

Appendix from W. J. Resetarits Jr. et al., “Patch Size as a Niche Dimension: Aquatic Insects Behaviorally Partition Enemy-Free Space across Gradients of Patch Size” (Am. Nat., vol. 194, no. 6, p. 776)

Additional Statistical Tables and Overall Rarefaction Curve

Table A1: Species, abundance, and family for Coleoptera (51 species; pt. A) and Hemiptera (7 species; pt. B)

Order, family, species	Abundance	Order, family, species	Abundance
A. Coleoptera	5,782	Hydrophilidae	3,236
Dytiscidae	2,460	<i>Berosus exiguus</i>	21
<i>Acilius fraternus</i>	5	<i>B. infuscatus</i>	852
<i>A. mediatius</i>	2	<i>B. pantherinus</i>	2
<i>Bidessonotus inconspicuus</i>	3	<i>B. peregrinus</i>	4
<i>Celina angustata</i>	15	<i>B. sayi</i>	17
<i>Copelatus chevrolati renovatus</i>	2	<i>Cymbiodyta chamberlaini</i>	233
<i>C. glyphicus</i>	1,932	<i>C. vindicata</i>	5
<i>Coptotomus loticus</i>	7	<i>Derallus altus</i>	42
<i>Cybister fimbriolatus</i>	2	<i>Enochrus consors</i>	3
<i>Desmopachria</i>	10	<i>E. fimbriatus</i>	21
<i>Hydrocolus deflatus</i>	1	<i>E. ochraceus</i>	267
<i>H. oblitus</i>	11	<i>E. pygmaeus nebulosus</i>	10
<i>Hydroporus rufilabris</i>	20	<i>Helochares maculicollis</i>	41
<i>Ilybius biguttulus</i>	3	<i>Helocombus bifidus</i>	2
<i>I. gagates</i>	4	<i>Hydrochara soror</i>	15
<i>Laccophilus fasciatus rufus</i>	227	<i>Paracymus</i>	406
<i>L. proximus</i>	82	<i>Tropisternus blatchleyi</i>	338
<i>Matus bicarinatus</i>	1	<i>T. collaris</i>	333
<i>Meridiorhantus calidus</i>	1	<i>T. lateralis nimbatus</i>	621
<i>Neoporus blanchardi</i>	51	<i>T. natator</i>	3
<i>N. undulatus</i>	2	Noteridae	2
<i>Platambus flavovittatus</i>	2	<i>Hydrocanthus oblongus</i>	2
<i>Thermonectus basillaris basillaris</i>	41	B. Hemiptera	1,093
<i>Uvarus granarius</i>	19	Corixidae	455
<i>U. lacustris</i>	17	<i>Hesperocorixa vulgaris</i>	366
Haliplidae	44	<i>Sigara</i>	89
<i>Pelodytes dunavani</i>	1	Gerridae	41
<i>P. sexmaculatus</i>	43	<i>Limnoporus canaliculatus</i>	41
Helophoridae	22	Nepidae	2
<i>Helophorus linearis</i>	22	<i>Ranatra buenoi</i>	2
Hydraenidae	4	Notonectidae	595
<i>Hydraena marginicollis</i>	4	<i>Buenoa</i>	83
Hydrochidae	14	<i>Notonecta indica</i>	15
<i>Hydrochus neosquamifer</i>	3	<i>N. irrorata</i>	497
<i>H. rugosus</i>	11		

Table A2: Fixed effects results (type III) from mixed model ANOVAs on responses for the 14 most abundant taxa

Order, species, source	df _N	df _D	F	P
<i>Coleoptera:</i>				
<i>Copelatus glyphicus:</i>				
Size	2	25	36.50	<.0001
Fish	1	25	46.49	<.0001
Size × fish	2	25	3.28	.0541
<i>Paracymus:</i>				
Size	2	25	18.94	<.0001
Fish	1	25	51.17	<.0001
Size × fish	2	25	9.83	.0007
<i>Enochrus ochraceus:</i>				
Size	2	25	17.92	<.0001
Fish	1	25	10.11	.0039
Size × fish	2	25	3.63	.0413
<i>Cymbiodyta chamberlaini:</i>				
Size	2	25	7.26	.0033
Fish	1	25	.35	.5617
Size × fish	2	25	1.32	.2863
<i>Berosus infuscatus:</i>				
Size	2	25	.36	.7041
Fish	1	25	37.46	<.0001
Size × fish	2	25	.19	.8302
<i>Laccophilus fasciatus:</i>				
Size	2	25	.99	.3863
Fish	1	25	12.13	.0018
Size × fish	2	25	10.21	.0006
<i>Tropisternus lateralis:</i>				
Size	2	25	2.86	.0760
Fish	1	25	18.58	.0002
Size × fish	2	25	1.00	.3838
<i>Tropisternus blatchleyi</i>				
Size	2	25	15.65	<.0001
Fish	1	25	.00	.9447
Size × fish	2	25	.98	.3898
<i>Laccophilus proximus:</i>				
Size	2	25	5.72	.0090
Fish	1	25	4.03	.0556
Size × fish	2	25	3.57	.0434
<i>Hemiptera:</i>				
<i>Notonecta irrorata:</i>				
Size	2	25	6.38	.0058
Fish	1	25	4.15	.0523
Size × fish	2	25	.79	.4648
<i>Sigara:</i>				
Size	2	25	26.49	<.0001
Fish	1	25	33.23	<.0001
Size × fish	2	25	20.10	<.0001
<i>Hesperocorixa vulgaris:</i>				
Size	2	25	23.69	<.0001
Fish	1	25	20.50	.0001
Size × fish	2	25	15.17	<.0001
<i>Buena:</i>				
Size	2	25	10.62	.0005
Fish	1	25	9.71	.0046
Size × fish	2	25	9.71	.0008
<i>Tropisternus collaris:</i>				
Size	2	25	11.67	.0003
Fish	1	25	2.87	.1024
Size × fish	2	25	.57	.5750

