Phenology in adult and larval Lepidoptera from structured and unstructured surveys across eastern North America

Grace J. Di Cecco, Michael W. Belitz, Robert J. Cooper, Elise A. Larsen, William B. Lewis, Leslie Ries, Robert P. Guralnick, and Allen H. Hurlbert

Abstract
Caterpillars (larval Lepidoptera) are an essential link in trophic networks of forest ecosystems, as they serve as herbivores of vegetation and a food source for many organisms. Phenological mismatches between caterpillars, host plants, or predators may have negative effects across multiple trophic levels. Seasonal timing of caterpillar emergence and peak occurrence may be impacted by climate change, however, studying caterpillar phenology at broad spatial scales is challenging due to lack of data availability. Here, we examine two sources of caterpillar observations, opportunistic records from iNaturalist and structured surveys of forest caterpillars, and compare whether phenology patterns in these datasets are consistent across larval datasets and with more numerous records of adult butterflies. Despite substantial taxonomic differences between these three datasets, we found concurrence in patterns of early and late years in spring onset between datasets. However, the datasets do differ in how well they capture phenological responses to warmer spring temperatures. More data-rich iNaturalist caterpillar and adult butterfly records may provide a reasonable proxy of interannual deviations in forest caterpillars, however, expansions in structured survey efforts are needed to capture changing patterns in other ecologically important measures such as abundance and biomass.

Introduction
Larval lepidopterans (caterpillars) play a critical role in forest ecosystems. As herbivores they may cause substantial defoliation with consequences for plants including the production of secondary metabolites, lower tree growth rates, and even widespread mortality events (Miller 1977, Schowalter et al. 1986, Pothier et al. 2012). Caterpillars also serve as an important prey resource for higher trophic levels, featuring prominently in the diet of foliage gleaning.
birds (Holmes et al. 1979, Holmes and Schultz 1988, Hurlbert et al. 2021). The impact of caterpillars as both consumers and resources depends in part on their seasonal period of activity, or phenology, in relation to the timing of seasonal activity of adjacent trophic levels. A changing climate poses the risk that not all organisms will shift their periods of growth, activity, and breeding by the same amount, resulting in phenological asynchrony (Parmesan 2006, Thackeray et al. 2010, Renner and Zohner 2018, Samplonius et al. 2021). Phenological asynchrony between plants and caterpillars could have negative consequences for the caterpillars if they hatch prior to leaf emergence (Abarca and Lill 2015), or after chemical defenses in leaves have increased (van Asch and Visser 2007, Renner and Zohner 2018). For foliage gleaning birds, asynchrony between peak caterpillar availability and brood rearing may result in lower fitness (Visser et al. 2006), and increasing asynchrony over time may be partly responsible for population declines (Both et al. 2006, Møller et al. 2008). While the phenology of other trophic levels in these tri-trophic interactions has been well documented over broad spatial scales—bird phenology via the citizen science project eBird (Sullivan et al. 2009) and forest vegetation phenology with remote sensing (Zhao et al. 2009, Peng et al. 2017)—tracking caterpillar phenology over time at these scales remains a significant challenge due to lack of available data.

Although there are various regional to continental efforts to systematically monitor adult butterflies (e.g. North American Butterfly Association [NABA] counts (Taron and Ries 2015); eButterfly (Prudic et al. 2017)), few standardized monitoring efforts exist for caterpillars on woody vegetation. Those that do tend to be projects focused on single sites, such as at Hubbard Brook LTER in New Hampshire and Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory in North Carolina. In recent years, the sampling methods employed by those long-term monitoring sites were adopted more broadly by the citizen science project Caterpillars Count! (Hurlbert et al. 2019), which has engaged participants in documenting the phenology of caterpillars (and other arthropods) at more than 100 sites throughout North America. These structured surveys are ideal for accurately representing the phenology of forest caterpillars, however, the sites are sparsely distributed across (mostly) eastern North America, sampling intensity at some sites is quite low, and most sites have only accumulated a few years of data so far. Thus, it is worth exploring the extent to which other unstructured larval and adult Lepidoptera datasets with stronger spatial and temporal coverage exhibit similar phenology and responses to temperature in space and time. For example, hundreds of thousands of opportunistic observations are available for a diverse array of Lepidoptera, including both larval and adult stages, from iNaturalist (iNaturalist.org), a platform for sharing and identifying primarily photo observations uploaded by users. While iNaturalist data have been used successfully to document the adult phenology of individual species or sets of species varying in traits (Li et al. 2019, Barve et al. 2020, Belitz et al. 2020), unknown observation processes coupled with potential biases in space, time, and taxonomic groups (Di Cecco et al. 2021) may introduce substantial uncertainty into estimates of caterpillar phenology at the community level. Compared to structured surveys in forest habitats, iNaturalist observations may underrepresent cryptic groups (e.g. Geometridae, Noctuidae, and Notodontidae) in favor of families that include large, charismatic species (e.g. Sphingidae, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae), and iNaturalist observations come disproportionately from areas of developed land cover (Di Cecco and Hurlbert 2022). However, adult observations are routinely identified to greater taxonomic resolution. Though butterflies represent only a fraction of Lepidopteran diversity, and primarily use open habitats, they are more highly represented in opportunistic observations as well as in documentation of life history traits which impact phenology.

Here, we compare both absolute and relative phenology metrics among three datasets -- structured Caterpillars Count!-style surveys, unstructured opportunistic caterpillar observations from iNaturalist, and unstructured adult butterfly observations from iNaturalist. We partition the adult dataset, which is identified to species, by overwintering stage for comparison to phenology metrics from both caterpillar datasets, due to the importance of overwintering stage on flight phenology (Diamond et al. 2011). Specifically, we make the following predictions: 1) We predict that the phenology of all three datasets should exhibit similar spatial and interannual variation due to commonalities of Lepidopteran physiology, despite different taxonomic and habitat representation. 2) We predict that lags (i.e. differences in 10% date) between adult butterfly and caterpillar phenology from either data source will vary in the same order, based on expected adult phenology with species overwintering as pupae appearing first, followed by species overwintering as larvae, and then species overwintering as eggs. We expect these lags will be smaller at higher latitudes where the length of growing season is compressed, and in warmer years where phenology is accelerated for all groups. 3) We predict that phenological responses will be most similar between the two caterpillar datasets, rather than between either caterpillar dataset and the adult butterfly dataset. This expectation is based on presumed differences in taxonomic representation between the three datasets, with greater taxonomic overlap among the caterpillar datasets. Because the majority of forest (primarily moth) caterpillars overwinter as pupae (Wagner 2005), we also expect the butterflies that overwinter as pupae to be the adult subset with the most similar phenological patterns to either caterpillar dataset.

Materials and Methods

Study area and temperature data

We examined patterns in spring and summer phenology of Lepidoptera in North America east of 100° W and between 35–50° N. This region

———. 2021. "Comparing Lepidoptera phenology across datasets with iNaturalist observations to document the adult phenology of individual species or sets of species varying in traits (Li et al. 2019, Barve et al. 2020, Belitz et al. 2020), unknown observation processes coupled with potential biases in space, time, and taxonomic groups (Di Cecco et al. 2021) may introduce substantial uncertainty into estimates of caterpillar phenology at the community level. Compared to structured surveys in forest habitats, iNaturalist observations may underrepresent cryptic groups (e.g. Geometridae, Noctuidae, and Notodontidae) in favor of families that include large, charismatic species (e.g. Sphingidae, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae), and iNaturalist observations come disproportionately from areas of developed land cover (Di Cecco and Hurlbert 2022). However, adult observations are routinely identified to greater taxonomic resolution. Though butterflies represent only a fraction of Lepidopteran diversity, and primarily use open habitats, they are more highly represented in opportunistic observations as well as in documentation of life history traits which impact phenology.

