

A random survival forest illustrates the importance of natural enemies compared to host plant quality on leaf beetle survival rates

Additional file 2

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Table S2. Summary of the model output for the random survival forest analysis on egg survival and larval survival.

Model component	Eggs	Larvae
Sample size	4504	3111
Number of deaths	1914	2877
Number of trees	1000	1000
Minimum terminal node size	3	3
Average no. of terminal nodes	168.644	196.243
No. of variables tried at each split	3	3
Total no. of variables	9	9
Analysis	RSF	RSF
Family	Survival	Survival
Splitting rule	Random log-rank	Random log-rank
Number of random split points	10	10
Out-of-Bag error rate (%)	12.29	42.21

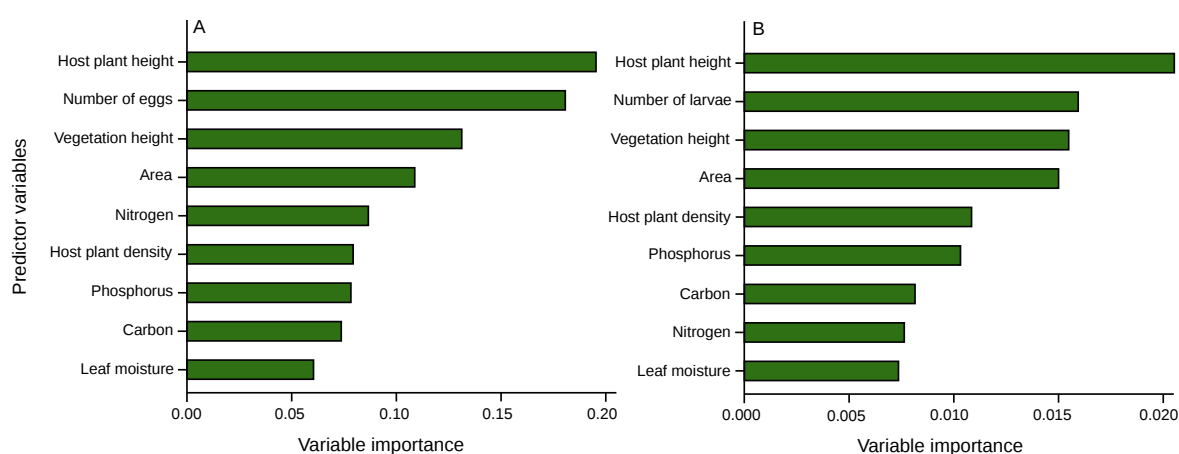


Figure S2. Ranking of the predictor variable through variable importance (VIMP) calculated in the random survival forest analysis for (A) egg survival and (B) larval survival. VIMP measures the change in prediction error when the variable of interest would not be available to grow a new forest and the highest ranking variables would lower the predictive strength of the model most when removed.

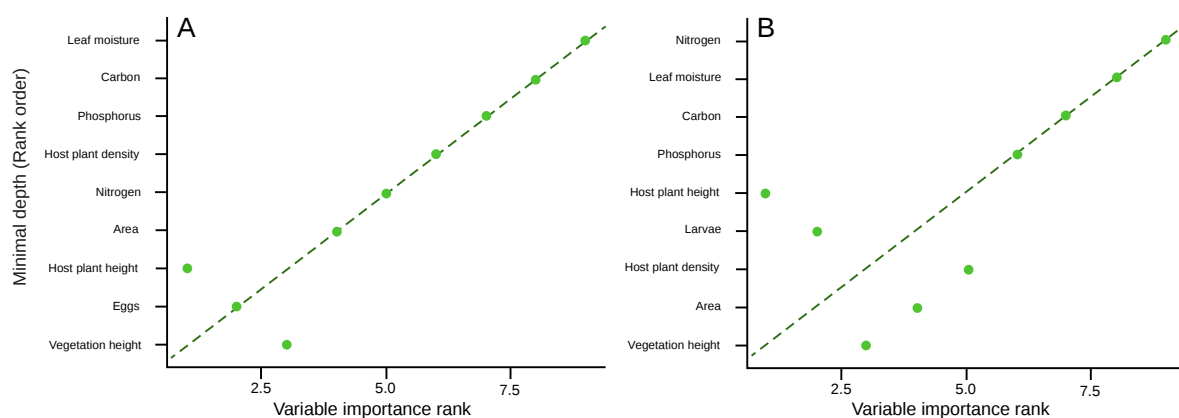


Figure S3. Agreement between minimal depth and variable importance rankings for the random survival forest analysis for (A) egg survival and (B) larval survival. Green points on the dark green dashed line indicate variables that are ranked equivalently, points above the dashed line have higher variable importance ranking, while those below the line have higher minimal depth rankings.

