

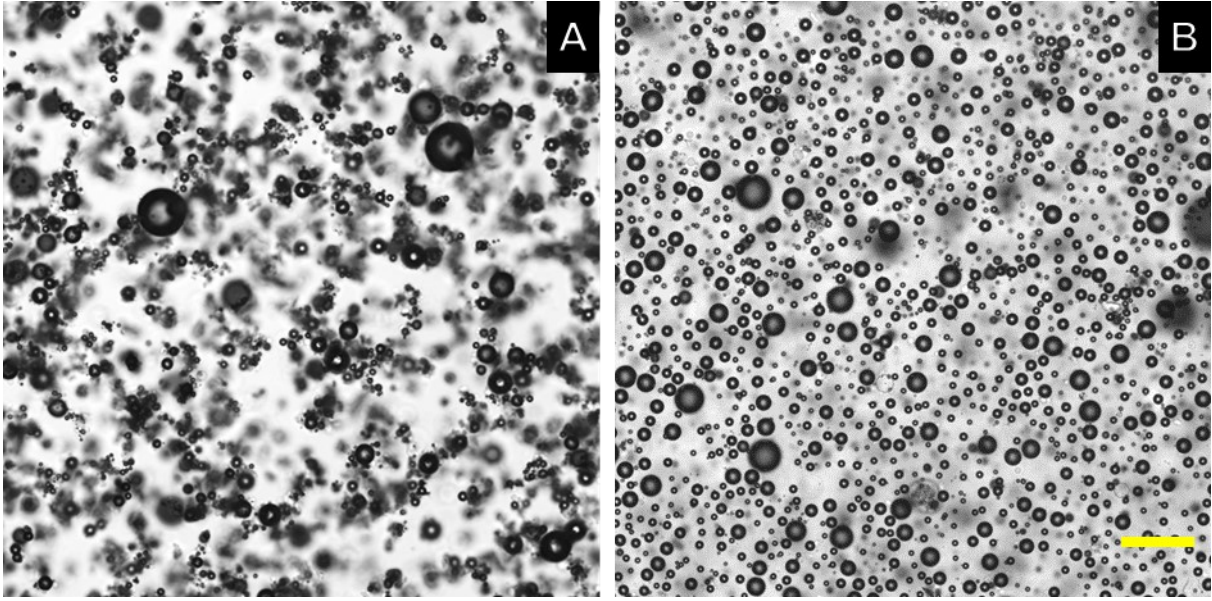
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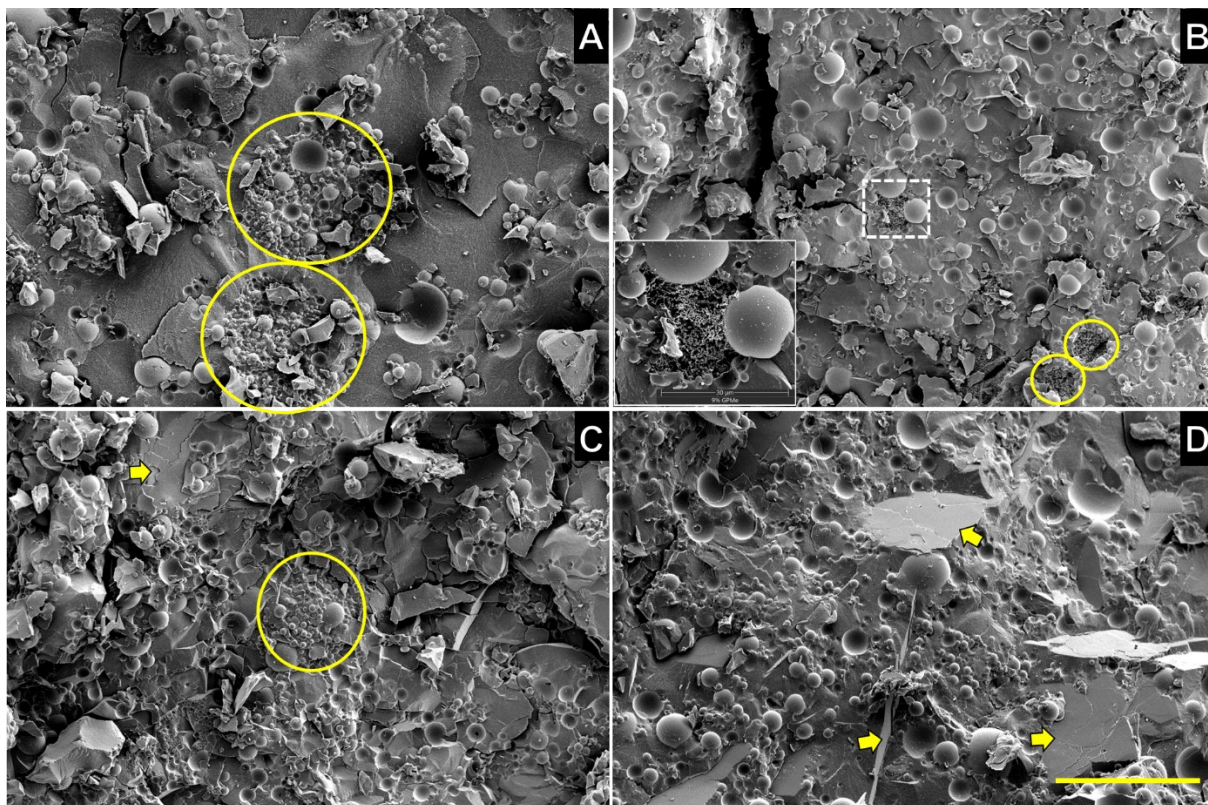
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6 *Figure S1: Effect of surface polarity on dispersibility of glass beads in canola oil. (A) polar and*  
7 *(B) non-polar particles. Note aggregation in (A) associated with polar particles. Size bar = 20*  
8 *μm.*

