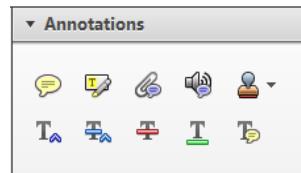


Once you have Acrobat Reader open on your computer, click on the **Comment** tab at the right of the toolbar:



This will open up a panel down the right side of the document. The majority of tools you will use for annotating your proof will be in the [Annotations](#) section, pictured opposite. We've picked out some of these tools below:



1. Replace (Ins) Tool – for replacing text.



Strikes a line through text and opens up a text box where replacement text can be entered.

How to use it

- Highlight a word or sentence.
 - Click on the **Replace (Ins)** icon in the Annotations section.
 - Type the replacement text into the blue box that appears.

standard framework for the analysis of money. Nevertheless, it also led to a critique of strategy as a number of companies found that the strategic components, at the same level, are extremely important without being fully understood. Henceforth, we open the 'black box'.

2. **Strikethrough (Del)** Tool – for deleting text.



Strikes a red line through text that is to be deleted.

How to use it

- Highlight a word or sentence.
 - Click on the **Strikethrough (Del)** icon in the Annotations section.

there is no room for extra profits as ups are zero and the number of ϵ values are not determined by ϵ .

3. **Add note to text** Tool – for highlighting a section to be changed to bold or italic.

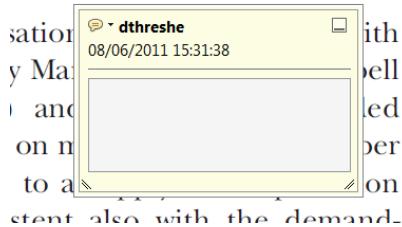


Highlights text in yellow and opens up a text box where comments can be entered

How to use it

- Highlight the relevant section of text.
 - Click on the [Add note to text](#) icon in the Annotations section.
 - Type instruction on what should be changed regarding the text into the yellow box that appears.

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4. **Add sticky note** Tool – for making notes at specific points in the text.



Marks a point in the proof where a comment needs to be highlighted

How to use it

- Click on the **Add sticky note** icon in the Annotations section.
 - Click at the point in the proof where the comment should be inserted.
 - Type the comment into the yellow box that appears.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document with a yellow comment box overlaid. The comment box has a yellow header bar with the name 'dthreshe' and a timestamp '08/06/2011 15:18:08'. The main body of the comment box is empty, indicated by a large gray rectangular area. The background of the document shows some text, including the word 'supply SHOCKS, MOST OF' at the top and 'is that the structure of the sector' at the bottom.

5. Attach File Tool – for inserting large amounts of text or replacement figures.

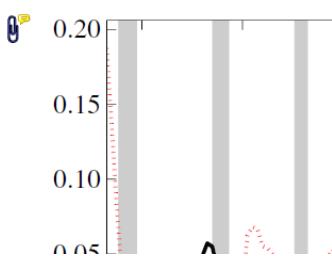


Inserts an icon linking to the attached file in the appropriate place in the text.

How to use it

- Click on the [Attach File](#) icon in the Annotations section.
- Click on the proof to where you'd like the attached file to be linked.
- Select the file to be attached from your computer or network.
- Select the colour and type of icon that will appear in the proof. Click OK.

END



6. Drawing Markups Tools – for drawing shapes, lines and freeform annotations on proofs and commenting on these marks.

Allows shapes, lines and freeform annotations to be drawn on proofs and for comment to be made on these marks.



How to use it

- Click on one of the shapes in the Drawing Markups section.
- Click on the proof at the relevant point and draw the selected shape with the cursor.
- To add a comment to the drawn shape, move the cursor over the shape until an arrowhead appears.
- Double click on the shape and type any text in the red box that appears.

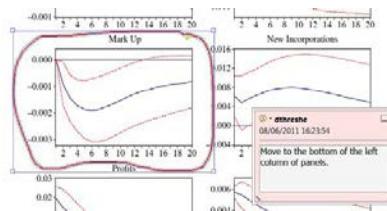


PHOTO GALLERY

CATERPILLAR SEED PREDATORS MEDIATE SHIFTS IN SELECTION ON FLOWERING PHENOLOGY IN THEIR HOST PLANT

Alicia Valdés and Johan Ehrlén

Description of the related study:

Variation in selection among populations and years has important implications for evolutionary trajectories of populations. Yet, the agents of selection causing this variation have rarely been identified. Selection on the time of reproduction within a season in plants might differ both among populations and among years, and selection can be mediated by both mutualists and antagonists. We investigated whether differences in the direction of phenotypic selection on flowering phenology among 20 populations of *Gentiana pneumonanthe* for two years were related to the presence of the butterfly seed predator *Phengaris alcon*, and whether butterfly incidence was associated with the abundance of the butterfly's second host, *Myrmica* ants. In plant populations without the butterfly, phenotypic selection favored earlier flowering. In populations where the butterfly was present, caterpillars preferentially attacked early-flowering individuals, shifting the direction of selection to favoring later flowering. Butterfly incidence in plant populations increased with ant abundance. Our results demonstrate that antagonistic interactions can shift the direction of selection on flowering phenology, and suggest that such shifts might be associated with differences in the community context.

