

**Supplementary material., Table S6.** Median and interquartile range of daily landing-trap catches for bark beetles, woodboring beetles, and predatory beetles across three residual lodgepole pine tree categories (healthy, declining, and survived) in lodgepole pine forest stands following the mountain pine beetle outbreaks in Alberta, Canada.

|                    | Median (25 <sup>th</sup> and 75 <sup>th</sup> percentile) |                        |                       | $\chi^2$ | <i>P</i> -value <sup>§</sup> |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------------|
|                    | Healthy <sup>*</sup>                                      | Declining <sup>†</sup> | Survived <sup>‡</sup> |          |                              |
| Bark beetles       | 0.03<br>(0.00, 0.08)                                      | 0.07<br>(0.03, 0.20)   | 0.11<br>(0.06, 0.28)  | 5.26     | 0.07                         |
| Woodboring beetles | 0.00<br>(0.00, 0.01)                                      | 0.01<br>(0.00, 0.03)   | 0.01<br>(0.00, 0.04)  | 1.85     | 0.40                         |
| Predatory beetles  | 0.03<br>(0.01, 0.04)                                      | 0.01<br>(0, 0.04)      | 0.02<br>(0.01, 0.05)  | 6.06     | 0.05                         |

<sup>\*</sup> Lodgepole pine trees showed no or only minor symptoms of pathogen or insect attacks.

<sup>†</sup> 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.

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

<sup>§</sup> Daily abundance data were square-root transformed to stabilise variance. Statistical significance was assessed at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .