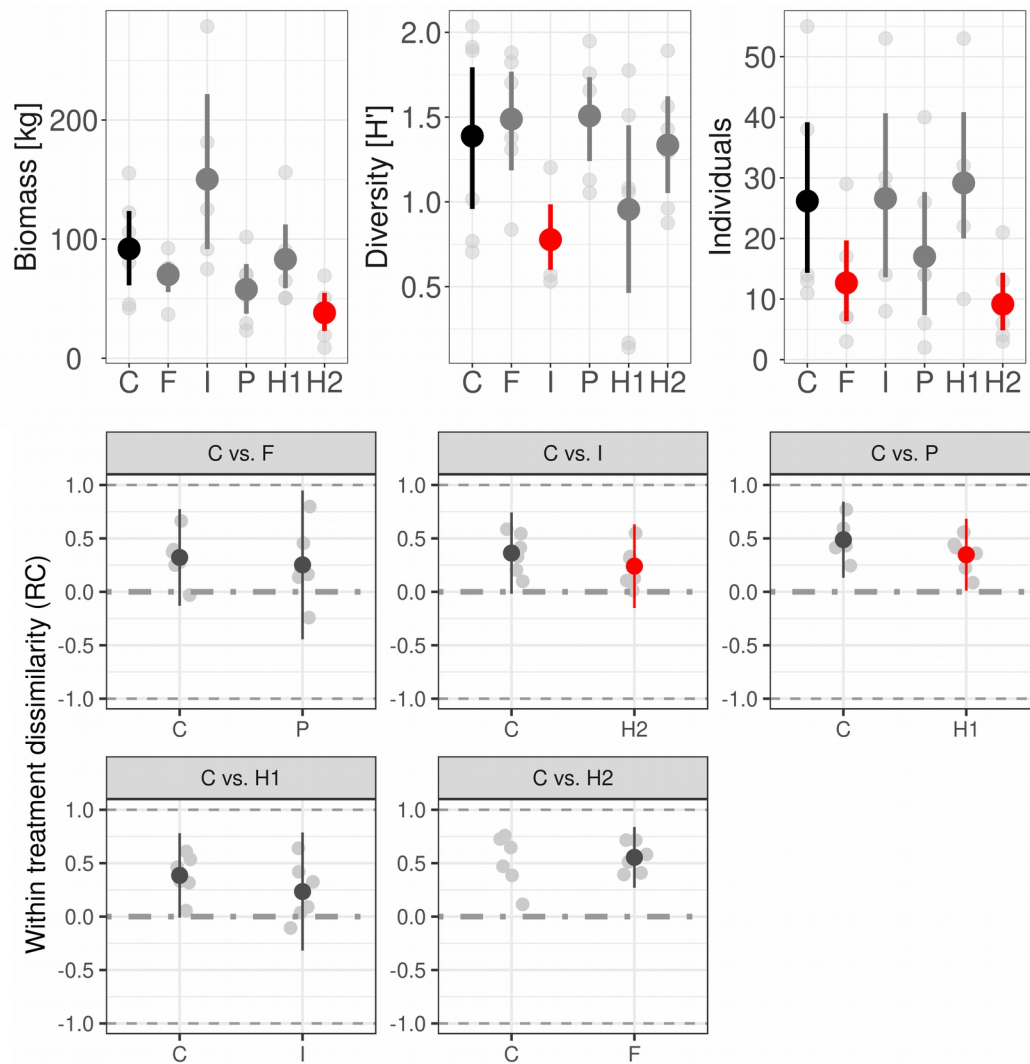
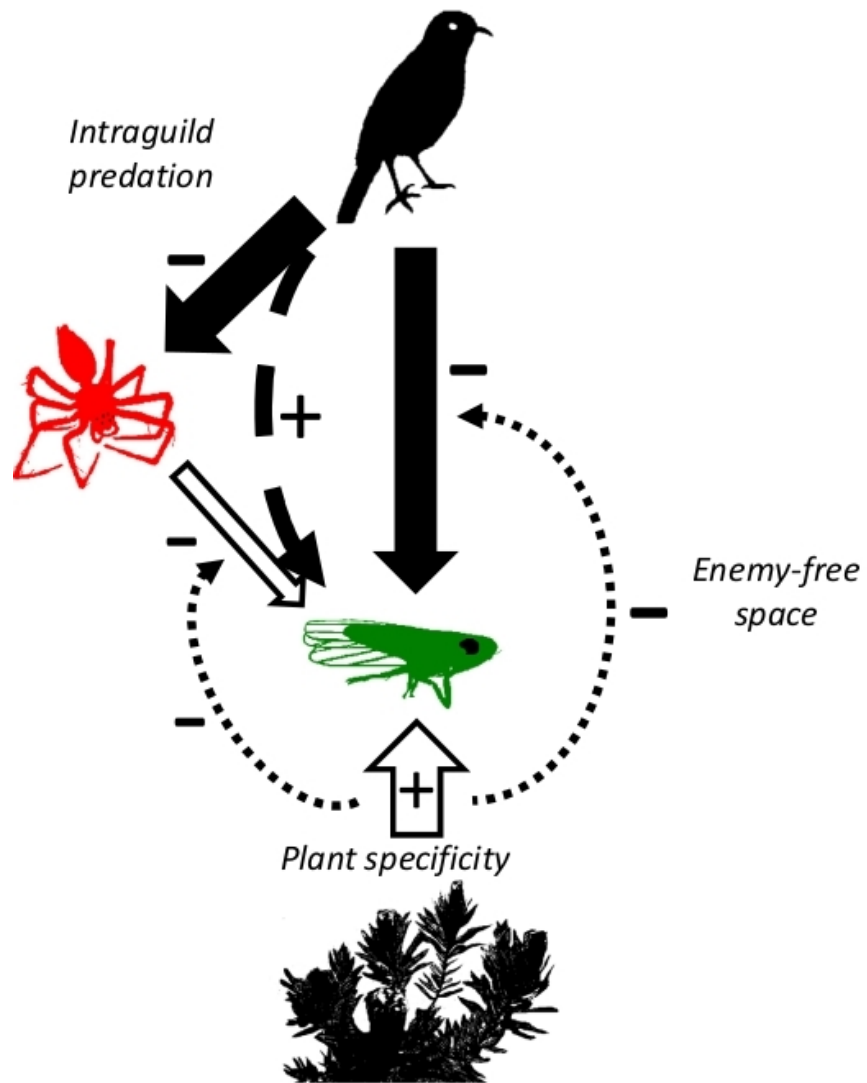


Limited effect of predators and generalist herbivores on plant-herbivore interaction networks in early successional vegetation in tropical rain-forest.



