

Supplementary Information

Dominant non-native and native graminoids differ in key leaf traits irrespective of nutrient availability

Broadbent et al. (2020) *Global Ecology and Biogeography*

Figure S1 – Species % cover at all sites (a-c) and the subset of sites with co-occurring dominant native and non-native species (d-f). Mean effect estimates (i.e. coefficients) and their 95% credible intervals (CRIs) for biogeographic origin (i.e. non-native species = NN), the nutrient addition treatment (NPK) and their interaction (NN:NPK) are shown from Bayesian hierarchical models fit with INLA and a random effects structure of species/site/block. The zero reference line represents the intercept (I) of the model (i.e. the estimate for native species in the nutrient control treatment). Mean effect estimates with 95% CRIs that cross zero are not significant. *ln transformed due to non-normality

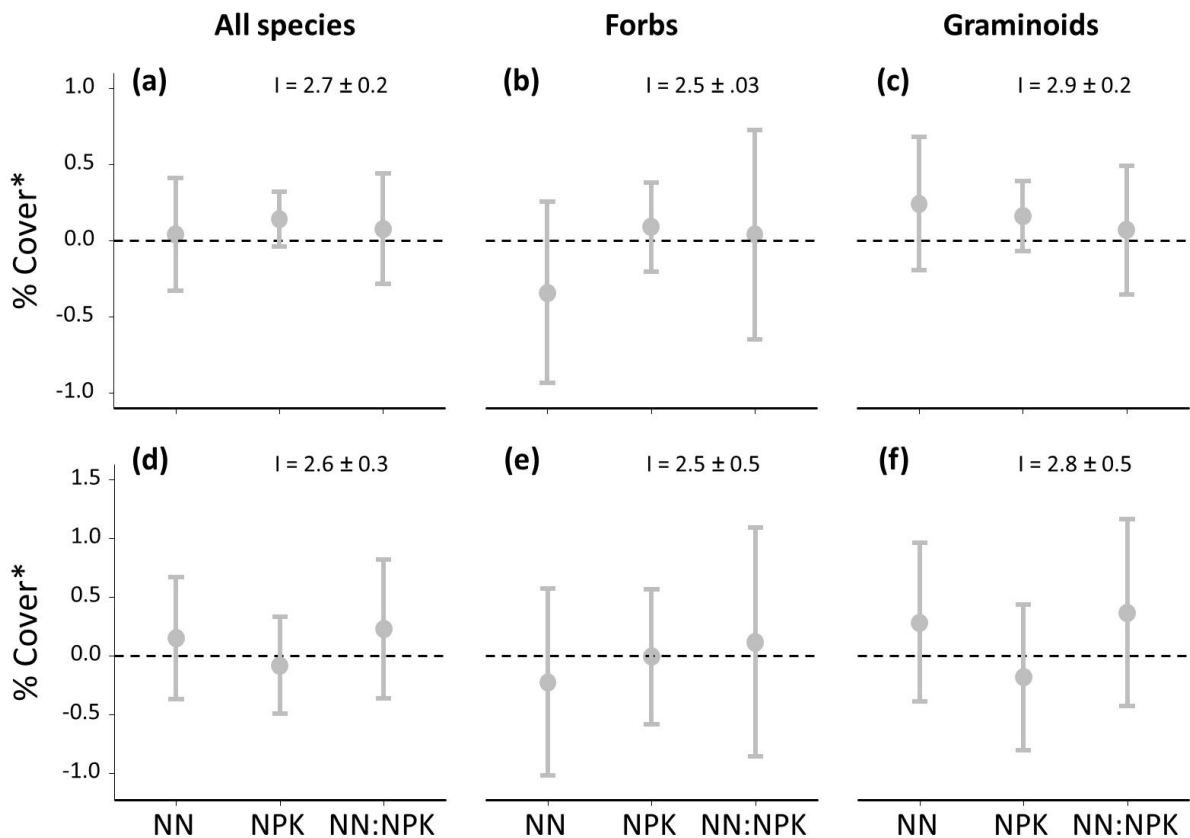


Figure S2 – Proportion of variation explained by random effects (species/ site/ block and residuals) of Bayesian hierarchical models of individual leaf traits with fixed effects of biogeographic origin, nutrient addition treatment and their interaction for all species, forbs and graminoids. *SLA, leaf %N, leaf %P and % cover were ln-transformed due to non-normality.