Here, we compare both absolute and relative phenology metrics among three datasets -- structured Caterpillars Count!-style surveys, unstructured opportunistic caterpillar observations from iNaturalist, and unstructured adult butterfly observations from iNaturalist. We partition the adult dataset, which is identified to species, by overwintering stage for comparison to phenology metrics from both caterpillar datasets, due to the importance of overwintering stage on flight phenology (Diamond et al. 2011). Specifically, we make the following predictions: 1) We predict that the phenology of all three datasets should exhibit similar spatial and interannual variation due to commonalities of Lepidopteran physiology, despite different taxonomic and habitat representation. 2) We predict that lags (i.e. differences in 10% date) between adult butterfly and caterpillar phenology from either data source will vary in the same order, based on expected adult phenology with species overwintering as pupae appearing first, followed by species overwintering as larvae, and then species overwintering as eggs. We expect these lags will be smaller at higher latitudes where the length of growing season is compressed, and in warmer years where phenology is accelerated for all groups. 3) We predict that phenological responses will be most similar between the two caterpillar datasets, rather than between either caterpillar dataset and the adult butterfly dataset. This expectation is based on presumed differences in taxonomic representation between the three datasets, with greater taxonomic overlap among the caterpillar datasets. Because the majority of forest (primarily moth) caterpillars overwinter as pupae (Wagner 2005), we also expect the butterflies that overwinter as pupae to be the adult subset with the most similar phenological patterns to either caterpillar dataset.

Materials and Methods

Study area and temperature data

We examined patterns in spring and summer phenology of Lepidoptera in North America east of 100° W and between 35–50° N. This region
Comparing Lepidoptera phenology across datasets obtained by exporting observations from iNaturalist provided 4,669 individual presence observations of Lepidoptera data sources that were part of the “Caterpillars of Eastern North America” project as of April 25, 2021 (https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/caterpillars-of-eastern-north-america). All observations of Lepidoptera that have their life stage annotated as “Larva” on iNaturalist are added to this project. We restricted these observations to the years 2000-2020 and the prespecified eastern North American hex grids. Because Caterpillars Count! observations with photos are automatically shared with iNaturalist, these data were removed from the iNaturalist observations to ensure datasets were independent. We also removed observations with positional uncertainty greater than 50 km. In total, 195,011 observations of caterpillars remained in our iNaturalist caterpillar dataset. Although some of these records were identified to family, genus, or species, we considered caterpillar phenology in aggregate to facilitate comparisons with the Caterpillars Count! dataset. iNaturalist records can be biased by seasonal events such as the City Nature Challenge (Di Cecco et al. 2021), so unusually high numbers of observations on a specific date may reflect observer effort more than actual changes in seasonal abundance. We reduced the influence of dates with high effort by first determining the average number of observations for each overwintering stage in a particular hex grid and year on each calendar day, given at least one observation. Next, we detected dates with a higher than average number of observations in relation to a particular hex grid and year combination. For those dates, we thinned records to the average number of observations for that grid cell and year combination.

We generated a dataset of adult butterfly (Superfamily Papilionoidea) occurrence using 253,840 incidental records from iNaturalist via GBIF (https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/download/0006251-210914110416597). GBIF hosts research grade observations from iNaturalist, meaning observations are georeferenced, include photos, have a date, are not cultivated, and at least two-thirds of the community agree on the identification (Seltzer 2019). We removed iNaturalist observations that were included in the Caterpillars of Eastern North America iNaturalist project to ensure our dataset was primarily of adult butterfly occurrence records. Because butterfly observations were identified to species, observations were grouped according to the life stage in which they overwinter in the study region (Supplementary Material, Table S1). We were unable to assign overwintering stages to observations in either caterpillar dataset, because many caterpillar observations were not identified to species and because knowledge of overwintering stage is incomplete for those species that were identified.

**Measuring phenology**

Annual phenology metrics were estimated for each dataset using the ordinal day of presence records to fit Weibull distributions and calculate 10th percentile dates within hex cells. We fit Weibull distributions using the “phenesse” R package (Belitz et al. 2020) with 250 iterations to obtain each phenology metric.
Phenesse uses a parametric bootstrapping approach to generate bias-corrected phenological metrics for any percentile and has been demonstrated to produce accurate and unbiased estimates for simple seasonal abundance curves (Belitz et al. 2020). For iNaturalist caterpillars and adult lepidopteran records, we estimated 10th percentile dates at the hex scale. We generated phenometric estimates if each combination of hex-year (for caterpillars) or hex-year-overwinter stage (for adults) had at least 10 unique days with at least one observation. For Caterpillars Count! records, we estimated 10th percentile dates at each site, and then averaged across sites within a hex cell because the dataset contained repeated observations throughout the spring and summer at each site within the cell.

