

Table A1: Statistical results for proportion of individuals dispersing after 96 hours of dispersal versus population density. Test results for differences in the proportion of *D. carinata* dispersing after 96 hours depending on food availability in patch 1 and population density. A generalised linear model was used with parameter estimates on the logit scale and quasibinomial errors. Whilst patch 1 food availability was found to be significant ($P < 0.05$), neither the interaction between patch 1 food availability and density ($P = 0.404$) nor density itself ($P = 0.221$) were found to be significant.

Parameter	Estimate (SE)	<i>t</i> stat	<i>P</i> value
<i>Intercept</i>	-1.534 (0.490)	3.128	<0.01
<i>Food available in patch 1</i>	-4.612 (1.612)	2.861	<0.05
<i>Density</i>	0.00564 (0.00443)	1.273	0.221
<i>Food available in patch 1</i> × <i>Density</i>	0.00714 (0.00834)	0.856	0.404