Journal Name	BES2	BES2_1303	WILEY	Dispatch: 30-12-2016	CE: Saravanan S
Manuscript No.	1			No. of pages: 4	PE: Karpagavalli. C.R

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32 Photo 1. The marsh gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*) is the host plant of the Lycaenid butterfly
33 *P. alcon*, whose caterpillars act as predispersal seed predators, feeding into the developing fruits during
34 their first larval instars. This seed predator contributes to shift the direction of selection on flowering
35 phenology in its host plant. As butterflies prefer ovipositing in early-flowering individuals, selection
36 favors late flowering in plant populations where butterflies are present, while the contrary is true in
37 plant populations where butterflies are absent. Photo by Alicia Valdés.

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Photo 2. We collected data on *Gentiana pneumonanthe* reproductive traits and fitness and on intensity of seed predation by *P. alcon* in 100 marked individuals in each of 20 study populations during 2010 and 2011. The butterfly seed predator *P. alcon* was present in 11 of the study populations and absent from nine. The study populations were located in bogs, pastures, lake shores, and wet meadows in the county of Västra Götaland (SW Sweden). We present here an overview of four of the study populations: Högsjön (top left), Tånga hed (top right), Remmene skjutfält (bottom left), and Kalvsjön (bottom right). Photos by Alicia Valdés.

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Photo 3. The Lycaenid butterfly *P. alcon* (top right) and its two hosts: the marsh gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*, left), which feeds caterpillars until their fourth instar, and *Myrmica* ants (bottom right), which adopt caterpillars into their nests, where they complete their development and pupate. Adult females of *P. alcon* fly on July-August and lay eggs on young buds of the marsh gentian (visible as white dots). We used the number of eggs per plant as a measure of the intensity of seed predation. We estimated ant abundance in each study population using transects of sugar-cube baits, and found that the probability of *P. alcon* presence increased with increasing abundance of *Myrmica* ants in the population. Photos by Alicia Valdés.

These photographs illustrate the article “Caterpillar seed predators mediate shifts in selection on flowering phenology in their host plant” by Alicia Valdés and Johan Ehrlén, published in *Ecology* 10.1002/ecy.1633

Author Query Form

Journal: BES2

Article: 1303

Dear Author,

During the copy-editing of your paper, the following queries arose. Please respond to these by marking up your proofs with the necessary changes/additions. Please write your answers on the query sheet if there is insufficient space on the page proofs. Please write clearly and follow the conventions shown on the attached corrections sheet. If returning the proof by fax do not write too close to the paper's edge. Please remember that illegible mark-ups may delay publication.

Many thanks for your assistance.

Query reference	Query	Remarks
1	AUTHOR: Please confirm that given names (red) and surnames/family names (green) have been identified correctly.	Yes

MARKED PROOF

Please correct and return this set

Please use the proof correction marks shown below for all alterations and corrections. If you wish to return your proof by fax you should ensure that all amendments are written clearly in dark ink and are made well within the page margins.

Instruction to printer	Textual mark	Marginal mark
Leave unchanged	... under matter to remain	✓
Insert in text the matter indicated in the margin	↗	New matter followed by ↗ or ↗◎
Delete	/ through single character, rule or underline ———— through all characters to be deleted	↙ or ↙◎
Substitute character or substitute part of one or more word(s)	/ through letter or ———— through characters	new character / or new characters /
Change to italics	— under matter to be changed	←
Change to capitals	≡ under matter to be changed	≡
Change to small capitals	= under matter to be changed	=
Change to bold type	~ under matter to be changed	~
Change to bold italic	~~ under matter to be changed	~~
Change to lower case	Encircle matter to be changed	≠
Change italic to upright type	(As above)	+
Change bold to non-bold type	(As above)	—
Insert 'superior' character	/ through character or ↗ where required	Y or X under character e.g. ³ or ³
Insert 'inferior' character	(As above)	↗ over character e.g. ↗
Insert full stop	(As above)	○
Insert comma	(As above)	,
Insert single quotation marks	(As above)	‘ or ’ and/or ‘ or ’
Insert double quotation marks	(As above)	“ or ” and/or “ or ”
Insert hyphen	(As above)	-
Start new paragraph	—	—
No new paragraph	≈	≈
Transpose	□	□
Close up	linking () characters	()
Insert or substitute space between characters or words	/ through character or ↗ where required	Y
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