**Differences in phenology and phenological sensitivity between datasets**

Using the 10th percentile date phenology metrics estimated for each dataset, we examined consistency in relative and absolute phenology across time and space between the three datasets. We first examined correlations in interannual anomalies in 10th percentile dates across hex-years between datasets, to see whether early and late years in one dataset corresponded to early and late years in another dataset. Interannual anomalies were calculated as the difference between a phenometric in a particular year from the mean phenometric across years within a given hex cell. For adult lepidopterans, we compared each overwintering group separately to the full set of iNaturalist or Caterpillars Count! larval phenometrics.

To quantify absolute differences in phenology between datasets, we calculated the difference between 10th percentile dates across datasets (again comparing each overwintering adult lepidopteran group to each larval dataset individually), to find the lag time between phenology metrics in days. Caterpillar-adult lepidopteran lag times might be expected to be consistently positive or negative based on the life stage of the dataset and the timing of the sampling. If there is no systematic bias between the Caterpillars Count! and iNaturalist datasets, then the expected distribution of lag values across hex cells and years should be centered on zero.

To explain variation in absolute lags between 10th percentile date between datasets across hex cells (i) and years (y), we modeled the absolute value of the difference between 10th percentile dates across datasets (ΔP_{10th}) as a function of latitude of each hex cell and interannual anomalies in spring temperature in that hex cell-year (T_{i,y}): 

\[ \text{abs}(ΔP_{i,y}) = \text{latitude}_i + T_{i,y} \]

We tested for and found no evidence for strong interactions between latitude and temperature anomalies, so only report the results of this simple additive model.

Finally, we examined the extent to which interannual anomalies in 10th percentile dates (reflecting early or late years) was linearly related to interannual anomalies in spring temperature (relatively cool or warm years) for each dataset, and for each overwintering stage separately within the adult dataset.

**Results**

Phenology onset (10th percentile date) varied across space, with earlier phenology at lower latitudes on average (Fig. 1). The latitudinal relationship in adult butterfly phenology was steepest for adults overwintering as larvae (slope = 2.6 d/°, \( R^2 = 0.43, p < 10^{-3} \)), but relatively weak for adults overwintering as eggs (slope = 0.95 d/°, \( R^2 = 0.09, p = 0.25 \)), adults overwintering as pupae (slope = 1.2 d/°, \( R^2 = 0.07, p = 0.09 \)), as well as for both the Caterpillars Count! (slope = 1.0 d/°, \( R^2 = 0.21, p = 0.54 \)) and iNaturalist caterpillars (slope = -0.11 d/°, \( R^2 = 0.001, p = 0.87 \)) datasets.

Across all hex-years with relevant data, the distribution of differences in 10th percentile dates between iNaturalist caterpillars and Caterpillars Count! observations were not consistently biased towards positive or negative values, indicating similar estimates of phenology on average (Fig. 2A). However, differences between datasets were often as great as 4 weeks in either direction depending on the hex-year. As expected, adult butterfly 10th percentile dates tended to be earlier than those from either larval dataset (Fig. 2B, 2C), with the largest differences between iNaturalist caterpillars and adult butterflies that overwinter as pupae.

Lags in 10th percentile dates between datasets were generally smaller at higher latitudes and in warmer springs (Fig. 3), however, these effects were only strong (\( p < 0.05 \)) for a few of the comparisons. The lag between iNaturalist caterpillars and adult butterflies overwintering as larvae varied as predicted with both latitude (\( p < 0.001 \); Supplementary Material, Table S2) and spring temperature anomaly (\( p < 0.001 \)), while the lag between iNaturalist caterpillars and adult butterflies overwintering as pupae exhibited a strong temperature effect (\( p = 0.015 \)). The lag between Caterpillars Count! caterpillars and adult butterflies overwintering as either larvae or pupae showed only weak effects, and the lag between Caterpillars Count! and adults overwintering as eggs was not modeled because there were only two hex cells in common between those groups.

Interannual anomalies in larval 10th percentile dates from structured and incidental data were positively correlated (\( r = 0.56, p < 0.001 \)), indicating agreement between the datasets in signals of early or late phenology within hex cells (Fig. 4A). Anomalies in iNaturalist caterpillar 10th percentile dates were positively correlated with anomalies in adult butterflies (0.26 < \( r < 0.39 \) across overwintering stages and phenometrics; Fig. 4B), with butterflies overwintering as pupae having the strongest correlation. Anomalies in 10th percentile dates for Caterpillars Count! were correlated with adult butterflies that overwinter as...
pupae ($r = 0.61$, $p = 0.008$), but not with those that overwinter as larvae or eggs ($p > 0.05$; Fig. 4C).

