Data Supplemental to "Short-Term Cold Stress Affects Parasitism on the Asian Chestnut Gall Wasp *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*"

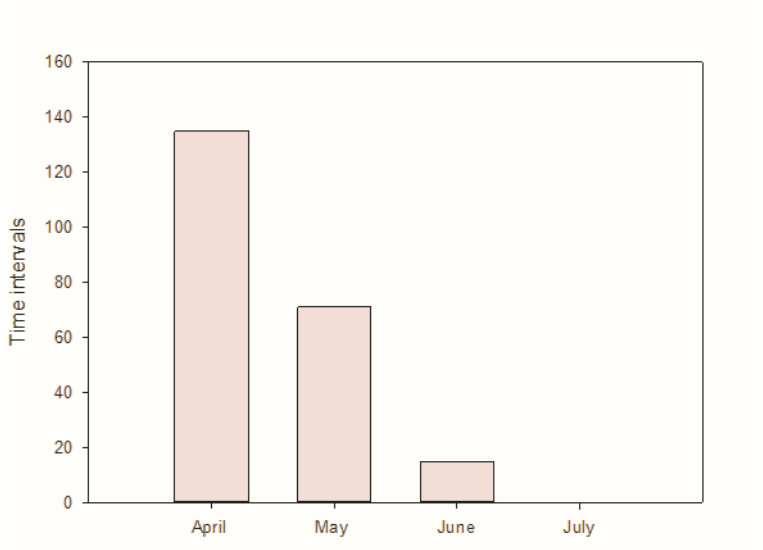


Figure S1. Relationship among monitoring months and interval time with daily minimum temperature lower than or equal to 8.5 degrees for 4 consecutive days (the data refer to twenty years, 2000–2019). Historical data were collected from the meteorological station that monitored the study area.

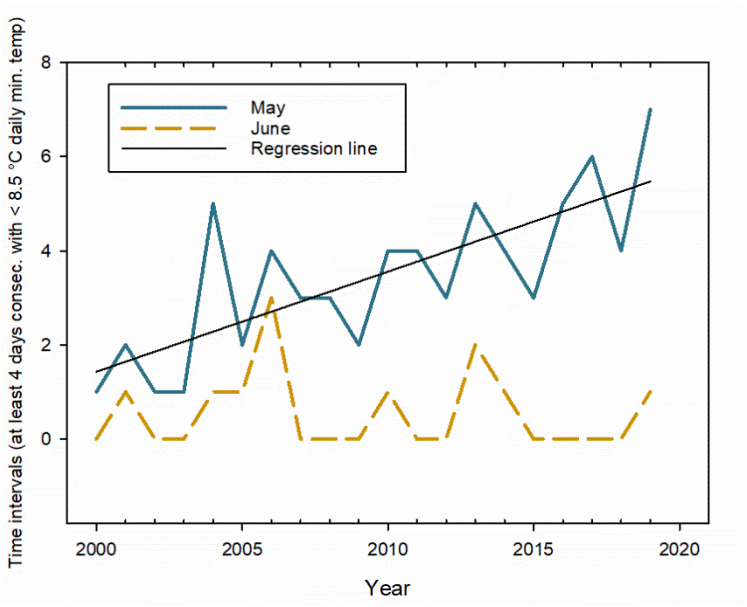


Figure S2. Relationship among years (May and June) and interval time with daily minimum temperature lower than or equal to 8.5 °C for at least 4 consecutive days (the data refer to twenty years, 2000–2019). Historical data were collected from the meteorological station that monitored the study area (n° 2465). Regression line on May (f = y0 + a*x; R square = 0.569; df = 2, 18; $p < 0.001$).