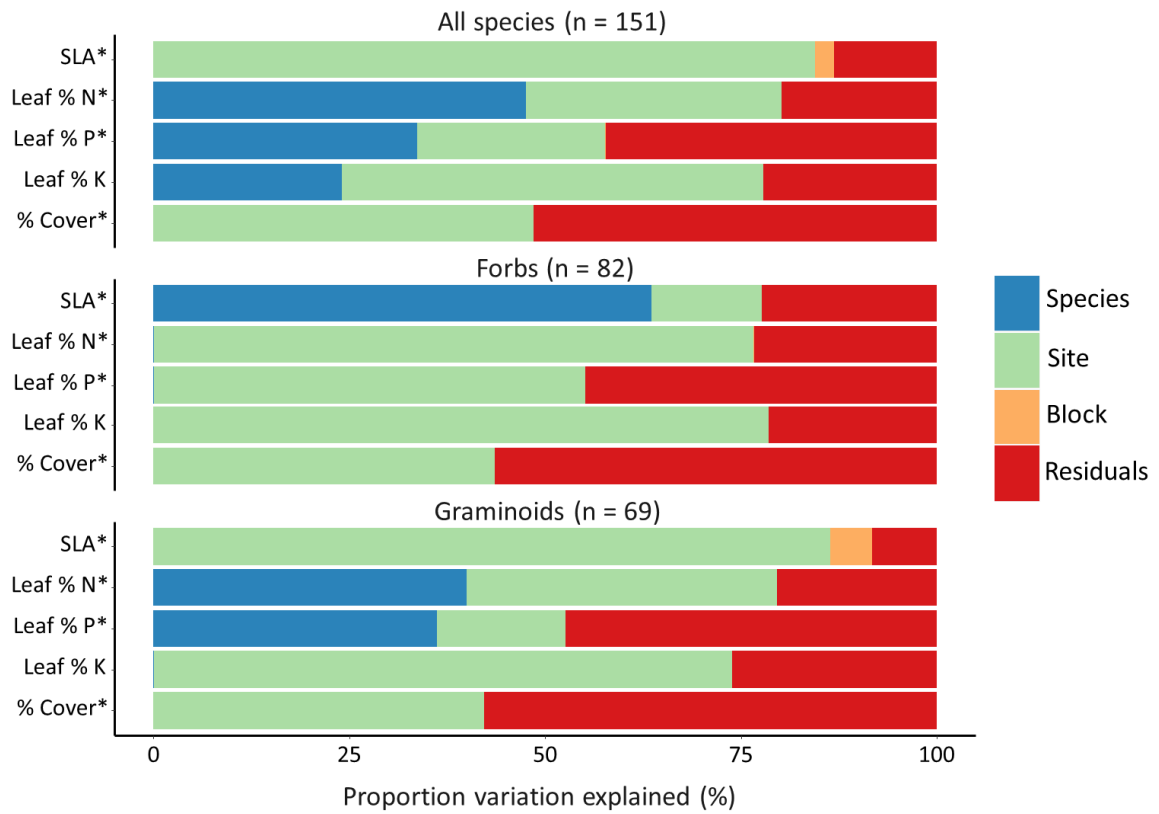


Figure S3: Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) to represent the multilevel regression models in a hierarchical Bayesian framework that was developed to analyse leaf traits. For each of the leaf traits, y_{ijkl} denotes the response and $\mathbf{x}_{ijkl} = (x_{1ijkl}, x_{2ijkl}, \dots, x_{pijkl})$ denotes the i th sample from the j th block at the k th site of the l th plant species. μ_{jkl} is the mean response associated with block j at site k and species l where β_0 is the model intercept and $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p$ are slope parameters for each predictor ($x_{1ijkl}, x_{2ijkl}, \dots, x_{pijkl}$). Then u_l is the random effect associated with the l th species, v_{kl} is the random effect associated with the k th site (within species l), w_{jkl} is the random effect associated with j th block (within species l and site k), and e_{ijkl} is the residual error associated with the i th response on block j at site k for species l .

