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Table 1

Family	Genus	Species
Brassicaceae	Brassica	Brassica rapa
Brassicaceae	Brassica	Brassica oleracea
Brassicaceae	Eruca	Eruca versicaria
Brassicaceae	Sinapis	Sinapis alba
Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea	Ipomoea aquatica
Convolvulaceae	Ipomoea	Ipomoea purpurea
Solanaceae	Capsicum	Capsicum annuum
Solanaceae	Petunia	Petunia integrifolia
Solanaceae	Solanum	Solanum lycopersicum
Solanaceae	Solanum	Solanum melongena

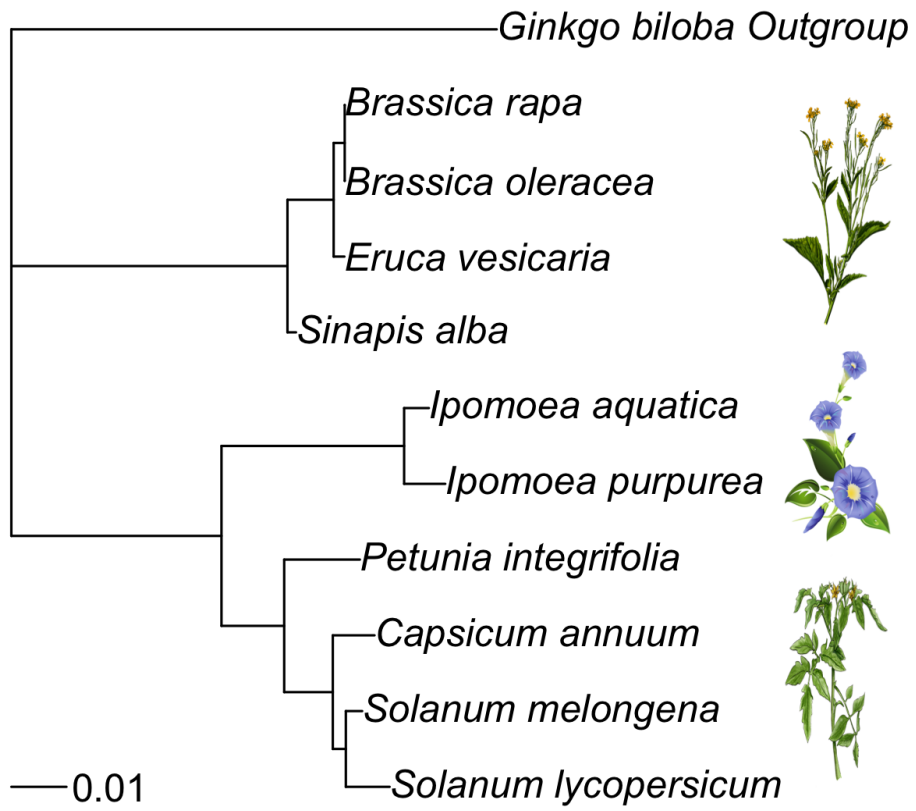


Figure 1

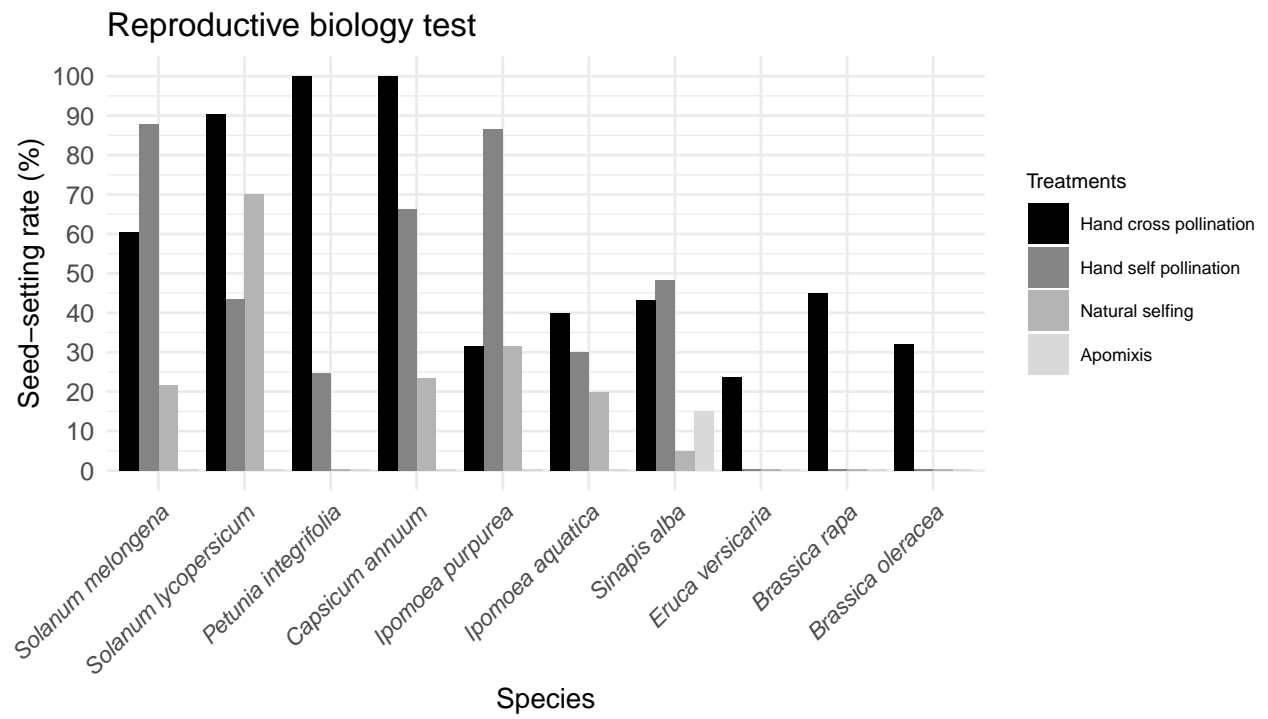


Figure 2