Among the 50 Lepidoptera families (Supplementary Material, Table S3) represented in this analysis, there was relatively low overlap in family composition between datasets. The greatest taxonomic overlap was between the two caterpillar datasets (Jaccard similarity = 0.20), while similarity was low ($0.07 > \text{Jaccard} > 0.10$) for each caterpillar dataset in relation to the adult butterfly dataset, which constitutes only 6 families.

Caterpillar phenology based on the Caterpillars Count! dataset tended to be earlier in hex-years with warmer than average spring temperatures, and later in hex-years with cooler than average spring temperatures, although this explained only 6% of the variance (estimate = -1.42 days/$^\circ$C, $R^2 = 0.06$, $p = 0.16$, Fig. 5A). There was no relationship between spring temperature deviations and deviations in caterpillar phenology based on iNaturalist caterpillars ($R^2 = 0.00$, $p = 0.89$, Fig. 5B). Adult butterfly phenology also showed a negative, although noisy, relationship between deviations in butterfly phenology and deviations in spring temperature, with the strongest relationships for the subset of butterflies that overwinter as pupae (estimate = -2.69 days/$^\circ$C, $R^2 = 0.02$, $p = 0.02$, Fig. 5C) and that overwinter as larvae (estimate = -3.04 days/$^\circ$C, $R^2 = 0.02$, $p < 0.01$, Fig. 5C).

Figure 1. Lepidoptera onset phenology (10% date) in 2018 from three datasets: A) Caterpillars Count! caterpillars, B) iNaturalist caterpillars, and iNaturalist butterflies that overwinter as C) larvae, D) eggs, E) pupae, and F) linear regression of onset phenology and latitude for each. The hex cells with sufficient Caterpillars Count! data are highlighted in bold in each panel.
Discussion

Understanding how the phenology of forest caterpillars varies over time and space is critical for modeling the predicted impacts of climate change on caterpillars themselves, but also the cascading impacts on adjacent trophic levels such as forest trees and avian predators. Although estimates of caterpillar phenology based on standardized monitoring efforts are ideal, such data are dwarfed by the sheer number of opportunistic observations from projects like iNaturalist, including especially observations of often conspicuous and charismatic adult butterflies. We found that although phenology estimates between datasets rarely aligned in an absolute sense, the degree to which phenology could be considered early or late...
within a given hex cell was generally consistent. This suggests some promise in the use of large opportunistic datasets for inferring changes in caterpillar phenology over time and over broad extents.

A strong positive correlation was found between caterpillar phenology anomalies in Caterpillars Count! and iNaturalist datasets. This correlation is impressive given the different biases in the habitat and land

Figure 4. 1:1 comparisons of 10% dates between datasets, all overwintering stages for adult butterflies. ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Solid line is based on simple linear regression, while dashed line represents $y = x$.

Figure 5. Relationship between interannual anomaly in 10% dates for each dataset and interannual anomaly in spring temperatures across all hex-years with at least two years of data.
Comparing Lepidoptera phenology across datasets

In the earlier study examining peak date and centroid date of a Weibull fit (Belitz et al. 2020) whereas that incorporated both temperature and forest green-up. However, a direct comparison of these results is difficult as the latter study used growing degree days rather than mean temperature in a more complex model involving many additional covariates. Nevertheless, having completed most of their development, Lepidoptera overwintering as pupae are sensitive to temperatures over the narrowest window prior to emergence as adults compared to species with earlier overwintering stages. In contrast, species overwintering as eggs will be sensitive to spring temperatures over the longer period of larval plus pupal development. This finding highlights the importance of using ecologically relevant traits to refine predictions of phenology of Lepidoptera in particular, and insects more generally. While many of the most ecologically relevant traits (e.g., overwintering stage, voltinism, diet breadth) are well known for butterfly species, the vast majority of Lepidoptera are moths for which such information is lacking or incomplete. To better understand forest ecosystem dynamics, more work is needed to compile such information.