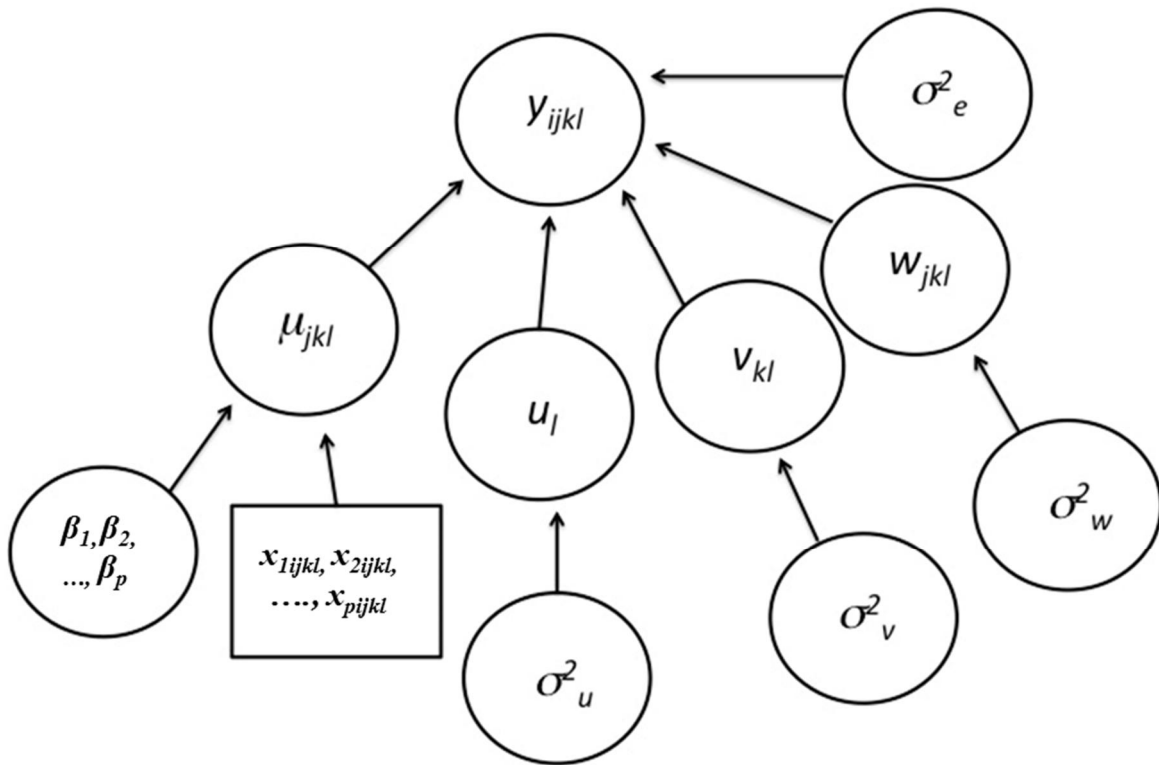


Figure S4 – Four leaf traits measured at all sites (n = 27). For each leaf trait, means and one standard error of native and non-native species in the control and nutrient addition (NPK) treatments are shown. Means are pooled across sites and blocks.

