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| **Monarch Population** | **Sympatric host plant species used** | **Other primary hosts in native range, based on GBIF data and personal observations** | **Notes** |
| Eastern North America | *A. syriaca*  *A. incarnata* | *A. viridis*  *A. tuberosa*  *A. humistrata*  *A. asperula* | Twenty *Asclepias* hosts listed in Malcolm and Brower (1986); *A. syriaca* is by far the most common eastern host plant and is the natal host for >90% of Mexican overwintering monarchs (Malcolm et al. 1993) |
| Western North America | *A. speciosa,*  *A. fascicularis* | *A. cordifolia*  *A. californica*  *A. eriocarpa*  *A. erosa* | Seven *Asclepias* hosts listed in Malcolm and Brower (1986); *A. speciosa* almost certainly is the predominant western host and has by far the most extensive geographic range among western *Asclepias* (Woodson 1954) |
| Hawaii | *G. physocarpus* | *C. gigantea*  *A. curassavica* | *C. gigantea* widely naturalized and used as a monarch host; *A. curassavica* present but uncommon on Oahu and Maui |
| Australia | *G. physocarpus* | *G. fruticosus*  *A. curassavica*  *C. gigantea*  *C. procera*  *G. cancellatus* | *G. fruticosus* widespread and co-occurs broadly with *G. physocarups*; *Calotropis spp.* grow primarily in semi-arid areas; *A. curassavica* present but infrequent in some areas of Queensland |
| Guam | *A. curassavica* | None observed | *A. curassavica* widely naturalized in disturbed areas; *C. gigantea* seen once as an ornamental garden plant |
| Puerto Rico | *A. curassavica* | *C. procera*  *A. nivea* | *A. curassavica* infrequent but widespread in mesic environments; *C. procera* widespread and locally abundant in semi-arid areas; *A. nivea* very uncommon |
| **Table S1**: Monarch populations and milkweed species used in the current study, along with notes on other available host plant species for each monarch population. | | | |