Appendix 1

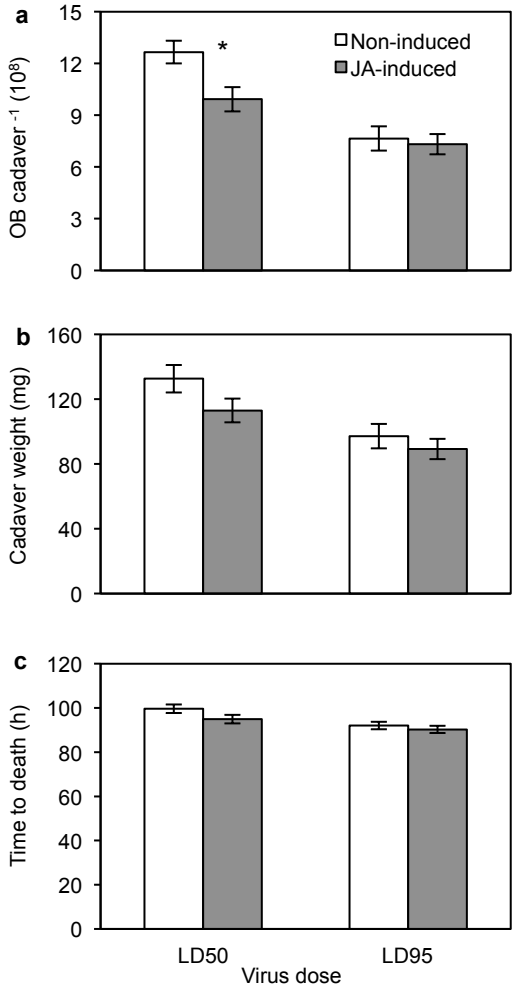

Fig. S1. (a) OB yield, (b) cadaver weight and (c) time to death of larvae challenged with LD_{50} (JA-induced = 9929 OB, non-induced = 3630 OB) and LD_{95} (JA-induced = 100991 OB, non-induced = 36919 OB) SfMNPV doses (Table 1) on JA-induced or non-induced leaf disks from the Braxton soybean genotype (short-term feeding on plant treatments; experiment 2). Asterisk indicates significant difference ($p<0.05$) between plant treatments.

Appendix 2

Effect of JA-induction on OB yield and speed of kill trade-off at equally lethal doses

We examined if plant treatment at the point of infection affects the trade-off when larvae ingest virus doses that caused equal levels of mortality in the two plant treatments (experiment 2). OB yield increased with time to death (LD_{50}, $F_{1,116}$=63.73, p<0.0001; LD_{95}, $F_{1,87}$=96.77, p<0.0001). At the LD_{50}, even though fewer OBs were used to infect larvae on non-induced compared to JA-induced leaf disks, more OBs were produced at any given time to death on non-induced leaf disks (*plant treatment*, $F_{1,116}$=5.53, p=0.020); this was not the case at the LD_{95} ($F_{1,87}$=0.03, p=0.87). There were no interactions between plant treatment and time to death.

Effect of JA-induction on virus efficiency at equally lethal doses

When larvae ingested virus doses that caused equal levels of mortality on the two plant treatments (experiment 2), more OBs were produced per unit weight of cadaver when virus was ingested on non-induced leaf disks than JA-induced leaf disks at the LD_{50} (*plant treatment*, $F_{1,114}$=3.96, p=0.049; *cadaver weight*, $F_{1,114}$=141.77, p<0.0001), even though fewer OBs were used to challenge larvae on non-induced leaf disks. Plant treatment had no effect at the LD_{95} (*plant treatment*, $F_{1,87}$=0.40, p=0.53; *cadaver weight*, $F_{1,87}$=237.56, p<0.0001). There were no interactions between plant treatment and cadaver weight.