While we found a general correspondence in early versus late years between the three datasets, this interannual anomaly in phenology was poorly predicted by interannual anomaly in spring temperature, explaining only 2-5% of the variance. These results reflect a weaker link between phenology and climate than have been demonstrated in several other large-scale analyses, highlighting the potential importance of analytical decisions related to characterizing both climate and phenological response. Di Cecco and Hurlbert (2022) found spring temperature deviations explained 36% of the variation in caterpillar centroid date using the same Caterpillars Count! dataset, although they found this centroid date was unrelated to temperature deviations for iNaturalist caterpillars. Caterpillars Count! surveys tend to be focused on the period of May through July while iNaturalist observations potentially span the entire year, which may be another reason for observed differences in sensitivity to a particular climatic window. Larsen et al. (in review) examined the impact of climate variables that incorporated both temperature and forest green-up on adult butterfly phenology, and found a strong signal of earlier onset with warmer springs and earlier green-up. However, a direct comparison of these results is difficult as the latter study used growing degree days rather than mean temperature in a more complex model involving many additional covariates.

Our results suggest that interannual anomalies in forest caterpillar phenology measured in structured surveys are reasonably well captured using opportunistic observations despite limited taxonomic overlap. However, there are a number of opportunities for improving this relationship. First, we need models that can produce accurate absolute rather than relative estimates of phenological timing if we are to address phenological mismatch between caterpillars and adjacent trophic levels. Ideally, a new modelling framework can be developed that facilitates the

© the authors, CC-BY 4.0 license

Frontiers of Biogeography 2023, 15.1, e56346
integration of diverse sources of structured and unstructured data in a way that mitigates rather than amplifies their inherent biases (Isaac et al. 2014, Isaac et al. 2020). Phenomenological models based on existing spatiotemporal variation and taking into account predicted lags as a function of latitude and climate are one obvious ingredient. A promising alternative for modeling the phenology of caterpillars from the phenology of more conspicuous adults is a mechanistic “caterpillar-cast” that hindcasts or forecasts (depending on overwintering stage) caterpillar presence based on species-specific growing degree day thresholds. Scaling this approach up to the entire caterpillar assemblage will require a more complete understanding of life history traits and developmental thresholds across a wider range of species and establishing which subset of data-rich adult butterfly species have larval phenologies most relevant to forest caterpillars. Finally, phenological mismatch with other trophic levels will depend as much on the total abundance or biomass of caterpillars as the seasonal timing (Durant et al. 2005, Shutt et al. 2019). Estimating abundance from opportunistic data remains a challenge (Di Cecco et al. 2021, Rapacciuolo et al. 2021), thus highlighting the need to continue and expand standardized monitoring efforts such as Caterpillars Count!

Acknowledgements

Support was provided by funding from National Science Foundation grants no. EF-1702708 and no. EF-1703048. GD was supported by a University of North Carolina Graduate School fellowship. Caterpillar sampling in western North Carolina was supported by the Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory, part of the US Forest Service Southern Research Station, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the University of Georgia. We would also like to thank the many dedicated participants who contributed their time and effort to the Caterpillars Count project, North American Butterfly Association annual monitoring, and iNaturalist observations, without whom this work would not have been possible.

Author Contributions

GD, MB, EL, LR, RB and AH conceived of the project. RC and WL collected data associated with the Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory. GD and MB conducted analyses. GD, MB, and AH wrote the first draft of the manuscript, and all authors contributed substantially to revisions.

Data Availability

Data used in this project and code to replicate analyses are archived in a Zenodo repository (https://zenodo.org/record/5942449).

Supplementary Material

The following materials are available as part of the online article at https://escholarship.org/uc/fb

Table S1. Overwintering stages of butterfly species in the study region.

Table S2. Linear model results predicting lag dates between 10th percentile phenometrics across datasets.

Table S3. Lepidoptera families included in analyses by dataset.

Figure S1. Data availability for each dataset in years (time window from 2000-2020).

References


Diamond, S.E., Frame, A.M., Martin, R.A. & Buckley, L.B. (2011) Species’ traits predict phenological responses to climate change in

Frontiers of Biogeography 2023, 15.1, e56346 © the authors, CC-BY 4.0 license
butterflies. Ecology, 92, 1005–1012. https://doi.org/10.1890/10-1594.1


Submitted: 2 February 2022
First decision: 28 March 2022
Accepted: 21 April 2022

Edited by Richard J. Ladle and Robert J. Whittaker