

Kim, T. N. 2014. Plant damage and herbivore performance change with latitude for two old-field plant species, but rarely as predicted. – Oikos doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0706.2013.00946.x

## Appendix 1

ANOVA tables for temporal block effects on the mean relative growth rates of (A) *Manduca sexta*, (B) *Leptinotarsa juncta*, (C) *Spodoptera exigua*, and (D) *Schistocerca americana* on *Solanum* diet.

(A) <i>Manduca</i>	SS	DF	F	p
Intercept	1.226	1	118.309	<0.001
Latitude (linear)	0.002	1	0.215	0.644
Latitude (polynomial)	0.092	1	8.878	0.004
Block	0.020	1	1.910	0.171
Residuals	0.715	69		

(B) <i>Leptinotarsa</i>	SS	DF	F	p
Intercept	0.540	1	39.475	<0.001
Latitude (linear)	0.015	1	1.064	0.306
Latitude (polynomial)	0.007	1	0.520	0.473
Block	0.007	1	0.529	0.470
Residuals	0.931	68		

(C) <i>Spodoptera</i>	SS	DF	F	p
Intercept	0.997	1	28.431	<0.001
Latitude (linear)	0.101	1	2.872	0.095
Latitude (polynomial)	0.544	1	15.512	<0.001
Block	0.049	1	1.391	0.242
Residuals	2.384	68		

(D) <i>Schistocerca</i>	SS	DF	F	p
Intercept	0.043	1	6.627	0.013
Latitude (linear)	0.016	1	2.450	0.125
Latitude (polynomial)	0.019	1	3.012	0.090
Block	0.000	1	0.001	0.983
Residuals	0.283	44		

## Appendix 2

ANOVA tables for temporal block effects on the mean relative growth rates of herbivores on *Solidago* diet (*Spodoptera exigua*, and *Schistocerca americana*).

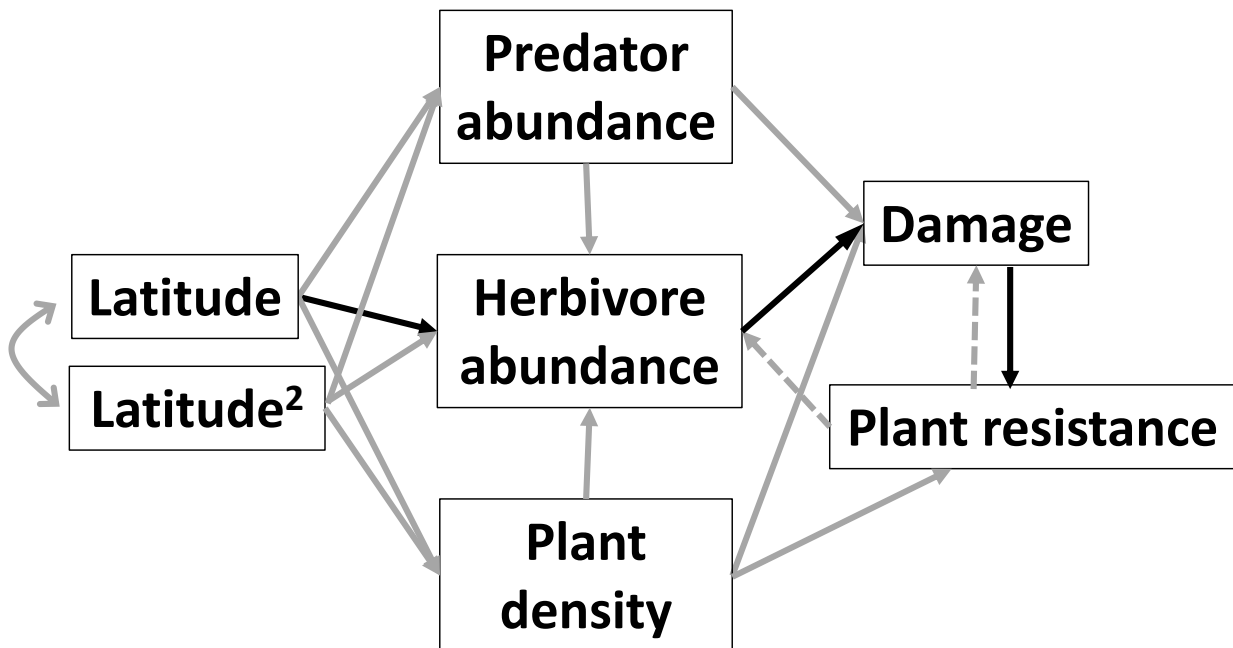
(A) <i>Spodoptera</i>	SS	DF	F	p
Intercept	1.105	1	34.481	<0.001
Latitude (linear)	0.001	1	0.021	0.884
Latitude (polynomial)	0.123	1	3.852	0.054
Block	0.115	1	3.585	0.063
Residuals	2.179	68		