1. Control

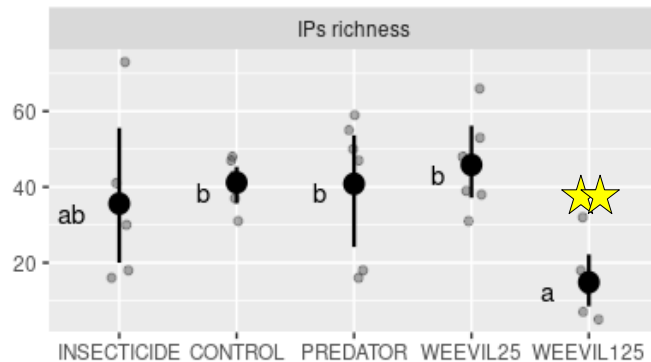
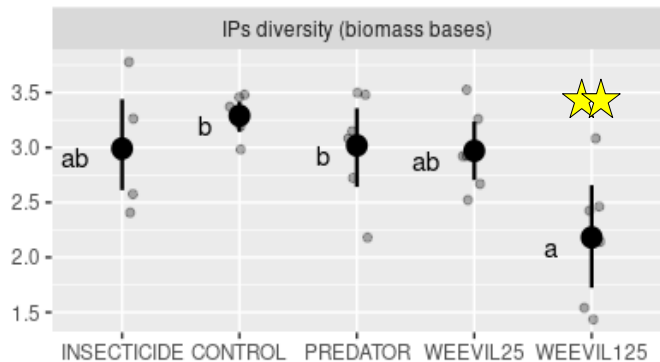
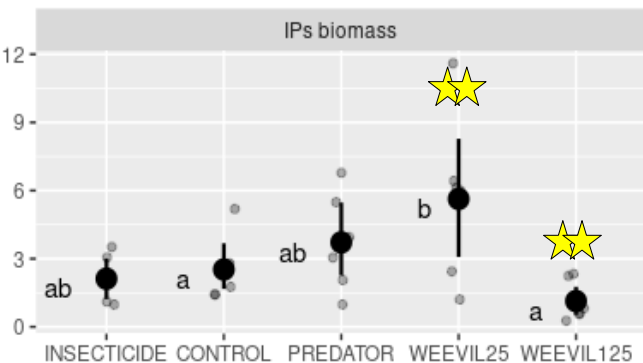
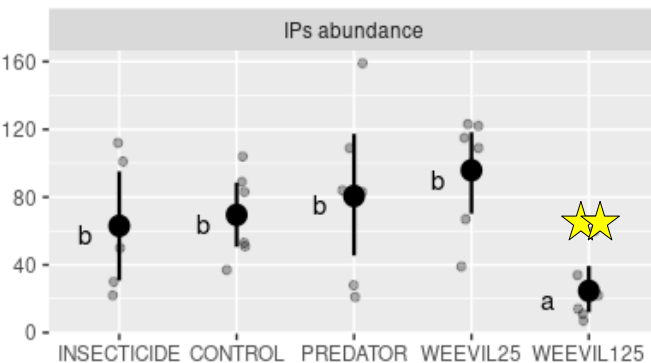
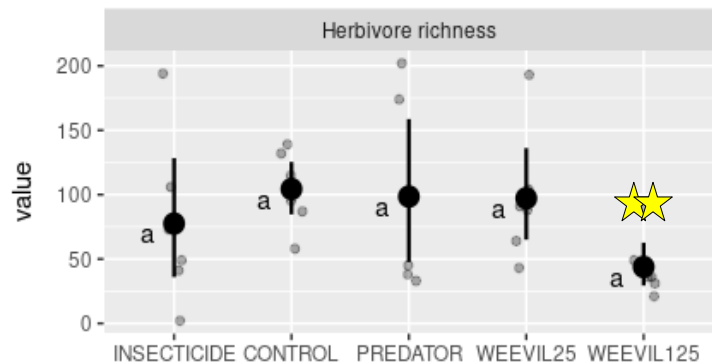
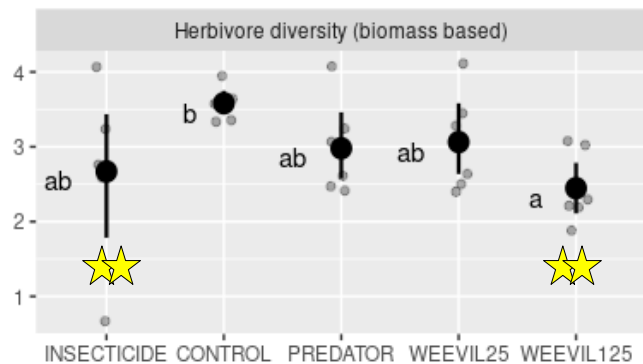
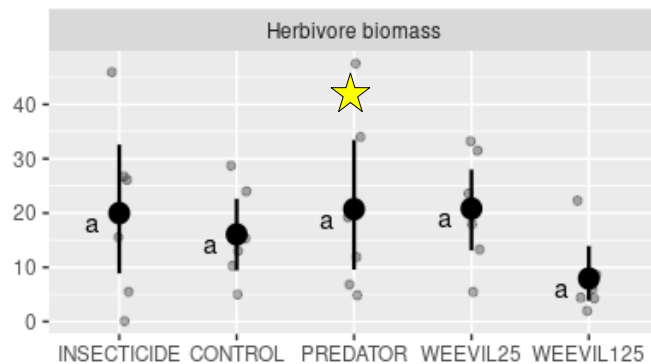
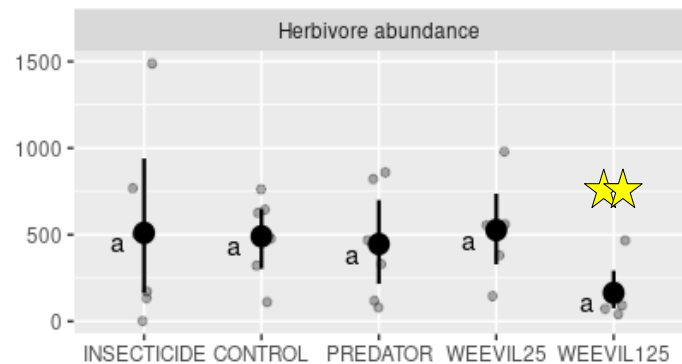
2. Insecticide

