**Response to Reviewers’ Comments**

**Reference number**: JAPPL-2024-00547

**Title of article:** Generalist predators function as pest specialists: examining diet composition of spiders and ladybeetles across rice crop stages

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Dear Dr. Cate Macinnis-Ng,

Thank you for inviting us to submit a revised version of the manuscript. We greatly appreciate the valuable comments and feedback from you and the reviewers. We have carefully considered each comment and incorporated most suggestions. In particular, we have made the following major changes:

* Corrected the citation format issue and added several recent articles to the manuscript to better reflect the current status of IGP research.

Please also see the following section for our detailed point-by-point responses. All line numbers refer to the changes we made in the revised manuscript. We believe that the revisions based on the review comments have greatly improved the quality of this manuscript, and we hope that the manuscript is now suitable for publication in *Journal of Applied Ecology*.

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Reviewer: 3

This study aims to analyse the diet composition of spiders and ladybeetles over the growth season in rice crops. The authors used stable isotope analysis and Bayesian mixing models to identify predator preferences for pests and other herbivores over 3 years of study. In addition, the study intends to cover different gaps of knowledge related to the effect of biotic and abiotic factors (cropping regime, abundance of pests, and complexity of surrounding vegetation) on predator diet composition.

The manuscript is well written and the ideas set out clearly and concisely. I believe that the topic is timely and necessary to elucidate whether generalist predators can be considered natural enemies in crops within the framework of biological pest control. However, the authors focus on highlighting the potential benefits that the presence of generalist predators can bring to pest control in the crop (which I agree with) but it is not until late in the discussion that they refer to feeding behaviours such as intraguild predation, very common in predators such as spiders, which can have a negative effect on biological pest control. In fact, this is the main problem I find with both the sample collection design and the Bayesian mixing model analysis. The authors have focused on analysing the diet composition of predators based on the study of the isotopic content of different herbivores present in the rice crop. However, Bayesian mixing models are very sensitive to missing resources and, considering the great diversity of resources available to spiders, it would be necessary to include other potential non-herbivore prey in the analysis. On the other hand, they use the method proposed by Caut et al. (2009) to calculate TDFs but this protocol was subsequently criticised in several publications and is therefore not the most suitable to be used. In my opinion these are important changes that should be resolved before publishing the manuscript.

Key words

Please remove the keyword “generalist predators” because it is included in the title.

Introduction

The introduction is concise and clearly explains the gaps in knowledge of generalist natural enemies as biological control agents and why it is important to fill these gaps in order to increase the importance of generalist predators in biological pest control programmes. However, I believe that the authors do not expose to an adequate extent the potential drawback of intraguild predation and the impact that using generalist predators, such as spiders, can have on other natural enemy populations. There are recent articles that claim for further studies that deeply investigate the pros and cons of spider as natural enemies in crops and, despite I understand that it is not the aim of the manuscript, I consider that it would be good to make a reference to this issue.

For instance, Hanbäck et al. (2021) found that an important part of the diet of several spider families was covered by other natural enemies in apple orchards. In addition, Mezofi et al. (2020) showed that the beneficial provided by arboreal spiders as predators of aphids in apple crops is reduced by their high levels of intraguild predation and by a propensity to switch from pests to alternative prey. Saqib et al. (2021) demonstrated the great dietary spectrum of different spider families in Brassica vegetable orchards. Authors highlight the complexity of these predator networks but found some preferences and biological control potential of particular spider taxa.

Hambäck, P. A., Cirtwill, A. R., García, D., Grudzinska-Sterno, M., Miñarro, M., Tasin, M., ... & Samnegård, U. (2021). More intraguild prey than pest species in arachnid diets may compromise biological control in apple orchards. Basic and Applied Ecology, 57, 1-13.

Mezőfi, L., Markó, G., Nagy, C., Korányi, D., & Markó, V. (2020). Beyond polyphagy and opportunism: natural prey of hunting spiders in the canopy of apple trees. PeerJ, 8, e9334.

Saqib, H. S. A., Liang, P., You, M., & Gurr, G. M. (2021). Molecular gut content analysis indicates the inter‐and intra‐guild predation patterns of spiders in conventionally managed vegetable fields. Ecology and Evolution, 11(14), 9543-9552.

Having said that, I would like to add a few comments:

L 57-60: Authors emphasize the increasing importance of generalist predators in biological pest control. I agree with authors but it would be important to highlight that in the case of spiders, there are many misgivings about its efficacy as a biological agent due to its cannibalistic behaviour and its ability to feed on other natural enemies present in the crop.

The list of references would be enriched by including recent articles in which spiders have been experimentally identified as potential natural enemies of crop pests:

Morente, M., & Ruano, F. (2022). Understanding the trophic relationships amongst arthropods in olive grove by δN15 and δC13 stable isotope analysis. Journal of Applied Entomology, 146(4), 372-384.

Mezőfi, L., Markó, G., Nagy, C., Korányi, D., & Markó, V. (2020). Beyond polyphagy and opportunism: natural prey of hunting spiders in the canopy of apple trees. PeerJ, 8, e9334.

Cuff, J. P., Tercel, M. P., Drake, L. E., Vaughan, I. P., Bell, J. R., Orozco‐terWengel, P., ... & Symondson, W. O. (2022). Density‐independent prey choice, taxonomy, life history, and web characteristics determine the diet and biocontrol potential of spiders (Linyphiidae and Lycosidae) in cereal crops. Environmental DNA, 4(3), 549-564.

L 72-76: The same as above. It is important to consider not only the facility of generalist predators to change their preys but which is the function of these preys in the crop.

L 113: Please change: “regardless of the year”

Materials and methods

L 137: Please add a space between 1.5 and m.

L 147-149: Could you be more explicit, how many capsules did you use per taxon (e.g. range, mean number or total number)? I suggest adding the number of capsules in Table S1.

L 175-178: I acknowledge the enormous work done by the authors in collecting and analysing a large number of herbivore taxa over several years and in different types of cropping regimes. However, as I have pointed out before, in the case of spiders I am concerned about the effect of intraguild predation and cannibalism on the results of the Bayesian mixing model. Mixing models are sensitive to missing sources (Phillips et al. 2014) and in the case of spiders, I consider it mandatory to include the stable isotope signature of prey other than the herbivore (spiders and other non-spider predators) that might be important in the diet composition of predators mainly in those seasons when pests and other herbivores are scarce. I recommend including in the analysis those predators that show a stable isotopic signature that fits the mixing polygon defined by the sources (in the C-N graph) and that have been previously identified as prey of the predators studied in the literature.

Phillips, D. L., Inger, R., Bearhop, S., Jackson, A. L., Moore, J. W., Parnell, A. C., ... & Ward, E. J. (2014). Best practices for use of stable isotope mixing models in food-web studies. Canadian Journal of Zoology, 92(10), 823-835.

L 185-186: Caut et al. (2009) proposed that TDFs vary systematically based on the isotopic values of the diet, but this conclusion has been criticized for the lack of a theoretical and mechanistic basis and also because of mathematical artefacts and experimental biases (Auerswald et al. 2010; Perga and Grey 2010; Codron et al. 2012). Thus, I’m afraid that it is probably not the best option to use for calculating TDFs.

TDFs are one of the most uncertain factors in order to analyse organism’s diet by isotopic analyses. Currently, the best proposed way to estimate TDFs is to conduct controlled studies of consumer-diet N15 and C13 enrichment by isolating the predators of interest with their main prey and analysing their isotopic content at various times after it has been fed. However, I consider that this method is restricted to very specific studies and is not feasible for field studies with generalist predators. In this case, you can search the literature for TDFs previously used for your taxa of interest. If this option is not possible, the third (and least reliable) way is to use pre-established TDFs for predatory insects and spiders (e.g. McCutchan et al., 2003, Vanderklift & Ponsard, 2003).

Auerswald, K., Wittmer, M. H., Zazzo, A., Schäufele, R., & Schnyder, H. (2010). Biases in the analysis of stable isotope discrimination in food webs. Journal of Applied Ecology, 47(4), 936-941.

Perga, M. E., & Grey, J. (2010). Laboratory measures of isotope discrimination factors: comments on Caut, Angulo & Courchamp (2008, 2009). Journal of Applied Ecology, 47(4), 942-947.

Codron, D., Sponheimer, M., Codron, J., Newton, I., Lanham, J. L., & Clauss, M. (2012). The confounding effects of source isotopic heterogeneity on consumer–diet and tissue–tissue stable isotope relationships. Oecologia, 169, 939-953.

McCutchan Jr, J. H., Lewis Jr, W. M., Kendall, C., & McGrath, C. C. (2003). Variation in trophic shift for stable isotope ratios of carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur. Oikos, 102(2), 378-390.

Vanderklift, M. A., & Ponsard, S. (2003). Sources of variation in consumer-diet δ 15 N enrichment: a meta-analysis. Oecologia, 136, 169-182.

Results

L 217-233: Results should be left pending to new analyses including other potential preys and using more adequate TDFs.

It would be desirable to add the 15N vs.13C biplot including the convex hull defined by the sources and the position of predators used in Bayesian mixing model.

L 235-245: This is an interesting result that could point to a promising role of GAPs as natural enemies in rice crops, but it would be interesting to see whether these changes in consumption rate over the season are related to a decrease in pest abundance in the crop and, if there is an effect, to test the effect of the cropping regime. That is, beyond a quantitative increase in pest consumption, do GAPs have a positive effect on reducing pest populations over time, and does the cropping regime affect the role of GAPs as natural enemies? I understand that this is not the aim of the manuscript but, if you have pest abundance data, a first approach to the role of GAPs in pest control could take your results a step further.

Discussion

L 282: It is very honest that you comment that intraguild predation and pest suppression may be two potential caveats in your study. However, this is the first question that arises for the reader when reading the introduction, so I think you should include the importance of these two factors in terms of biological pest control at the outset to put the reader in context.

L 285: I understand that authors interpret that at the end of the season, of all the herbivore sources they have analysed, the most consumed by both predators are the pests. This is an interesting result that would denote a certain preference for pests. However, considering the need to include other prey non-herbivore in the Bayesian mixing model, and review the TDFs used in the analysis, this statement should be left pending new results.

L 337-342: I consider that this is an unexpected result and that it would be interesting to investigate why they consume more pests in conventional crops. Authors cannot assert that there is pest specialisation by generalist predators if they do not know the density of prey taxa in the crop. Perhaps they only feed on pests because that is all that is available. A simple way to do this would be to compare the densities of herbivores (the same ones that have been included in the stable isotope analysis) in the two crops and thus be able to resolve some of the reasons why this may be happening.

On the other hand, one of the main objectives of new agro-environmental schemes is to reduce the application of insecticides and promote biological pest control in crops. Therefore, although it is important to highlight the potential role of GAPs in conventional crops, the authors should indicate that, as a future direction, it would be crucial to know the role of GAPs in organic crops both in terms of efficiency in control of pests (since, as indicated in point 1, they can easily change prey in environments with high species diversity) and their relationship with other natural enemies.

L 352-354: Just a comment that I assume the authors will have taken into account and which could be commented on in the discussion section. The surrounding habitat may be affecting in terms of recruitment of individuals. That is, it has been described that natural or semi-natural vegetation surrounding the main crop may act as a refuge for natural enemies when pests are scarce by favouring the migration of natural enemies into the crop when herbivore population densities increase throughout the season. Thus, although the results showed no effect on predator diet composition, this effect could be essential in terms of pest control efficiency.

Appendix A

Table S3: It would be interesting to separate the abundance data by cropping regime and by the classification of guilds done in the manuscript: rice herbivores, tourist herbivores and detritivore.