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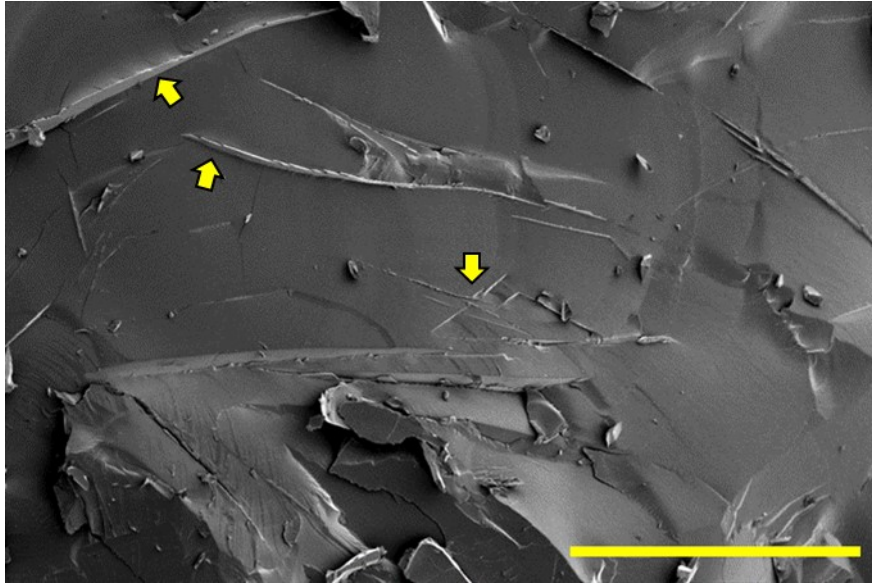


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11 *Figure S2: SEM images showing the effect of wax and particle surface polarity on the*  
 12 *microstructure of capillary suspensions containing 30 vol% particles and 3 vol% water. (A)*  
 13 *Polar particle capillary suspension; (B) Non-polar particle capillary suspension; (C) Polar*  
 14 *particle hybrid gel; (D) Non-polar particle hybrid gel. Insets in (A) and (B) show effect of added*  
 15 *water on particle capillarity. Arrows in (C) and (D) point to wax crystals. Size bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .*

