

Supporting Information: Seedling competition between a native and
an invasive woodland herb is mediated by relative germination
timing

Tables

		Max germination (%)		Mean germination days	
Strat.	Inc.	C. canadensis	H. matronalis	C. canadensis	H. matronalis
0	H	0.07 (0.1)	0.78 (0)	15.25 (0)	3.11 (0.6)
	L	0 (0)	0.75 (0.1)	—	4.59 (0.7)
2	H	0.03 (0)	1 (0)	9 (1)	2.3 (0.1)
	L	0.2 (0.2)	0.82 (0.1)	10.25 (0.3)	2.57 (0.5)
4	H	0.18 (0.1)	0.97 (0)	9.83 (3.6)	2.49 (0.3)
	L	0.58 (0.3)	0.82 (0.1)	11.06 (1.1)	3.5 (0.6)
5	H	0.08 (0.1)	1 (0)	8.44 (4.7)	2.33 (0.4)
	L	0.85 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	7.67 (0.5)	2.62 (0.6)
6	H	0.25 (0.2)	0.98 (0)	13.5 (6.9)	1.91 (0.2)
	L	0.77 (0.1)	0.97 (0.1)	8.11 (0.4)	2.14 (0.2)
7	H	0.6 (0)	0.87 (0)	5.81 (0.2)	2 (0)
	L	0.97 (0.1)	1 (0)	6.29 (0.2)	2.15 (0.2)
8	H	0.5 (0.1)	1 (0)	7.4 (0.3)	2.06 (0.2)
	L	0.98 (0)	0.95 (0)	6.09 (0.4)	1.94 (0.1)
9	H	0.6 (0.1)	0.98 (0)	5.22 (0.7)	1.74 (0.1)
	L	1 (0)	0.93 (0.1)	6.04 (0.5)	1.78 (0)
11	H	0.73 (0.2)	0.98 (0)	4.61 (0.2)	1.86 (0.1)
	L	0.93 (0.1)	0.93 (0.1)	5.04 (0.3)	2.11 (0.5)
13	H	0.77 (0.2)	0.88 (0)	4.14 (0.3)	1.89 (0.9)
	L	1 (0)	0.98 (0)	4.16 (0.2)	1.42 (0.3)

Table S1: Final germination percentages and mean germination time for focal species under all experimental treatment combination. Incubation levels (Inc. H/L) indicate mean temperature treatments of 20°C or 15°C respectively and stratification level (strat.) indicates the number of weeks of cold stratification at 4°C.

	Estimate	Est.Error	Q2.5	Q25	Q75	Q97.5
Intercept	2.59	0.25	2.10	2.41	2.76	3.09
n_Cc	-0.41	0.03	-0.47	-0.43	-0.38	-0.34
n_Hm	0.12	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.17
priority	0.15	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.21

Table S2: Effect size estimates from relative growth rate difference (RGRD) models with 50% and 97.5% uncertainty intervals

Figures

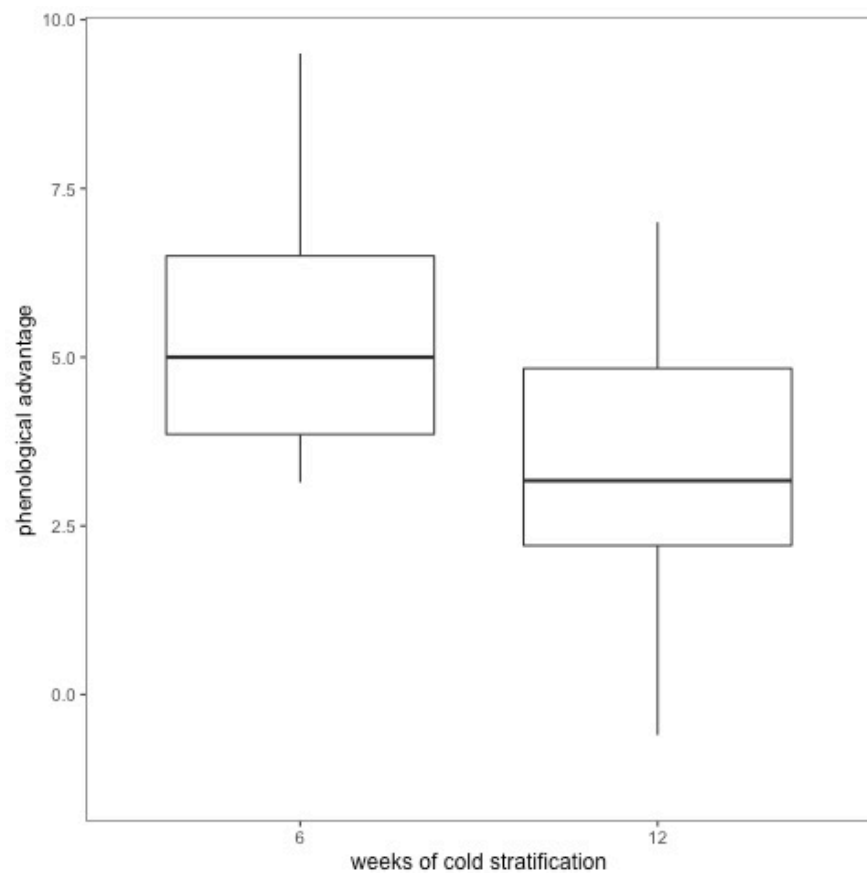


Figure S1: Differences in mean germination time (phenological advantage) between *Hesperis matronalis* and *C. canadensis* under 6 and 12 weeks of cold stratification.

Measures of germination speed

There are important differences between time to 50% germination (t50) and mean germination time (MGT) that make one or the other more appropriate for the two types of experiments we ran. t50 is an estimate of the time to 50% germination of all seeds planted, while mean germinating time (MGT) is a measure of the time to 50% germination of only individuals that actually germinated (Soltani *et al.*, 2015). In comparative germination assays, t50 is a better metric because it is standardized phenological estimates across variable germination fractions. In our competition trials it would not have made sense to account for the germination speed of individuals that did not germinate, because only germinated individuals were influencing the competitive dynamics of our species. Because MGT is sensitive to the final germination fraction, it is not surprising the MGT measurements in the competition trials were lower than the t50 estimates in the germination assays.

References

Soltani, E., Ghaderi-Far, F., Baskin, C.C. & Baskin, J.M. (2015) Problems with using mean germination time to calculate rate of seed germination. *Australian Journal of Botany* **63**, 631–635.