Results:

* Figures: Condense plot 1 and 2, include plot 3 (this will be most important). Include plot 4 in the supplementary methods? Also include Plasticity plot
* Tables
  + 21 Model output tables. Combine by species? Or response?
* *Germ Rate*
  + Germination rates did not significantly depend on stratification length, temperature, or exotic/native status for any of the species except *Plantago major,* which displayed uniform 100% germination rate when stratified longer, but variable germination rate when stratified shorter.
* *Germ Date*
  + *PLALAN*
    - PLALAN germinated later when stratified for longer (t414=2.8018, P<0.01).
    - But effect of stratification on germination date decreased at higher temperatures (t414 =-2.053, P<0.05).
  + *PLAMAJ, CHEMAJ, DACGLO, CAPBUR, TAROFF*
    - No significant effects
  + RUMCRI
    - RUMCRI at higher temperatures germinated later (t138 = 2.1124, P<0.05)
    - But this effect of temperature on RUMCRI germination date was lower for the exotic American population (t138 = -2.2244, P<0.05) and for longer stratification length (t138 = -2.0047, P<0.05)
    - How to interpret three-way effect? Why isn’t this negative? – Origin USA, temp, and strat related (t138 = 1.9992, P<0.05)
* *Growth Rate*
  + PLALAN
    - The exotic American population of PLALAN grew faster than the native population (t11 = 2.5608, P<0.05)
    - This effect origin was greater at lower temperatures (t382 = -2.564, P<0.05) and at shorter stratification lengths (t382 = -2.13 P<0.05)
    - OriginUSA:strat:temp (t382 = -2.02, P<0.05)
  + PLAMAJ
    - PLAMAJ grew faster at higher temperatures (t137 = 2.7579, P<0.01) (not supported by figure) and when stratified for longer (t137 = 4.6101, P<0.00001) (not supported by figure). This effect of stratification is smaller at higher temperatures, and the effect of temperature is smaller at longer stratification (t137 = -6.0900, P<0.00001)
  + CHEMAJ
    - The American exotic population grew faster (t2 =4.4487, P<0.05), but this effect was smaller at higher temperature (t78 =-5.125, P<0.00001) and after longer stratification (t78 =-4.055, P<0.0001). Not really supported by figure
    - CHEMAJ grew faster at higher temperature (t78 =3.8713, P<0.00001), although this effect was smaller for the American exotic population (t78 =-5.125, P<0.00001) and after longer stratification (t78 =-5.859, P<0.00001)not supported by figure
    - CHEMAJ grew faster after longer stratification (t78 =4.6422, P<0.00001), although this effect was smaller for the American exotic population (t78 =-4.055, P<0.0001) and at higher temperatures (t78 =-5.859, P<0.00001) not supported by figure
    - OriginUSA:temp:strat (t78 =5.1994, P<0.00001)
  + DACGLO
    - Nothing significant
  + RUMCRI
    - RUMCRI grew faster at higher temperature (t133 =2.7392, P<0.01). This effect was smaller for the exotic American population (t133 =-6.329, P<0.00001) and smaller after longer stratification (t133 =-6.192, P<0.00001) Not supported by figure
    - RUMCRI grew faster after longer stratification (t133 =4.6088, P<0.00001). This effect was smaller for the exotic American population (t133 =-4.116, P<0.0001) and for higher temperatures (t133 =-6.329, P<0.00001) not supported by figure
    - OriginUSA:temp:strat (t133 =5.6091, P<0.00001)
  + CAPBUR
    - No sig effects
  + TAROFF
    - TAROFF grew faster after longer stratification (t123 =1.9863, P<0.05) not supported by figure. This effect was lower at higher temperature (t123 =-3.345, P<0.005)