**Variables included in the Crepis file (and other beckground information)**

**TYPE**: whether the data represent populations of *Crepis tectorum* used in a large common-garden study (POP) or multiple fullsib families from a single population of *Crepis tectorum* ssp *pumila*, derived from random crosses between pairs of individuals (OUTX) or three generations of selfing (INBR), each founded from a randomly selected self-fertile individual in a base population.

The common-garden study (POP) involved 54 European and Canadian populations of the weed and outcrop ecotype, derived from bulk seed collections and grown as potted plants in a randomized design in a semiautomated greenhouse. The maximum distance between localities is ca 2500 km if only the western European populations (n = 51) are considered, but ca 8000 km if the Canadian populations (n = 3) are also included. For more information, see Andersson, S. 1991. Geographical variation and genetic analysis of leaf shape in Crepis tectorum. Plant systematics and evolution 178: 247-258.

The family-level data (OUTX, INBR) represent a population of a distinct outcrop ecotype, growing in an alvar area ca 1.5 km south of the village of Vickleby on the Baltic island of Öland (N 56o33.674', E 16o27.631'). Progeny within families were grown in plug trays on a bench in a semiautomated greenhouse (randomized across the planting area). For more information, see Andersson, S. & Ofori, J.K. 2013. Effects of mating system on adaptive potential for leaf morphology in *Crepis tectorum*. Annals of botany 112: 947-955.

Flowers of the Öland alvar ecotype (ssp. *pumila*) are self-sterile and require insect visitation (mainly members of Diptera and Hymenoptera) to set seed, as opposed to the self-fertile and more or less autogamous flowers normally found in the species; however, it has been possible to establish a base population with an elevated frequency of self-fertility through a series of crosses between normal (self-sterile) individuals and a few self-fertile individuals found in a previous study; therefore, both outcrossed and inbred progeny families were available (for details, see Andersson & Ofori 2013).

**IDENTITY**: a code for each population (abbreviation of the locality name) or each outcrossed or selfed fullsib family (number)

**IDNO**: a unique number assigned to each population or fullsib family.

Leaf traits measured on one full-developed rosette leaf from each individual:

**LEN**: leaf length (mm)

TIP: distance from the leaf tip to the widest point on the lamina (mm)

MAX: maximum leaf width (mm)

MIN: minimum leaf with (between lobes, mm)

TEETH: the number of teeth along the entire leaf margin

All traits have diverged within *C. tectorum* and show significant genetic variance at the within-population level (e.g. Andersson & Ofori 2013).