

Disentangling the roles of electric fields and wind in spider dispersal experiments

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Figure S1.

Effect of treatments (C = control; E = electric fields; EF = electric fields and fan; F = fan) on tiptoe (presence/absence) and dispersal behaviour (presence/absence) for all three species, namely *Agyneta rurestris* (N = 40; tiptoe: $\chi^2 = 10.39$, d.f. = 3, P = 0.015; dispersal: $\chi^2 = 27.28$, d.f. = 3, P < 0.0001), *Erigone dentipalpis* (N = 36; tiptoe: $\chi^2 = 25.12$, d.f. = 3, P < 0.0001; dispersal: $\chi^2 = 21.43$, d.f. = 3, P < 0.0001) and *Mermessus trilobatus* (N = 64; tiptoe: $\chi^2 = 3.60$, d.f. = 3, P = 0.308; dispersal: $\chi^2 = 8.19$, d.f. = 3, P = 0.042). Means \pm SE are presented. Differences between the treatment groups are illustrated with letters based on the results from the Tukey contrast test.

