



# Substrate specificity among Diptera in decaying bioenergy wood: can they be conserved by the same measures as are currently applied to beetles?

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## Abstract

Although threatened by forestry, our knowledge concerning saproxylic insects is strongly biased towards well-known orders, mainly beetles (Coleoptera). The beetles have, therefore, formed the basis on which conservation measures of other groups have been formulated. Despite being more species-rich, the Diptera have been rather neglected. Moreover, our limited knowledge of the Diptera suggests that their demands on the dead wood substrate differ markedly from that of coleopterans. We tested if this is true by comparing the substrate requirements of dipteran and coleopteran species by analysing the affinities of species assemblages for logging residues differing in age, size, and tree species. Insects were reared out from the same samples of bioenergy wood from clear-cuts in Sweden. 15 species of Brachyceran flies were compared with 56 species of Coleoptera. We found the average level of specialisation to be similar between the two groups, but the dipterans had (contrary to the expectations) a higher proportion of specialists. Affinities for differently aged wood were similar. More dipterans than beetles were associated with the coarsest wood (diameter 9 cm–15 cm). More dipterans than beetles tended to be associated with aspen (*Populus tremula*), while Coleoptera tended to be more associated than Diptera with oak (*Quercus*) and spruce (*Picea abies*). We conclude that most recommendations for conserving the saproxylic beetle fauna also seem to benefit dipterans, but that the dipterans might be even more sensitive to which qualities of the wood that is preserved. The high conservation value of aspen is already recognised and our results for dipterans strengthen this. The high incidence of many dipteran species in logging residues suggests that many dipterans use sun-exposed environments.

**Keywords** Beetles · Coleoptera · Diptera · Flies · Niche breadth · Saproxylic · Specialisation

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## Introduction

Among the saproxylic organisms, i.e. organisms dependant on dead wood, many species are recognised as being threatened by forestry. In managed forests, most of the wood is harvested, leaving only small amounts to decay naturally, thus providing much less habitat for saproxylic species compared to natural forests (Stokland et al. 2012). The amount of dead wood has decreased further during the last two decades when logging residues have also been harvested to provide bioenergy (Lundborg 1998). To mitigate the problems for saproxylic biodiversity, forestry has modified its operations, e.g. by leaving high stumps, groups of trees, or certain selected stands. The recommendations on how such modifications should be performed in order to maximize benefits to organisms are based on our current knowledge of these ecosystems. This naturally focuses on well-known species-groups, which, for saproxylic insects, almost exclusively means beetles (Coleoptera). However, in dead wood the Diptera (midges and flies) is probably even more species-rich than the Coleoptera (Stokland et al. 2012), although we have only vague knowledge about most dipteran species' requirements (Rotheray et al. 2001). If these requirements differ from those of beetles, we may need to modify these recommendations in order to implement measures that will also benefit the Diptera.

A species' risk of extinction is thought to be associated with its level of specialisation, especially during periods of large changes in land use or climate. Generalists are more likely to be able to adapt to new conditions (Clavel et al. 2011). The level of specialisation can be defined as the niche breadth of the species, i.e. the ecological and habitat range over which a species can perform its functional role in a community (Chesson 2000; Hutchinson 1959). Saproxylic organisms specialise on certain qualities of dead wood; the range of types of dead wood they use is likely an important feature determining how they may be able to adapt to new conditions. Extinction risk is, moreover, associated with the specific niche a species occupies. If associated with a niche or substrate that is rare or decreasing, the risk of extinction is higher (IUCN 2001).

It has been estimated that there are 2000 saproxylic species of Diptera in Scandinavia, which is considerably more than the estimated 1450 species of saproxylic Coleoptera (Stokland et al. 2012). The estimate for Diptera is, compared to beetles, rather coarse because our knowledge of larval substrates is vague (Rotheray et al. 2001). In some cases, it is not even known if wood or something else is the larval substrate because dipterans have usually been collected as adults by netting or in traps. The exceptions are dipterans that live in fruiting bodies of saproxylic fungi (Jakovlev 1994, 2011) and a few other species (e.g. Rotheray et al. 2001). Beetles on the faunal list have usually been hand-picked or reared out from pieces of wood, giving precise details of the substrates used during their larval development (Köhler 2000; Palm 1959; Saalas 1917). Dipteran larvae are also to be found in dead wood, but have been severely under-recorded in biological surveys (Rotheray 2016).

There is scant evidence in the literature concerning differences between Diptera and Coleoptera in the quality of wood they select. Many saproxylic beetles are associated with warm, sun-exposed wood substrates (Jonsell et al. 1998; Kouki et al. 2001; Lindhe and Lindelöv 2004), whereas dipterans are usually associated with moister environments (Rotheray et al. 2001; Økland et al. 2005). For both groups the microhabitat is important (Jonsell et al. 1998; Rotheray et al. 2001). Dipterans seem less restricted to certain tree species (Rotheray et al. 2001), which suggests that they might be less specific to certain attributes of the wood substrates. However, contradictory evidence comes from a study on

nematocerans which found large differences in species assemblages on a local scale in different pieces of aspen-wood (Halme et al. 2013). Irmiler et al. (1996) found as much as 70% of the Mycetophilidae-species only in beech-wood (not in spruce or alder) but the study design makes precise conclusions for tree-species associations doubtful.

In the present study, therefore, our objective has been to compare species of Diptera with species of Coleoptera in the specificity with which they utilize substrates, i.e. their realized niche (Verberk et al. 2010). Our survey materials were insects collected in a systematic sampling of bioenergy-wood. The questions we aimed to answer were:

- What associations exist between substrates and species of Diptera encountered in the study?
- By estimating niche-breadths, can we show dipterans to be less specific than coleopterans in their substrate choice?
- Are there differences between Diptera and Coleoptera in the categories of wood with which they are associated?

## Material and methods

Samples of logging residue wood were collected from 40 clear-cuts in southern Sweden from autumn 2003 to Spring 2004. Three main factors were to be compared: tree species (four species), diameter (three classes), and substrate age (two ages). To ensure that we collected all factor-combinations evenly within the sampled area, it was divided into 14 regions with the same sampling in each region. Suitable clear-cuts in each region were identified by foresters at the Forestry board, Holmen, Sveaskog, Korsnäs and Stora according to our specified criteria: age since cutting and tree-species composition.

From each clear-cut we sampled four tree species: aspen (*Populus tremulae* L.), birch (*Betula pubescens* Ehrh. and *B. verrucosa* Ehrh.), oak (*Quercus robur* L.), and spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) Karst.). However, it was impossible to find all four tree-species in some of the clear-cuts. If we were able to find the missing tree species at a nearby clear-cut, the samples were taken there instead. For each tree species, we took samples from three diameter classes: *Thin* (1–4 cm), *Medium* (4–8 cm) and *Coarse* (8–15 cm). The two thinner classes are usually defined as fine woody debris, whereas the coarsest class is generally defined as coarse woody debris. From each clear-cut, we sampled two bundles of each combination of tree species and diameter class, giving 24 bundles of wood per clear-cut. The substrate age could be compared as the clear-cuts were chosen in pairs of two ages situated between 1 km and 3 km from each other, where one clear-cut was one summer (*Young*) and the other between 3 and 5 years old (*Old*), thus giving 20 clear-cuts of each age.

The sampled wood was cut into 50 cm lengths and packed together in 25 cm–35 cm diameter bundles. The bundles were brought to the laboratory, where the insects were reared out of the wood in a greenhouse at a temperature of about 20 °C. There were some deviations from this temperature, especially during warm days in the summer, but all samples within the same rearing cohort experienced the same temperature regime. The rearing continued for at least three months. More details on the sampling procedure can be found in Jonsell et al. (2007). That source include also data on the quantity of wood in the samples.

For practical reasons we had to use two types of rearing container: textile sacs and wooden boxes. To account for the effects of using different rearing containers (Jonsell and

Hansson 2007), one of each bundle type (site, tree species and diameter combination) was enclosed in each type of container. For rearing in textile sacs, the bundles of wood were hung from the ceiling by a string, then enclosed in a cotton sac with metal wires on the inside to prevent the wood coming into direct contact with the sac. The insects were collected in a plastic vial attached to a plastic funnel at the bottom of the cotton sac. The remaining wood bundles were placed in boxes made of plywood. Insects were collected in a glass vial inserted in one gable end. At the end of the rearing period, the remains from the bottom of the wooden box were also inspected for insects, since not all insects were caught in the vials.

To compare the surface areas and volumes of the bundle categories, the number of wood pieces in every bundle was counted and multiplied by the area/volume of a piece representing the median for the class (Jonsell et al. 2007). All bundles had similar bark surface areas (Jonsell et al. 2007). Consequently, the volume of firm wood was largest for the coarsest diameter class. For most saproxylic species, especially in the early stages of wood decay, the surface area is probably a better descriptor of the amount of habitat than wood volume, because such species live in the space between the bark and the wood.

Dipterans of some selected groups (Tipulidae and true flies except Phoridae and “Calypttrata”) were determined to species or the lowest possible level by Sven Hellqvist, Marc Pollet (*Medetera*) and Iain MacGowan (*Lonchaea*). Some dipteran data were only analysed at genus-level if our knowledge of their biology indicated that all species recorded in the present study had similar requirements. The saproxylic beetles were determined to species in an earlier study (Jonsell 2008).

## Statistics

In total 612 samples were used in the analyses, excluding 348 samples that could not be collected (due to lack of some tree species in some locations) or missing data. Data inspection ensured that all factorial combinations were evenly included and distributed throughout the area, suggesting no risk of bias in the sampling design. Initial preliminary analyses showed that region and rearing method had none or very minor effect, when they were included as co-variables. Since our main question of the study was wood type affinity, these variables were therefore excluded from further analyses.

Associations with categories of wood types were modelled with generalized linear models (GLM) where the response variable, abundance of a species, was explained by the three categorical wood type variables. GLM was preferred over a simpler index of niche breadth (e.g. the proportional similarity (PS) index (Feinsinger et al. 1981)) since we expected the combination of our three variables (tree species, diameter and substrate age) to potentially be relevant for the associations. Analyses were done for all species with > 10 occurrences (in unique samples). We used the function `glm` in R version 3.5.1 (R Core Team 2018) to fit the models, assuming a Poisson distribution. Using the same distribution for all species was preferred over adjusting to potential deviations from the Poisson distribution for some species as this ensures the comparability of the model coefficients in further analysis (Gelman and Hill 2007). It is not likely to cause any one-directional bias since we are not using significance test for the individual models (Olsson 2002). The models were used to define the niches of each species as described below.

Niche breadth was assessed for each species by the share of wood categories that belonged to the niche, with a value between  $1/n$  (one of  $n$  categories in the niche) and 1 (all categories used, hereafter called *All used*). It was first calculated for each variable

individually, and those values were subsequently multiplied into a total niche breadth (described below). Initially, we tested which variable/-s that could explain a relevant amount of the variation in a forward selection process. We used AIC-informed forward-step selection of the three variables ('step' function within the R statistical package). Variables were included if  $k > 2$ , i.e. if inclusion of the variable lowered AIC by 2 or more (Venables and Ripley 2002; Burnham and Anderson 2002). Variables not explaining a relevant amount of variation in abundance (i.e. not included by the forward-step selection) were assigned a niche breadth = 1.

For variables that could explain a relevant amount of variation we assessed which categories that belonged to the niche by comparing the abundance in each wood category relative to the category with highest abundance. For this we used coefficients obtained from species-specific full models (i.e. with all three variables included). Coefficients were calculated by predicting the response variable (i.e. abundance) for all variable combinations (including those variables that did not explain any variation), and for each focal variable we summarized the mean abundance under all other combinations (Gelman and Hill 2007). Categories within a variable that had the highest abundance or a relative abundance  $\geq 0.5$  of the highest abundance, were defined as a primary niche. Categories with a relative abundance of 0.5–0.1 compared to the highest abundance were defined as a secondary niche. If the relative abundance was lower than 0.1, the category was defined as a non-niche. The niche breadth within a variable was then calculated by dividing the number of used niches with the number of categories, where secondary niches were down-weighted to a half niche. Thus, an association with one of the four tree species gave a niche breadth of 0.25 for that variable. An additional secondary association to another tree species added in that case 0.125, so the niche breadth then summarized to 0.375. The total niche breadth for a species was the multiplication of the three variables' niche breadths.

Mean niche breadth was compared between dipterans and coleopterans with t-tests. Whether the two groups had different proportions of specialists/generalists was tested with a Chi square test. For this, species were categorised as specialists, intermediate or generalists, with the respective cut off values of niche breadth  $\leq 0.25$ ;  $> 0.25$  to  $\leq 0.40$  and  $> 0.40$ . The  $\leq 0.25$ -limit for specialists were chosen to represent a species using only one tree species, regardless of diameter and substrate age. The  $> 0.40$ -limit represent a species that is found in all tree species but have some differences in affinity to diameter and age.

We compared the variable-categories with which Diptera and Coleoptera are mainly associated by counting the number of associated species. When a species was associated with no variable it was counted in an additional category as *All used*. For *Age* and *Diameter* we counted only the categories to which each species had its strongest association, as those variables are ordinal. For *Diameter*, associations were defined only with the two extreme categories (*Thin* or *Coarse*) even though in some cases *Medium* had the highest value. However, *Medium* was never the only category that any species used and it is biologically unlikely that a species would have such a narrow diameter association that *Medium* would in reality be higher than both the two extremes (Siitonen and Stokland 2012; Ehnström and Axelsson 2002; Jonsell et al. 2007). Therefore, species estimated to have *Medium* as their single primary niche and both *Coarse* and *Thin* as secondary niches were assigned as *All used* (refining the analyses based on our ecological knowledge as suggested by Gelman and Hill 2007). Similarly, when *Medium* was single primary niche and either *Coarse* or *Thin* was the secondary niche, species were assigned to that respective secondary niche. The variable *Tree species* is not ordinal, and therefore all tree species with which an insect species had an association (both primary and secondary) were counted. We tested if there

was a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the two organism groups in the proportion of species associated with different categories of *Age* and *Diameter* with a Chi-square test for contingency tables. For *Tree species*, the same test was done for each tree species individually, because one insect species may be associated with more than one tree species. Statview 5.0.1 for Mac was used for the Chi-square tests.

## Results

In total, 66 Diptera taxa were identified, most of them to species level. A large amount of Nematocera (midges and gnats) and a smaller quantity of Brachycera (true flies) (e.g. the species-rich families Phoridae, Anthomyiidae and Muscidae) were not included.

