In Spain, coastal areas are being invaded by a plant species called *Arctotheca calendula*, also known as the capeweed. It comes from the Cape region in South Africa and it was introduced as an ornamental plant. It grows from February to June/Jully. In this experiment we studied the impacts of this species over the plant-herbivore interaction networks in coastal landforms and the National Park of the Atlantic Islands. We also wanted to know if the plant performed differently in mainland or in insular plots. The dataset represents this second part of the experiment.

- **Categorical data**: site (mainland and insular plots), location (five plots per site with 5 repetitions in each), time (once per month from March to June).
- **Arctotheca traits *on site***: Diameter (rosette diameter), leaf length (basal leaf length, we collect it and carried to the lab to take the rest of the measures), flower number (total number of flowers in the quadrat).
- **Arctotheca leaf traits *lab*:** SLA (specific leaf area), DW (dry weight), LMA (leaf mass area), W (the weight the analysis lab measured for the dried leaf powder samples), X.N/X.C/X.H (% of Nitrogen, Carbon and Hydrogen present in the dried leaf powder).

We took the plant trait measures of only one plant per quadrat (1x1m). About the leaves, after we measured the specific leaf area, we dried them to measure de DW, and then we grinded them. The powder was sent to the analysis lab. In the last 4 columns there are several NA because some leaves were too small and we didn't have enough sample to analysed them.

Some questions we had were a) how the site affects the traits of the plant (islands are known for having harsher conditions), b) how the plant traits vary between months or c) if the number of flowers is related with the size of the plants (maybe they produce more flowers when they can't grow properly, possible response to stress).