Appendix B. Supplemental figures showing patterns for each forest stand, environmental coefficients, and results from alternative models.

FIG. B1. Molecular phylogeny for all species examined in this study. Red color denotes an introduced species. The tree on the left is a dated tree with accurate branch lengths. Given that some divergence times were very small, the tree on the right depicts the topology when all branches forced to be equal to show the absence of polytomies more clearly. Bubbles are proportional to trait value, such that larger bubbles indicate larger trait values.

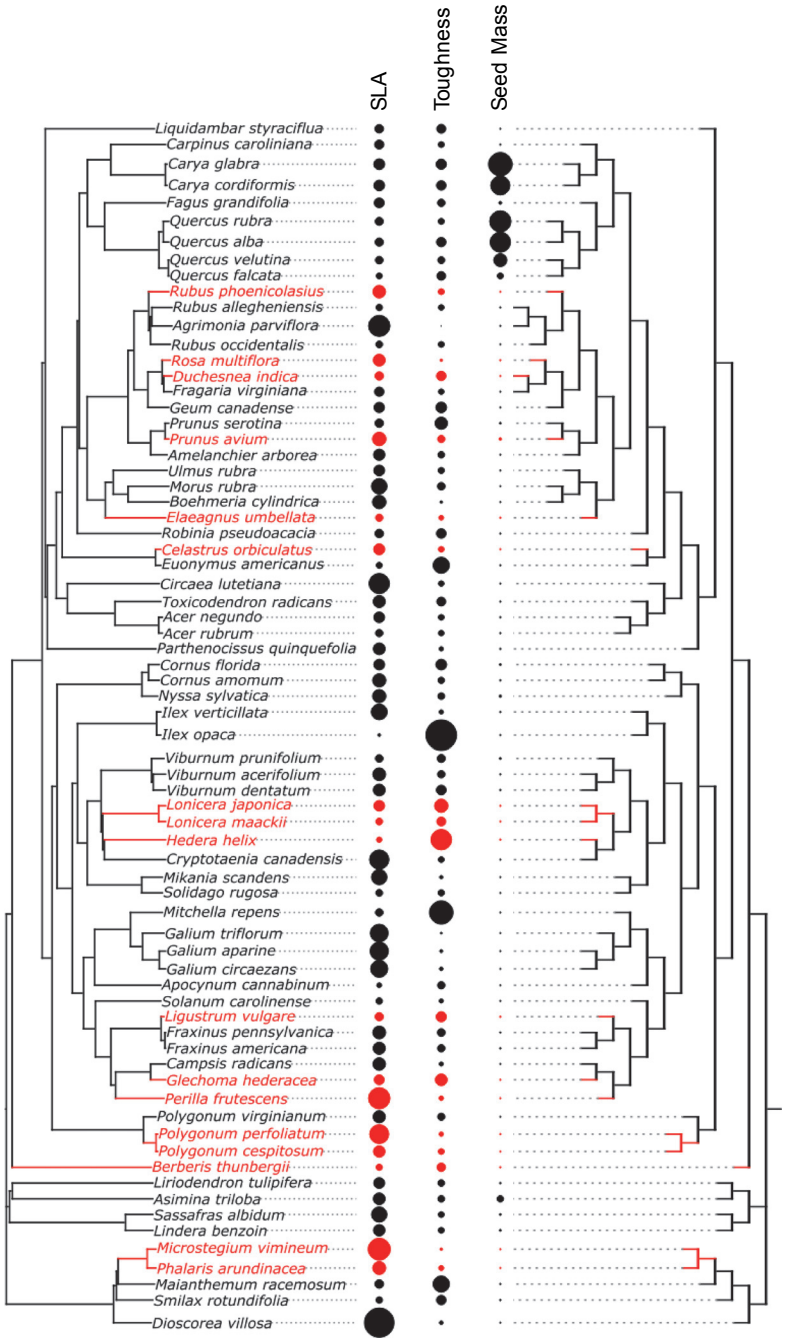

FIG. B2. Pairwise scatterplots of scaled, but not centered, plant traits. The panels in the lower triangle show a scatter plot and least squares line for each pair of traits. The diagonal panels show a density plot for each trait. The upper diagonals show the correlation coefficient for each pair of traits. The size of the correlation coefficient is proportional to the strength of correlation.

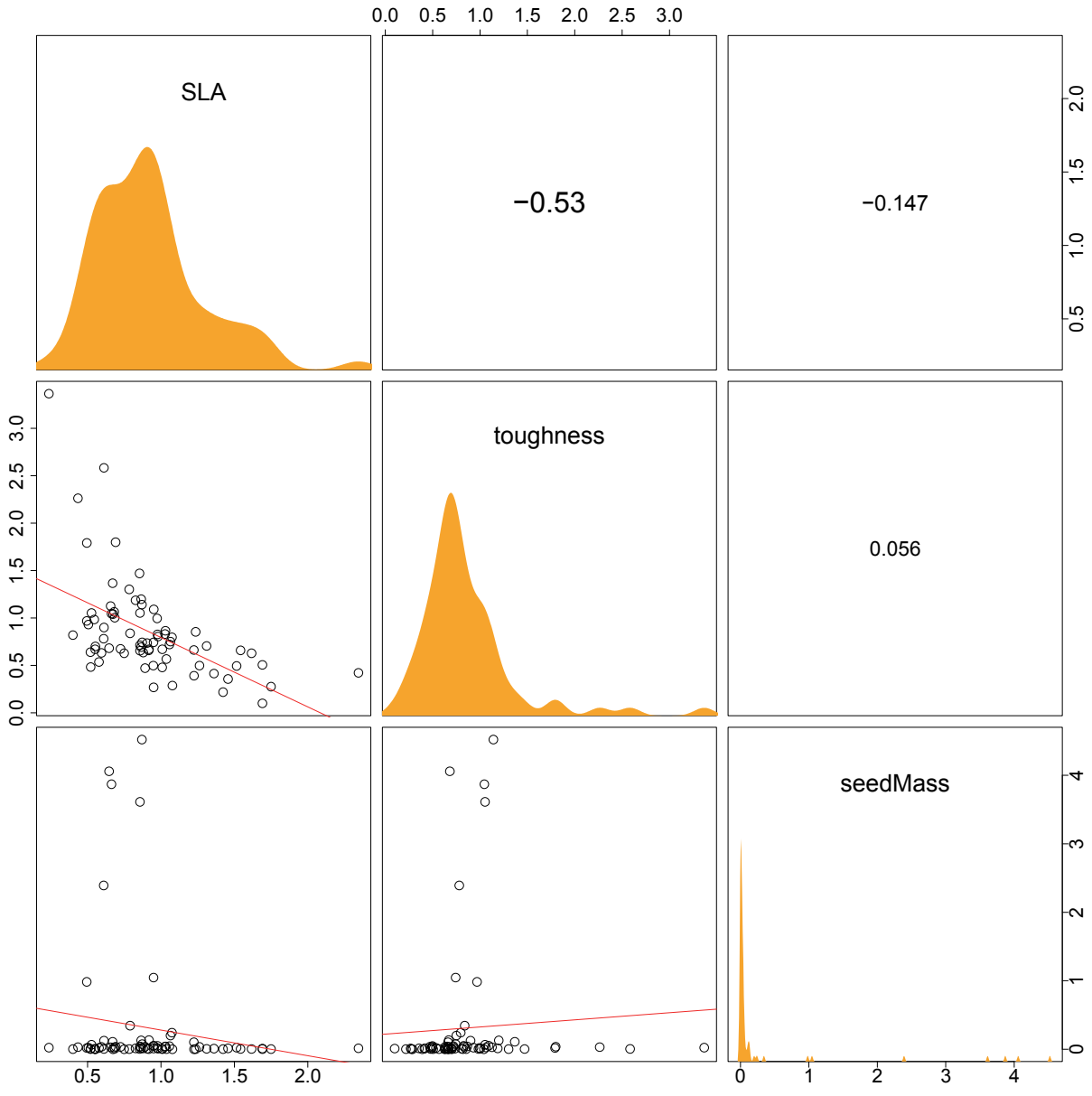

FIG. B3. nMDS plot of plant species based on SLA, toughness, and seed mass. Native and introduced species are shown with their convex hulls. PERMANOVA of plant traits indicated no statistically significant differences in traits between native and introduced species ($p = 0.363$).

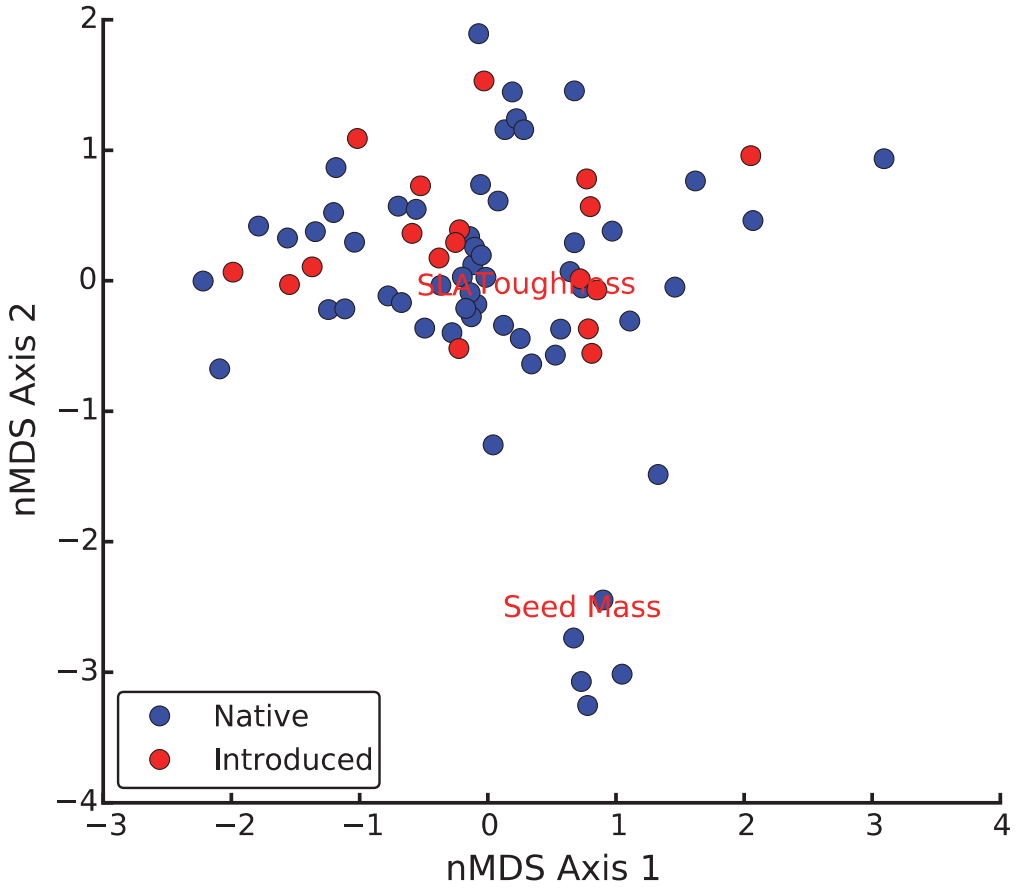

FIG. B4. Relationship between MPD and probability of occurrence in each forest stand. Lines show the median posterior predicted relationship. Dashed lines are marginally significant (CI_{80} excludes zero); dotted lines are not significant. Each facet is labeled by forest age, with the plot name in parentheses. The slope of introduced species is shown as a red line only for those plots in which the interaction was significant, and the significance of the slope displayed as for native species.