**Table 1** Dipteran species from logging residues, including the species numerous enough to undergo statistical analysis. Their habitat associations as shown by modelling (“Appendices 1, 2”) are indicated by the categories within each variable that had an association. Within parentheses are secondary categories of substrate, categories which the species use—but less frequently

Species	No of		Substrate associations			Niche breadth
	Obs	Inds	Age	Diameter	Tree species	
<i>Drapetis abrollensis</i>	18	58	Old	Medium (Coarse)	Birch (Aspen, Oak)	0.13
<i>Gaurax</i> spp. <sup>a</sup>	11	29	Old (Young)	Coarse (Medium)	Aspen (Birch)	0.14
<i>Lonchaea fugax</i>	12	332	Young	Coarse	Aspen	0.04
<i>Lonchaea fraxina</i>	17	68	Old	Thin, Medium (Coarse)	Aspen	0.10
<i>Lonchaea patens</i>	20	43	Old	All used	Aspen	0.13
<i>Lonchaea sylvatica</i>	12	23	All used	Coarse, Medium (Thin)	All used	0.83
<i>Medetera abstrusa</i>	20	28	Old	All used	Aspen (Oak, Birch)	0.25
<i>Medetera borealis</i>	13	24	Old	All used	Birch (Aspen)	0.19
<i>Medetera jugalis</i>	11	17	Young (Old)	Thin (Medium)	Aspen	0.09
<i>Medetera setiventris</i>	14	53	Young	Coarse, Medium (Thin)	Spruce	0.10
<i>Medetera tristis</i>	19	29	Old	Coarse, Medium (Thin)	Aspen, Birch, Oak	0.31
<i>Homalocephala biumbrata</i>	10	126	Young	Coarse (Medium, Thin)	Aspen	0.08
<i>Stegana coleoprata</i> <sup>b</sup>	30	157	All used	Coarse, Medium (Thin)	Birch	0.21
<i>Tanyptera atrata</i>	17	25	Old	All used	Birch, Oak	0.25
<i>Tanyptera nigricornis</i>	20	37	Old	All used	Birch	0.13

<sup>a</sup>*Gaurax* spp. includes males of *G. fungivorous* and *G. dubius* (both known to develop in bracket fungi) and females not determined to species

<sup>b</sup>*Stegana coleoptera* also includes a few unidentified *Stegana* individuals

Among the identified material, 15 taxa were found in > 10 samples and thereby numerous enough for statistical comparisons (Table 1). Association with all categories of tree species, diameter classes and substrate age were found as well as several cases when there was no difference between categories (Table 1). For Coleoptera, 58 species were included and their association with the variables are given in “Appendix 1”.

The median niche breadth for Diptera was 0.13 and for Coleoptera 0.20 (Table 2), with the respective averages not significantly different from each other with 0.20 and 0.23 respectively (Fig. 1a, b, Table 2). The average niche breadths for the single variables *Age*, *Diameter* and *Tree species* were also similar between the two groups (Table 2). However, Diptera had a larger proportion of specialists than Coleoptera (87% vs 64%; Fig. 1c,  $\text{Chi}^2 = 13.59$ ,  $\text{df} = 2$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ).

There were some differences between the groups concerning the categories of wood with which they were mainly associated. However, Diptera and Coleoptera had similar distributions among the *Age* categories, both orders having more species using the old wood (Fig. 2a). For *Diameter* there was a difference, with more Diptera species than beetles associated with coarse wood (Fig. 2b). The relations with *Diameter* were however less strong than they were with the two other variables, and it was often the last variable to be selected into the models (Table 3). The percentage of species that used all diameter classes was also higher than the percentage using all *Age* classes and all *Tree species* (Fig. 2). Aspen tended to have a higher proportion of associated Diptera species than beetle species (Fig. 2c), with the opposite tendency prevailing for oak and spruce (Fig. 2c).

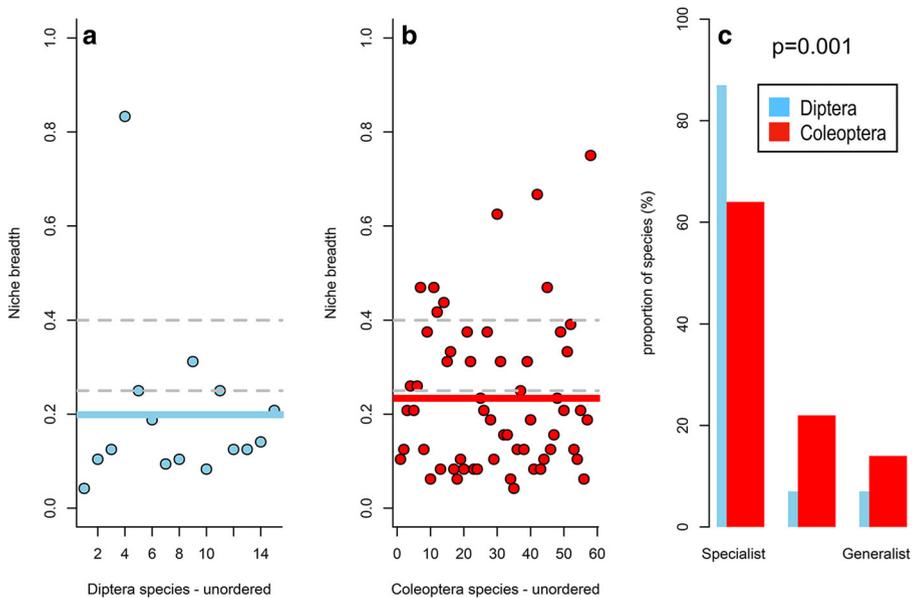
## Discussion

Our results suggest that the saproxylic Diptera and Coleoptera in average are similar in their average level of specificity to certain types of dead wood but that dipterans have a higher share of specialists (Fig. 1). This seems surprising based on our present knowledge concerning substrate specificity among saproxylic dipterans (cited in the Introduction). However, this knowledge is rather sporadic, probably because of the non-specific collection methods generally used for dipterans. Details of their associations with certain wood-substrates have therefore remained undetected (Rotheray 2016). The specificity is not surprising from an evolutionary perspective, as the circumstances during adaptation to use wood as a resource has been the same for both taxa. Since saproxylic dipterans are an even more species-rich group than the beetles, they would have needed to evolve at least similar degrees of specialisation in order to coexist in this habitat (HilleRisLambers et al. 2012).

It has been suggested that saproxylic dipterans have a weaker association with specific tree species than beetles, and instead are more associated with certain microhabitats (rot holes, sap-runs etc.) (Rotheray et al. 2001). Our study included only twigs and branches,

**Table 2** Comparisons of niche breadths between Diptera and Coleoptera. p-values are probabilities for the significance of means being different according to t-tests

Variable	Diptera	Coleoptera	p-value
No of species	15	58	
Niche breadth within <i>age</i>	0.60	0.64	0.43
Niche breadth within <i>diameter</i>	0.78	0.72	0.39
Niche breadth within <i>tree species</i>	0.40	0.48	0.25
Total niche breadth mean	0.20	0.23	0.52
Total niche breadth median	0.13	0.20	

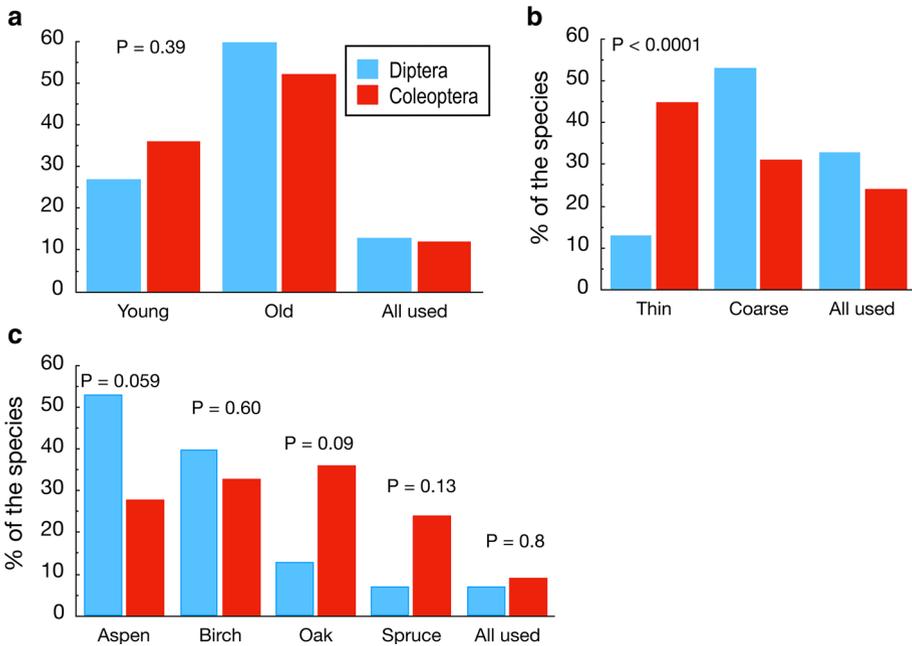


**Fig. 1** The niche breadth distribution of **a** Diptera and **b** Coleoptera; average within taxa group indicated by the coloured straight line did not differ between the groups (t-test:  $p = 0.52$ ). Cut-off values for niche-breadth categories (specialist  $\leq 0.25$ ; generalist  $> 0.4$ ) are shown with grey dotted lines. **c** Proportion of species in those three categories of specialisation, differed between Diptera and Coleoptera (Chi square = 13.4,  $p = 0.001$ ), with colours for taxa as in **a** and **b** and width of bar proportional to the square-roots of the number of observations

and consequently we could not assess any affinity to microhabitats. However, in the comparison of associations with tree species, the groups were similarly specialised but with a tendency for the Diptera to be more specific than the Coleoptera. Both groups contained the full range of species affinities, from very specific to no association with tree species.

Although the difference was not significant, more dipterans than beetles seemed to be associated with aspen, and vice versa for oak and spruce. Aspen is often regarded as a key-element for forest biodiversity (Esseen et al. 1997; Hammond et al. 2004), but data on species richness of saproxylic beetles do not usually show any extraordinary diversity (Gossner et al. 2016; Jonsell et al. 2007, 1998; Lindhe and Lindelöw 2004). However, our study suggests that if the Diptera were to be included, the richness of the insect assemblage hosted by aspen would be ranked higher. The tendency we found for oak confirm conclusions drawn in earlier studies (Rotheray et al. 2001). While it is the most species-rich tree species when it comes to saproxylic beetles (Jonsell et al. 1998), its richness of saproxylic Diptera seems lower than many other tree species (Rotheray et al. 2001).

Dipterans are assumed to use mainly moist and shaded environments (Rotheray et al 2001). Our finding of more Diptera species than beetle species in the coarse wood class might be because of this importance of moisture: thicker pieces of wood dry slower than thin pieces. On the other hand, the wood in this study had a maximum diameter of 15 cm, which should not be very resistant to drying out. Moreover, the environment was open, sun-exposed clear-cuts, which is a dry environment. This suggests even more strongly that some Diptera species are associated with dry and warm conditions. Similar results were shown for dipterans in stumps on clear-fellings (Jonsell et al. 2019). It is probable that the Diptera species associated



**Fig. 2** Comparisons of substrate associations between Diptera and Coleoptera for the three variables **a** Age, **b** Diameter and **c** Tree species. p-values are for Pearson Chi square test of a contingency table. The null hypothesis for **a** Age and **b** Diameter was that all three categories have an equal share of species from the two groups. For **c** Tree species the null hypothesis was, for each tree species, that both groups have an equal share of users

**Table 3** Summary of the number of species within each variable (in italics) that was selected as first, second, third or not included at all. The order of variable inclusion in the stepwise-selection indicates how relevant the different variables are for the species

	First selected	Second selected	Third selected	Not included
Diptera				
<i>Age</i>	5	5	4	1
<i>Diameter</i>	2	3	5	5
<i>Tree species</i>	8	6	0	1
Coleoptera				
<i>Age</i>	18	27	8	5
<i>Diameter</i>	6	14	34	3
<i>Tree species</i>	33	15	5	5

with moist wood are confined to less sun- and wind-exposed sites than clear-cuts (Jonsell et al. 2019). There might also be a higher number of species in that wood compared to the wood on clear-cuts. Nevertheless, we can conclude that some dipterans might be threatened by harvesting bioenergy material from clear-cuts, in the same way as are many beetle species living in sun-exposed wood (Jonsell and Schroeder 2014).

A limitation of our study is that only part of the dipteran species community was analysed. Most of the Nematocera and part of the Brachycera were not included in the study. For

Brachycera, data in the literature are too scarce to suggest anything general about their associations to dead wood types. The fungus gnats, Mycetophilidae on the other hand, have been specifically identified as a group that have problems coping with clear-cutting (Økland 1996; Økland et al. 2005). It is a family within Nematocera (midges), that is highly associated with fungi (Hackman and Meinander 1979; Jakovlev 2011), and might be more dependent on shade and moisture than other dipterans. Real comparisons of fauna between moist and dry, or between sun-exposed and shaded conditions are needed for firmer conclusions on this subject.

It should be highlighted that the individual models of each species are designed to identify the distribution of affinity to substrate qualities for comparison between the two taxonomic groups. Thus, the assumptions of each model have been kept constant to enable this comparison and are not customized to the distribution of each species. This is a valid assumption for the general comparison within the scope of this paper, however the coefficients for the individual species should not be used to make further occupancy predictions outside the range of this study (see e.g. Guisan and Zimmerman 2000 for discussion on model-building for generality vs. precision).

## Practical implications

Our study underlines the high value of aspen wood. This tree species is already acknowledged as a key feature for biodiversity in Scandinavian boreal forests (Niemelä 1997) but our suggestion that a large diversity of saproxylic flies are dependent on aspen adds even more value to its role as a key species.

In general, our results suggest that dipterans actually are somewhat more specialised in their association with wood types than coleopterans are. Any policy that might be implemented based on the assumption that dipterans, being generalists, are less vulnerable, therefore risks underestimating the susceptibility of this group to forestry decisions. This fact and the similarities between the groups suggest that the measures already in place for mitigating saproxylic beetles may also work for saproxylic flies (Brachycera). More research, however, is needed in relation to dead wood under closed canopies in standing forest.

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## Appendix 1

See Table 4.

