

Supplementary material, Table S4. The relationship between daily abundance of bark beetles, woodboring beetles, and predatory beetles captured in landing traps and the percent of healthy, declining, and survived lodgepole pine trees after the mountain pine beetle outbreaks in Alberta, Canada.

Tree category	Functional group	Marginal R ²	Conditional R ²	<i>t</i> -value	<i>P</i> -value [§]
Healthy*	Bark beetles	0.18	0.31	−3.39	0.001
	Woodboring beetles	0.02	0.30	−0.96	0.343
	Predatory beetles	< 0.01	0.51	−0.12	0.908
Declining†	Bark beetles	0.01	0.24	−0.67	0.507
	Woodboring beetles	0.01	0.24	0.31	0.755
	Predatory beetles	0.01	0.50	−0.79	0.434
Survived‡	Bark beetles	0.08	0.25	2.17	0.035
	Woodboring beetles	< 0.01	0.28	< 0.01	0.999
	Predatory beetles	0.01	0.51	0.79	0.431

* Lodgepole pine trees showed no or only minor symptoms of pathogen or insect attacks.

† Lodgepole pine trees had sparse crowns, yellowish needles, bark lesions, or other types of damage (*i.e.*, branch or stem galls) caused by pathogens, insects, or both.

‡ Lodgepole pine trees showed no declining symptoms but did show evidence of unsuccessful mountain pine beetle colonisation.

§ Daily abundance data were square-root transformed to stabilise variance. Statistical significance was assessed at $\alpha = 0.05$ and significant *P*-values are shown in bold.