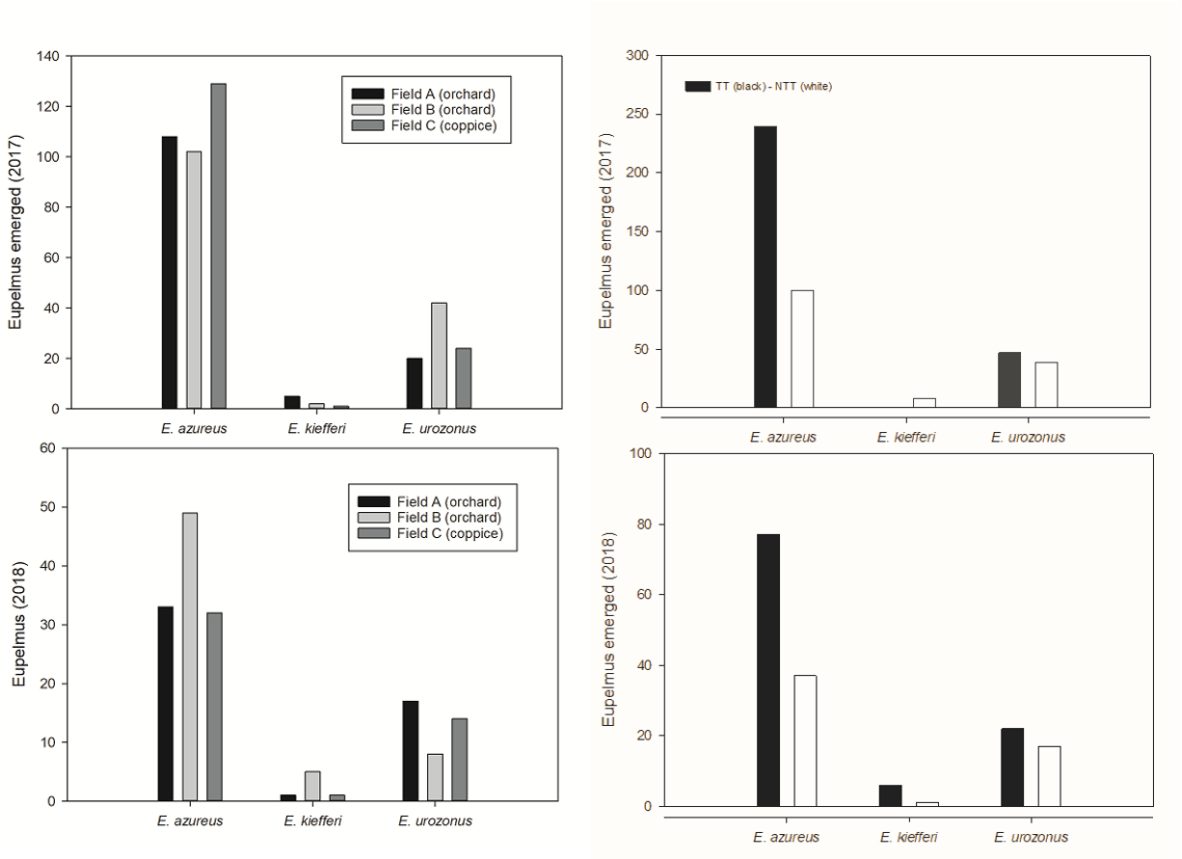
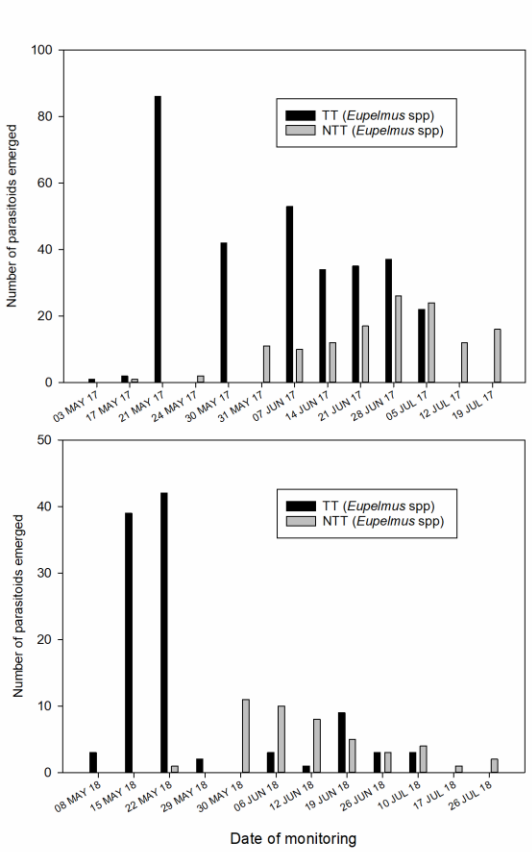
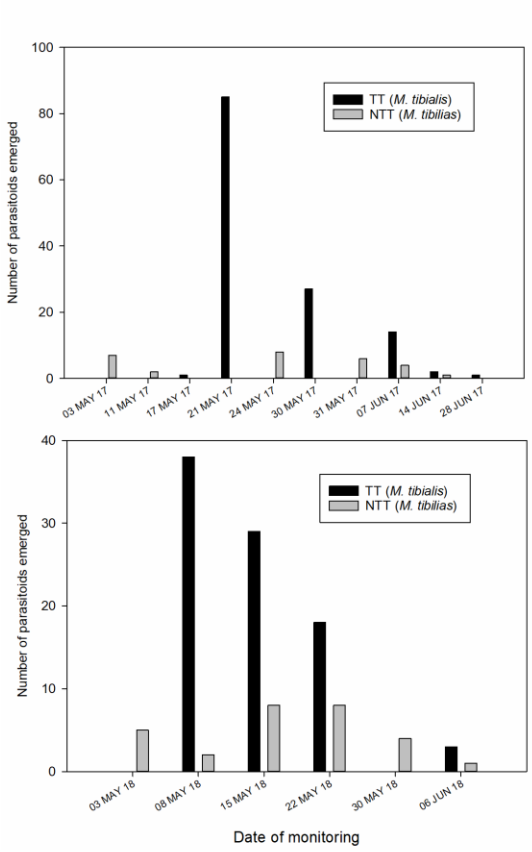
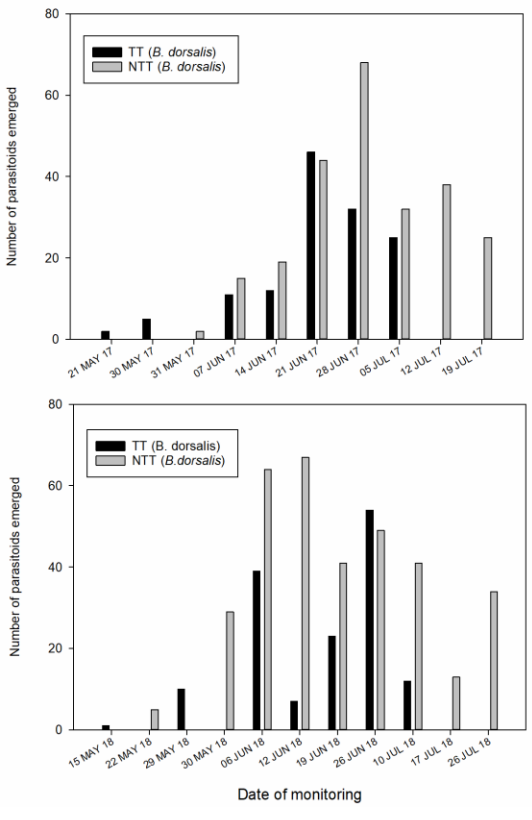