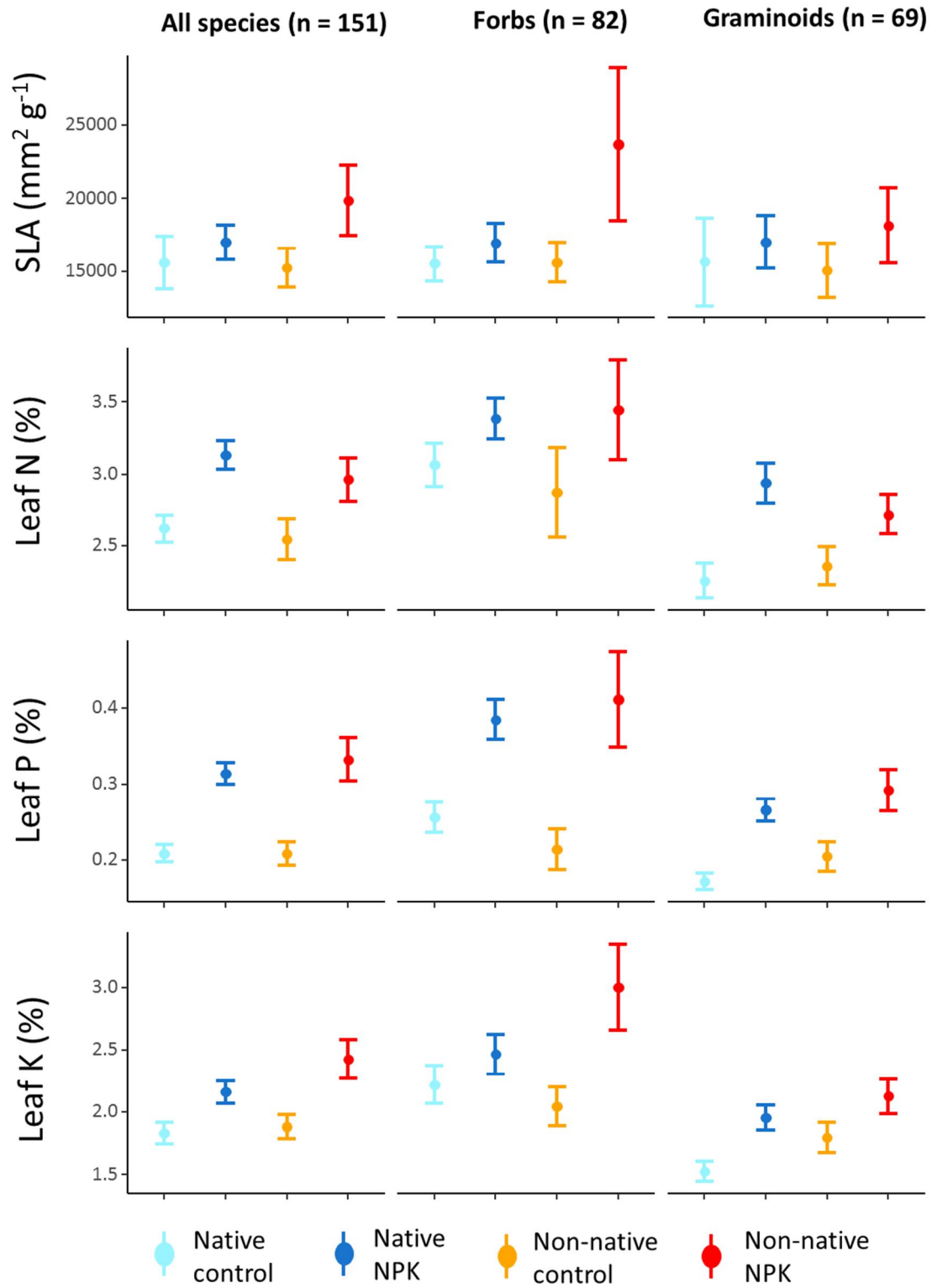


Figure S5 – Four leaf traits measured at the subset of sites (n = 11) where dominant native and non-native species co-occur. For each leaf trait, means and one standard error of native and non-native species in the control and nutrient addition (NPK) treatments are shown. Means are pooled across sites and blocks.