(B) <i>Schistocerca</i>	SS	DF	F	p
Intercept	0.065	1	2.164	0.148
Latitude (linear)	0.001	1	0.022	0.884
Latitude (polynomial)	0.001	1	0.031	0.862
Block	0.014	1	0.455	0.504
Residuals	1.327	44		

## Appendix 3

Initial form of the structural equation models. Black, solid arrows represent relationships described by the traditional latitudinal gradient in plant defenses hypothesis (LGPD model). Gray arrows represent an alternative model where top-down and bottom-up processes and feedback loops are considered (Alternative model). Dashed arrows represent feedbacks.



## Appendix 4

Model fit and comparison results for *Solanum* herbivores. LGPD model represents the black, solid paths in Fig. 1. Final alternative models represent final models presented in Fig. 7.  $\Delta$  AIC and  $\Delta$  DIC compare the two competing models (alternative versus LGPD, respectively). \* indicate models with good fit; † indicate moderate fit.

Herbivore species	Model type	$\chi^2$	DF	p	Sample size	No. of paths	R <sup>2</sup> for herbivore density, damage, resistance	CFI	RMSEA	AIC (DIC)	$\Delta$ AIC ( $\Delta$ DIC)
<i>Manduca</i>	Alternative	13.2	15	0.59*	18	6	0.55, 0.64, 0.31	1.00*	0.00*	53.2 (56.5)	15.9
	LGPD	35.1	18	0.01	18	3	0.39, 0.64, 0.01	0.58	0.24	69.1 (72.5)	(16.0)
<i>Leptinotarsa</i>	Alternative	15.0	15	0.45*	18	6	0.55, 0.64, 0.38	1.00*	0.04*	55.0 (58.4)	15.1
	LGPD	36.1	18	0.01	18	3	0.39, 0.64, 0.01	0.56	0.24	70.1 (74.1)	(15.8)
<i>Spodoptera</i>	Alternative	14.2	15	0.44*	18	6	0.55, 0.64, 0.42	1.00*	0.03*	56.2 (59.9)	18.7
	LGPD	40.9	18	<0.01	18	3	0.39, 0.64, 0.00	0.50	0.27	74.9 (79.5)	(19.6)
<i>Schistocerca</i>	Alternative	11.6	16	0.77*	12	5	0.72, 0.92, 0.40	1.00*	0.00*	49.6 (53.9)	12.2
	LGPD	27.8	18	0.06	12	3	0.49, 0.92, 0.04	0.76	0.22	61.8 (66.8)	(12.9)

## Appendix 5

Model fit and comparison results for *Solidago* herbivores. LGPD model represents the black, solid paths in Fig. 1. Final alternative models represent final models presented in Fig. 8.  $\Delta$  AIC and  $\Delta$  DIC compare the two competing models (alternative versus LGPD, respectively). \* indicate models with good fit; † indicate moderate fit.

Herbivore species	Model type	$\chi^2$	DF	p	Sample size	No. of paths	R <sup>2</sup> for herbivore density, damage, resistance	CFI	RMSEA	AIC (DIC)	$\Delta$ AIC ( $\Delta$ DIC)
<i>Trirhabda</i>	Alternative	14.4	14	0.42*	9	6	0.82, 0.18, 0.91	0.99*	0.06†	56.4 (62.4)	43.3 (48.2)
	LGPD	65.7	18	<0.01	9	3	0.66, 0.43, 0.19	0.19	0.57	99.7 (110.6)	
<i>Spodoptera</i>	Alternative	8.3	13	0.82*	18	8	0.55, 0.78, 0.41	1.00*	0.00*	52.3 (56.58)	25.58 (25.47)
	LGPD	43.9	18	<0.01	18	3	0.39, 0.19, 0.14	0.31	0.29	77.9 (82.0)	
<i>Schistocerca</i>	Alternative	14.3	13	0.35*	12	8	0.72, 0.69, 0.75	0.97*	0.09†	58.3 (64.7)	26.60 (27.00)
	LGPD	50.9	18	<0.01	12	3	0.49, 0.24, 0.02	0.19	0.41	84.9 (91.7)	

## Appendix 6

Standardized path coefficients from *Solanum* SEMs (Fig. 7). Coefficients estimated using Bayesian methods. Coefficients represent the direct, indirect and total effects respectively.