Note: Taxon order is as in figure 3a: by abundance within order. Boldfacing indicates significance, and italics indicate marginally nonsignificant effects. See figure 3a for direction and magnitude of effects.

Table A3: Fixed effects results (type III) from mixed model ANOVAs on patch level α -diversity (effective numbers) for all insects and component taxonomic groups

Source	df _N	df _D	F	P
All insects:				
Size	2	30	27.47	<.0001
Fish	1	30	2.66	.1131
Size × fish	2	30	.62	.5442
Hydrophilids:				
Size	2	30	3.66	.0379
Fish	1	30	1.04	.3167
Size × fish	2	30	3.01	.0642
Dytiscids:				
Size	2	30	12.26	.0001
Fish	1	30	18.66	.0002
Size × fish	2	30	9.40	.0007
Hemipterans:				
Size	2	25	39.83	<.0001
Fish	1	25	3.16	.0875
Size × fish	2	25	.49	.6181

Note: Boldfacing indicates significance, and italics indicate marginally nonsignificant effects. Different degrees of freedom for hemipterans inclusion of nonzero estimated block effect in the model.

Table A4: Permutational ANOVA (PERMANOVA) results for average similarity between treatments, and permutational analysis of multivariate community dispersion (PERMDISP) results for mean multivariate dispersion

Group	PERMANOVA (average similarity between/within groups)						PERMDISP (mean dispersion)		
	LNF	LF	MNF	MF	SNF	SF	Size	Average	SE
A. All insects ($S = 58, n = 6,875$):									
Large, no fish	<i>67.57</i>						6	21.168	1.4286
Large, fish	51.34	<i>64.31</i>					6	23.043	2.4998
Medium, no fish	50.58	46.77	<i>52.59</i>				6	30.457	3.5348
Medium, fish	38.89	55.85	40.54	<i>58.91</i>			6	26.452	3.0729
Small, no fish	42.28	36.77	53.98	33.48	<i>66.14</i>		6	21.88	1.2064
Small, fish	38.59	43.08	48.48	38.85	48.74	<i>57.05</i>	6	28.191	1.5662
B. Hydrophilids ($S = 20, n = 3,236$):									
Large, no fish	<i>67.51</i>						6	21.386	2.3125
Large, fish	62.26	<i>69.58</i>					6	19.386	3.2939
Medium, no fish	55.55	49.59	<i>56.15</i>				6	27.582	4.6234
Medium, fish	58.03	66.21	47.99	<i>63.36</i>			6	23.756	3.2533
Small, no fish	48.61	40.87	58.67	40.41	<i>68.27</i>		6	20.552	1.6014
Small, fish	35.89	42.22	45.33	41.69	45.00	<i>47.36</i>	6	34.524	3.3401
C. Dytiscids ($S = 24, n = 2,460$):									
Large, no fish	<i>69.14</i>						6	20.147	1.5141
Large, fish	47.77	<i>67.07</i>					6	21.384	1.5861
Medium, no fish	54.92	44.56	<i>52.19</i>				6	31.129	3.601
Medium, fish	31.24	52.59	33.36	<i>60.38</i>			6	25.286	4.7529
Small, no fish	45.63	33.9	51.93	23.89	<i>67.28</i>		6	21.249	1.1193
Small, fish	60.05	51.89	60.5	38.73	56.59	<i>75.41</i>	6	16.22	1.8514
D. Hemipterans ($S = 7, n = 1,093$):									
Large, no fish	<i>67.3</i>						6	21.562	1.9663
Large, fish	38.79	<i>46.06</i>					6	34.704	6.0571
Medium, no fish	39.15	51.27	<i>45.03</i>				4	33.638	5.6345
Medium, fish	20.27	35.76	27.73	<i>53.37</i>			4	29.348	3.8654
Small, no fish	26.56	39.42	35.89	26.53	<i>64.04</i>		4	21.802	4.6328
Small, fish	24.23	40.58	35.95	25.6	74.7	<i>77.56</i>	3	13.426	3.7884

Note: Boldfacing indicates significant effects or significantly different treatments; italics indicate within-treatment similarities for PERMANOVA. PERMDISP results for Hemiptera should be viewed cautiously because of empty cells.