L 45: “Three years of study”

**Editor's comments**

**Comment 1** > Following the evaluation of the manuscript titled "Generalist predators function as pest specialists: examining diet composition of spiders and ladybeetles across rice crop stages" by the three reviewers, we have concluded that a major revision is necessary before we can consider the publication of this study.

The first reviewer acknowledged the interesting narrative regarding the diet composition shift of generalist arthropod predators over the rice growth period and their potential utility in biocontrol. However, several concerns were raised, including insufficient sample size, which compromises the robustness of the conclusions, and the similarity in methodology and results with a previously published study, raising questions about the originality of the work. The reviewer also suggested minor clarifications and details needed in various sections of the text.

The second reviewer appreciated the impressive dataset collected and the relevance of the research to the natural pest control literature but pointed out a lack of ecological theory and deficiencies in the data analyses that affect the interpretation of the results. Additionally, there were critiques regarding the clarity of the figures and tables presented.

The third reviewer praised the clarity and conciseness of the writing and the relevance of the topic. However, significant issues were noted in the study design and statistical methodologies. Specifically, the reviewer highlighted the absence of non-herbivore resources in the Bayesian mixing model analysis, which can affect the accuracy of results due to intraguild predation and cannibalism, especially in spiders. Moreover, the methodology used for calculating trophic discrimination factors (TDFs) is contested in the literature and needs to be reviewed.

Given the collective feedback, it is evident that while the study has substantial merits and contributes to understanding the role of generalist predators in biological control, significant revisions are necessary to address the raised concerns. I strongly recommend that the authors:

- Reassess and, if possible, increase the sample size per site to strengthen the conclusions.

- Include other potential non-herbivore prey in the Bayesian mixing model analysis, considering the complex diet of predators like spiders.

- Review the methodology for calculating TDFs, considering existing criticisms, and, if necessary, use pre-established TDF values for the studied taxa from the literature.

- Address the issue of intraguild predation and its implications for biological control more thoroughly in the discussion.

- Respond to specific minor critiques from the reviewers regarding clarity and detail in the manuscript.

I hope that these modifications can be implemented to improve the quality and robustness of the manuscript, ensuring it makes a significant and reliable contribution to the scientific literature on biological control.

**Response 1** >

Thanks for the positive and constructive feedback from the editor and the reviewers. We have provided our point-by-point responses to all the comments and concerns raised by the reviewers in the following section. Regarding the key recommendations from the editor, we summarize the major changes made in this revised manuscript:

- Reassess and, if possible, increase the sample size per site to strengthen the conclusions.

> Within each site (study farm), we sampled arthropods at four major growth stages of rice, and we prepared on average XXX capsule samples of the arthropod predators and prey for stable isotope mixing model analysis. We agree that having more samples will certainly help corroborate the results and conclusions. However, we might not be able to repeat the full sampling and experiment within a reasonable time frame and the rice growing season has passed. In fact, the MCMC convergence indicates that the samples are adequate and results are reliable, and therefore we feel that our interpretation of the results and the conclusions made accordingly are appropriate

- Include other potential non-herbivore prey in the Bayesian mixing model analysis, considering the complex diet of predators like spiders.

> In fact, we included three prey guilds in our mixing model analysis for both spiders and ladybeetles: rice herbivores, tourist herbivores, and detritivores, which are non-herbivore prey

> Clarify the prey guilds in the methods

- Review the methodology for calculating TDFs, considering existing criticisms, and, if necessary, use pre-established TDF values for the studied taxa from the literature.

> Read Caut et al. and provide justifications for using DDDFs for the mixing model instead of the pre-established TDFs (cite papers that criticize the use of pre-established TDFs)

> Add the details in the methods section and provide a summary table of TDFs used in the supplementary information

> There is no pre-establish TDFs for some of the prey taxa in our analysis

- Address the issue of intraguild predation and its implications for biological control more thoroughly in the discussion.

> Make IGP a standalone paragraph in the discussion and talk about its significance and the limitations of our study

- Respond to specific minor critiques from the reviewers regarding clarity and detail in the manuscript.