(A) <i>Manduca</i>	Latitude (linear)	Predator abundance	Herbivore abundance	
Predator abundance	0.51, 0, 0.51	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	
Herbivore abundance	0.81, -0.25, 0.56	-0.47, 0, -0.47	0, 0, 0	
<i>Manduca</i> resistance	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	
<i>Solanum</i> density	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	
<i>Solanum</i> damage	0, -0.44, -0.44	0, 0.37, 0.37	-0.79, 0, -0.79	
(B) <i>Leptinotarsa</i>	Latitude (linear)	Predator abundance	Herbivore abundance	<i>Solanum</i> density
Predator abundance	0.51, 0, 0.51	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
Herbivore abundance	0.81, -0.25, 0.56	-0.46, 0, -0.46	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
<i>Leptinotarsa</i> resistance	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0.48, 0, 0.48
<i>Solanum</i> density	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
<i>Solanum</i> damage	0, -0.44, -0.44	0, 0.37, 0.37	-0.79, 0, -0.79	0, 0, 0
(C) <i>Spodoptera</i>	Latitude (linear)	Predator abundance	Herbivore abundance	
Predator abundance	0.53, 0, 0.53	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	
Herbivore abundance	0.80, -0.25, 0.55	-0.47, 0, -0.47	0, 0, 0	
<i>Spodoptera</i> resistance	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	
<i>Solanum</i> density	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	
<i>Solanum</i> damage	0, -0.44, -0.44	0, 0.37, 0.37	-0.79, 0, -0.79	
(D) <i>Schistocerca</i>	Latitude (linear)	Predator abundance	Herbivore abundance	<i>Solanum</i> density
Predator abundance	0.53, 0, 0.53	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
Herbivore abundance	0.92, -0.32, 0.60	-0.57, 0, -0.57	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
<i>Schistocerca</i> resistance	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	-0.56, 0, -0.56
<i>Solanum</i> damage	0, -0.58, -0.58	0, 0.54, 0.54	-0.95, 0, -0.95	0, 0, 0

## Appendix 7

Standardized path coefficients from *Solidago* SEMs (Fig. 8). Coefficients estimated using Bayesian methods. Coefficients represent the direct, indirect and total effects respectively.

(A) <i>Trirhabda</i>	Latitude (linear)	Latitude (poly)	Predator abundance	Herbivore abundance	<i>Solidago</i> density
Predator abundance	0.55, 0, 0.55	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
Herbivore abundance	1.03, -0.38, 0.66	0, 0, 0	-0.63, 0, -0.63	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
<i>Trirhabda</i> resistance	0, -0.54, -0.54	0, 0, 0	0, 0.51, 0.50	-0.81, 0, -0.81	-0.38, 0, -0.38
<i>Solidago</i> damage	0, 0, 0	0.34, 0, 0.34	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
(B) <i>Spodoptera</i>	Latitude (linear)	Latitude (poly)	Predator abundance	Herbivore abundance	<i>Solidago</i> density
Predator abundance	0.51, 0, 0.51	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
Herbivore abundance	0.81, -0.25, 0.56	0, 0, 0	-0.47, 0, -0.47	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
<i>Spodoptera</i> resistance	0, 0, 0	0.60, 0, 0.60	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
<i>Solidago</i> damage	0, 0.40, 0.40	0.43, 0, 0.43	0.30, -0.20, 0.10	0.43, 0, 0.43	0.44, 0, 0.44
(C) <i>Schistocerca</i>	Latitude (linear)	Latitude (poly)	Predator abundance	Herbivore abundance	<i>Solidago</i> density
Predator abundance	0.53, 0, 0.53	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
Herbivore abundance	0.93, -0.32, 0.61	0, 0, 0	-0.57, 0, -0.57	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
<i>Schistocerca</i> resistance	0.64, 0, 0.64	-0.46, 0, -0.46	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
<i>Solidago</i> damage	0, 0.26, 0.26	0.29, 0, 0.29	0, -0.24, -0.24	0.43, 0, 0.43	0.47, 0, 0.47