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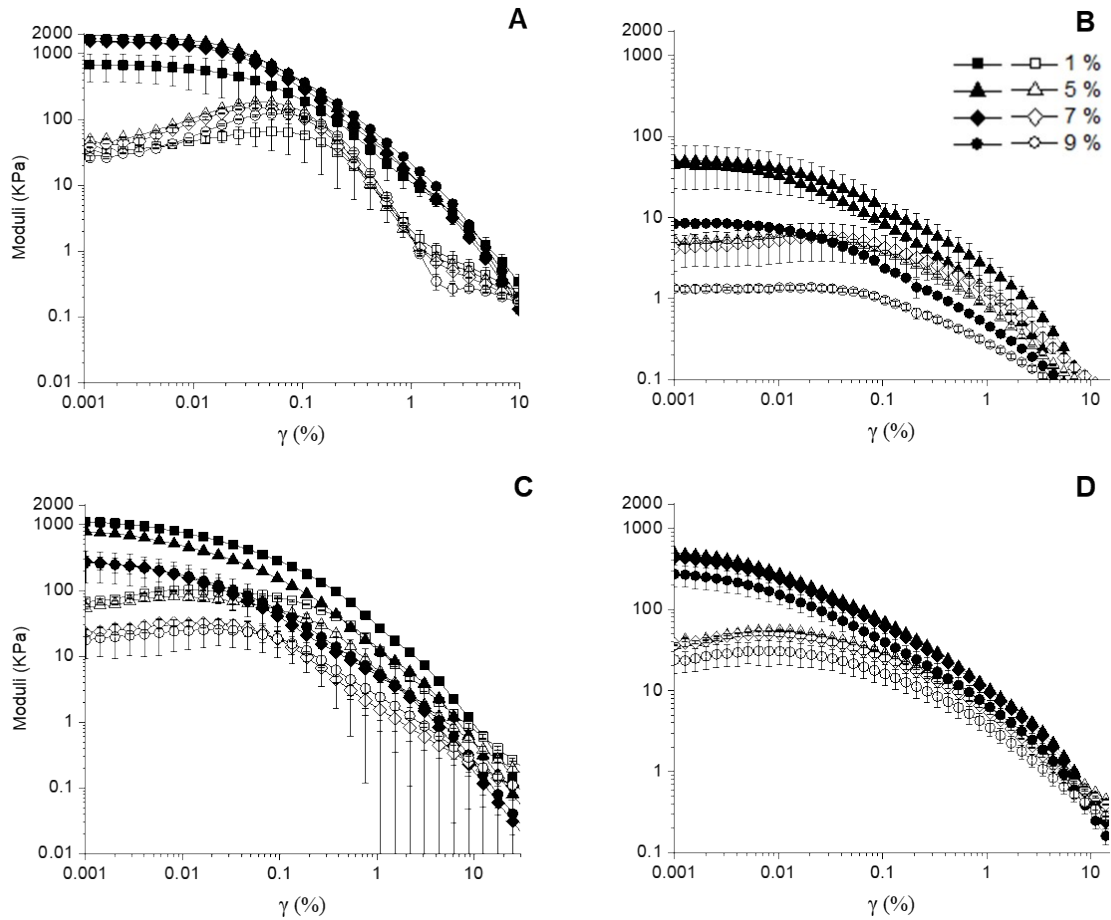


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19 *Figure S3: Freeze-fracture SEM image of hexatriacontane wax crystals in oil. Arrows point to*  
20 *wax crystals. Size bar = 100  $\mu$ m.*