> We have provided our point-by-point responses to all the comments and concerns raised by the reviewers in the following section

**Reviewer 1's comments**

**Comment 1** >

The study titled "Generalist predators function as pest specialists: examining diet composition of spiders and ladybeetles across rice crop stages" shows an interesting story of how the diet composition of generalist arthropod predators switches more and more to rice herbivores during the rice growth period, suggesting their usefulness in biocontrol during the most critical crop stages when the densities of rice herbivores are high. The study also investigated the effect of different abiotic and biotic factors that could affect the diet composition, suggesting that predators in conventional farms prey more on rice herbivores and that the predation trend through crop stages is constant through the years. This suggests that spiders and ladybugs are consistent in their predation behavior inside rice fields, which could lead to the development of stable biocontrol practices.

The manuscript is well-written, with a well-elaborated and interesting introduction. The Discussion could focus slightly more on comparing the results of their study with those of different studies, but otherwise, they explained what needed to be explained. I added minor comments on several sentences that I believe should be addressed and clarified.

**Response 1** >

**Comment 2** >

Sample size. If I understood correctly, based on Table S2, you had 240 replicates of sites over all crop stages and years (I summed up the Ns in Table S2). And you stated that you processed 352 predators for the analysis. This means that per each site, you had, on average, 1.46 specimens. I guess that the number is larger than 1 because for some samples in the site, you added two individuals because one was not enough in mass, but this means that you had only one specimen per site for the analysis, which also explains why in some charts, especially those for ladybugs, I do not see any error bars for the relative proportion of prey sources in the diet. With that said, we are assuming the diet composition here is based on just one or a few individuals and that they represent the whole site. Even if the data is consistent through 3 years, there is still insufficient evidence to support the conclusions. The sample size should be much higher per site to draw such conclusions. If the sample size is larger and I misunderstood the methodology section, please write in Table S1 the number of individuals of each predator you investigated.

**Response 2** >

> Clarify the sampling scheme and study design in the methods and the supplemental information

> Year 2017: 6 farms \* 4 stages = 24 surveys; Year 2018 and 2019: 14 farms \* 4 stages = 56 surveys

> Some surveys, we might not get enough predators or prey to prepare stable isotope capsules (depending on the size of the organisms, we might need 1 to 5 or even more individuals for one capsule to meet the minimum weight for SI analysis)

> 352 predator samples refer to the number of capsules prepared for stable isotope analysis, each of which contained one to several spider or ladybeetle individuals, therefore we have much more predators per site than we do for our isotope samples

**Comment 3** >

2) This study has a similar methodology, results and conclusions as the one published in 2021 (https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.3625), which you cited as a data source. The larger difference in the methodology that I could recognize between this manuscript and the published study is that you collected over three years instead of one year. However, the middle year is the same in both studies. I am curious if you used the same dataset for the year 2018 in both studies or if you used other samples. If that is the case, it would be good to mention it.

**Response 3** > Yes, the data for 2018 were the same in both studies. We have now mentioned this in the method section

*Minor comments*

**Comment 5** > Line 8: term "recent Anthropocene" could mean quite a large period, depending on who you ask. Rephrase it to the "recent decades".

**Response 5** >

**Comment 6** > Line 17: As you decided not to focus on the seedling crop stage due to insufficient data (I am just not sure which data was insufficient, which could be mentioned in more detail), you can remove it from here.

**Response 6** >

**Comment 7** > Line 51-53: Missing citation for this sentence.

**Response 7** >

**Comment 8** > Line 111 - 113. This assumption (or hypothesis) was not elaborated here as to why you expected it.

**Response 8** >

**Comment 9** > Line 257: I am missing any table with the results of the forest cover for each of the sites or pair of sites.

**Response 9** >

**Comment 10** > Line 330: "... for pest control in rice fields".

**Response 10** >

**Reviewer 2's comments**

**Comment 1** >

This study presents diet analyses of spiders and ladybeetles over three years across organic and conventional rice farms, particularly investigating the proportion of pests in their diet over the season and across years. The authors use isotopes to assess diet. I am not an expert in these methods. The paper has collected an impressive dataset on predator diets, which is dearly missing from the natural pest control literature. I think it is very valuable work with a solid sampling design. However, the paper lacks ecological theory, and I have some concerns regarding the data analyses and thus interpretation of the results that need to be addressed before accepting this manuscript.