**Table 4** Categories (niches) with which different beetle species were associated according to the models

Species	No of		Substrate associations			Niche breadth
	Obs	Inds	Age	Diameter	Tree species	
<i>Phloeocharis subtilissima</i>	60	120	Old (young)	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Asp., Oak (Birch, Spr.)	0.469
<i>Phloeopora corticalis</i>	18	28	All used	Med. (Thin, Coarse)	All used	0.667
<i>Dadobia immersa</i>	50	113	Old (young)	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Birch, Oak (Asp., Spr.)	0.469
<i>Dinaraea aequata</i>	18	44	Old (young)	Coarse, Med. (Thin)	Aspen, Birch, Oak	0.469
<i>Leptusa fumida</i>	46	104	Old (young)	Thin, Med	Asp., Birch, Oak (Spr.)	0.437
<i>Leptusa ruficollis</i>	24	52	Old (young)	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	All used	0.625
<i>Anomognathus cuspidat</i>	44	115	All used	Med. (Thin, Coarse)	Aspen (Birch, Oak)	0.333
<i>Lygistopterus sanguineus</i>	14	29	Old	Med. (Thin, Coarse)	All used	0.333
<i>Anthaxia quadripunctata</i>	12	19	All used	Thin Coarse (Med.)	Spruce	0.208
<i>Chrysobothris affinis</i>	23	97	Young	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Oak (Birch)	0.156
<i>Agrilus angustulus</i>	34	480	Young	Thin (Med., Coarse)	Oak	0.083
<i>Agrilus sulcicollis</i>	23	111	Young (old)	Coarse, Med. (Thin)	Oak	0.156
<i>Agrilus betuleti</i>	38	129	Young	Thin (Med.)	Birch	0.062
<i>Agrilus suvorovi</i>	41	441	Young	Med. (Thin, Coarse)	Aspen	0.083
<i>Nemozoma elongatum</i>	12	32	All used	Med. (Thin)	Spruce (Oak)	0.188
<i>Dasytes niger</i>	45	72	Old	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Birch, Spr. (Asp., Oak)	0.312
<i>Dasytes caeruleus</i>	27	43	Old (young)	Thin, Med	Asp., Oak (Birch, Spr.)	0.375
<i>Dasytes plumbeus</i>	33	43	Old (young)	Thin (Med., Coarse)	Oak, Spr. (Asp., Birch)	0.375
<i>Rhizophagus dispar</i>	23	32	Old (young)	Coarse, Med. (Thin)	Birch (Aspen, Oak)	0.312
<i>Latridius minutus</i>	15	23	Young (old)	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Aspen (Birch)	0.234
<i>Dienerella vincenti</i>	14	53	All used	Coarse (Med.)	Asp., Birch (Oak, Spr.)	0.375
<i>Cis micans</i>	131	1650	Old	Coarse (Thin, Med.)	Aspen (Birch)	0.125
<i>Cis submicans</i>	22	311	Old	Coarse	Aspen	0.042
<i>Cis boleti</i>	77	544	Old	Coarse, Med. (Thin)	Aspen (Birch, Oak)	0.208

Table 4 continued

Species	No of		Substrate associations			Niche breadth
	Obs	Inds	Age	Diameter	Tree species	
<i>Cis punctulatus</i>	18	68	Old	Coarse, Med. (Thin)	Spruce	0.104
<i>Orthocis alni</i>	49	97	Old	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	All used	0.417
<i>Cis festivus</i>	27	114	Old	Med. (Thin, Coarse)	Birch, Oak (Spruce)	0.208
<i>Sulcacis nitidus</i>	123	1860	Old	Coarse (Thin, Med.)	Aspen, Birch (Oak)	0.208
<i>Octotemnus glabriculus</i>	69	469	Old	Coarse, Med. (Thin)	Aspen, Birch (Oak)	0.260
<i>Synchita humeralis</i>	28	110	Old (young)	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Birch (Aspen)	0.234
<i>Bitoma crenata</i>	55	141	Old (young)	Med. (Thin, Coarse)	Birch, Oak (Asp., Spr.)	0.375
<i>Schizotus pectinicornis</i>	81	219	Old	Coarse, Med. (Thin)	Birch, Oak (Aspen)	0.260
<i>Corticeus linearis</i>	30	74	Young	Med. (Thin, Coarse)	Spruce	0.083
<i>Mordella holomelaena</i>	32	70	Old	All used	Birch, Oak (Aspen)	0.312
<i>Orchesia undulata</i>	19	97	Old	Coarse (Thin, Med.)	Oak	0.083
<i>Leptura quadrifasciata</i>	13	24	Old	Coarse (Thin, Med.)	Birch (Aspen)	0.125
<i>Molorchus minor</i>	14	20	All used	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Spruce	0.208
<i>Rusticoclytus rusticus</i>	22	78	Young	Coarse (Med.)	Aspen	0.062
<i>Clytus arietis</i>	12	24	Old	Thin Coarse (Med.)	Oak	0.104
<i>Plagionotus arcuatus</i>	25	148	Young	Coarse, Med. (Thin)	Oak	0.104
<i>Pogonocherus fasciculat</i>	30	119	Young	Med. (Thin, Coarse)	Spruce	0.083
<i>Aegomorphus clavipes</i>	21	34	Old	All used	Birch (Aspen, Oak)	0.250
<i>Leiopus nebulosus</i>	17	41	Young (old)	Coarse (Thin, Med.)	Oak	0.125
<i>Saperda scalaris</i>	20	32	All used	Coarse, Med. (Thin)	Oak (Birch)	0.312
<i>Allandrus undulatus</i>	21	35	Young	Thin (Med.)	Aspen (Birch, Spruce)	0.125
<i>Platystomos albinus</i>	19	36	Old (young)	Thin, Med	Birch (Oak)	0.188
<i>Anthonomus rubi</i>	12	14	Old (young)	All used	All used	0.750
<i>Magdalis violacea</i>	20	55	Young (old)	Thin (Med., Coarse)	Spruce	0.125

**Table 4** continued

Species	No of		Substrate associations			Niche breadth
	Obs	Inds	Age	Diameter	Tree species	
<i>Magdalis carbonaria</i>	48	206	Young	Thin (Med., Coarse)	Birch	0.083
<i>Trachodes hispidus</i>	13	45	Old (young)	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Birch, Oak (Spruce)	0.391
<i>Scolytus intricatus</i>	34	1314	Young	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Oak	0.104
<i>Pityogenes chalcogra</i>	276	34,177	Young	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Spruce	0.104
<i>Pityogenes bidentatus</i>	18	142	Young	Thin, Med	Spruce	0.083
<i>Dryocoetes autographus</i>	25	115	Young (old)	Coarse (Med.)	Spruce (Aspen, Oak)	0.188
<i>Crypturgus subcribrosus</i>	55	512	Old	Med. (Thin, Coarse)	Spruce (Birch)	0.125
<i>Anisandrus dispar</i>	17	619	Young (old)	Thin, Med. (Coarse)	Oak	0.156
<i>Trypophloeus binodulus</i>	12	807	Young	Thin (Med.)	Aspen	0.062
<i>Pityophthorus microgra</i>	51	1683	Young	Med. (Thin)	Spruce	0.062

Within parenthesis are secondary categories of substrate, categories which the species use—but less frequently. The models used were more sensitive and included more explanatory variables than previously published models (Jonsell 2008). Species names and systematic order follow Löbl and Smetana (2003–2012)

## Appendix 2

Results from species-wise multiple regression where the response variable, abundance of a species, was explained by the three categorical wood type variables. Associations with the categories of wood types were assessed in the Full models presented below. The strength of the associations was then used for defining niches and secondary niches, which subsequently was used to calculate niche breadth (details in material and methods). For all models  $df \text{ null/resid} = 739/733$ . The proportion of explained variation in abundance of each species is calculated as  $(1 - (\text{Residual deviance}/\text{Null deviance})) \times 100$ .