3. Predator

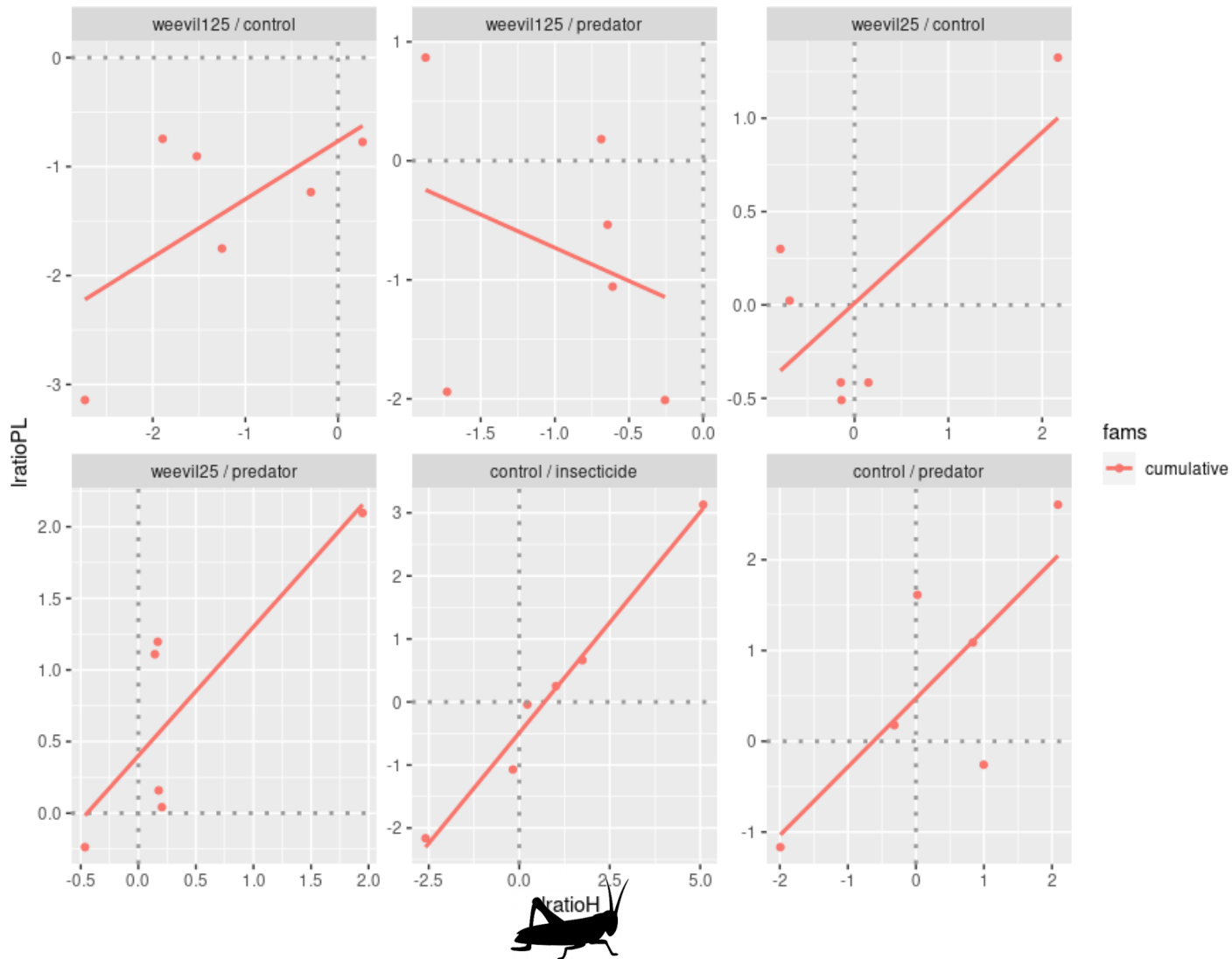
4. Weevil25

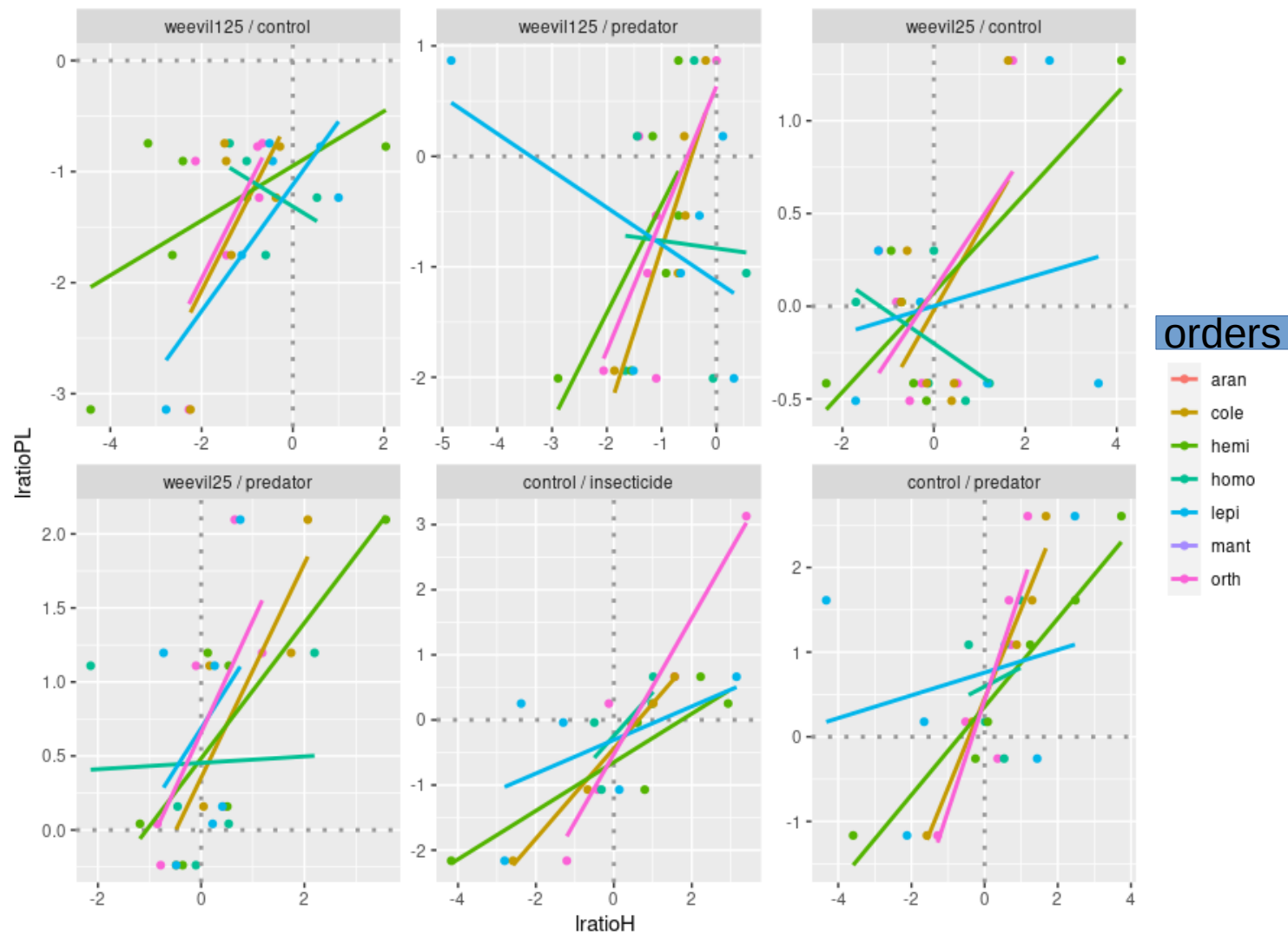
5. Weevil125

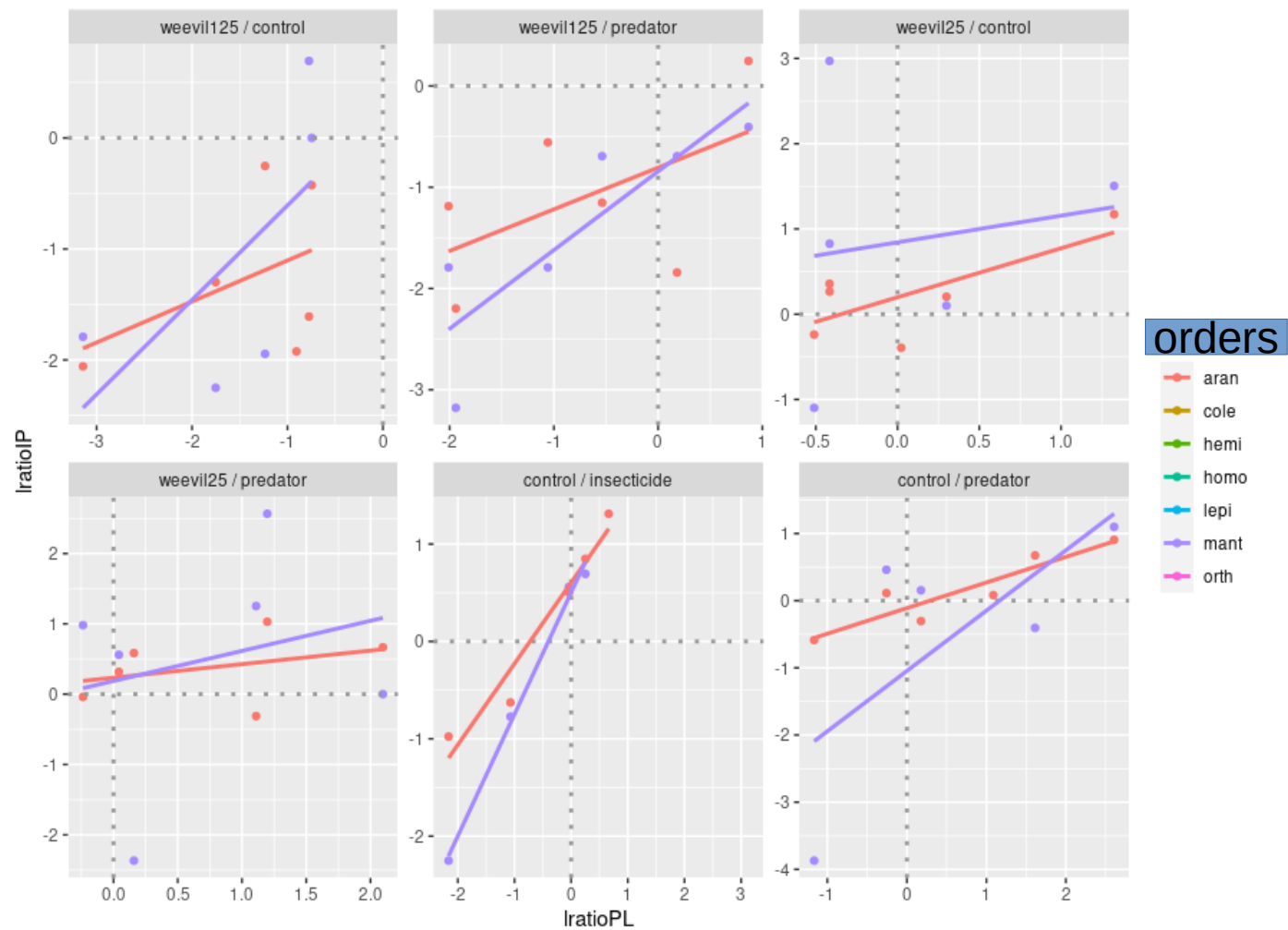


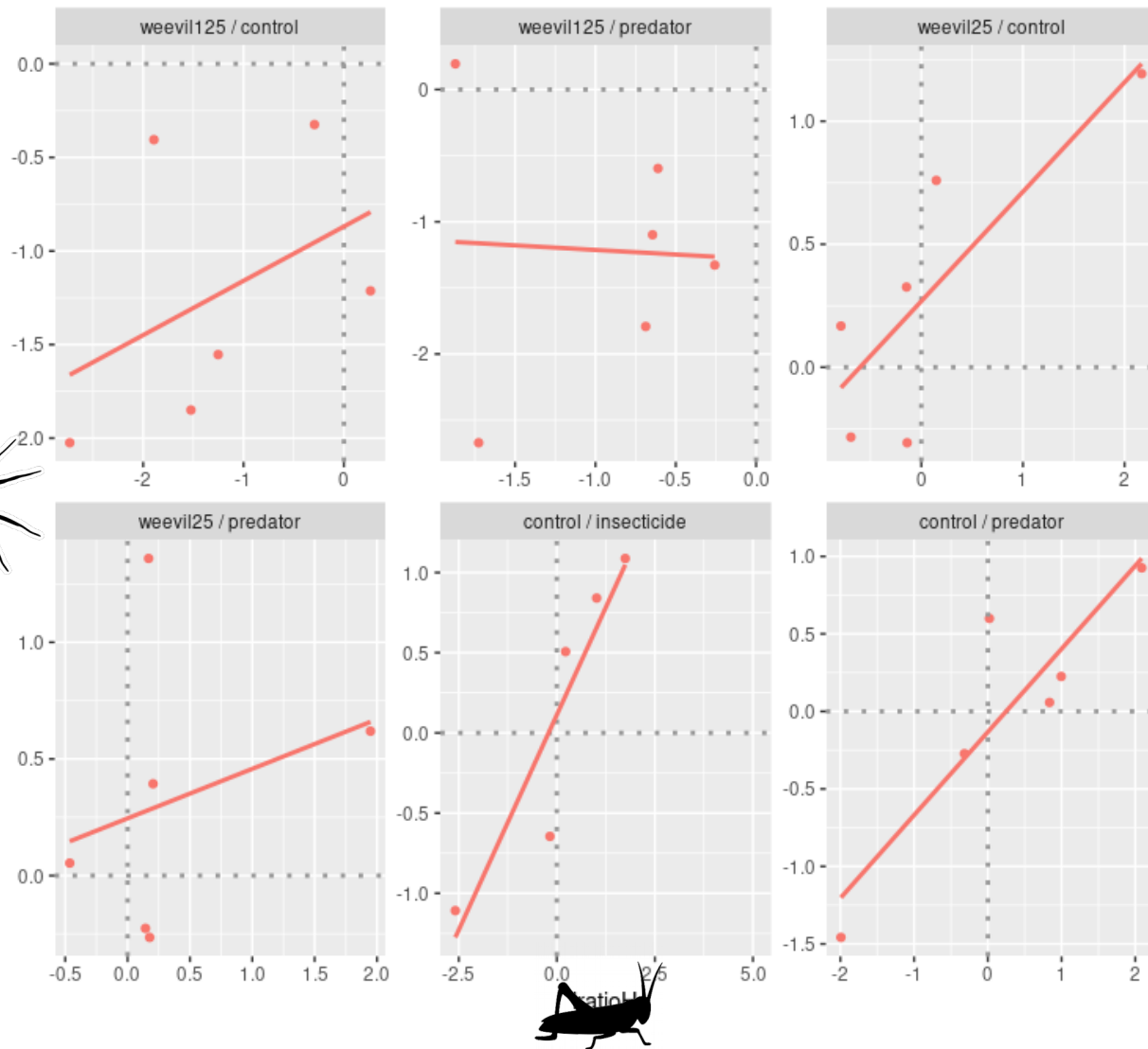
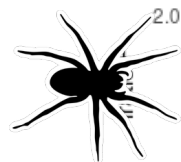


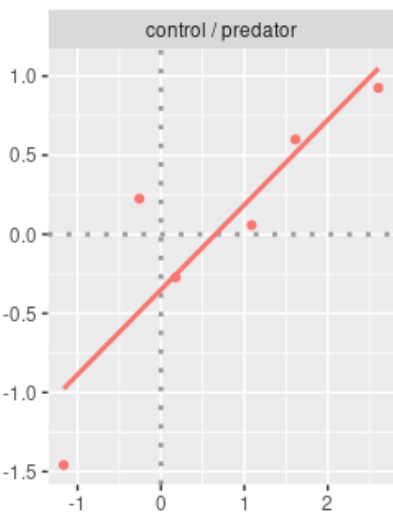