**Response 1** >

**Comment 2** > The introduction lacks **links to theory**, predator-prey cycles, and prey diversity-predation. The impact of seasonality (via changes in prey abundances, richness, intraguild predation), years, and of organic/conventional systems on diet composition needs to be better introduced and linked to current research. Currently, it lacks background, and the hypotheses are a bit weak.

**Response 2** >

> Add details to the introduction for how growing season, year, and farming practice affect diet compositions

**Comment 3** > The **isotope method** used to assess diet needs to be introduced before the end of the introduction and compared to other available methods. What can we extrapolate using isotopes, and to what taxonomic level? As I am not an expert, it was very difficult for me to understand what this method can and cannot distinguish in terms of diet (presence/absence data, at the species/family level?).

**Response 3** >

> Add more details to the last paragraph of the introduction section and introduce the strengths of SIA for dietary research and what can be informed from it.

**Comment 4** > **Classification of predators:** why consider ladybeetles as generalist predators? They are considered by natural pest control experts as predator specialists (Riggi et al., Ecological Indicators 2024). This is also the reason for the greater pest presence in their diets compared to more generalist and opportunistic predators such as spiders. Additionally, spiders constitute a varied group with different hunting modes that likely feed differently. As individuals were identified to species or families, this should be investigated (Sanders et al. 2015, <https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/1365-2656.12271>). This could lead to a more ecological approach to pest control and uncover mechanisms affecting diet composition by looking into traits: Generalist versus specialist (spiders vs. ladybirds) , Hunting mode within spiders

**Response 4** >

> The dietary patterns of ladybeetles are pretty diverse and can range from specialists to generalist and even omnivores (citations). The dominant species in our system, the orange ladybeetle, has been shown to be a generalist predators (citations), and we feel that it is appropriate to refer to them as generalists

> The spiders are a diverse group of generalist arthropod predators and different groups have different hunting modes and foraging patterns. In our system, the most dominant spider species is the long-jaw orb weaver, which constitutes over XXX% of the spider individuals in our samples, whereas other spider species (e.g, lynx spider) were relatively uncommon in rice farms. We therefore pooled all spiders into the same predator guild because we did not have enough samples for stable isotope analysis and reliable mixing model estimation for individual spider groups. Moreover, our goal is to understand the guild-level trophic interactions patterns, and therefore pooling may be appropriate for this purpose. However, we have now acknowledged this in the limitations. Future studies can implement more elaborate sampling design to focus on different spider groups and understanding the within-guild variation in diet composition

**Comment 5** > **Analyses:** WhyPrey and predator abundances in the field were not included in the model to see if the diet composition was representative of the absolute field abundances rather than the relative? Also to be able to interpret the results it would be relevant to check if prey abundances and predator abundances were affected by farming type\*landscape and year as well, not only the diets.

**Response 5** >

> It has been shown that the dietary patterns of predators are more influenced by the relative abundance of prey not the absolute abundance. You can have high abundance, but if the relative composition is the same, then predator foraging may remain unchanged. So using relative abundance may be more biologically relevant

> We also analyze the effect of farm type and landscape on predator and prey abundance and updated the methods and results section

**Comment 6** > **Abstract:** Lacks clarity in the methods (seedling stage was not analyzed, how many fields, what is meant by biotic/abiotic factors, how were the arthropods collected) and results (what do the percentages correspond to? what does higher mean?) and the conclusion is a bit vague.

**Response 6** >

> Revise and clarify the confusions.