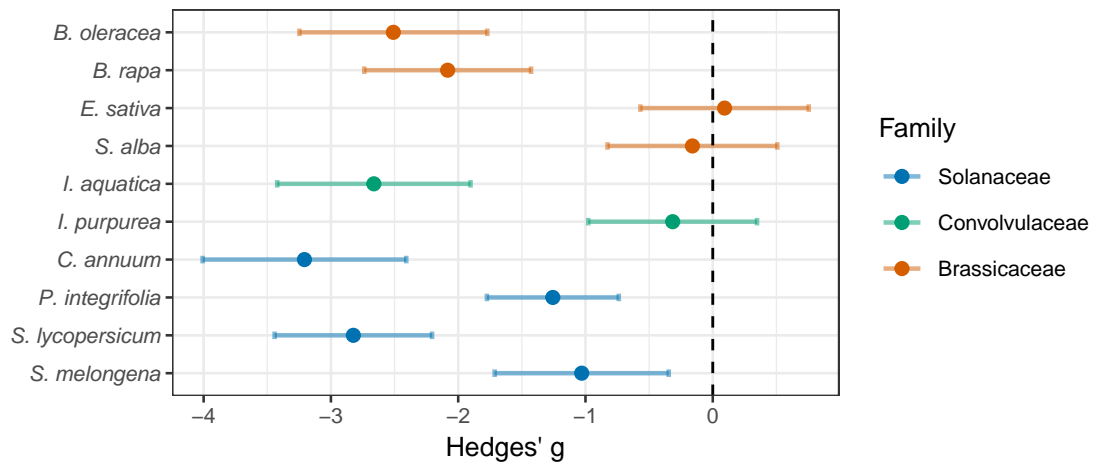


Figure 3

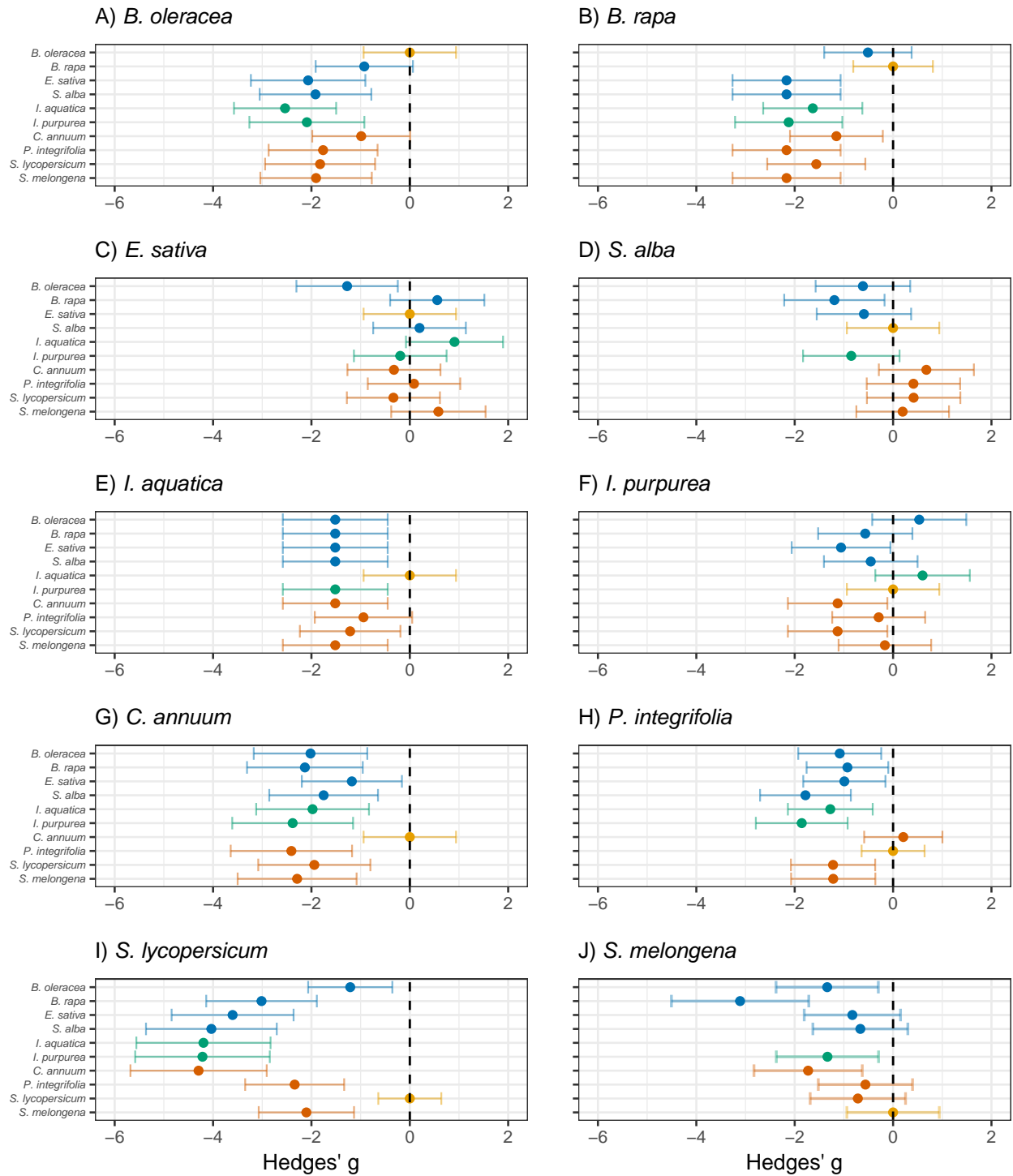


Figure 4

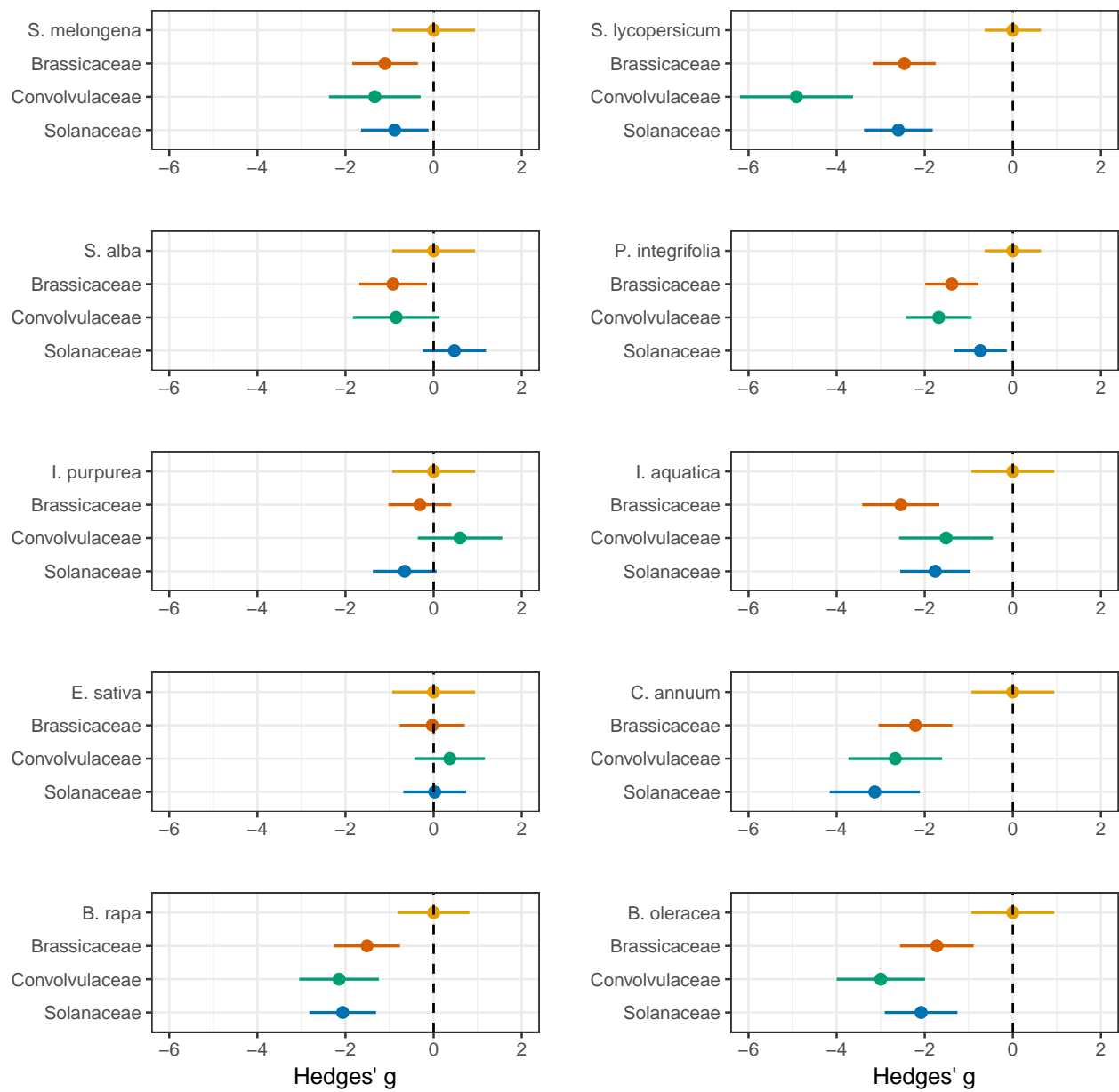


Figure 5

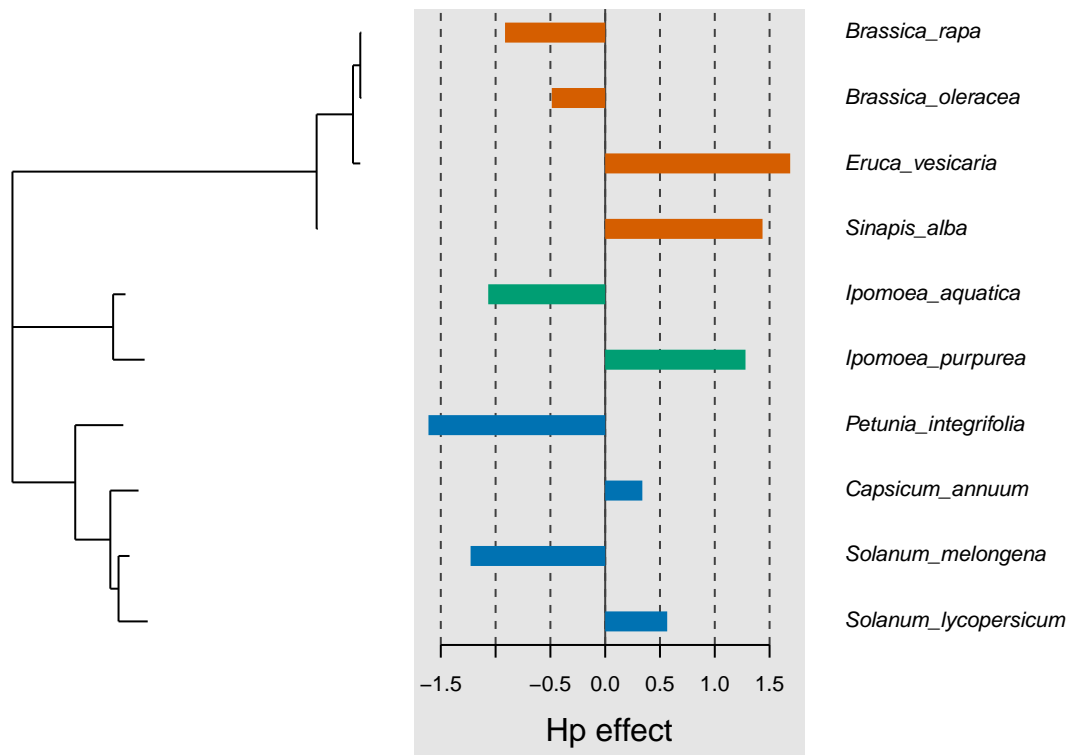


Figure 6

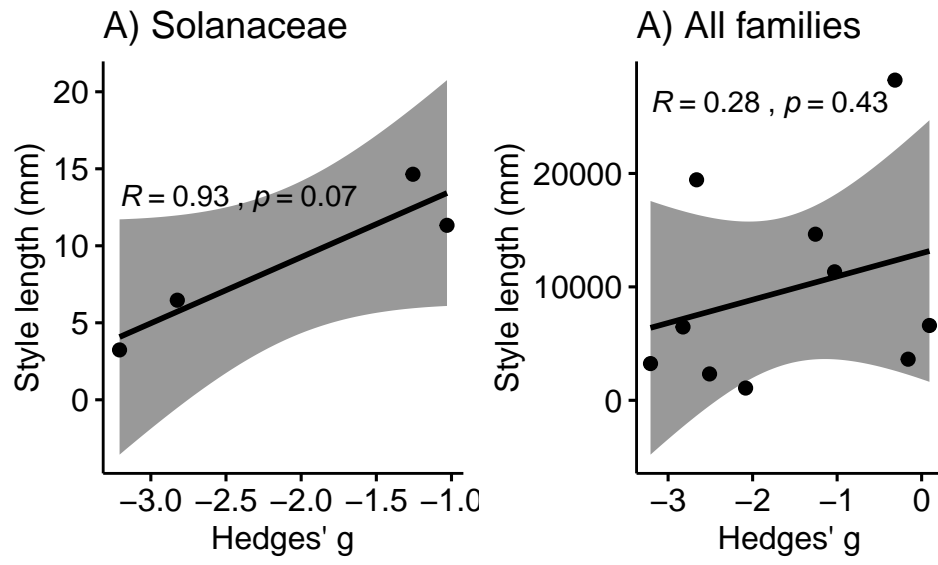


Figure 7

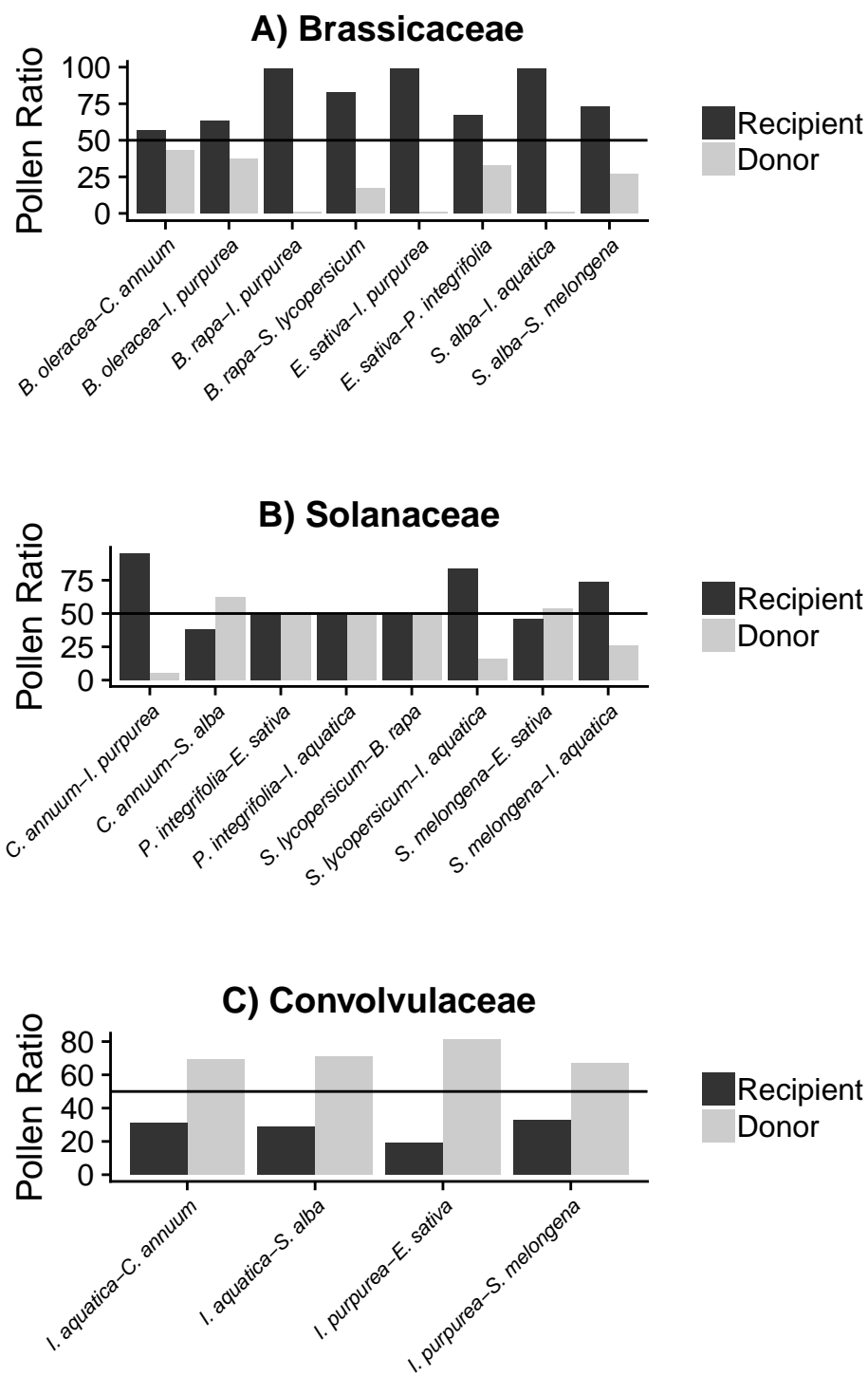


Figure 8