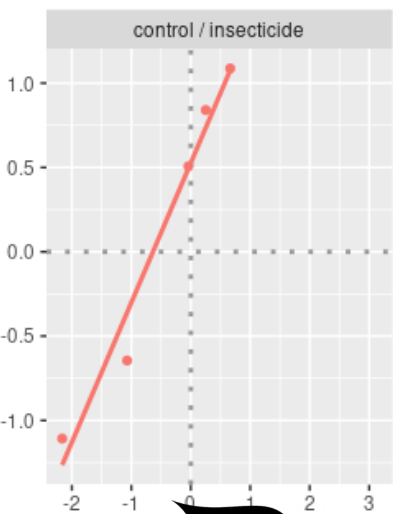
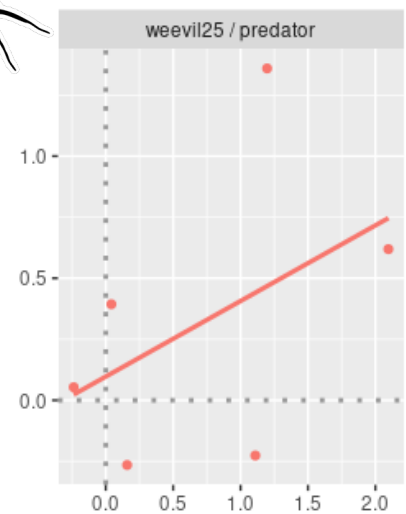
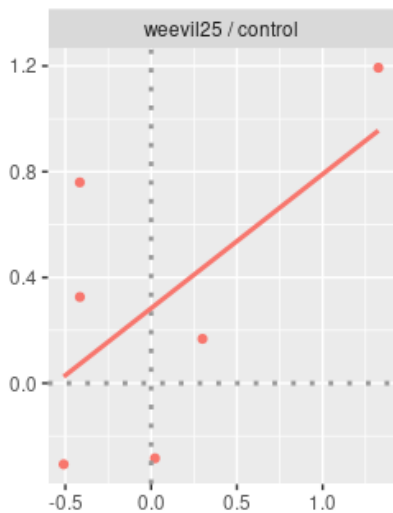
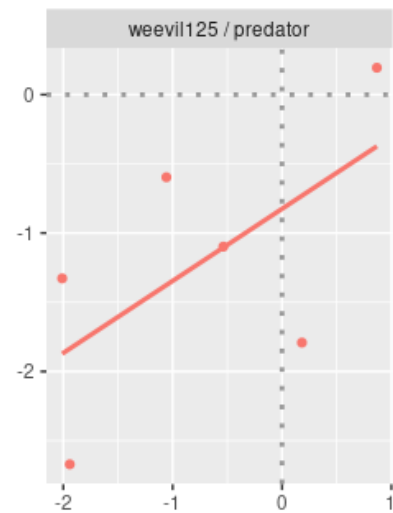
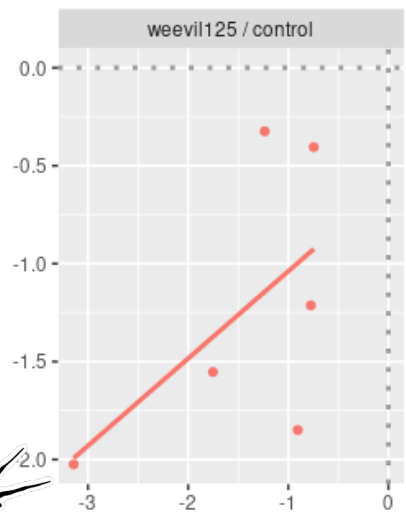
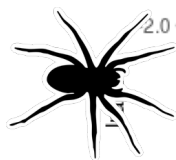
treat