Table A5: Total multisite β -diversity based on presence/absence data (Sorenson; β_{SOR}) partitioned between additive components attributable to species turnover (β_{SIM}) and nestedness (β_{NES}), and total β -diversity based on abundance data (Bray-Curtis; β_{BC}) partitioned between additive components attributable to balanced variation (turnover; $\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}}$) and abundance gradients (nestedness; $\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}}$)

	Presence/absence	Abundance
All insects:		
Full design	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .897$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .932$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .794$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .790$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .104$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .142$
Fish	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .813$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .870$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .677$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .724$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .137$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .146$
Fishless	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .807$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .858$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .691$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .672$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .116$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .186$
Hydrophilidae:		
Full design	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .876$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .935$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .759$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .808$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .116$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .128$
Fish	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .777$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .867$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .563$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .655$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .214$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .212$
Fishless	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .770$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .882$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .671$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .752$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .099$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .131$
Dytiscidae:		
Full design	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .917$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .908$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .812$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .560$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .105$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .349$
Fish	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .838$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .781$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .719$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .508$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .119$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .273$
Fishless	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .842$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .804$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .720$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .368$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .122$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .436$
Hemiptera:		
Full design	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .918$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .958$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .564$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .636$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .354$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .321$
Fish	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .878$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .921$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .549$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .544$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .329$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .377$
Fishless	$\beta_{\text{SOR}} = .833$	$\beta_{\text{BC}} = .937$
	$\beta_{\text{SIM}} = .262$	$\beta_{\text{BC.BAL}} = .593$
	$\beta_{\text{NES}} = .570$	$\beta_{\text{BC.GRA}} = .34$

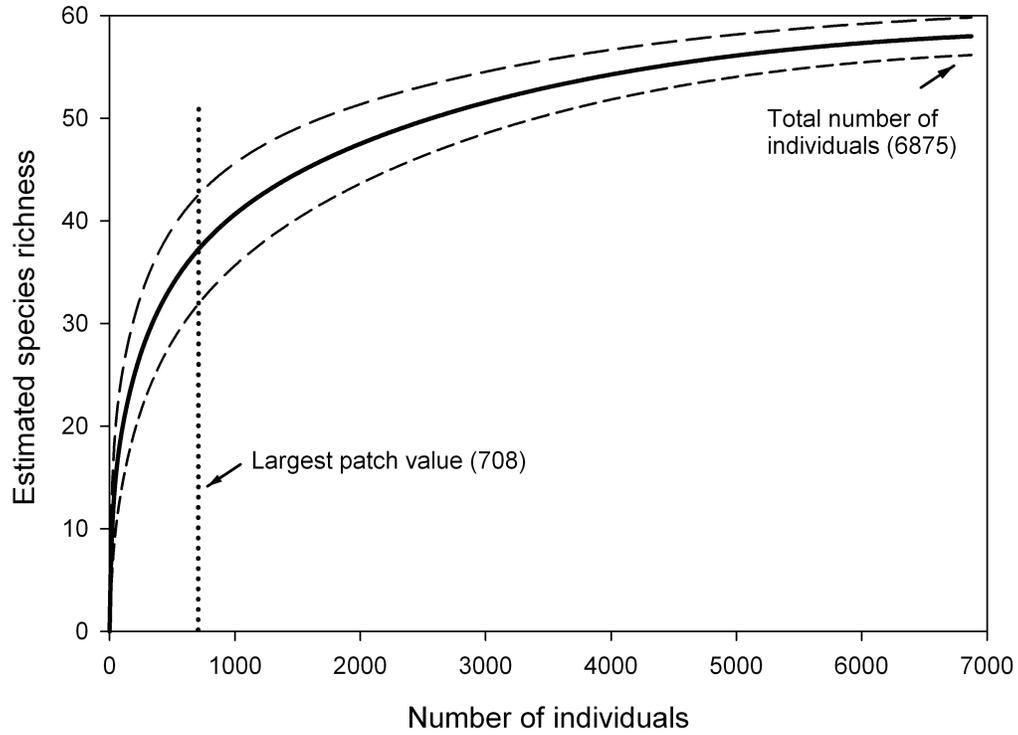


Figure A1: Rarefaction curve for all insects, with 95% confidence limits. The largest patch value from the experiment (large, fishless patch) is shown. Patches were individually rarefied for analysis: the figure simply illustrates where our samples fell on the overall rarefaction curve, indicating that for the range of abundances in our experiment, the species abundance curve was roughly linear and that richness in the largest samples was not seriously constrained by the total species pool.