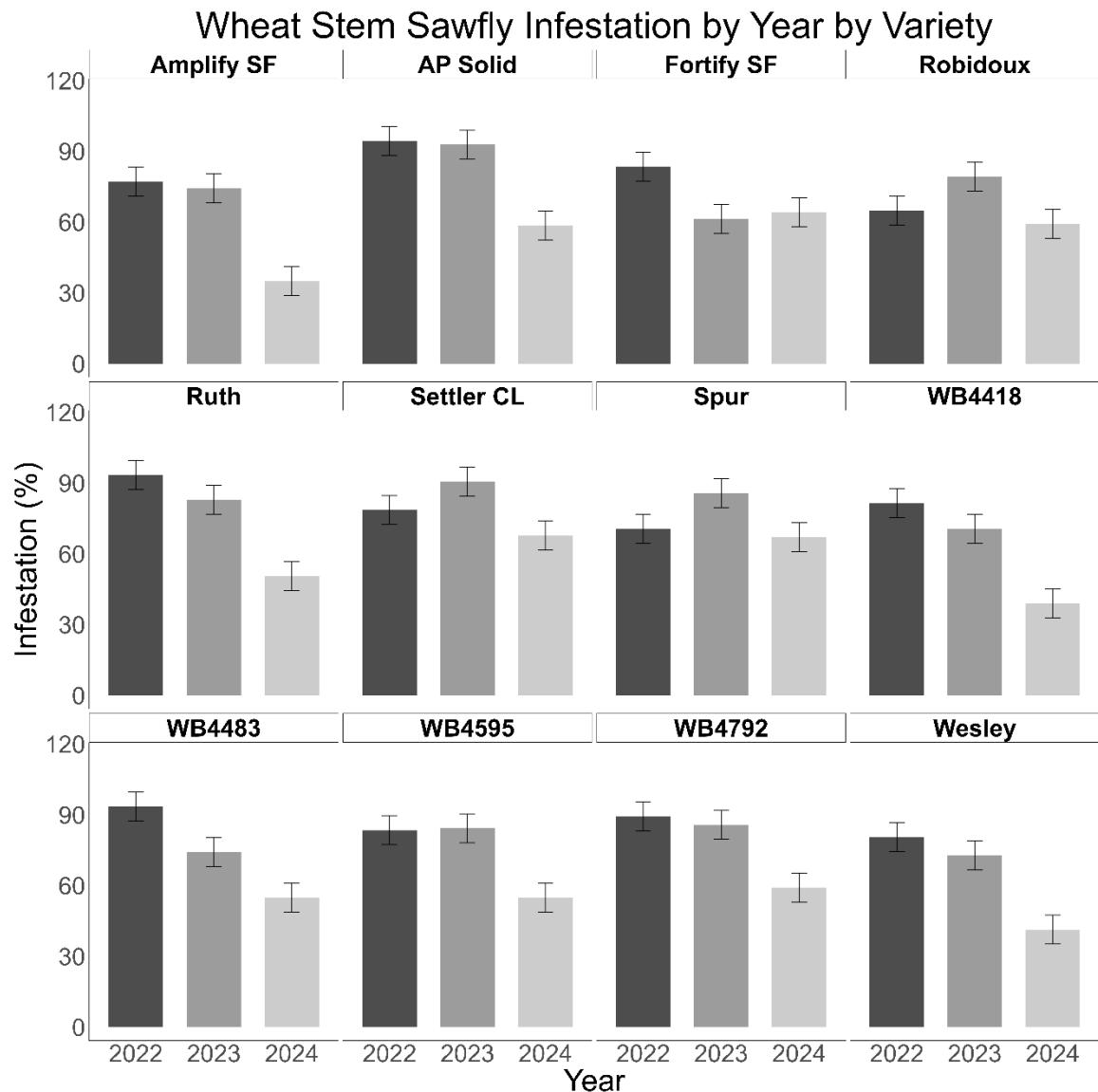
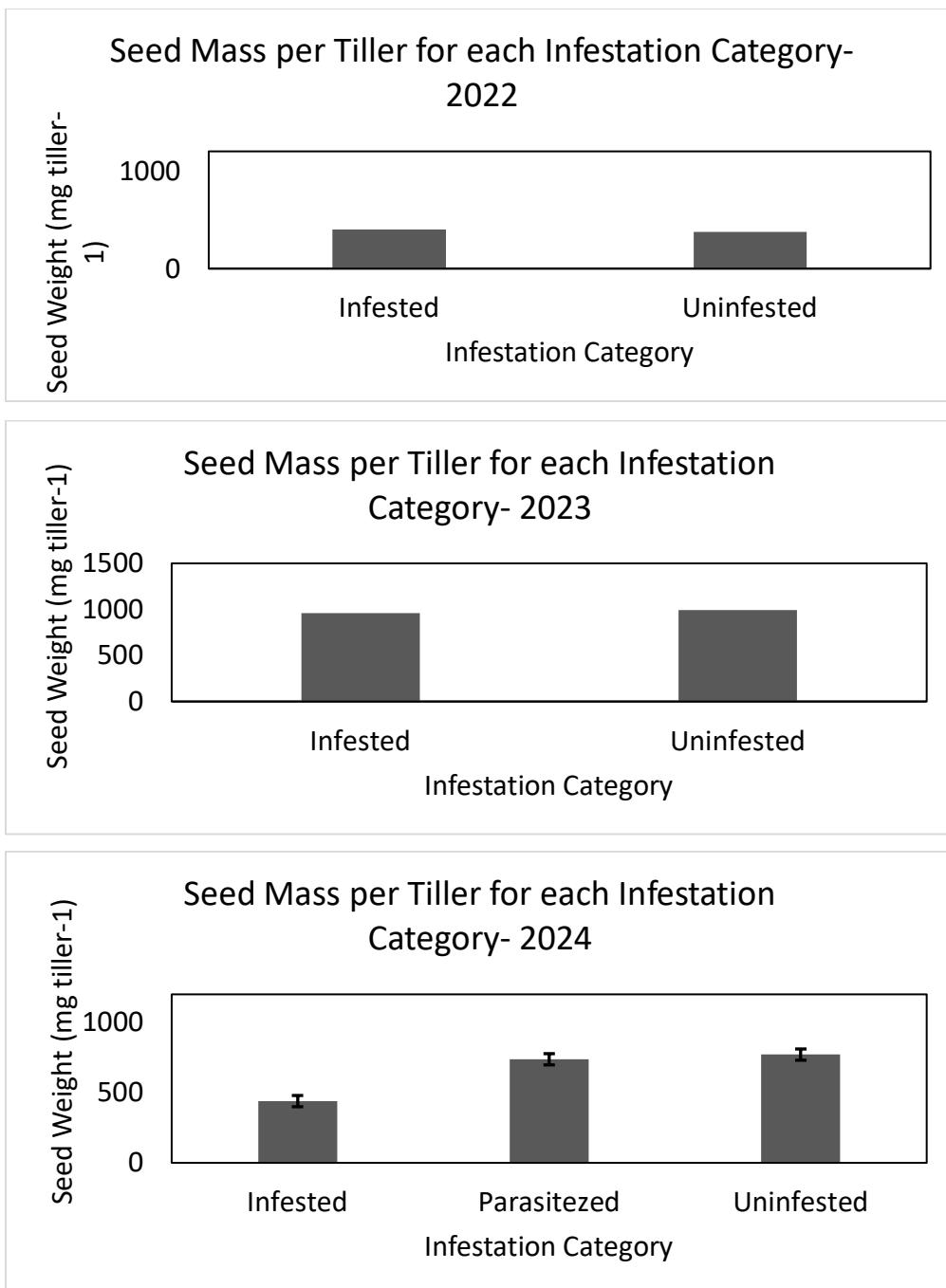


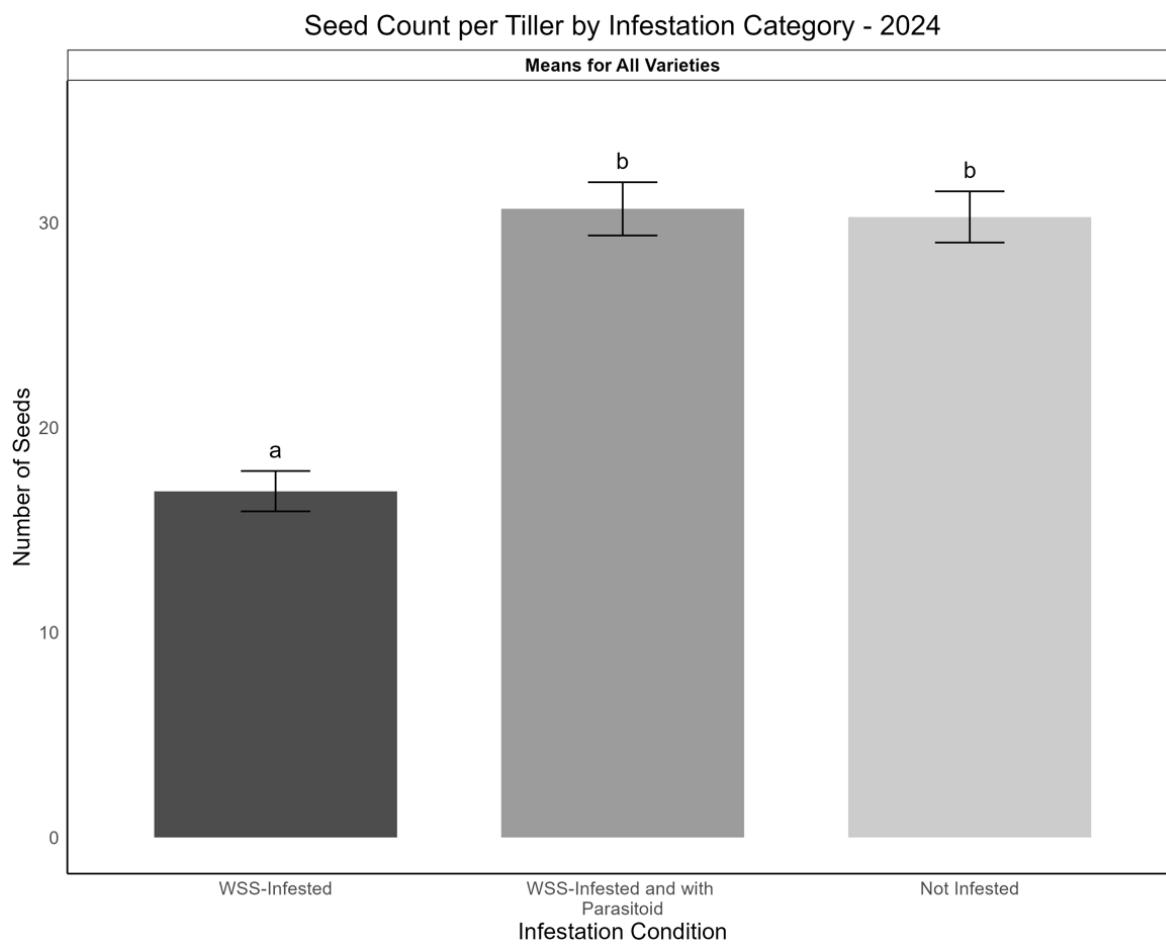
## FIGURES



**Figure 1.** Wheat stem sawfly (WSS) infestation rates (% of total infested tillers in 35 stems sample) across three growing seasons (2022–2024) for twelve hard red winter wheat varieties grown under natural infestation conditions in field plots. A stem was classified as infested if it showed visible frass, feeding injury, or the presence of a live or dead WSS larva at dissection. Error bars represent standard errors of the estimated marginal means.



**Figure 2.** Estimated marginal means of seed mass per tiller (mg tiller<sup>-1</sup>) across three years (2022–2024) under different wheat stem sawfly (WSS) infestation categories. For 2022 and 2023, two categories were evaluated: Infested and uninfested stems. In 2024, a third category, stems with parasitoids (parasitized) WSS was included. Bars represent means  $\pm$  standard error. Different letters denote statistically significant differences between infestation categories across years ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).



**Figure 3.** Estimated marginal means of seed count per tiller across three WSS infestation categories in 2024: Infested, parasitized, and uninfested stems. Data represent values averaged across all wheat varieties. Error bars denote standard errors. Different letters indicate statistically significant differences among infestation categories ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).