

## Electronic Supplementary Material

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### Unravelling pest infestation and biological control in low input orchards: the case of apple blossom weevil

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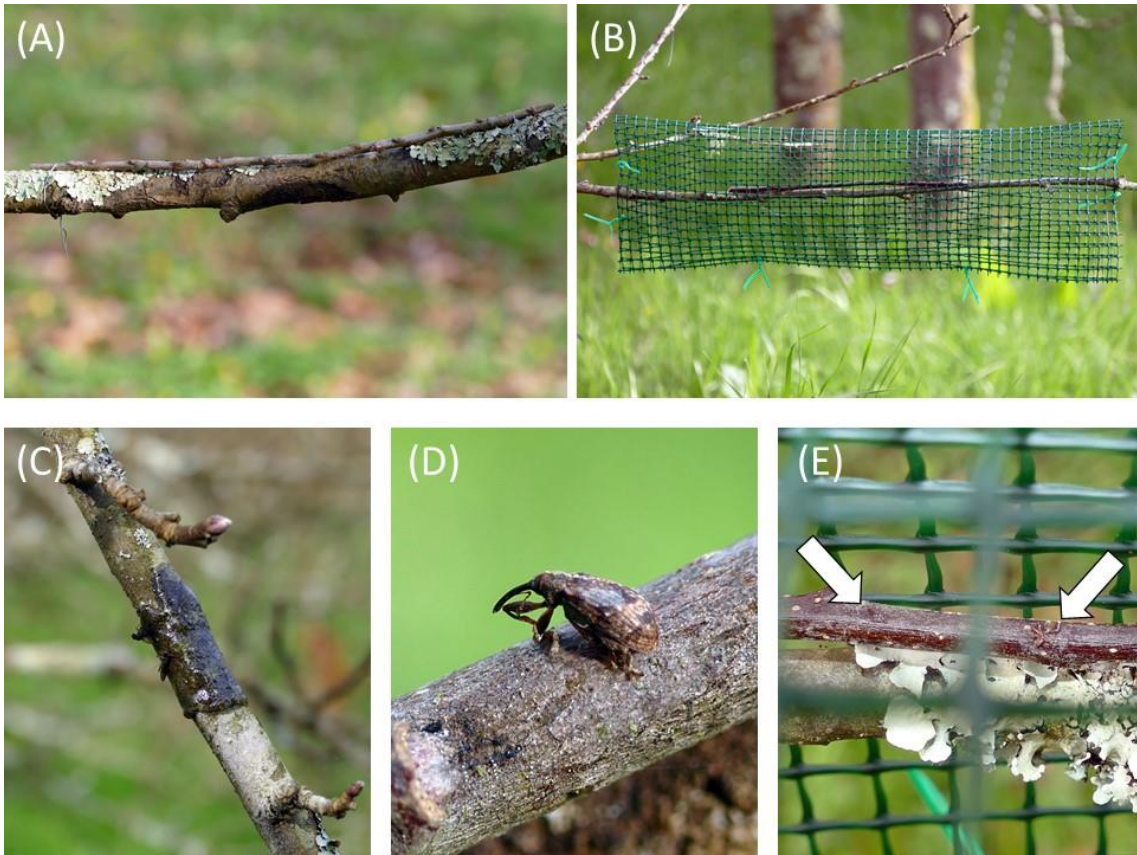
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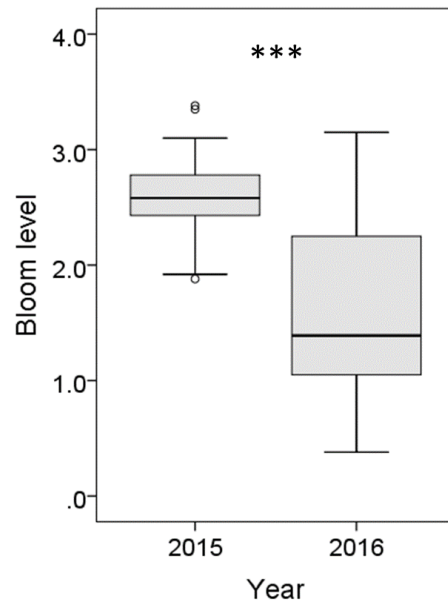
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**Fig. S1.** Details of the experiment of predation by birds and crawling arthropods on adult weevils. A twig with ten adult weevils tied to an apple branch (A); Plastic mesh to prevent bird access (B); Sticky ring to prevent the access of crawling arthropods to weevils (C); Adult weevil glued to the twig (D); Remains of adult weevils after removal by arthropods (arrows show where the weevils were glued) (E).



**Fig. S2.** Distribution of values of the bloom level (number of flowers) in 2015 and 2016. The result of a Wilcoxon's paired test to check for statistical differences between years is also shown (\*\*\*:  $P < 0.001$ ). Boxplots indicate 25-75% quartiles (box boundaries), median (thick horizontal bar), largest and smallest observed values (whiskers) and outliers (small circles).



**Fig. S3.** Photos of ants attacking a weevil larva (left) and a weevil adult (right) in Asturian (NW Spain) apple orchards. In the second photo, the ant finally threw the weevil off the branch.