Supporting information (SI)

Appendix 1a: Selection of arthropods for C:N analysis

We selected two broad functional groups to evaluate the differences in % nitrogen among native and non-native plants. Spiders (Araneae) were selected as indicators of the %N content of the third trophic level as arthropod predators. Our other function group were insect herbivores. We selected insect herbivores from families that were most likely to feed on plant foliage, particularly the foliate of woody plants included in our experiment. These represent the nutritional content of insect prey primarily available to birds. Overall, these groups represent %%% percent of the total abundance (biomass?) of arthropods collected. Insect herbivore families selected included: All families of Lepidoptera collected (primarily Geometridae and the superfamily Noctuoidea), Hemipteran families including Tingidae, Miridae, Coreidae, Pentatomidae, Acanthosomatidae, and Thyreocoridae. We included sawfly families Cimbicidae and Tenthrediniadae. The only beetle families selected were those likely to feed on foliage as adults or larvae, including Brentidae, Chrysomelidae, Cleridae, Curculinidae (only the submfamily Entiminae) and Melolonthinae (check for others later Rob).

Appendix 1b: Leaf counting methods and data analysis.

At the conclusion of the primary experiment in summer 2022, we counted all leaves for all 240 trees and shrubs sampled in the project. After bird bag exclusions were removed, we counted all leaves using hand clicker counters. For Japanese barberry, we counted a single fascicle as one leaf. We assayed a total of 154,595 leaves using this method.

The number of leaves varied significantly among the ten plant species sampled in this project (GLM, Plant Species effect on leaf count, X2 =, P = ). Host-plant species identity effects on arthropods or bird exclusion treatment effects could be confounded by this variation, so we employed a series of statistical tests to rule out this issue.

First, we observed no different in leaf counts among all ten plant species when comparing bagged (-bird) and unbagged (+bag) treatments (GLM, Plant Species effect on leaf count, X2 =, P =). Consequently, the predator exclusion experiment was not biased by intraspecific variation in leaf number or branch size.

Second, leaf count did not significantly impact the average biomass of arthropods sampled across all host plant species (GLM, leaf count effect on biomass, X2 =, P =). Therefore, within the range of branches selected in this experiment, plants with more leaves did not have more arthropod biomass available to birds.

Third, we ruled out the importance of leaf counts as an important co-variate to include in GLMM’s using an AIC based model selection approach. For a fully specified GLM with plant species, bird treatment, leaf counts and the response of total arthropod biomass, removing leaf count led to a reduction in AIC.

Figure S1: