Manuscript Draft

What is long-distance dispersal? And a taxonomy of dispersal events

Supplementary Material

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Table 1: Summary of neighborhood area sizes and estimated neighborhood radius for tree species with different

combinations of dispersal modes. Data from Nason et al and present study.	nodes. Data i	from Nason et al a	and present study.	•	
Species	Pollinator	Seed disperser	Density (ha^{-1})	Breeding unit (km^2)	Radius (km)
Ficus dugandii	Fig wasp	Vertebrates	0.004	631.7	14.2
$Ficus\ obtusifolia$	Fig wasp		0.072		5.8
$Prunus\ mahaleb$	Bees, flies		0.003		0.042
Frangula alnus	Bees, flies		0.0004		0.013
$Astrocaryum\ mexicanum$	Beetle		1364.0		90.0
Calophyllum longifolium	Bees		0.28		0.629
$Platypodium\ elegans$	Bees		0.78		0.525
$Cedrus \ at lantica$	Wind		61.7		0.22
Fraxinus americana	Wind		24.7	0.008	0.05
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Wind	l Wind	25.0	0.078	0.158

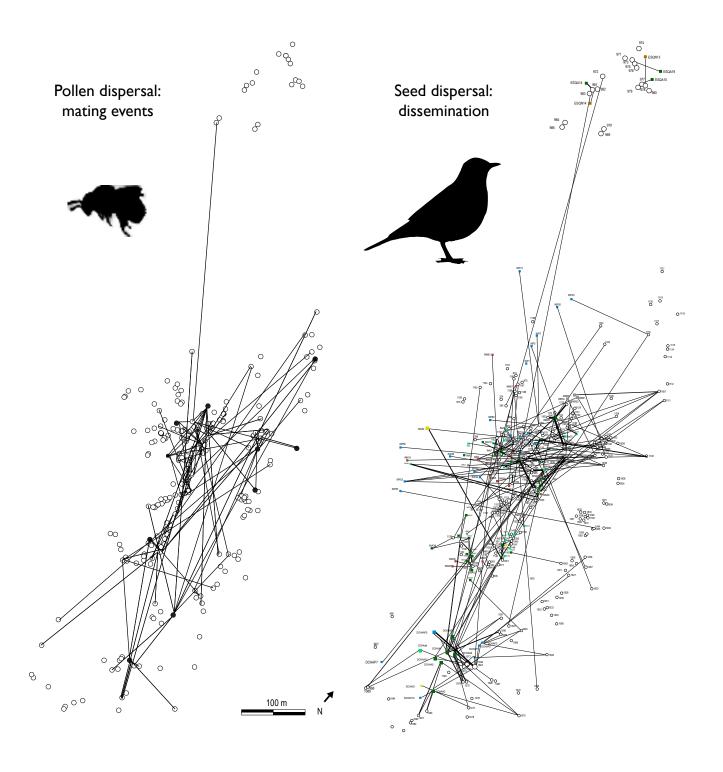


Figure 1: Dispersal events for pollen (left) and seeds (right) traced for *Prunus mahaleb* trees (white dots). All the adult, reproductive, trees in the population are mapped. Lines indicate mating events of pollen dispersal among trees (left) or seed dissemination events from source fruiting trees to seed traps (squares; right). Line thickness is proportional to the number of events recorded.

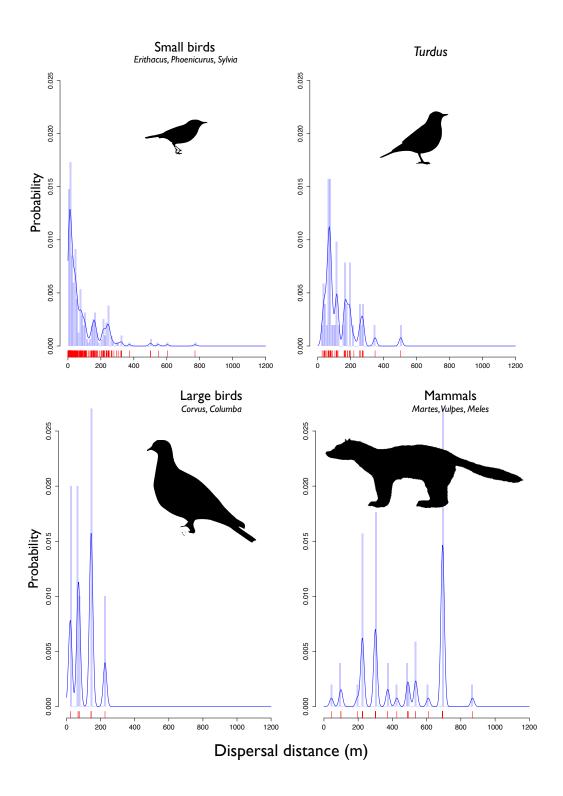


Figure 2: Differential contributions of functional groups of frugivores to the short- (SDD_{loc}) and long-distance (LDD_{loc}) local seed dispersal events for *Prunus mahaleb*.