



Figure S3. Size (a) and number (b) of the feeding scars caused by the pine weevil on the stem of young pines after 6 days of experimental feeding under a factorial combination of light treatments (sunlight/darkness) applied to the plant and to the insect. The pine weevil may feed on the phloem of pines opening an initial aperture on the bark and then wounding the borders creating a single large feeding scar or opening the bark in several places creating discrete smaller scars. Mean \pm S.E across the three pine populations are shown (N = 18). In a) asterisks denote overall significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between insect light treatments, while in b) different letters denote significant differences ($p < 0.05$) among all light treatment combinations.