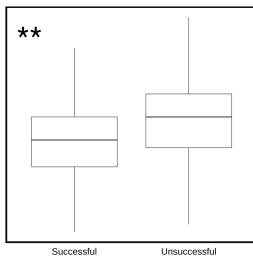


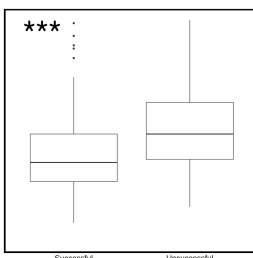
Pupation site selection and enemy avoidance in the Introduced Pine Sawfly *

Results of Binary Logistic Regression (n=611):

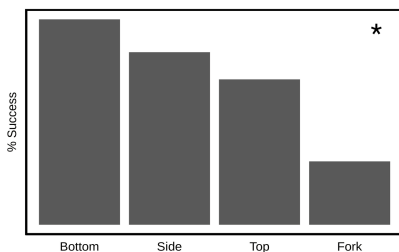
Diameter of cocoon



Diameter of branch at cocoon



Position on branch

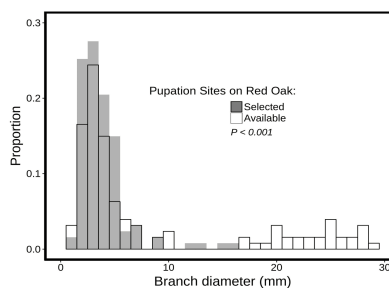


Non-significant variables: cocoon height above ground, distance from trunk, DBH of nearest white pine, host tree species

Cocoons on smaller branches survive better (harder for predators to reach?)

Smaller cocoons (which are typically males) have a higher success rate

Cocoons on the bottom of branches are less likely to be preyed upon



Pupation site selection is non-random