

Waters, S. M., Fisher, S. E. and Hille Ris Lambers, J. 2013. Neighborhood-contingent indirect interactions between native and exotic plants: multiple shared pollinators mediate reproductive success during invasions. – Oikos 000: 000–000.

## Appendix A1

Figure 1A. Inflorescences of three species for which we compared pollinator visitation and seed set by floral neighborhood: (a) *Eriophyllum lanatum*; (b) *Microseris laciniata*; (c) *Hypochoeris radicata*.

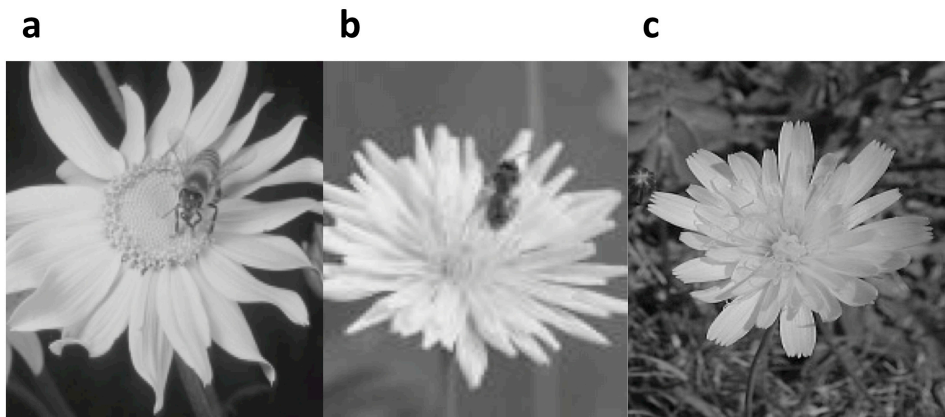


Table 1A. Mean floral densities and floral diversity in three floral neighborhood treatments (10 plots/treatment). Floral neighborhoods differed slightly for focal species occurring in the same plots, because they flowered at different (but overlapping) times; mean floral density of each species in the neighborhood is calculated for sampling dates overlapping with pollinator visitation data collection on which the focal species was in bloom. Within columns, values followed by different letters are significantly different (Tukey HSD,  $p < 0.05$ ).

Treatment	Mean floral density (m <sup>-2</sup> )				Floral diversity (m <sup>-2</sup> )
	<i>E. lanatum</i>	<i>M. laciniata</i>	<i>H. radicata</i>	All species	
Native	4.06a	4.77a	3.00a	16.94ab	1.08a
Exotic	1.39b	2.28b	13.63b	22.01a	0.73b
Clipped exotic	1.92b	1.72b	5.18c	13.81b	0.93ab

To determine whether *H. radicata* floral density, *E. lanatum* floral density, *M. laciniata* floral density, and total floral density differed among neighborhood treatments, we used generalized linear mixed effects models with a Poisson distribution, designating plot as a random effect. To determine whether Shannon–Wiener floral diversity differed by neighborhood, we also used generalized linear models, designating plot as a random effect, with diversity as response variable.