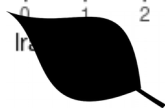




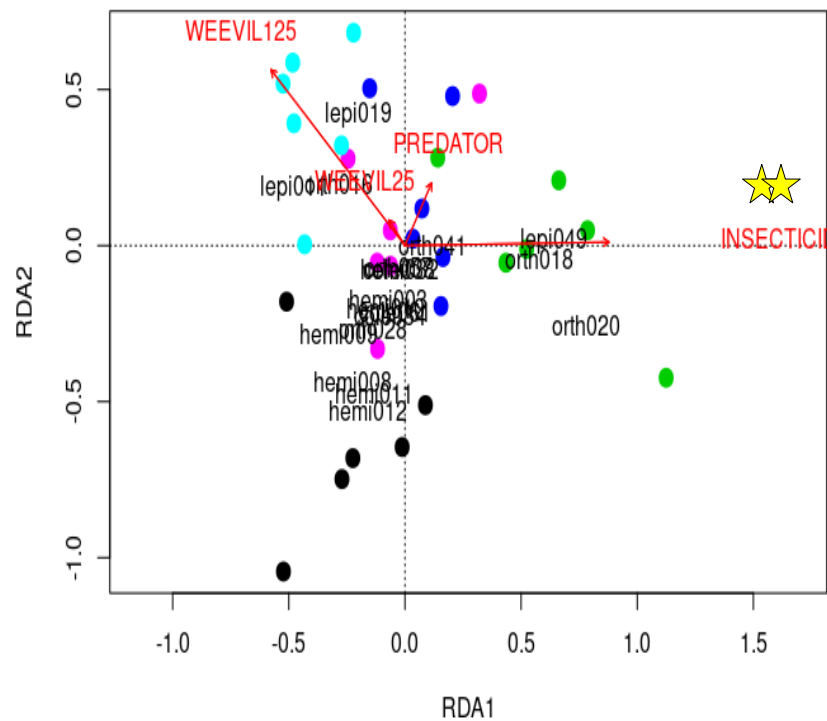




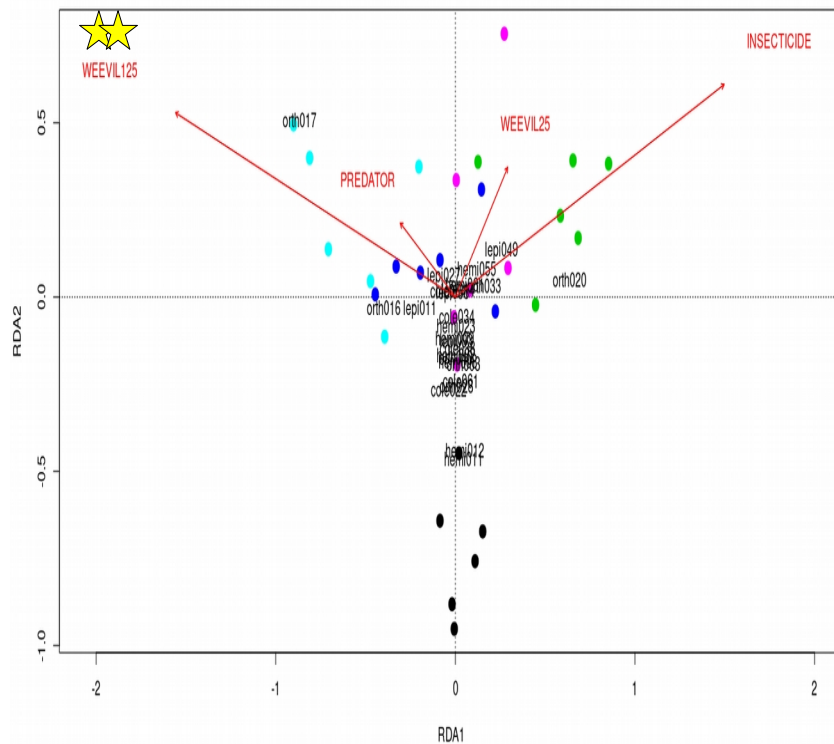
fams
cumulative



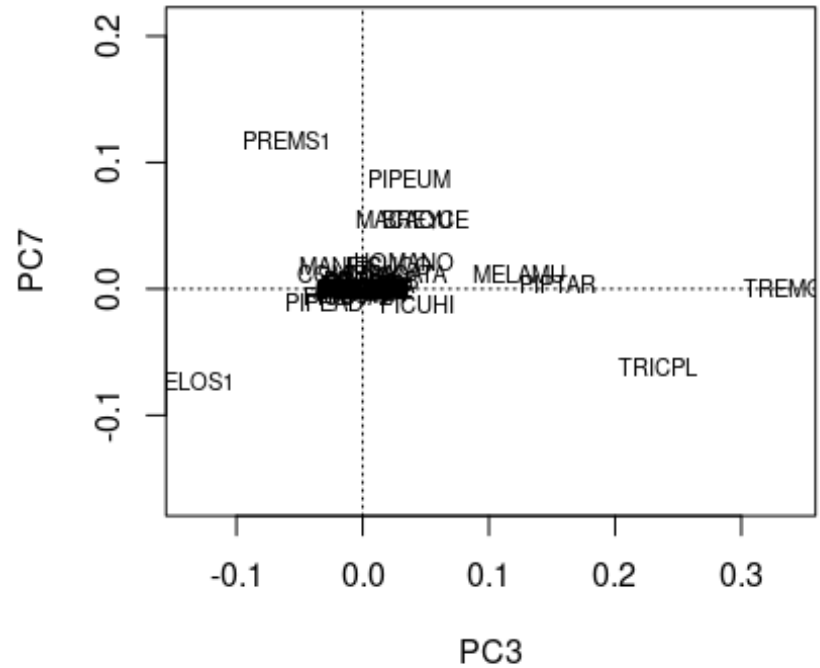
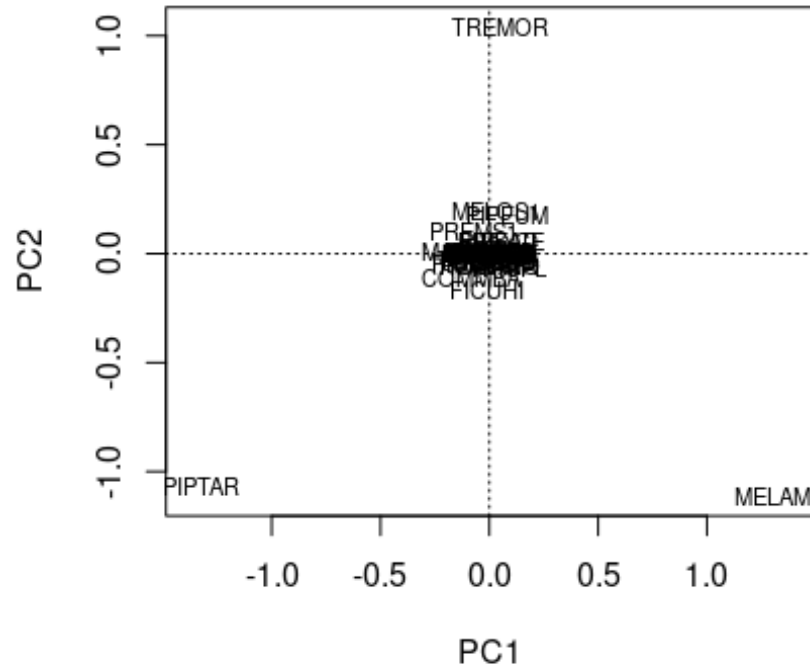
Abundance:
affected by
insecticide



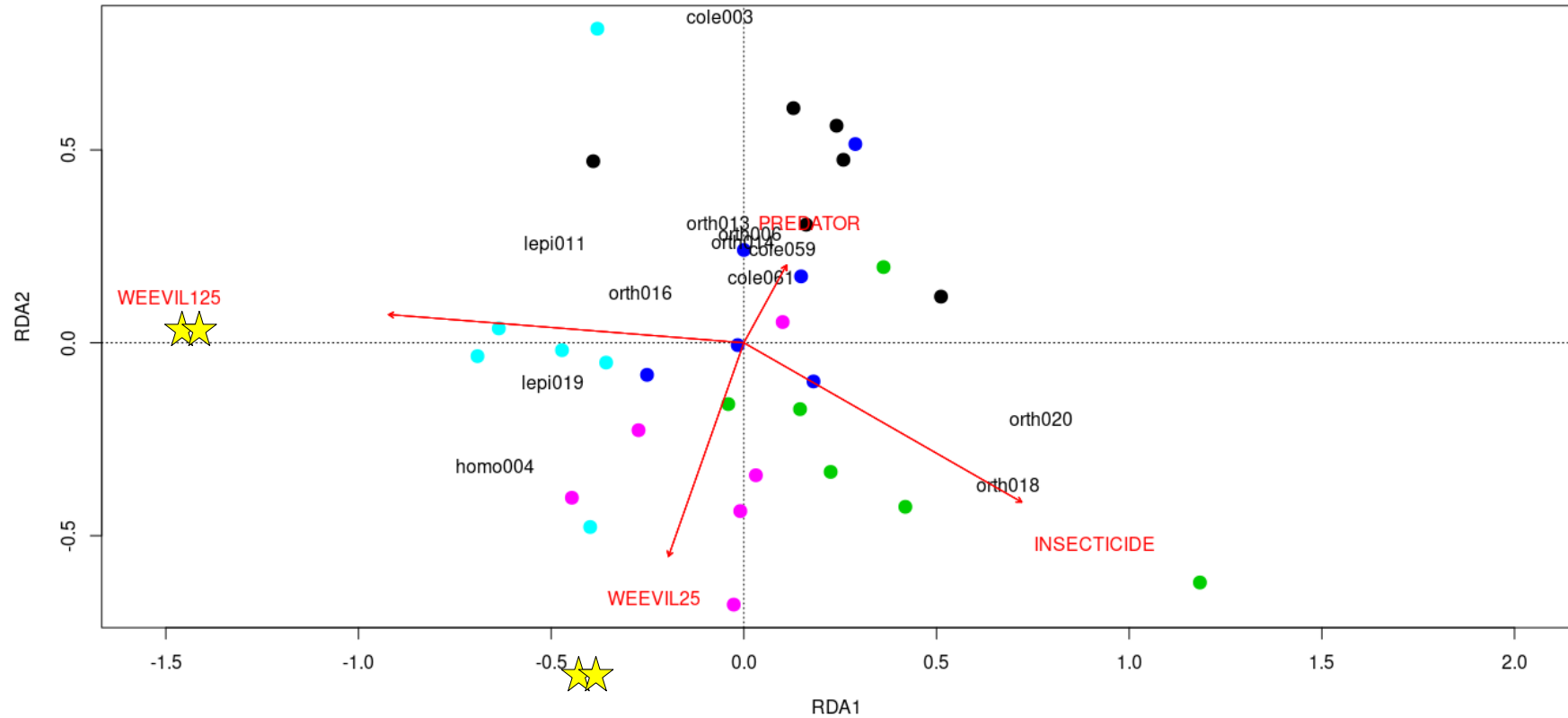
Biomass:
affected by
weevil125



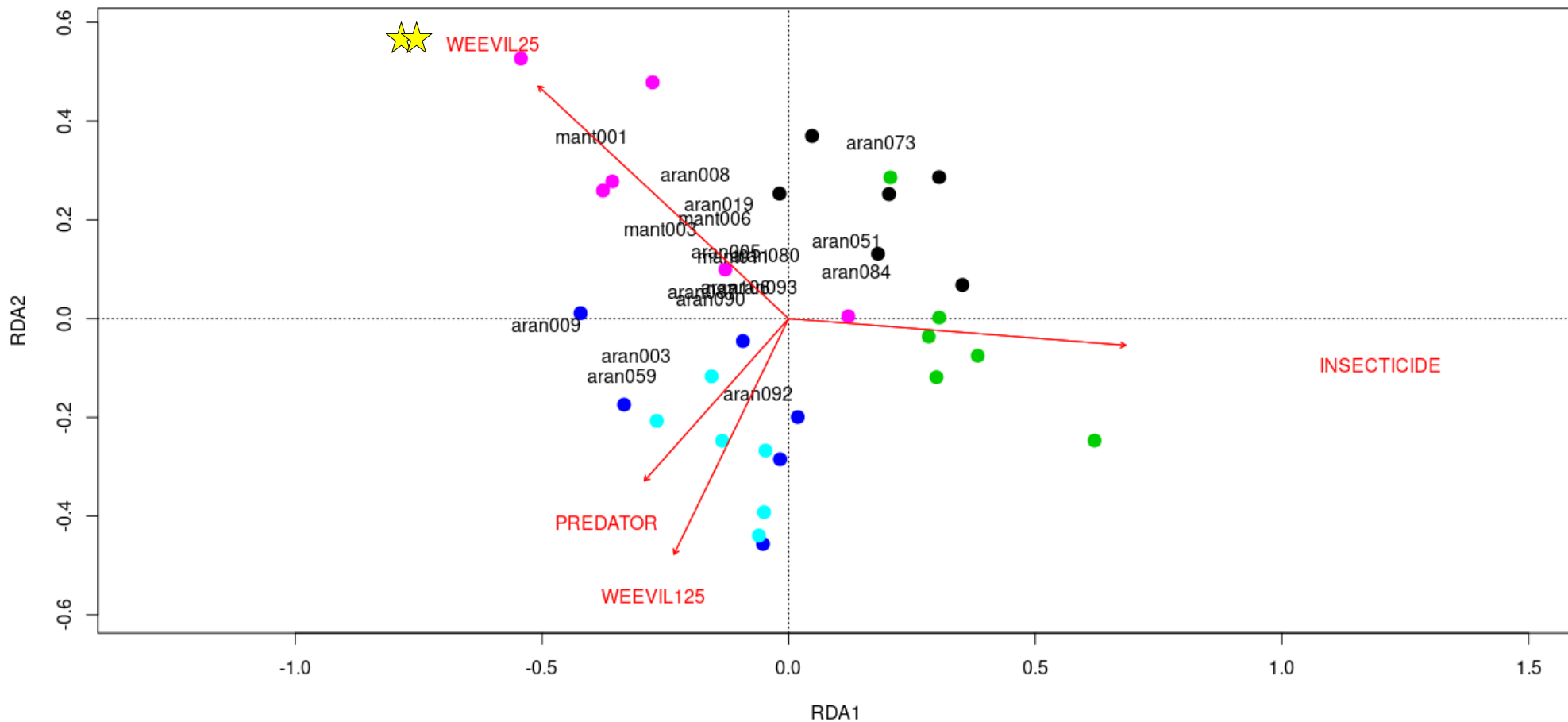
Plant community composition variability axes, significantly affecting herbivore community.