*Specific Line Comments*

**Comment 7** > L. 66: I do not agree that we still need to validate “spiders and ladybird biocontrol potential” – However, this paper could bring a better understanding of how pest and prey abundances affect diet composition and stability. Same L.91

**Response 7** >

**Comment 8** > L. 78: Consider replacing reliability with stability or variability.

**Response 8** >

**Comment 9** > L. 85: What is meant by abiotic and biotic factors?

**Response 9** >

**Comment 10** > L. 93: Can you define what you mean by diet/consumption composition?

**Response 10** >

**Comment 11** > L. 113: Unclear hypothesis. I would expect that predation by generalists would depend mostly on pest abundances rather than crop stages.

**Response 11** >

**Comment 12** > L. 117: What do you mean by proportional contribution? Different prey sources? Define (is this per predator individual or per group).

**Response 12** >

**Comment 13** > Very nice design but missing the number of fields sampled in pairs.

**Response 13** >

**Comment 14** > Consider including a map.

**Response 14** >

**Comment 15** > Include information on landscape factors around the pairs (min/max/mean/sd).

**Response 15** >

**Comment 16** > Include a sampling design in the appendix and maybe figures of the different stages.

**Response 16** >

**Comment 17** > Were the samples from each transect merged?

**Response 17** >

**Comment 18** > Organisms were counted and identified in each transect? This is amazing data, and I do not understand why in the analyses: Spiders were all blended into one single group? Use traits or family level to investigate diets in more detail.

**Response 18** >

**Comment 19** > Prey and predator abundances in the field were not included in the model to see if the diet composition was representative of the absolute field abundances rather than the relative?

**Response 19** >

**Comment 20** > Why were prey grouped? Could network analyses not be used? What is the taxonomic level that can be distinguished using isotope analyses? And what is the data coming out (is it like molecular gut content absence/presence)?

**Response 20** >

**Comment 21** > L. 147: How common was it to add several conspecifics to one capsule? I wonder then what the percentage means, as I imagine smaller species will need to be more often combined than larger ones. Doesn’t that create a bias? Why not use a % per biomass rather than % per capsule? Unclear how this was dealt with.

**Response 21** >

**Comment 22** > L. 156: Please provide a table with the species in each category.

**Response 22** >

**Comment 23** > L. 162: I am not clear how you can distinguish between the species (rice pests and other herbivores).

**Response 23** >

**Comment 24** > L. 163: Instead of tourist herbivore, replace it with “alternative prey.”

**Response 24** >

**Comment 25** > L. 178: What are “mixing models”?

**Response 25** >

**Comment 26** > L. 178: I am not sure I understand why Bayesian was needed. I am not familiar with these methods, and a little introduction on what these methods do and why using this would be nice. Also, why not include a random factor? Farm ID and farm pair?

**Response 26** >

**Comment 27** > L. 183: What is C and N dependencies? That sentence is not clear.

**Response 27** >

**Comment 28** > L. 185: What is a trophic discrimination factor?

**Response 28** >

**Comment 29** > L. 188: Add reference.

**Response 29** >

**Comment 30** > L. 189: Add reference.

**Response 30** >

**Comment 31** > L. 193: Why not include year as an interaction with farm type if you are interested in stability over time? Also, I am not sure why you use relative abundance rather than absolute? And why not include predator abundances?

**Response 31** >

**Comment 32** > I would be interested to know if prey abundances and predator abundances were affected by farming type\*landscape and year as well, not only the diets.

**Response 32** >

**Comment 33** > L. 210: Replication statement should be N = XX number of paired fields, not N number of individuals analyzed, I think.

**Response 33** >

**Comment 34** > The results section is very descriptive, with no analyses results present and measures of variation lacking.

**Response 34** >

**Comment 35** > L. 238: Where are the analyses for this statement?

**Response 35** >

**Comment 36** > Fig. 2: No measure of variance?

**Response 36** >

**Comment 37** > L. 285: You cannot state that the spiders become more specialist as you do not include the different group abundances. They might be eating the same proportionally to what is in the field. Rephrase manuscript title accordingly

**Response 37** >

**Reviewer 3's comments**

**Comment 1** >

**Response 1** >

**Comment 1** >

**Response 1** >