

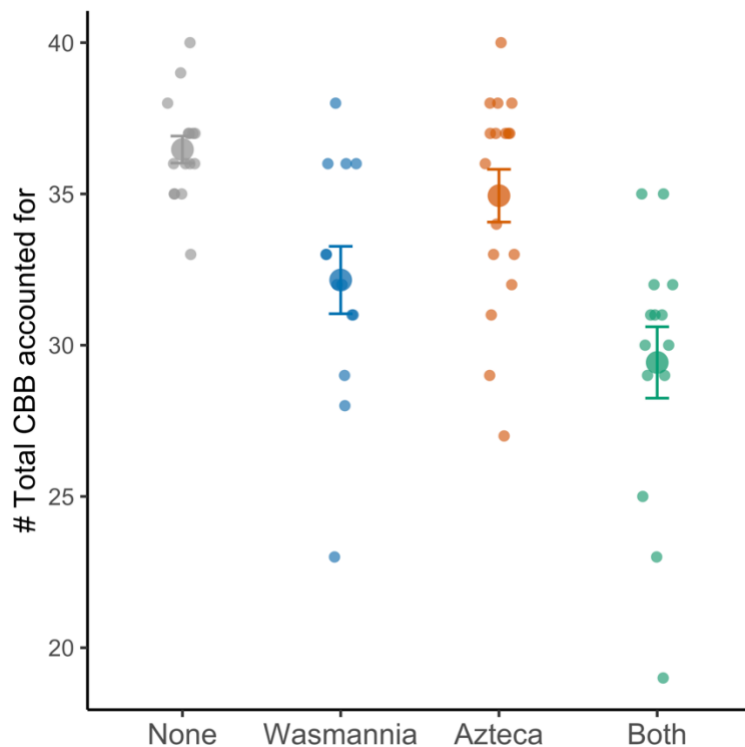
Morris, J., and I. Perfecto. 2022. An aggressive nonconsumptive effect mediates pest control and multipredator interactions in a coffee agroecosystem. *Ecological Applications*.

Appendix S1

Tracking borer movement in experimental mesocosms

Independent borer movement, either falling or flying, was possible in all laboratory mesocosm treatments, including our control. Because mesocosms were open, it was possible for flying CBB to escape. To assess this possibility, we tracked all borers after the trials were finished and counted all individuals that were observed in fruits (one borer per hole) and outside of fruits on plants and the ground in mesocosm tubs. These data indicate that there is no difference in borers accounted for between the no ant treatment and the *Azteca* treatment, as expected given the near-0 consumption rate by *Azteca* that we found in the field. In both the control and *Azteca* treatments the number of accounted for borers is ~35 which is fairly close to the 40 used in our treatments, indicating that few borer individuals are actually leaving the mesocosms. In the *Wasmannia* only and both ant treatments, accounted for borers are slightly less than the control which is likely due to consumption by *Wasmannia*.

Figure S1 - Overall number of coffee berry borers (CBB) accounted for. Shows total borer individuals accounted for at the end of experimental trials. Means (+ SE) shown with larger points and error bars.



Supplementary results from multi-predator experiment

Figure S2 - Overall number of coffee berry borers (CBB) in fruits. Shows the total number of CBB found bored into fruits at the end of the lab experiment after 24 hrs. Raw data are shown for each treatment along with the mean (\pm SE). Significant differences in means (from a generalized linear mixed model with Poisson error distribution and log link) are indicated with different letters.