For variables explaining too small amount of variation according to AIC-informed forward-step selection ( $k > 2$ ) of the three variables, all categories were defined as belonging to the niche (see Material and methods for more details). The order of selection is given below each full model.

For Diptera, families are listed in systematic order and species within them alphabetically, for Coleopterans systematic order follow Löbl and Smetana (2003–2012).

## DIPTERA

### *Drapetis abrollensis*

Explained variation: 39%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 3.173	0.000
Birch	2.287	0.000
Oak	1.121	0.093
Spruce	– 1.506	0.192
Thin	– 17.798	0.985
Medium	0.696	0.016
Young	– 4.174	0.000

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.

### *Gaurax* spp.

(include males of *G. fungivorous* and *G. dubius* and females not determined to species).

Explained variation: 34%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 0.683	0.010
Birch	– 0.989	0.015
Oak	– 18.663	0.991
Spruce	– 2.459	0.001
Thin	– 18.538	0.988
Medium	– 1.266	0.004
Young	– 1.910	0.000

*Selection order* Diameter, tree species, age

### *Lonchaea fugax*

Explained variation: 56%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 3.235	0.001
Birch	– 5.962	0.000
Oak	– 18.425	0.961
Spruce	– 5.935	0.000
Thin	– 6.233	0.000
Medium	– 2.963	0.000

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Young	5.771	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age

### *Lonchaea fraxina*

Explained variation: 57%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 1.010	0.002
Birch	– 20.143	0.988
Oak	– 20.276	0.991
Spruce	– 20.280	0.989
Thin	0.875	0.027
Medium	1.438	0.000
Young	– 3.526	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

### *Lonchaea patens*

Explained variation: 53%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 0.469	0.064
Birch	– 3.400	0.000
Oak	– 3.668	0.000
Spruce	– 20.715	0.993
Thin	– 0.301	0.431
Medium	– 0.037	0.918
Young	– 19.699	0.989

*Selection order* Tree species, age

### *Lonchaea sylvatica*

Explained variation: 3%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 3.135	0.000
Birch	– 0.088	0.884
Oak	0.266	0.674

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Spruce	0.190	0.746
Thin	– 1.286	0.028
Medium	– 0.573	0.218
Young	0.233	0.581

*Selection order* Diameter

### *Medetera abstrusa*

Explained variation: 25%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.215	0.000
Birch	– 1.279	0.009
Oak	– 0.839	0.086
Spruce	– 2.352	0.002
Thin	0.771	0.148
Medium	0.712	0.187
Young	– 3.545	0.001

*Selection order* Age, tree species

### *Medetera borealis*

Explained variation: 37%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.999	0.000
Birch	0.901	0.073
Oak	– 18.708	0.995
Spruce	– 18.699	0.994
Thin	0.311	0.585
Medium	0.638	0.237
Young	– 19.472	0.992

*Selection order* Age, tree species

### *Medetera jugalis*

Explained variation: 53%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 22.957	0.995
Birch	– 20.696	0.996

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Oak	– 20.456	0.997
Spruce	– 20.480	0.996
Thin	19.583	0.996
Medium	18.094	0.996
Young	2.263	0.028

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age

### *Medetera setiventris*

Explained variation: 53%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 40.258	0.989
Birch	0.117	1.000
Oak	0.247	1.000
Spruce	20.688	0.994
Thin	– 2.231	0.000
Medium	– 0.034	0.905
Young	19.373	0.988

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

### *Medetera tristis*

Explained variation: 29%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 1.739	0.000
Birch	– 0.011	0.980
Oak	– 0.198	0.695
Spruce	– 17.176	0.985
Thin	– 1.610	0.012
Medium	– 0.121	0.758
Young	– 3.457	0.001

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.

*Homalocephala biumbrata*

Explained variation: 50%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 17.505	0.980
Birch	– 21.200	0.991
Oak	– 21.168	0.993
Spruce	– 21.157	0.992
Thin	– 2.066	0.000
Medium	– 2.126	0.000
Young	18.826	0.979

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Stegana coleoptrata*include a few unidentified *Stegana* individuals.

Explained variation: 33%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 4.061	0.000
Birch	4.083	0.000
Oak	– 0.421	0.731
Spruce	– 14.701	0.981
Thin	– 1.874	0.000
Medium	– 0.607	0.000
Young	0.399	0.016

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age*Tanyptera atrata*

Explained variation: 39%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 21.103	0.994
Birch	19.017	0.994
Oak	19.207	0.994
Spruce	– 0.301	1.000
Thin	– 0.527	0.368
Medium	0.446	0.341
Young	– 19.302	0.992

*Selection order* Age, tree species

*Tanyptera nigricornis*

Explained variation: 43%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 21.279	0.994
Birch	19.839	0.994
Oak	17.430	0.995
Spruce	16.332	0.995
Thin	0.609	0.152
Medium	0.118	0.800
Young	– 19.616	0.991

*Selection order* Tree species, age**COLEOPTERA***Phloeocharis subtilissima*

Explained variation: 12%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.018	0.000
Birch	– 0.346	0.157
Oak	0.393	0.093
Spruce	– 1.370	0.000
Thin	1.127	0.000
Medium	0.983	0.001
Young	– 1.033	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Phloeopora corticalis*

Explained variation: 5%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 3.853	0.000
Birch	0.126	0.794
Oak	0.132	0.813
Spruce	– 0.714	0.256
Thin	0.271	0.666
Medium	1.182	0.034

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Young	– 0.005	0.989

*Selection order* Diameter

### *Dadobia immersa*

Explained variation: 15%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 3.348	0.000
Birch	0.898	0.004
Oak	0.964	0.004
Spruce	0.149	0.673
Thin	1.697	0.000
Medium	1.654	0.000
Young	– 1.538	0.000

*Selection order* Age, diameter, tree species

### *Dinaraea aequata*

Explained variation: 17%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.152	0.000
Birch	0.028	0.939
Oak	0.201	0.617
Spruce	– 2.794	0.007
Thin	– 1.303	0.024
Medium	0.669	0.053
Young	– 1.366	0.000

*Selection order* Diameter, tree species, age

### *Leptusa fumida*

Explained variation: 18%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 3.972	0.000
Birch	– 0.074	0.764
Oak	0.193	0.466

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Spruce	– 1.694	0.000
Thin	3.032	0.000
Medium	3.056	0.000
Young	– 1.250	0.000

*Selection order* Diameter, age, tree species

### *Leptusa ruficollis*

Explained variation: 5%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 3.395	0.000
Birch	– 0.067	0.867
Oak	0.069	0.875
Spruce	0.111	0.778
Thin	1.305	0.008
Medium	1.361	0.006
Young	– 0.932	0.002

*Selection order* Age, diameter

### *Anomognathus cuspidatus*

Explained variation: 25%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 1.326	0.000
Birch	– 1.953	0.000
Oak	– 1.785	0.000
Spruce	– 4.623	0.000
Thin	0.351	0.258
Medium	1.225	0.000
Young	– 0.114	0.545

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter

### *Lygistropterus sanguineus*

Explained variation: 23%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 4.168	0.000
Birch	1.078	0.090

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Oak	0.489	0.503
Spruce	0.395	0.567
Thin	0.804	0.235
Medium	1.620	0.009
Young	– 18.681	0.988

*Selection order* Age, diameter

### *Anthaxia quadripunctata*

Explained variation: 35%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 21.860	0.994
Birch	0.038	1.000
Oak	– 0.004	1.000
Spruce	19.903	0.995
Thin	– 0.319	0.511
Medium	– 1.718	0.028
Young	0.185	0.687

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter.

### *Chrysobothris affinis*

Explained variation: 46%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 39.585	0.979
Birch	18.283	0.989
Oak	20.282	0.988
Spruce	0.331	1.000
Thin	1.153	0.000
Medium	0.464	0.159
Young	18.815	0.979

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

*Agrilus angustulus*

Explained variation: 68%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 22.934	0.965
Birch	13.316	0.980
Oak	20.221	0.969
Spruce	0.322	1.000
Thin	0.862	0.000
Medium	– 0.867	0.000
Young	4.491	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Agrilus sulcicollis*

Explained variation: 54%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 21.612	0.984
Birch	14.717	0.989
Oak	20.088	0.985
Spruce	0.173	1.000
Thin	– 0.898	0.001
Medium	0.155	0.462
Young	2.138	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Agrilus betuleti*

Explained variation: 64%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 26.981	0.985
Birch	20.145	0.989
Oak	0.353	1.000
Spruce	0.332	1.000
Thin	3.035	0.000
Medium	1.053	0.096
Young	4.590	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

*Agrilus suvorovi*

Explained variation: 64%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 4.962	0.000
Birch	– 20.588	0.978
Oak	– 20.350	0.984
Spruce	– 20.394	0.980
Thin	0.038	0.833
Medium	1.407	0.000
Young	5.652	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Nemozoma elongatum*

Explained variation: 32%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 23.787	0.989
Birch	– 0.010	1.000
Oak	17.059	0.992
Spruce	19.314	0.991
Thin	2.106	0.045
Medium	2.841	0.006
Young	0.614	0.093

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age*Dasytes niger*

Explained variation: 28%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.806	0.000
Birch	0.431	0.252
Oak	– 0.366	0.458
Spruce	0.708	0.052
Thin	1.183	0.002
Medium	0.958	0.012
Young	– 4.369	0.000

*Selection order* Age, diameter, tree species

*Dasytes caeruleus*

Explained variation: 11%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 4.607	0.000
Birch	– 0.881	0.037
Oak	– 0.027	0.945
Spruce	– 0.992	0.031
Thin	3.079	0.003
Medium	2.518	0.015
Young	– 0.709	0.026

*Selection order* Diameter, age, tree species*Dasytes plumbeus*

Explained variation: 22%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 3.755	0.000
Birch	– 0.593	0.377
Oak	1.164	0.026
Spruce	1.118	0.026
Thin	1.479	0.001
Medium	– 0.368	0.544
Young	– 1.195	0.001

*Selection order* Diameter, tree species, age*Rhizophagus dispar*

Explained variation: 19%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.845	0.000
Birch	0.866	0.062
Oak	– 0.307	0.634
Spruce	– 2.119	0.050
Thin	– 0.510	0.346
Medium	0.604	0.156
Young	– 1.644	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

*Latridius minutus*

Explained variation: 16%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 4.005	0.000
Birch	– 1.206	0.013
Oak	– 2.320	0.025
Spruce	– 2.758	0.008
Thin	1.331	0.084
Medium	1.273	0.101
Young	0.699	0.143

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age*Dienerella vincenti*

Explained variation: 15%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 1.147	0.000
Birch	– 0.074	0.811
Oak	– 2.053	0.006
Spruce	– 0.946	0.019
Thin	– 3.875	0.000
Medium	– 1.082	0.000
Young	– 0.313	0.260

*Selection order* Diameter, tree species*Cis micans*

Explained variation: 54%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	3.254	0.000
Birch	– 0.854	0.000
Oak	– 3.333	0.000
Spruce	– 3.856	0.000
Thin	– 2.069	0.000
Medium	– 0.760	0.000
Young	– 4.553	0.000

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.

*Cis submicans*

Explained variation: 48%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	2.334	0.000
Birch	– 2.828	0.000
Oak	– 4.829	0.000
Spruce	– 3.944	0.000
Thin	– 3.075	0.000
Medium	– 2.468	0.000
Young	– 5.796	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Cis boleti*

Explained variation: 42%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	1.679	0.000
Birch	– 1.089	0.000
Oak	– 1.405	0.000
Spruce	– 3.715	0.000
Thin	– 1.848	0.000
Medium	0.243	0.007
Young	– 18.895	0.949

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.*Cis punctulatus*

Explained variation: 47%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 18.751	0.984
Birch	14.233	0.988
Oak	– 0.292	1.000
Spruce	18.455	0.984
Thin	– 1.553	0.001
Medium	0.293	0.266
Young	– 4.114	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

*Orthocis alni*

Explained variation: 25%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.603	0.000
Birch	– 0.495	0.077
Oak	– 0.429	0.169
Spruce	– 0.321	0.236
Thin	1.794	0.000
Medium	1.960	0.000
Young	– 3.315	0.000

*Selection order* Age, diameter*Cis festivus* (earlier *Orthocis festivus*).

Explained variation: 34%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 19.596	0.978
Birch	17.79	0.980
Oak	17.931	0.980
Spruce	15.630	0.982
Thin	0.441	0.259
Medium	1.955	0.000
Young	– 3.165	0.000

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.*Sulcaxis nitidus* (earlier *Sulcaxis affinis*).

Explained variation: 44%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	2.976	0.000
Birch	– 0.116	0.018
Oak	– 1.541	0.000
Spruce	– 4.051	0.000
Thin	– 1.516	0.000
Medium	– 0.974	0.000
Young	– 5.337	0.000

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.

*Octotemnus glabriculus*

Explained variation: 38%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	1.153	0.000
Birch	– 0.666	0.000
Oak	– 1.846	0.000
Spruce	– 3.797	0.000
Thin	– 0.609	0.000
Medium	0.485	0.000
Young	– 5.010	0.000

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.*Synchita humeralis*

Explained variation: 29%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 3.167	0.000
Birch	1.291	0.000
Oak	– 17.742	0.987
Spruce	– 17.762	0.984
Thin	1.607	0.000
Medium	1.872	0.000
Young	– 1.453	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Bitoma crenata*

Explained variation: 23%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.130	0.000
Birch	0.978	0.000
Oak	0.362	0.221
Spruce	– 0.802	0.024
Thin	0.233	0.416
Medium	1.313	0.000
Young	– 2.024	0.000

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.

