepidoptera; Lymatriidae; <i>Lymantria lucescens</i> and <i>L.serva</i> . (Gries <i>et al.</i> 2002)
2	Tetracosamethyl-cyclododecasiloxan	12.2%				Anti- microbial properties, antispasmodic, antirheumatic (Al Bratty <i>et al.</i> 2020)
3	3-ethyl-3methylheptane		33.2%	12.2%		Natural volatile compounds in food (Fu <i>et al.</i> 2002)
4	Tricosamethyl-cyclododecasiloxan	16.3%				Colourless liquid, sharp odour, similar to that of hydrochloric acid. is a reactive compound, precursor siloxane polymers organic building blocks, Hepatoprotective, antispasmodic, antirheumatic, antimicrobial (Al Bratty <i>et al.</i> 2020)
5	Hexadecamethylheptasiloxane	10.1%				Damping fluids; used in polishes, cosmetics, textile, photocopy fuser oil, silicon fluids (Ramya <i>et al.</i> 2020)
6	Pipertone			15.2%		Synthetic menthol, Food additives and ingredient, synthetic menthol, pharmacology, essential oils, and stereoisomers (Nielsen & Moller2015)
7	Eugenol		7.4%			Fragrance of Clove oil (Dodson <i>et al.</i> 1969)
8	Dococene		4.1%			Thick and oily, Organic solid waxy base in natural balms, water insoluble, stabilizing agent, insoluble in water, Dococene acid – waxy (Wright 2013, Cuna <i>et al.</i> 2021)
9	Linalool		2.9%			Pleasant scent, Natural terpene alcohol, colour less oil; anti-microbial agent, signaling agent in plants for insect communications (Wright 2013, Ramya <i>et al.</i> 2020)

10	Decamethylpentasiloxane	4.3%				Fragrant, use in cosmetics, skin care products; deodorants, sun blocks hair sprays (Wang <i>et al.</i> 2017)
11	Octadecamethyl-cyclononasiloxan	16.3%				Heavy aromatic, antioxidant, antimicrobial properties (Hanif <i>et al.</i> 2022)
12	Cyclohexasiloxane				1.26%	Light volatile, Used in cosmetics; skin and body care (Patil & Jadhav 2014, Moloinyane & Nchu 2019)
13	Cycloheptasiloxane,				1.1%	Solvent, Used in skin care (Patil & Jadhav 2014)

Sup. Table 4: Insect visitors and visitation times to *V. tessellata* flowers

Visiting time	Average number of insect visitations	Class: Family	Insect species (Common name)	Role of the insect
7.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.	4	Insecta: Apidae	<i>Xylocopa tenuiscapa</i> (Carpenter bee)	Pollinator
7.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.	14	Insecta: Apidae	<i>Apis cerana</i> (Honey bee)	Visitor
7.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.	21	Insecta: Apidae	<i>Trigona iridipennis</i> (Stingless bee)	Wax collector
5.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.	2	Insecta: Sphingidae	<i>Dapnis nerii</i> (Oleander Hawk moth)	Pollinator
6.30 a.m. - 8.30 a.m. 6.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.	3	Insecta: Erebididae	<i>Amata huebneri</i> (Crisp-banded hummingbird hawkmoth)	Visitor
7.00 a.m. - 3.30 p.m.	9	Insecta: Chrysomelidae	<i>Aulacophora</i> sp. (Yellow Beetle/ Pumpkin beetle)	Laying eggs on the flowers/Adult and larvae feed on <i>V. tessellate</i> flower parts
8.30 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.	12	Insecta: Formicidae	<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. (Fire Ant)	Sucking extracts from the surface of <i>V. tessellata</i> flowers