**H01 – Enemy release hypothesis**The absence of enemies in the exotic range is a cause of invasion success.

**H02 – Biotic resistance hypothesis**An ecosystem with high biodiversity is more resistant against non-native species than an ecosystem with lower biodiversity.

**H03 – Evolution of increased competitive ability**After having been released from natural enemies, non-native species will allocate more energy in growth and/or reproduction (this re-allocation is due to genetic changes), which makes them more competitive.

**H04 – Shifting defense hypothesis**After having been released from natural specialist enemies, non-native species will allocate more energy in cheap (energy-inexpensive) defenses against generalist enemies and less energy in expensive defenses against specialist enemies (this re-allocation is due to genetic changes); the energy gained in this way will be invested in growth and/or reproduction, which makes the non-native species more competitive.

**H05 – Phenotypic plasticity hypothesis**Invasive species are more phenotypically plastic than non-invasive or native ones.

**H06 – Darwin’s naturalization hypothesis**The invasion success of non-native species is higher in areas that are poor in closely related species than in areas that are rich in closely related species.

**H07 – Island susceptibility hypothesis**Non-native species are more likely to become established and have major ecological impacts on islands than on continents.

**H08 – Limiting similarity hypothesis**The invasion success of non-native species is high if they strongly differ from native species, and it is low if they are similar to native species.

**H09 – Propagule pressure hypothesis**A high propagule pressure (a composite measure consisting of the number of individuals introduced per introduction event and the frequency of introduction events) is a cause of invasion success.

**H10 – Disturbance hypothesis**The invasion success of non-native species is higher in highly disturbed than in relatively undisturbed ecosystems.

**H11 – Invasional meltdown hypothesis**The presence of non-native species in an ecosystem facilitates invasion by additional species, increasing their likelihood of survival or ecological impact.