**Data for incidence of Triphragmium ulmariae on Filipendula ulmaria in the Skeppsvik archipelago**

Columns

A = Population identifier

B,C = Island co-ordinates North, West

E-AG = Population size 1990-2020

AI-BM = Disease incidence 1990-2020 [Disease incidence: present = 1; absent = 0]

BO-CS = Disease prevalence 1990-2020 [% plants infected (prevalence) = Sum number infections/Number sites; [[x by 4 to get %]]

CU-DY = Disease severity 1990-2020 [Sum % disease for all individuals/Number sites; these numbers need to be divided by 25 to get per plant basis]

For other details see:

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2. Ericson, L., Burdon, J.J. and Müller, W.J. (2002). The rust pathogen *Triphragmium ulmariae* as a selective force affecting its host, *Filipendula ulmaria. Journal of Ecology,* 90, 167-178.
3. Smith, D.L., Ericson, L. and Burdon, J.J. (2003). Epidemiological patterns at multiple spatial scales; an 11-year study of a *Triphragmium ulmariae – Filipendula ulmaria* metapopulation. *Journal of Ecology* 91, 890-903.
4. Smith, D.L., Ericson, L. and Burdon, J.J. (2011). Co-evolutionary hot and cold spots of selective pressure move in space and time. *Journal of Ecology,* 99, 634-641.
5. Zhan, J., Ericson, L. and Burdon, J.J. (2018). Climate change accelerates local disease extinction rates in a long-term wild host-pathogen association. *Global Change Biology*, 24, 3526-3536.
6. Zhan, J., Ericson, L., González-Jiménez, J. & Burdon, J.J. (202\*). Disease affecting host population growth rates in a natural wild plant-pathogen association over a 30-year period. *Journal of Ecology, accepted*.