*Schizotus pectinicornis*

Explained variation: 48%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 0.745	0.000
Birch	0.853	0.000
Oak	0.378	0.081
Spruce	– 3.300	0.000
Thin	– 0.661	0.002
Medium	0.540	0.001
Young	– 19.433	0.975

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.*Corticeus linearis*

Explained variation: 49%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 8.395	0.000
Birch	0.449	0.714
Oak	– 14.515	0.990
Spruce	4.331	0.000
Thin	0.323	0.418
Medium	1.340	0.000
Young	2.948	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Mordella holomelaena*

Explained variation: 34%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.962	0.000
Birch	1.725	0.000
Oak	1.434	0.004
Spruce	– 2.017	0.066
Thin	0.578	0.065
Medium	0.263	0.429
Young	– 18.281	0.977

*Selection order* Age, tree species

*Orchesia undulata*

Explained variation: 46%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 1.902	0.000
Birch	0.014	0.980
Oak	2.890	0.000
Spruce	– 1.210	0.148
Thin	– 1.267	0.000
Medium	– 2.125	0.000
Young	– 18.388	0.977

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Leptura quadrifasciata*

Explained variation: 41%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.036	0.000
Birch	0.987	0.050
Oak	– 18.589	0.995
Spruce	– 18.556	0.994
Thin	– 1.414	0.013
Medium	– 1.001	0.040
Young	– 19.258	0.991

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.*Molorchus minor*

Explained variation: 38%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 24.341	0.994
Birch	– 0.005	1.000
Oak	0.104	1.000
Spruce	20.008	0.995
Thin	2.198	0.035
Medium	1.868	0.078
Young	0.500	0.273

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter

*Rusticoelytus rusticus*  
Explained variation: 63%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.245	0.000
Birch	– 3.816	0.000
Oak	– 19.847	0.990
Spruce	– 19.834	0.988
Thin	– 4.639	0.000
Medium	– 1.950	0.000
Young	3.142	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age.

*Clytus arietis*  
Explained variation: 52%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 21.134	0.994
Birch	17.137	0.995
Oak	19.951	0.994
Spruce	– 0.270	1.000
Thin	0.516	0.265
Medium	– 0.987	0.153
Young	– 18.808	0.990

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age.

*Plagionotus arcuatus*  
Explained variation: 66%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 40.367	0.988
Birch	0.118	1.000
Oak	22.179	0.993
Spruce	0.220	1.000
Thin	– 1.742	0.000
Medium	– 0.160	0.355
Young	19.478	0.981

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age.

*Pogonocherus hispidulus*

Explained variation: 53%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 24.459	0.978
Birch	14.317	0.987
Oak	0.335	1.000
Spruce	19.423	0.982
Thin	0.844	0.012
Medium	1.608	0.000
Young	4.166	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age.*Aegomorphus clavipes*

Explained variation: 36%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.819	0.000
Birch	1.544	0.004
Oak	– 0.660	0.446
Spruce	– 16.422	0.986
Thin	– 0.506	0.277
Medium	0.131	0.742
Young	– 3.665	0.000

*Selection order* Age, tree species*Leiopus nebulosus*

Explained variation: 41%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 21.832	0.990
Birch	17.350	0.992
Oak	19.900	0.991
Spruce	0.138	1.000
Thin	– 1.031	0.007
Medium	– 1.212	0.003
Young	1.855	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age.

*Saperda scalaris*

Explained variation: 29%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 20.406	0.991
Birch	18.245	0.992
Oak	19.131	0.992
Spruce	– 0.089	1.000
Thin	– 2.182	0.004
Medium	– 0.074	0.839
Young	– 0.625	0.094

*Selection order* Tree species, diameter, age.*Allandrus undulatus*

Explained variation: 31%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 6.965	0.000
Birch	– 0.744	0.042
Oak	– 2.432	0.018
Spruce	– 2.179	0.003
Thin	2.845	0.005
Medium	1.342	0.214
Young	3.182	0.002

*Selection order* Age, diameter, tree species.*Platystomos albinus*

Explained variation: 29%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 6.842	0.000
Birch	3.062	0.003
Oak	0.808	0.510
Spruce	– 0.309	0.827
Thin	2.771	0.007
Medium	2.373	0.022
Young	– 1.334	0.001

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

*Anthonomus rubi*

Explained variation: 12%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 21.832	0.990
Birch	17.350	0.992
Oak	19.900	0.991
Spruce	0.138	1.000
Thin	– 1.031	0.007
Medium	– 1.212	0.003
Young	1.855	0.000

*Selection order* Age*Magdalis violacea*

Explained variation: 37%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 21.859	0.983
Birch	16.236	0.987
Oak	0.202	1.000
Spruce	18.814	0.985
Thin	0.817	0.015
Medium	– 0.514	0.244
Young	1.987	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Magdalis carbonaria*

Explained variation: 56%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 23.938	0.979
Birch	19.743	0.983
Oak	0.313	1.000
Spruce	15.463	0.987
Thin	2.107	0.000
Medium	1.107	0.001
Young	3.103	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

*Trachodes hispidus*

Explained variation: 19%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 5.179	0.000
Birch	2.527	0.014
Oak	3.099	0.002
Spruce	1.020	0.362
Thin	0.949	0.043
Medium	1.020	0.029
Young	– 2.128	0.000

*Selection order* Age, tree species, diameter.*Scolytus intricatus*

Explained variation: 61%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 10.655	0.000
Birch	– 0.226	0.873
Oak	7.713	0.000
Spruce	0.092	0.948
Thin	0.778	0.000
Medium	0.462	0.000
Young	5.508	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Pityogenes chalcographus*

Explained variation: 72%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 6.507	0.000
Birch	0.426	0.009
Oak	0.311	0.122
Spruce	6.501	0.000
Thin	1.754	0.000
Medium	2.194	0.000
Young	4.150	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

*Pityogenes bidentatus*

Explained variation: 45%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 24.946	0.977
Birch	0.079	1.000
Oak	15.053	0.986
Spruce	19.553	0.982
Thin	2.897	0.000
Medium	2.331	0.000
Young	3.404	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Dryocoetes autographus*

Explained variation: 31%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 2.570	0.000
Birch	– 0.972	0.049
Oak	– 0.348	0.459
Spruce	1.798	0.000
Thin	– 2.971	0.000
Medium	– 1.924	0.000
Young	1.498	0.000

*Selection order* Diameter, tree species, age*Crypturgus subcribrosus*

Explained variation: 41%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 17.235	0.962
Birch	17.225	0.962
Oak	12.789	0.972
Spruce	18.299	0.959
Thin	– 0.946	0.000
Medium	0.783	0.000
Young	– 3.553	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

*Anisandrus dispar*

Explained variation: 37%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 6.765	0.000
Birch	2.387	0.000
Oak	5.205	0.000
Spruce	– 0.848	0.311
Thin	1.665	0.000
Medium	1.798	0.000
Young	2.163	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Trypophloeus binodulus*

Explained variation: 48%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 21.092	0.921
Birch	– 21.823	0.983
Oak	– 21.485	0.987
Spruce	– 21.532	0.984
Thin	5.874	0.000
Medium	4.902	0.000
Young	17.914	0.933

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter*Pityophthorus micrographus*

Explained variation: 53%

Category	Estimate	Pr(>  z )
Intercept	– 22.446	0.907
Birch	12.368	0.949
Oak	12.090	0.950
Spruce	19.047	0.921
Thin	1.322	0.000
Medium	2.722	0.000
Young	4.298	0.000

*Selection order* Tree species, age, diameter

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