Beech field sampling

Assumptions:

* Site 3 has higher diversity of lichens
* Site 3 has been disturbed 20 years ago
* Site 3 has a different accompanying tree species composition compared to site 4 (?)

A priori hypotheses:

* Site 3 has higher herbivory than site 4 (possible reasons: ….)
* Site 4 has higher herbivory than site 3 (beech is more common and insects can move better-diversity assumption)
* Site 4 has higher herbivory because disturbance is more recent and light is increasing herbivory (
* Site 3 has higher diversity and so we predict higher diversity of the natural enemies community, so less herbivory
* Site 3 has better soil quality because of higher humidity and faster nutrients recycling, so higher fertility, so more nutrients to the tree, so lower constitutive defences (but lower radiation may counteract this effect)
* The beetle comes first on the new leaves and it outcompete the Lepidoptera (more beetle, less Lepidoptera)
* The beetle is common but causing less damage than Lepidoptera (when they are present)
* The beetle avoids the eaten leaves for egg laying (because of induced defences and parasitoid attraction) (leaves with ad+larvae damage are less frequent than leaves with ad damage only)
* The combination of species is leading to higher herbivory
* Adults beetle prevalence is leading to lower herbivory
* Lepidoptera prevalence is leading to higher herbivory