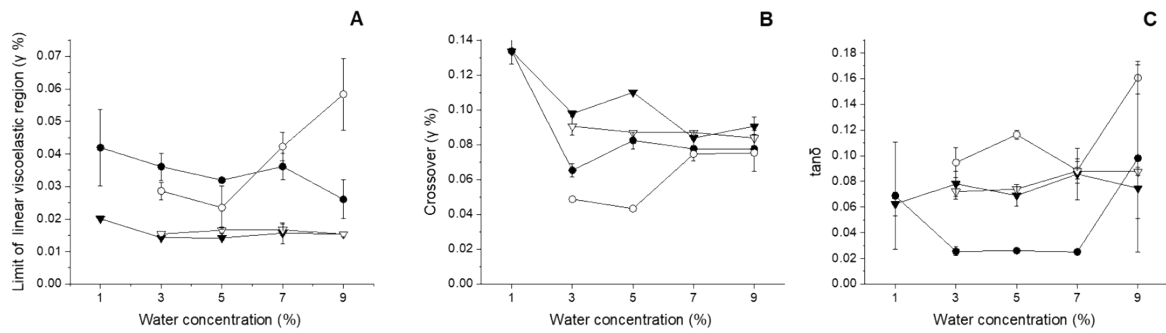
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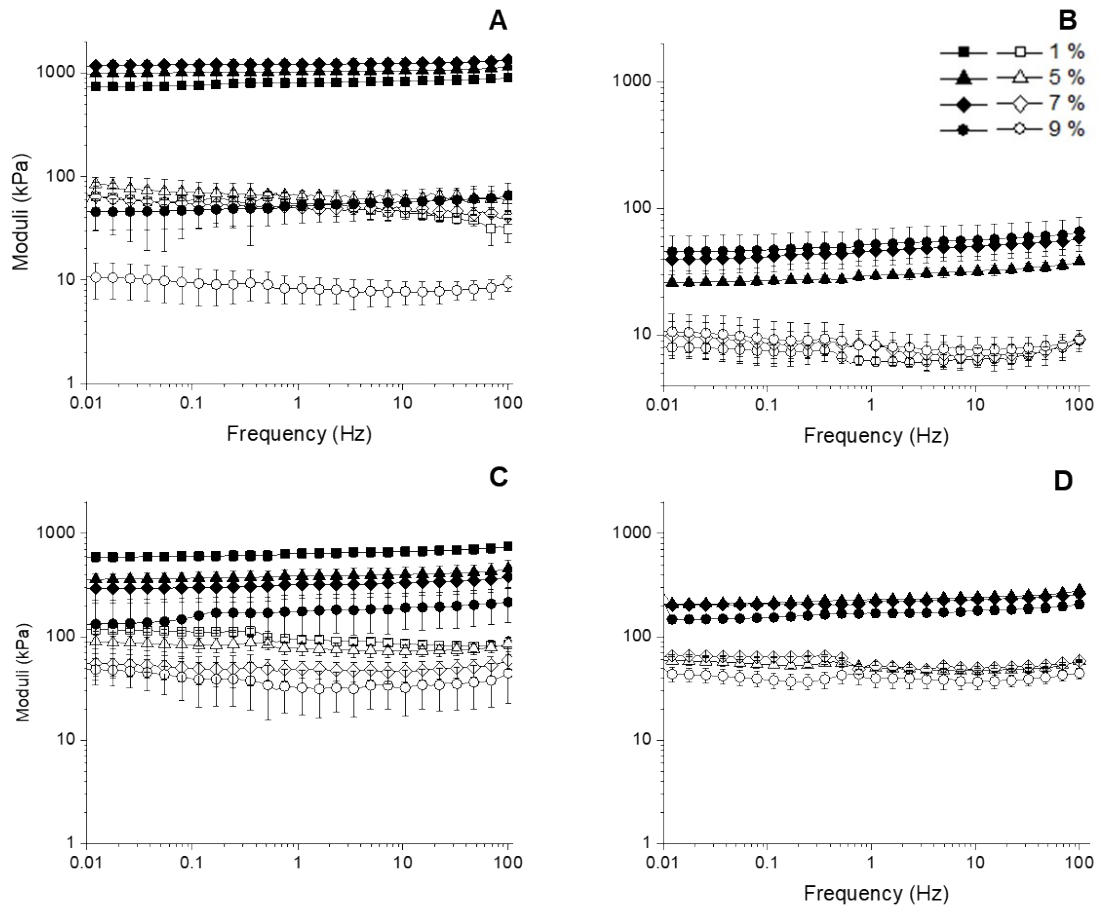
25 *Figure S4: Strain sweeps showing the effect of wax, particle surface polarity and water content*  
 26 *on the viscoelastic moduli of capillary suspensions consisting of polar or non-polar particles.*  
 27 *(A) Polar particle capillary suspension; (B) Non-polar particle capillary suspension; (C) Polar*  
 28 *particle hybrid gel; (D) Non-polar particle hybrid gel. Strain sweeps at 1, 5, 7 and 9 vol% water*  
 29 *are shown. The 1 vol% water non-polar capillary suspension and associated hybrid did not gel.*  
 30 *Filled symbols -  $G'$  and open symbols -  $G''$ .*