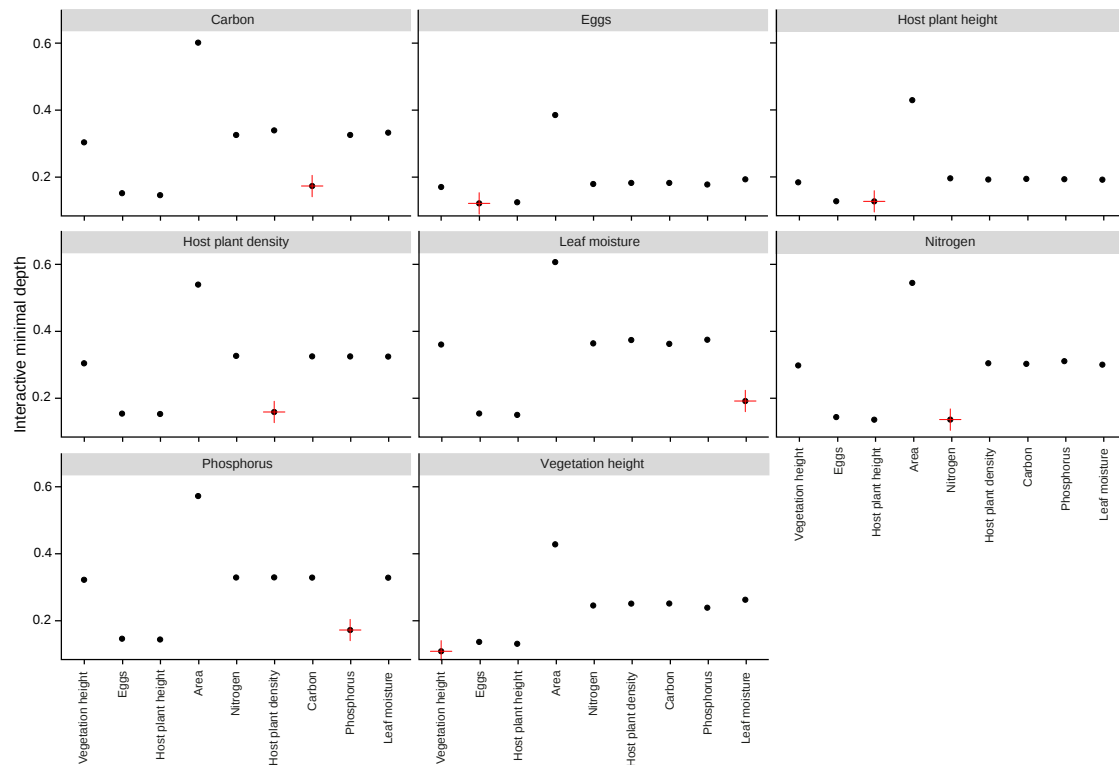


Figure S4. Minimal depth variable interaction plot for all variables included in the random survival forest analysis for egg survival. Higher values indicate lower interactivity with the target variable marked by the red cross.

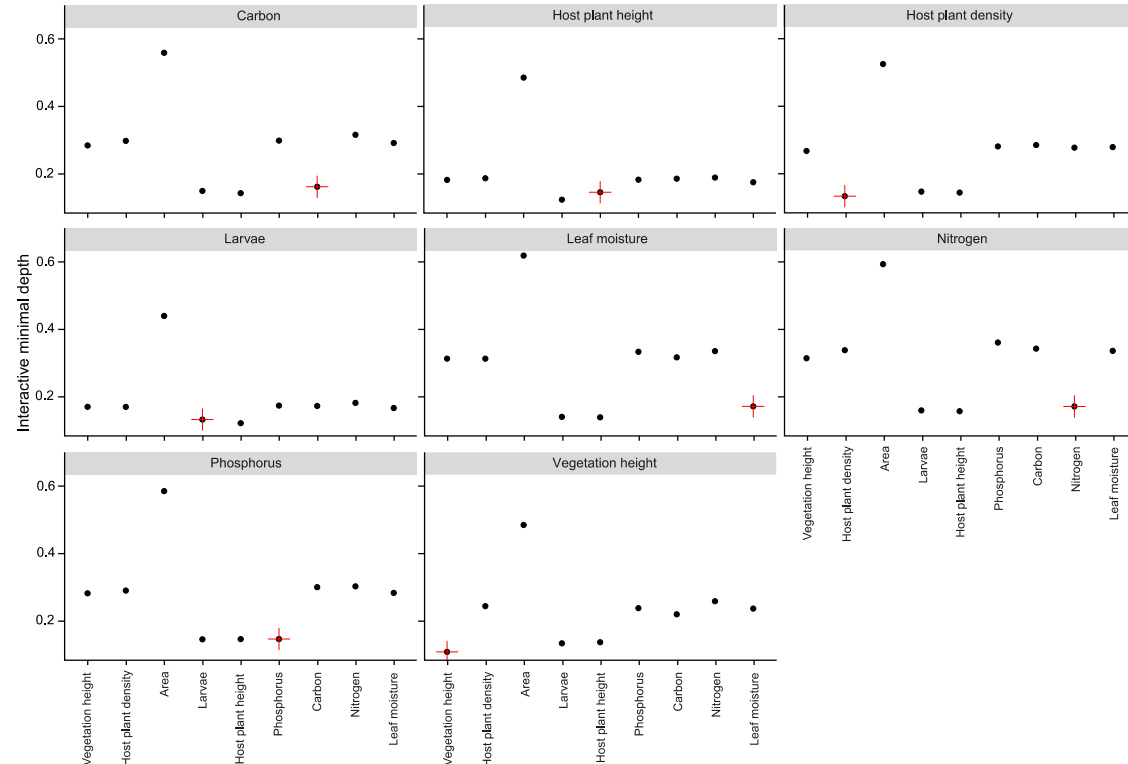


Figure S5. Minimal depth variable interaction plot for all variables included in the random survival forest analysis for larval survival. Higher values indicate lower interactivity with the target variable marked by the red cross.