

Supplementary material, Table S5. The relationship between daily abundance of bark beetles, woodboring beetles, and predatory beetles captured in flight intercept 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	0.01	0.39	−0.62	0.54
	Woodboring Beetles	0.01	0.77	−0.56	0.58
	Predatory Beetles	0.02	0.17	0.80	0.43
Declining†	Bark Beetles	< 0.01	0.40	0.19	0.85
	Woodboring Beetles	< 0.01	0.76	0.34	0.74
	Predatory Beetles	0.02	0.16	−0.85	0.41
Survived‡	Bark Beetles	0.02	0.39	0.25	0.81
	Woodboring Beetles	0.04	0.78	−1.16	0.25
	Predatory Beetles	0.05	0.15	1.40	0.18

* 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 $\alpha = 0.05$.