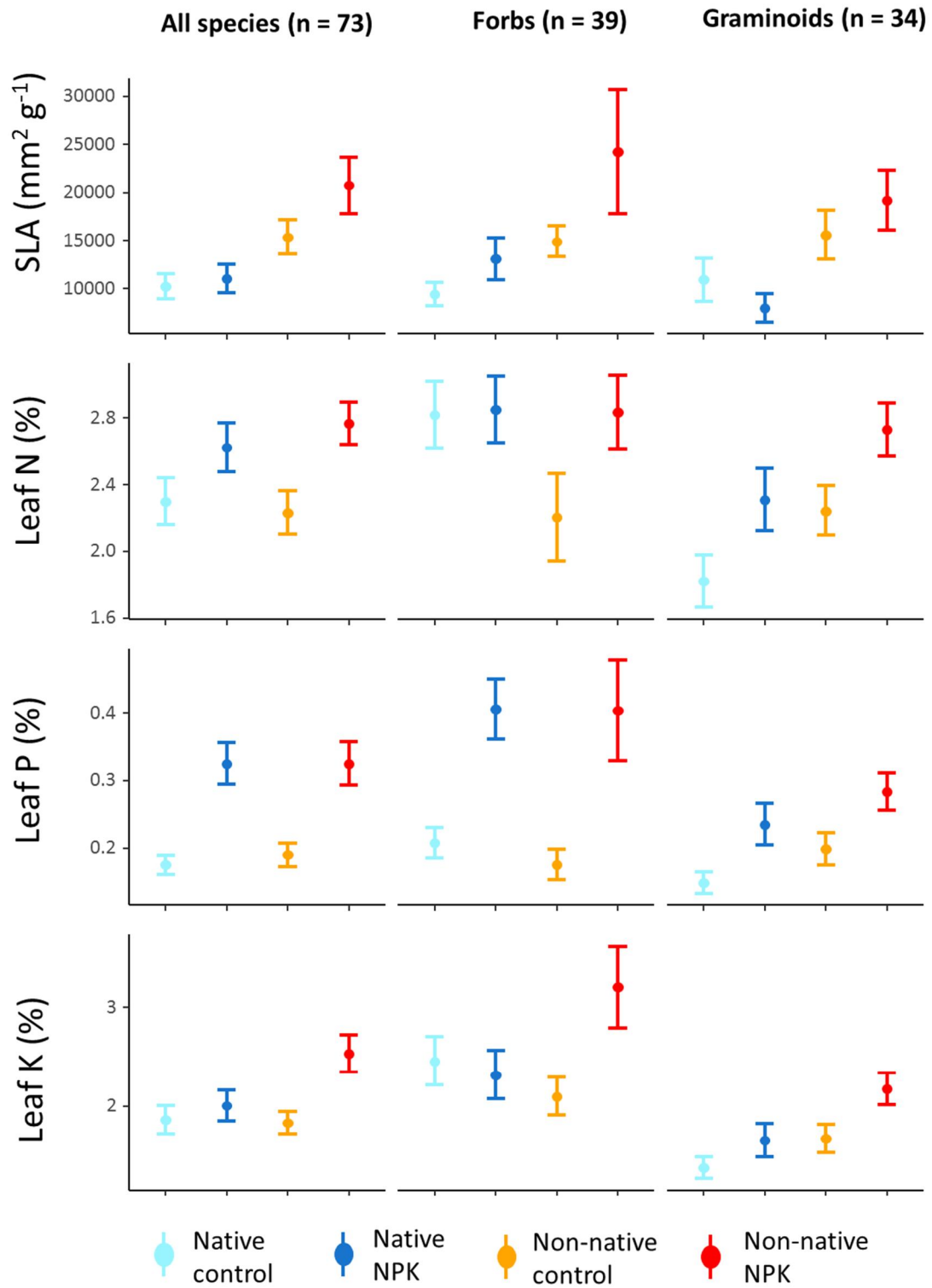


Table S1 – Abiotic and biotic site conditions, and experimental year that leaves were collected (Exp. year) for 27 sites (AU – Australia, CA – Canada, CH – Switzerland, DE – Germany, PT – Portugal, UK – United Kingdom, US – United States and ZA – South Africa).