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32 *Figure S5: Role of water content on rheological parameters. (A) Strain at limit of the LVR; (B)*  
 33 *Cross-over strain; (C)  $\tan \delta$ . (●) Polar particle capillary suspension; (○) Non-polar particle*  
 34 *capillary suspension; (▼) Polar particle hybrid gels; (▽) Non-polar particle hybrid gels. The 1*  
 35 *vol% water non-polar capillary suspension and associated hybrid did not gel.*

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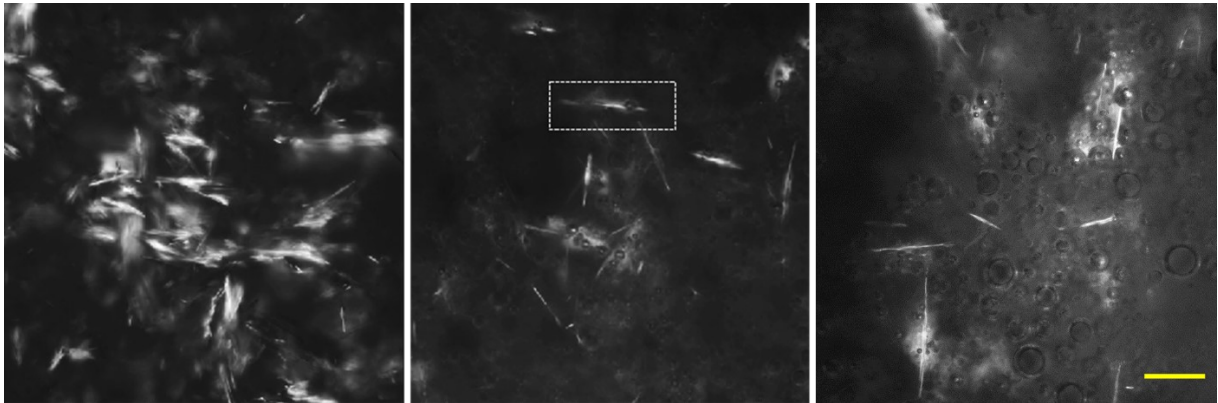


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38 *Figure S6: Frequency sweeps showing the effect of wax, particle surface polarity and water*  
 39 *content on the viscoelastic moduli of capillary suspensions consisting of polar or non-polar*  
 40 *particles. (A) Polar particle capillary suspension; (B) Non-polar particle capillary suspension;*  
 41 *(C) Polar particle hybrid gel; (D) Non-polar particle hybrid gel. Frequency sweeps at 1, 5, 7 and*  
 42 *9 vol% water are shown. The 1 vol% water non-polar capillary suspension and associated*  
 43 *hybrid did not gel. Filled symbols -  $G'$  and open symbols -  $G''$ .*

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48 *Figure S7: Hexatriacontane wax crystals in bulk oil (left), and in the presence of 30 vol% polar*

49 *(middle) and non-polar (right) particles. Dotted rectangles appear to show wax crystal growth*

50 *from surface of dispersed particles. Size bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .*

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