

Ecography

E4448

Johnson, D. M., Liebhold, A. M. and Bjørnstad, O. N. 2006. Geographical variation in the periodicity of gypsy moth outbreaks. – *Ecography* 29: 367–374.

Movie S1. Movie of the spatiotemporal outbreak pattern of the gypsy moth in the northeastern United States from 1975–2001. All non-white areas indicate suitable forest that had a gypsy moth outbreak for at least two years during this period. Red indicates that the gypsy moth population density reached an outbreak level in that particular quadrat (1 km²) in that particular year, and black indicates the gypsy moth remained below outbreak density in that quadrat in that year. The study area extends 758 km on the east-west axis and 882 km on the north-south axis.

Watch movie: http://www.oikos.ekol.lu.se/appendixdown/gypsy_movie_022006.avi

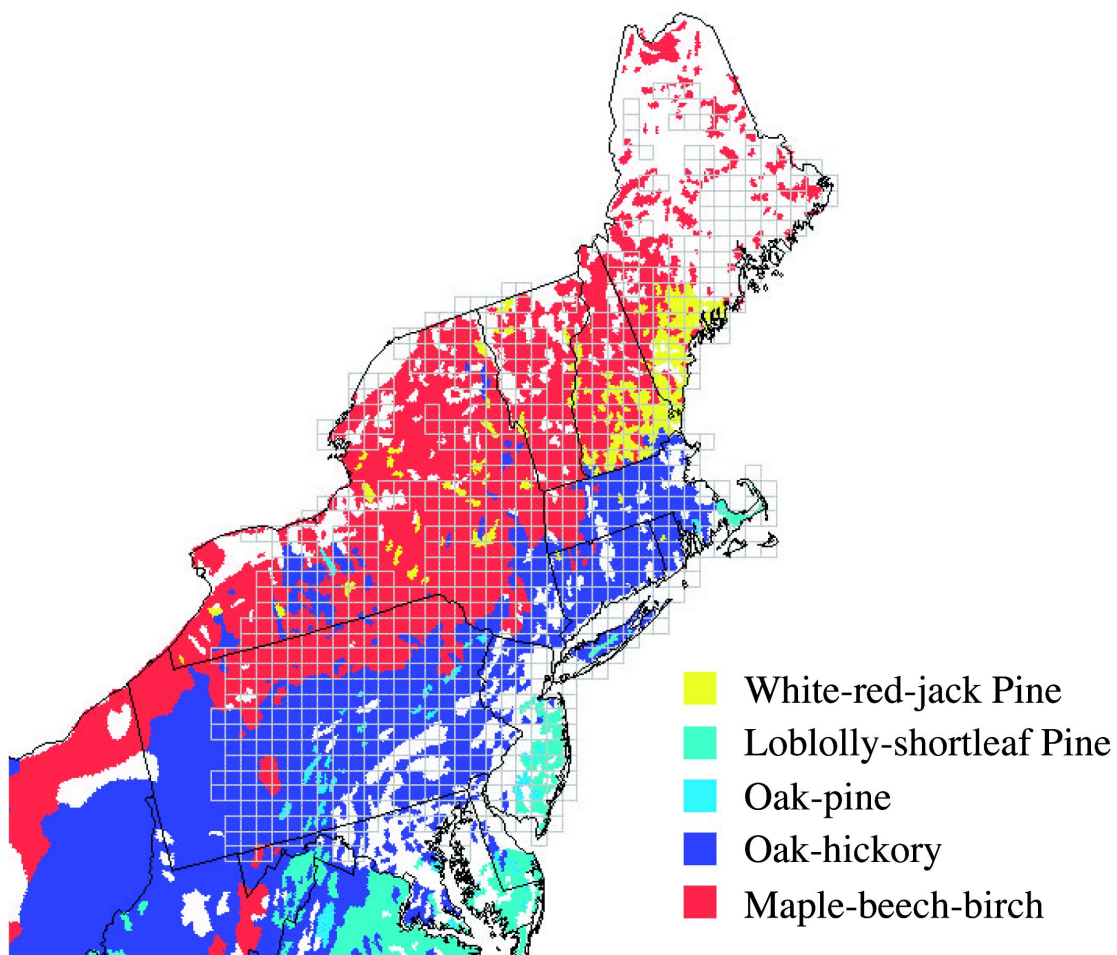


Fig. S1. Map shows distribution of the five focal forest types (white–red–jack pine, loblolly–shortleaf pine, oak–pine, oak–hickory, and maple–beech–birch) in the northeastern United States. Squares indicate 20 by 20 km quadrats. The distribution of the quadrats indicates the approximate spatial extent of this study.