Site	Habitat	Elevation (m)	MAT (°C)	MAP (mm)	Tempvar	MAPvar	Soil N (%)	Soil P (ppm)	Soil K (ppm)	Native: Non-native richness	Exp. Year
Bldr (US)	Shortgrass Prairie	1633	9.7	425	79.52	42	0.09	14	87	7:15	3
Bnch (US)	Montane Grassland	1318	5.5	1647	60.55	65	0.57	17	70	40:3	4
Bogo (AU)	Alpine Grassland	1760	5.7	1592	47.59	26	0.54	52	203	34:3	2
Burr (AU)	Semiarid Grassland	425	18.4	683	50.49	36	0.11	35	70	31:5	3
Cbgb (US)	Tallgrass Prairie	275	9	855	108.5	46	0.06	72	95	49:15	3
Com (PT)	Annual Grassland	200	16.5	554	49.77	61	0.12	44	90	54:1	2
Cowi (CA)	Old field	50	9.8	764	40.44	64	0.43	47	88	1:20	4
Duke (US)	Old field	141	14.6	1163	35.93	87	0.14	16	222	35:17	4
Elch (US)	Annual Grassland	200	17.2	331	59.89	23	0.30	55	255	16:19	3
Frue (CH)	Pasture	995	6.5	1355	76.18	11	0.13	42	144	22:3	3
Gilb (ZA)	Montane Grassland	1748	13.1	926	34.19	67	1.26	17	108	73:0	2
Hopl (US)	Annual Grassland	598	12.3	1127	52.78	87	na	na	na	62:47	4
Jena (DE)	Grassland	320	8	610	62.51	27	0.55	155	1340	33:1	2
Kiny (AU)	Semiarid Grassland	90	15.5	426	49.26	21	0.12	10	387	44:36	4
Konz (US)	Tallgrass Prairie	440	11.9	877	99.32	50	NA	NA	NA	73:3	4
Lanc (UK)	Mesic Grassland	180	8	1322	45.42	23	1.55	21	90	28:0	3
Look (US)	Montane Grassland	1500	4.8	1898	58.66	65	1.26	71	115	31:2	4
Mcla (US)	Annual Grassland	641	13.5	867	59.94	88	na	na	na	34:30	4
Mtca (AU)	Savanna	285	17.3	330	52.55	55	na	na	na	41:18	3
Sage (US)	Montane Grassland	1920	5.7	882	65.39	69	0.52	28	209	44:0	4
Sali (US)	Mixedgrass Prairie	440	11.8	607	100.3	53	na	na	na	84:12	4
Sgst (US)	Shortgrass Prairie	1650	8.4	365	84.82	59	0.09	71	255	48:4	4
Shps (US)	Shrub steppe	910	5.5	262	95.57	37	0.23	36	519	52:12	4
Sier (US)	Annual Grassland	197	15.6	935	64.7	84	0.17	20	88	39:41	4
Smit (US)	Mesic Grassland	62	9.8	597	42.14	36	0.43	82	183	4:43	4
Sum (ZA)	Mesic Grassland	679	18.2	939	25.51	55	0.29	15	97	104:0	2
Valm (CH)	Alpine Grassland	2320	0.3	1098	54.23	29	0.59	18	64	104:0	3

Table S2 – List of the dominant non-native species in our study, the number of sites and the countries in which they were sampled. Species classified as invasive by Weber (2017) are in bold. Species classified as weeds in the country in which they were sampled are indicated with an *, or (*) where only the genus was identified. Weed classification was based on The US Department of Agriculture’s “Weeds of the US” list (<https://plants.usda.gov/>), the Canadian Food Inspection Agency’s “List of pests regulated by Canada” (<https://www.inspection.gc.ca/>) and the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy’s “Weeds in Australia list” (<http://www.environment.gov.au>).

Species name	Functional group	Number of sites and country
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Graminoid	1 (Canada)
<i>Alyssum desertorum</i>	Forb	1 (US)
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Graminoid	1 (US)
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Graminoid	1 (Australia)
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Graminoid	1 (Australia)
* <i>Briza maxima</i>	Graminoid	1 (US)
* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Graminoid	2 (US)
* <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Graminoid	3 (US)
* <i>Bromus inermis</i>	Graminoid	1 (US)
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Graminoid	1 (Australia)
(*) <i>Bromus</i> sp.	Graminoid	1 (US)
* <i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Graminoid	1 (US)
* <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Forb	1 (US)
* <i>Chenopodium album</i>	Forb	1 (US)
* <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Forb	1 (US)
* <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Forb	1 (US)
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Graminoid	2 (US)
* <i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Graminoid	1 (Australia)
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Forb	1 (Australia); 1 (US)
* <i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Forb	1 (US)
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Forb	1 (US)
<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>	Forb	1 (Australia)
* <i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Graminoid	1 (US)
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i>	Graminoid	1 (Australia)
* <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Forb	1 (Australia); 1 (US)
* <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Forb	1 (US)
<i>Lathyrus sphaericus</i>	Forb	1 (Canada)
<i>Lespedeza juncea</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	Forb	1 (US)
* <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Graminoid	2 (US)
* <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Forb	1 (US)
<i>Pentaschistis airoides</i>	Graminoid	1 (Australia)
* <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Forb	1 (US)
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Graminoid	1 (Canada)
(*) <i>Schedonorus</i> sp.	Graminoid	1 (US)
* <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Graminoid	2 (US)
* <i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Forb	2 (US)
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Forb	1 (Canada)
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Forb	1 (Canada)
* <i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Graminoid	1 (Australia); 1 (US)

References

Weber, E. (2017) *Invasive Plant Species of the World, 2nd Edition: A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds*. Wallingford, UK: CABI.