Figure S3. Relationship among *Eupelmus* species at different chestnut fields (two orchards and one coppice) (left) and at different treatments (NTT = no temperature treatment, TT = temperature treatment).


Number of parasitoids emerged
TT (Eupelmus spp)
NTT (Eupelmus spp)
Number of parasitoids emerged
TT (Eupelmus spp)
NTT (Eupelmus spp)
Date of monitoring


Number of parasitoids emerged
TT (M. tibialis)
NTT (M. tibilias)
Number of parasitoids emerged
TT (M. tibialis)
NTT (M. tibilias)
Date of monitoring


Number of parasitoids emerged
TT (B. dorsalis)
NTT (B. dorsalis)
Number of parasitoids emerged
TT (B. dorsalis)
NTT (B.dorsalis)
Date of monitoring

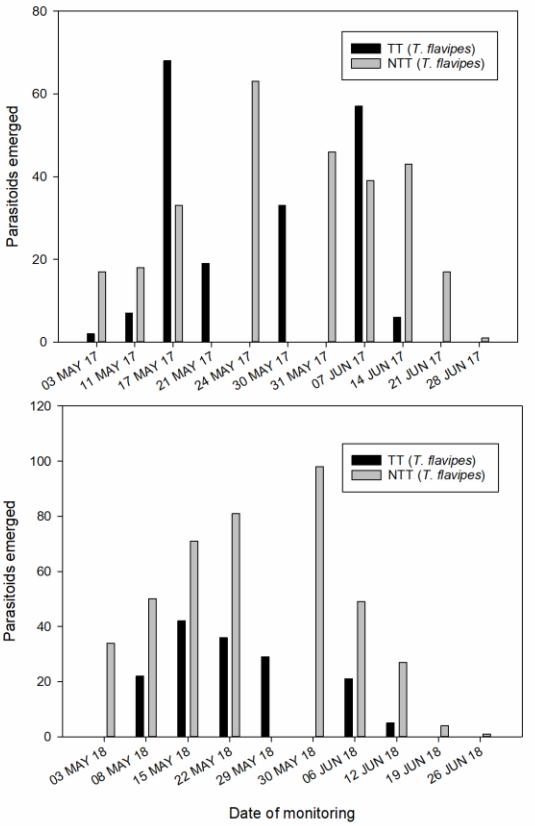

Parasitoids emerged
TT (T. flavipes)
NTT (T. flavipes)
Parasitoids emerged
TT (T. flavipes)
NTT (T. flavipes)
Date of monitoring

Figure S4. Relationships among the date of monitoring of the galls and some emergent parasitoids. *Eupelmus* sp (2017: $\log.Lik_{12,443} = 173.44$, $p < 0.001$; 2018: $\log.Lik_{11,150} = 99.52$, $p < 0.001$), *Mesopolobus tibialis* (2017: $\log.Lik_{9158} = 132.10$, $p < 0.001$; 2018: $\log.Lik_{5116} = 37.04$, $p < 0.001$), *Bootanomyia dorsalis* (2017: $\log.Lik_{9376} = 61.10$, $p < 0.001$; 2018: $\log.Lik_{10,489} = 105.68$, $p < 0.001$) and *Torymus flavipes* (2017: $\log.Lik_{9158} = 124.73$, $p < 0.001$; 2018: $\log.Lik_{5116} = 37.10$, $p < 0.001$) are compared by way of example (NTT = no temperature treatment, TT = temperature treatment).