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| Authors | Year | Paper type | Topic | Study species | Key findings |
| Urban & Meester | 2009 | Model | LA & PE | - | LA enhances PE. In absence of LA, random ecological effects dampen PE |
| Vanoverbeke et al. | 2015 | Model | LA & PE (CM) | - | Time to LA and dispersal times determines strength of PE. Invasion success determined by community carrying capacity. LA communities- more likely to be at CC. |
| Wittmann & Fukami | 2017 | Model | Eco-evo- trade-offs and PE | Two species metacommunity | PE by toxin production. Resistant to own toxin (costly). Susceptible population decrease, resistance benefit decreases (see spite model). Diversity maintained via trade-offs under PE. |
| Gomez & Buckling | 2016 | Research article | LA & PE | Pseudomonas fluorescens & soil community | LA of P. fluorescens alters diversity and community assembly of soil community |
| Pantel et al. | 2015 | Research article | LA & PE | Daphnia magna & zooplankton | LA of D. magna resulted in reduced allopatric diversity of zooplankton communities. PE type changed among zooplankton taxa. |
| Knope et al. | 2012 | Research article | Eco-evo- LA, phage coevo, immigration history | P. fluorescens | Diversity and abundance greater when introduced first. Prior coevo with phage- enhances diversification. LA enhances PE but effect decreases over time. |
| Gillespie et al. | 2004 | Research article | LA & PE (inc. species sorting) | Hawaiian island spiders | Communities of spiders originate from AR and colonisation of pre-adapted spiders. |
| Rummens et al. | 2018 | Research article | PE (inc. community coalescence, LA) | Bacterioplankton communities | Increasing time for second colonising community- increased PE for first community. Second comm LA. Consistent with model- LA effect decreases over time. Dominant taxa decreased in second comm with increasing time lag. |
| Zee & Fukami | 2018 | Research article | LA (sympatric/ allopatric evo), PE | P. fluorescens WS morphs | Short term but not long term sympatric evolution weakens PE. Long term- increased competitive similarity among populations. |
| Vass & Langenheder | 2017 | Review | PE | - | Useful for stats and methods for measuring PE |
| Tucker & Fukami | 2014 | Research article | PE, environment variability | Nectar microbes- 2 bacteria sp., 2 yeast sp. | Yeast and bacteria sp. Introduced together (2 x 2). Inhibitory PE of first colonisers on second. Temp variation- increases coexistence by decreasing PE. Inc. equation for quantifying PE. |
| Louette & De Meester | 2007 | Research article | PE, predation | 2 Daphnia sp., *Simocephalus vetulus*, midge larvae | PE of Daphnia species. Predation altered competition, allowing S. vetulus to increase. Predation dampened PE by altering abundances/ competition |
| Grman & Suding | 2010 | Research article | PE, niche modification | Plants | Plants leave soil legacies (niche mod). Exotic sp. Exhibit stronger PE and had stronger soil legacies than natives. |
| Von Holle et al. | 2003 | Review | PE~ biological inertia | Plants | Plants can inhibit and facilitate succession/ growth of other plants. Allelopathy- inhibitory effects through release of chemicals into soil (Rice, 1984) |
| Jones et al. | 2017 | Research article | Invasion, PE, community composition, propagule pressure | Natural microbial communities, P. putida | Presence of native Pseudomonas conferred invasion resistance of communities. Other species and diversity independent to resistance. PE & propagule pressure- early and greater invasion magnitude increased invasion success |
| Mergeay et al. | 2011 | Research article | Environment, PE | Daphnia communities- 10 species | 1800 years of community structure in natural lakes. PE strongest in highstands- CM of resident comm as it expands into new area. |
| Symons & Arnott | 2013 | Research article | PE, disturbance | Zooplankton | Varied nutrients, salinity and dispersal time. Invasability decreased as time between disturbance and dispersal increased- CM (PE). No relationship between diversity and invasability. Invasability increases with resource supply (independent of diversity). |
| Peay et al. | 2011 | Research article | PE, phylogenetic distance | Nectar yeast- 6 species | Inhibitory PE on second species. Effects on first species decreased with time lag of 2nd colonisation. Effect of species ID and order (interaction or singular) on pairwise PE. PE increased with decreased phylogenetic distance. |
| Weslien et al. | 2011 | Research article | PE | 3 x beetle species, fungi (wood decay) | 3 way inhibitory and facultative interactions for beetle species. Positive association between fungi abundance and beetle sp. in facultative interaction. |
| Flory & Bauer | 2014 | Research article | PE | Invasive plant sp. stiltgrass and garlic mustard | Prior invasion of stiltgrass significantly decreased abundance of native plants and significantly increased growth of garlic mustard plants. |
| Huang et al. | 2012 | Research article | PE ~ competition and herbivory | Chinese tallow (invasive & native), specialist and generalist herbivores | Herbivory significantly decreased both competitor species growth- in high competition, specialist herbivory had a stronger effect. Herbivores decreased competition between species by suppressing growth of superior invasive growth. |
| Gioria et al. | 2011 | Research article | PE | Invasive *Fallopia japonica* and *Gunnera tinctorial* | Species have differing effects on soil bank following invasion. F. japonica is a superior competitor and has significantly greater decreases in resident species richness and abundance. Prior invasion of G. tinctorial could facilitate secondary invasion of F. japonica |
| Kennedy et al. | 2009 | Research article | PE | Mycorrhizal fungi- 4 species | Pairwise PE examined. PE of first species on second species |
| Devevey et al. | 2015 | Research article | PE | Borrelia ~ Mice | Inhibitory PE of infecting first strain on second strain |
| Mallon et al. | 2015 | Research article | Diversity- invasion, resource use, niche pre-emption | Soil microbiome, E. coli | More diverse communities used more resources/ niches, increasing invasion resistance. Resource pulses removed diversity-invasion relationship. |
| Rivett et al. | 2016 | Research article | Succession, interactions, resource use | Beech microbes/ bacteria | Interaction strength decreased with succession- coincided with shift in resource use of hemicellulose to fibrous cellulose. Due to metabolic plasticity or species sorting. |
| Vall-llosera et al. | 2016 | Research article | Invasion, opportunity hypothesis | Red billed Leiothrix (*Leiothrix lutea*) | Opportunity hypothesis supported over competition hypothesis. Little resistance, no decline from natives. Species sorting not apparent. Leiothrix a generalist and opportunist. |
| Machler & Altermatt | 2012 | Research article | Invasion- species traits, disturbance | Pond communities- protist, rotifer invaders | Species ID sig for success. Disturbance increased some invaders, decreased others- depends on effect on niche availability (idea). Growth rate (+) with invasion success. |
| Frossard et al. | 2012 | Research article | Community structure ~ function | Bacterial communities- from river soil/sediment | Spatial environment (water) did not predict function. Temp- small temporal variation. Organic carbon- likely bigger determinant. Enzyme activity (function) unrelated to structure. Random ecological processes influencing structure- homogenises function. |
| Andersson et al. | 2014 | Research article | Environment, community structure | Rock pool bacterial communities | Past environment conditions greater determinant of community structure than contemporary. Possible PE of resistant taxa under enviro conditions. |
| Mihaljevic | 2012 | Review | Comm & Evo ecology | Host-symbiont metacommunities | Broad conceptual framework for the importance of evolutionary (LA) and community ecology on host-symbiont metacommunities. |

**LA-** local adaptation

**PE-** priority effects

**CM-** community monopolisation