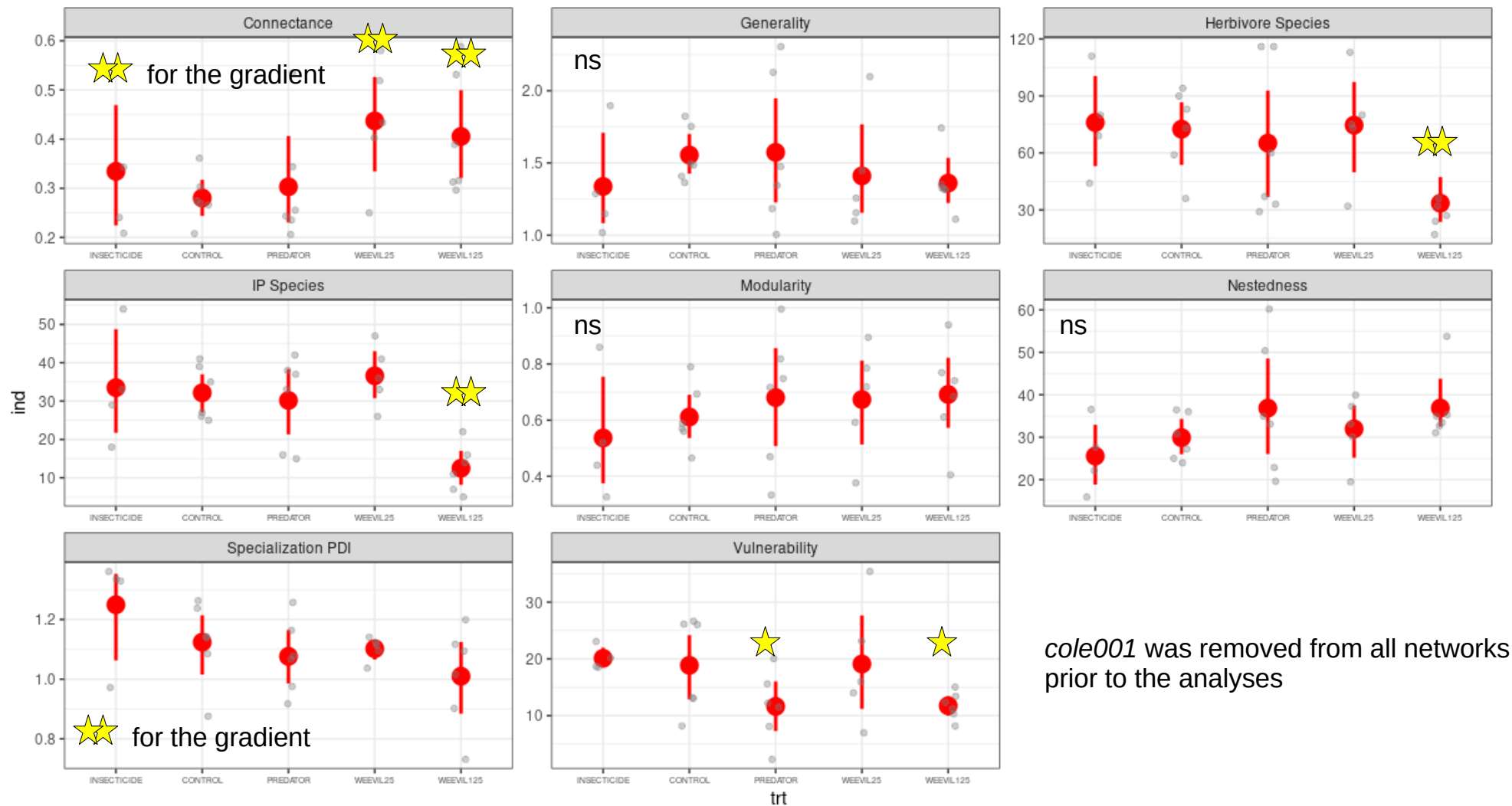


Herbivores: variability caused by plant community composition, IPs, and block was removed. For herbivores, this resulted in significance of both herbivore addition treatments.

