Global goodness-of-fit: Fisher's C = 4.111; P-value = 0.662; 6 degrees of freedom

Figure 4. Results from the piecewise structural equation model. All coefficients are scaled by the ratio of the standard deviation of x divided by the standard deviation of y (i.e., standardized estimates).Coeefficients that were not supported by the model (p < 0.05) are illustratted using a dashed line. Colors are drawn to highlight the statistical interaction between host community pace of life and temperature. The High and Low Temperature coefficients are estimated with the reference temperature set to 1 standard deviation above and below the mean temperature, respectively. All other coefficients are estimated from a model using mean-centered values for temperature and community pace of life. Correlations between errors were not supported by the model and are not shown. Higher soil-surface temperature, associated with lower elevation, increased disease through three non-mutually exclusive pathways: directly via abiotic constraints, and indirectly both via shifting host community structure as well as by altering the trait-competence relationship