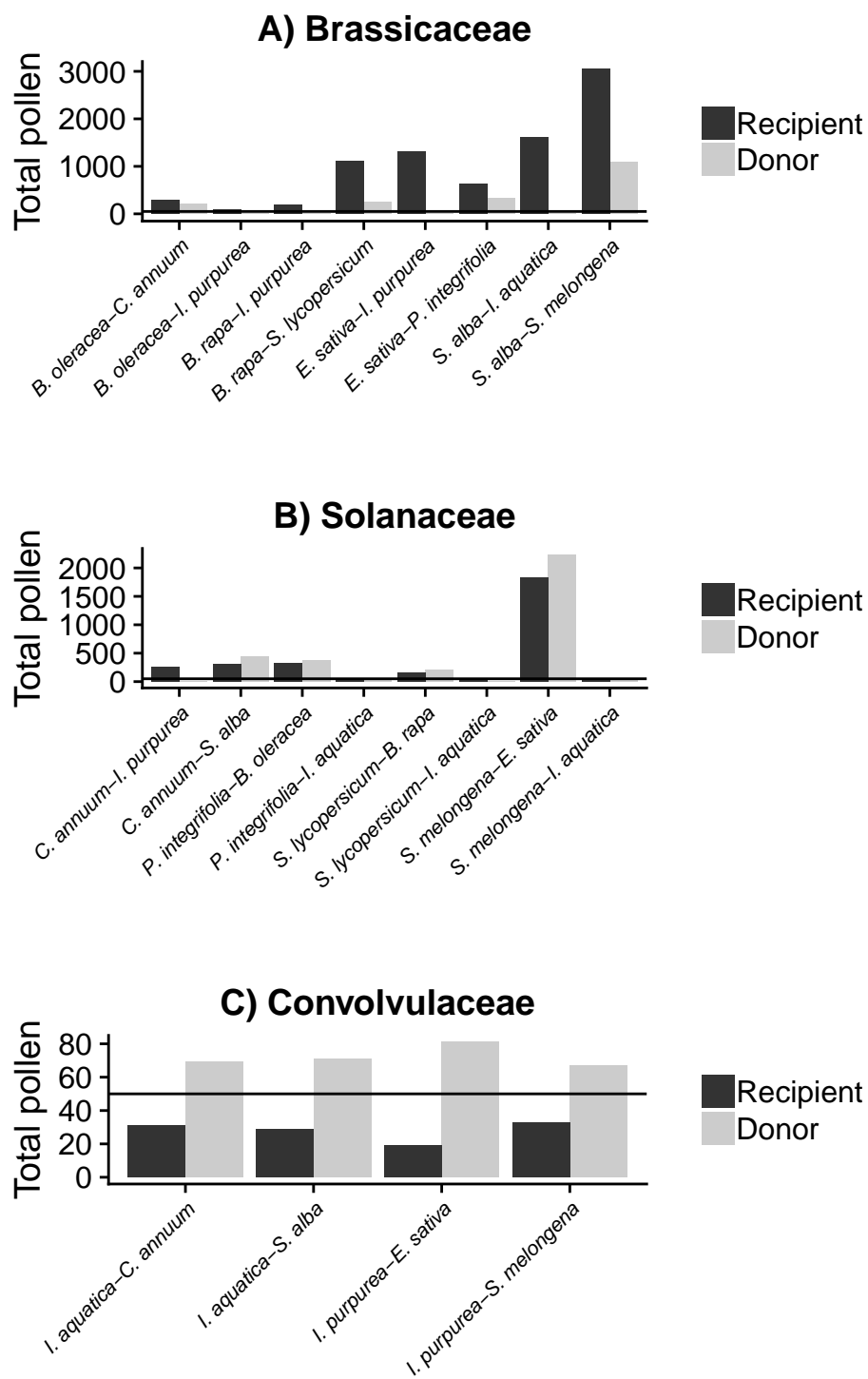


Figure 9

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Table 1 Species list with family and genus.

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Figure 1 Phylogenetic tree of the species used in the experiment from three different families from top to bottom: Brassicaceae, Convolvulaceae and Solanaceae.

Figure 2 Barplot of the different tests of the reproductive biology of the species. The y axis is the percentage of ovules converted to seed. The different treatments are, hand cross-pollination, hand self-pollination, natural selfing and apomixis (N=10 for all of them).

Figure 3 The impact of foreign pollen on recipient plant species. Effect sizes (with 95% confidence intervals) of 9 different donor species of heterospecific pollen upon all recipients.

Figure 4 The response of heterospecific pollen upon 10 recipient plant species. Each panel represents one recipient plant species crossed with 50% mixes of the other 9 species.

Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7 (comment) Simple Pearson correlation in order to show a possible path to follow in the article showing that style length and stigma size could explain the effect in Solanaceae species.