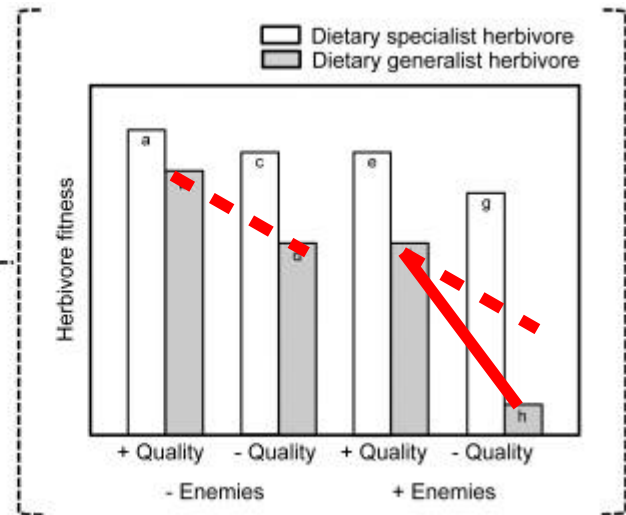
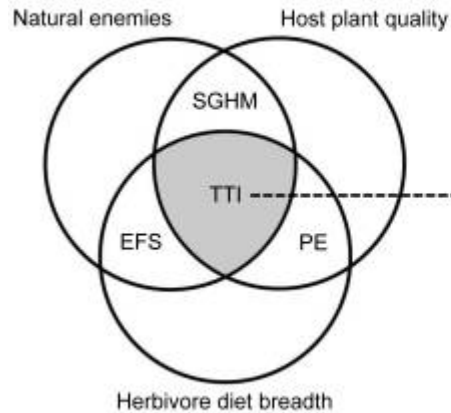
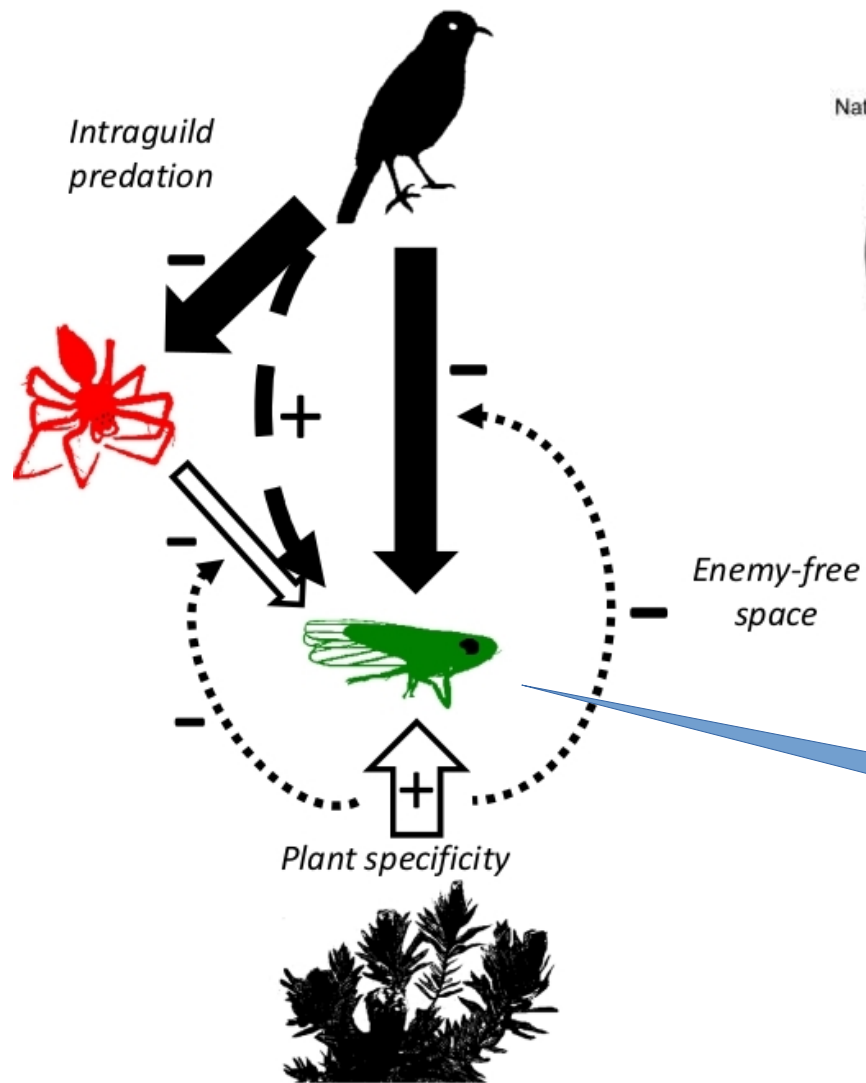


Intermediate predators: variability caused by plant community composition, and block was removed. This resulted in significance of lower herbivore addition treatment.

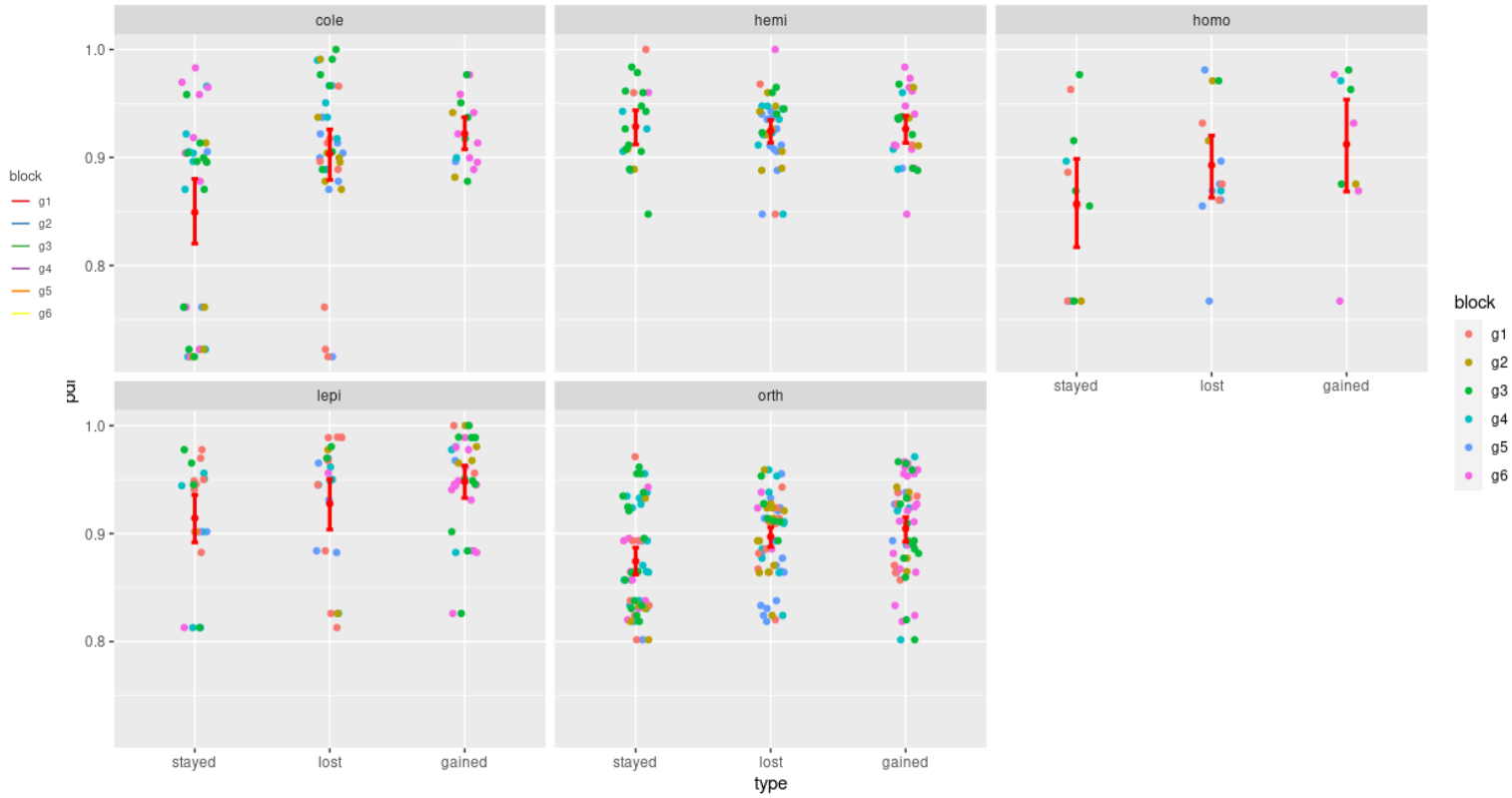
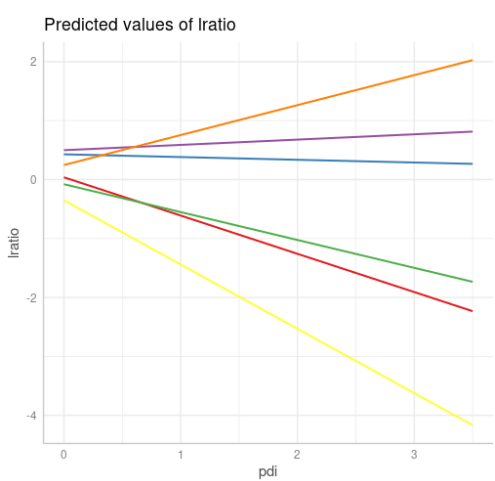




cole001 was removed from all networks prior to the analyses



Exclosure



w125/control