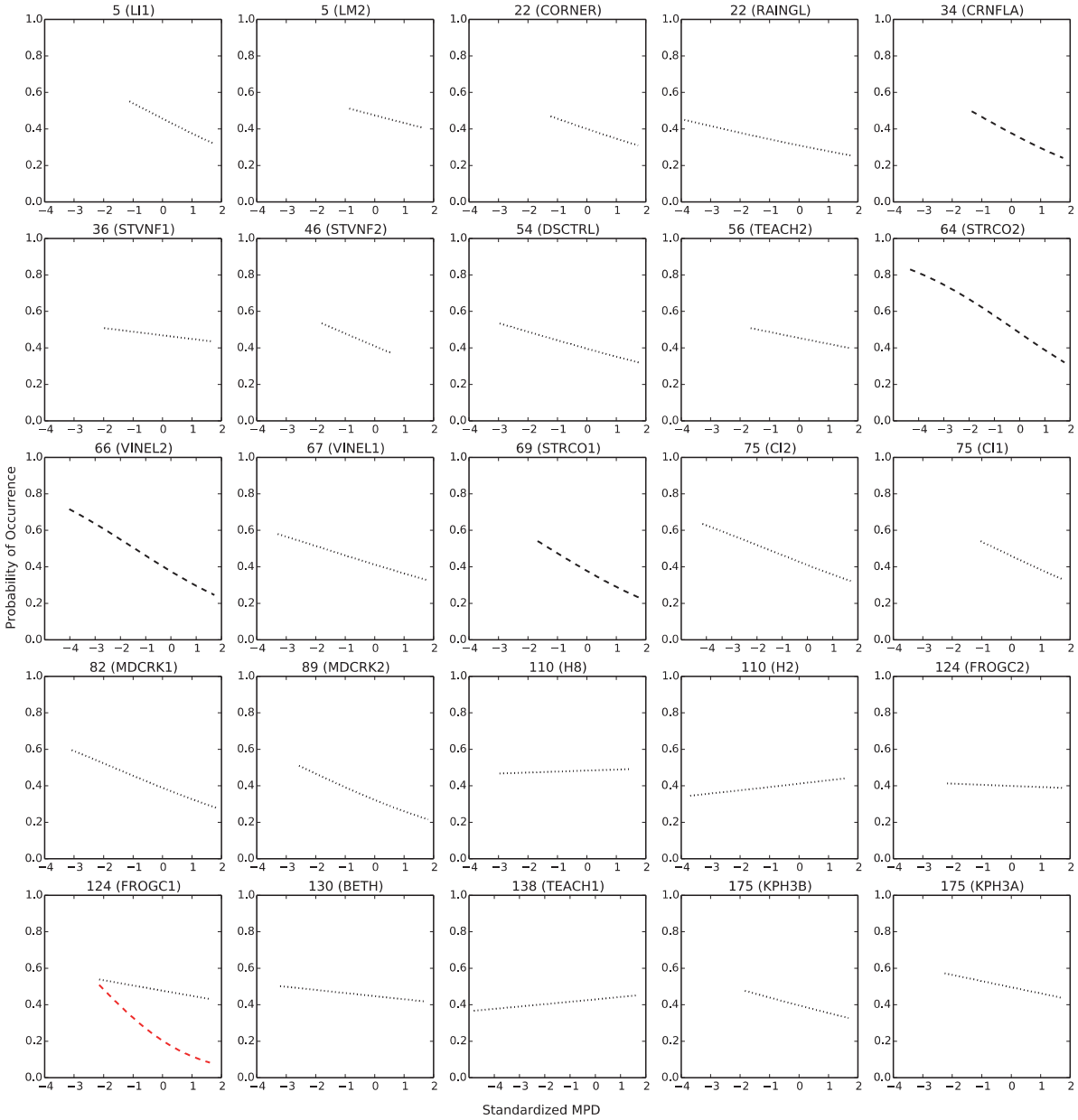

FIG. B5. Relationship between MTD and probability of occurrence in each forest stand. Lines show the median posterior predicted relationship. Dotted lines are not significant, dashed lines are marginally significant (CI_{80} excludes zero), and solid lines are statistically significant (CI_{95} excludes zero). Each facet is labeled by forest age, with the plot name in parentheses. The slope of introduced species is shown as a red line only for those plots in which the interaction was significant, and the significance of the slope displayed as for native species.

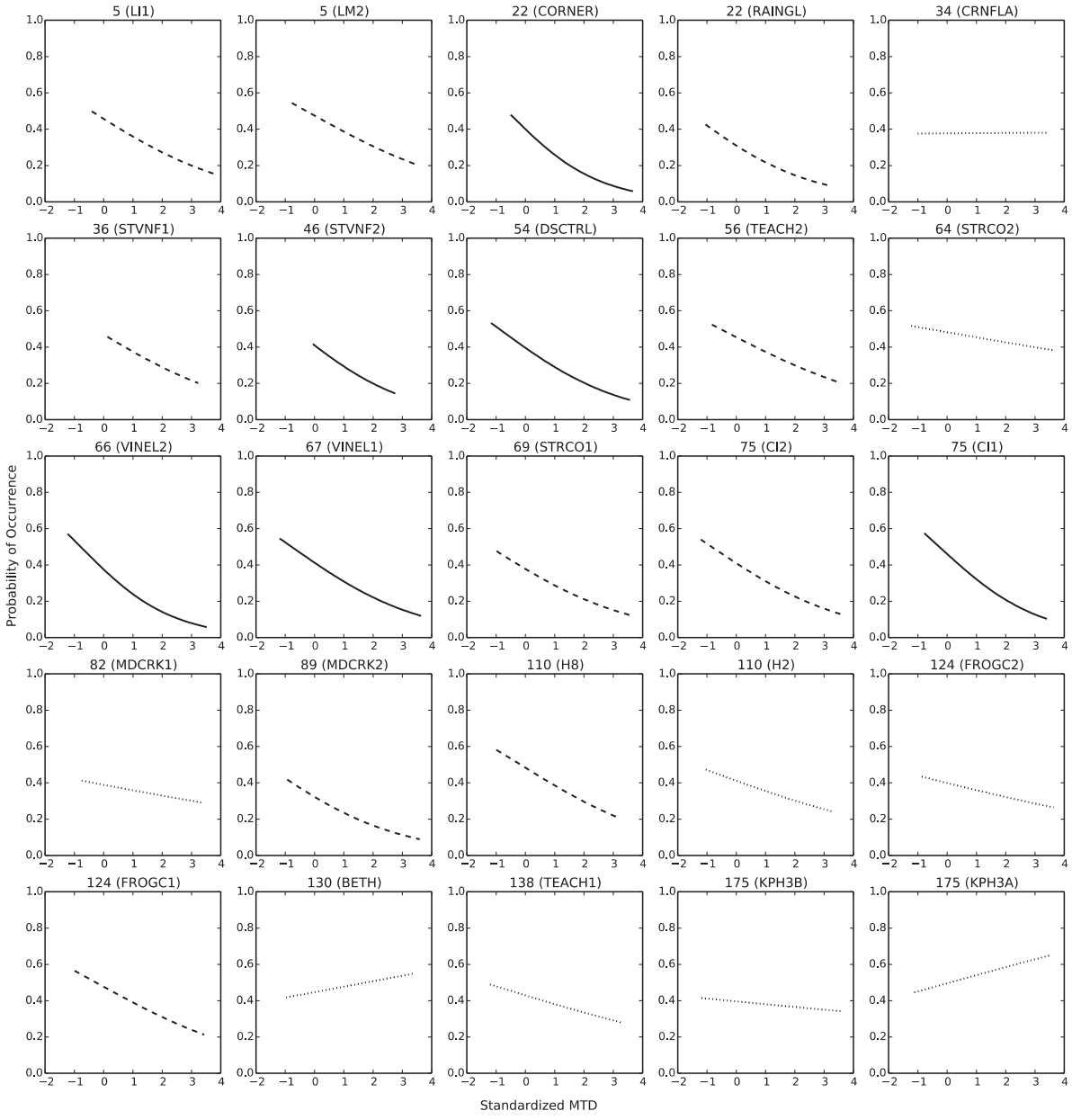

FIG. B6. Relationship between MPD and relative cover in each forest stand. Lines show the median posterior predicted relationship. Dotted lines are not significant, dashed lines are marginally significant (CI_{80} excludes zero), and solid lines are statistically significant (CI_{95} excludes zero). Each facet is labeled by forest age, with the plot name in parentheses. The slope of introduced species is shown as a red line only for those plots in which the interaction was significant, and the significance of the slope displayed as for native species.

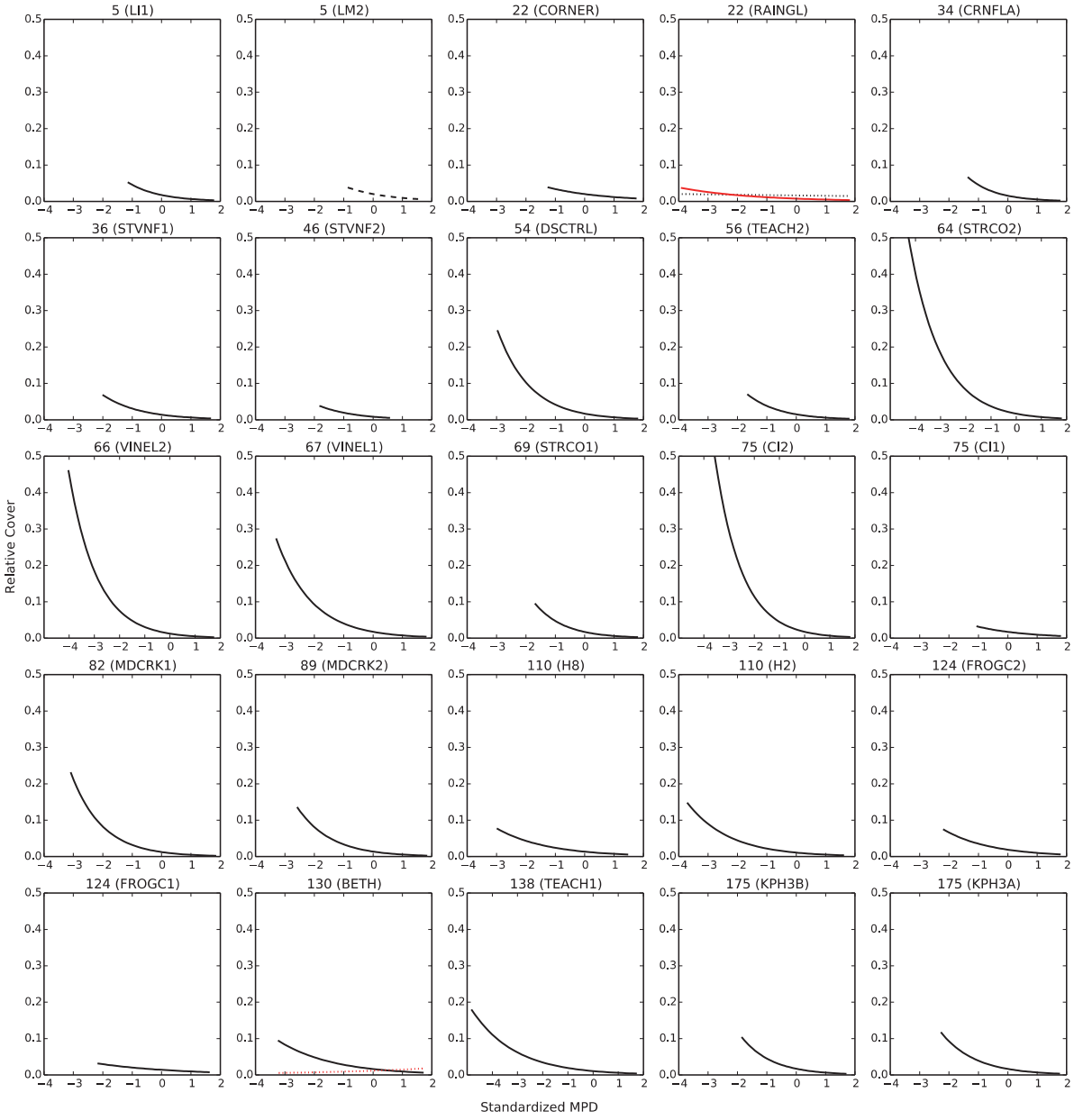

FIG. B7. Relationship between relative cover and standardized SLA in each of the 25 forest plots. The funnel shape shows that the range of SLA values becomes more restricted as relative cover increases.

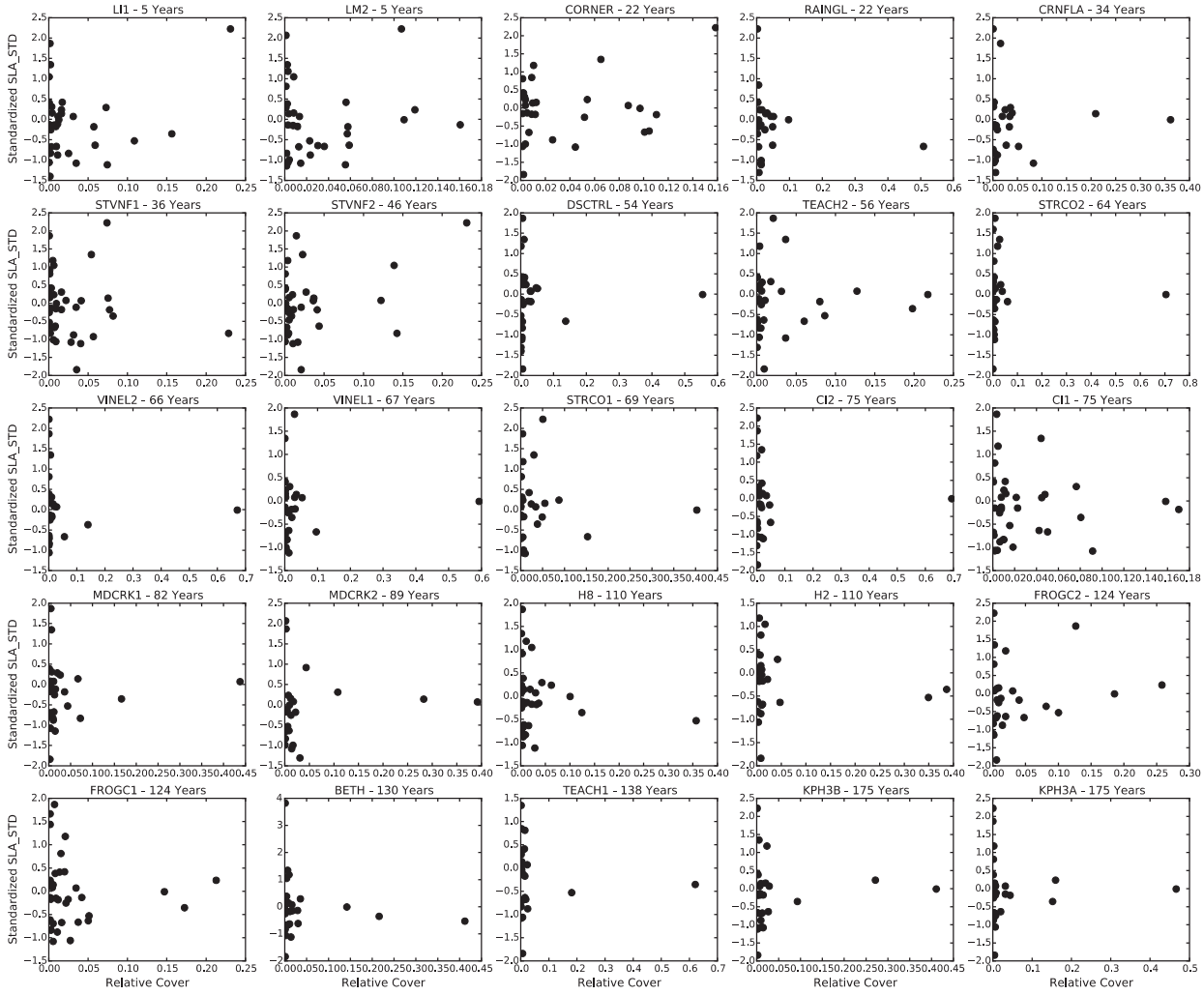

FIG. B8. Relationship between MTD and relative abundance in each forest stand. Lines show the median posterior predicted relationship. Dotted lines are not significant, dashed lines are marginally significant (CI_{80} excludes zero), and solid lines are statistically significant (CI_{95} excludes zero). Each facet is labeled by forest age, with the plot name in parentheses. The slope of introduced species is shown as a red line only for those plots in which the interaction was significant, and the significance of the slope displayed as for native species.

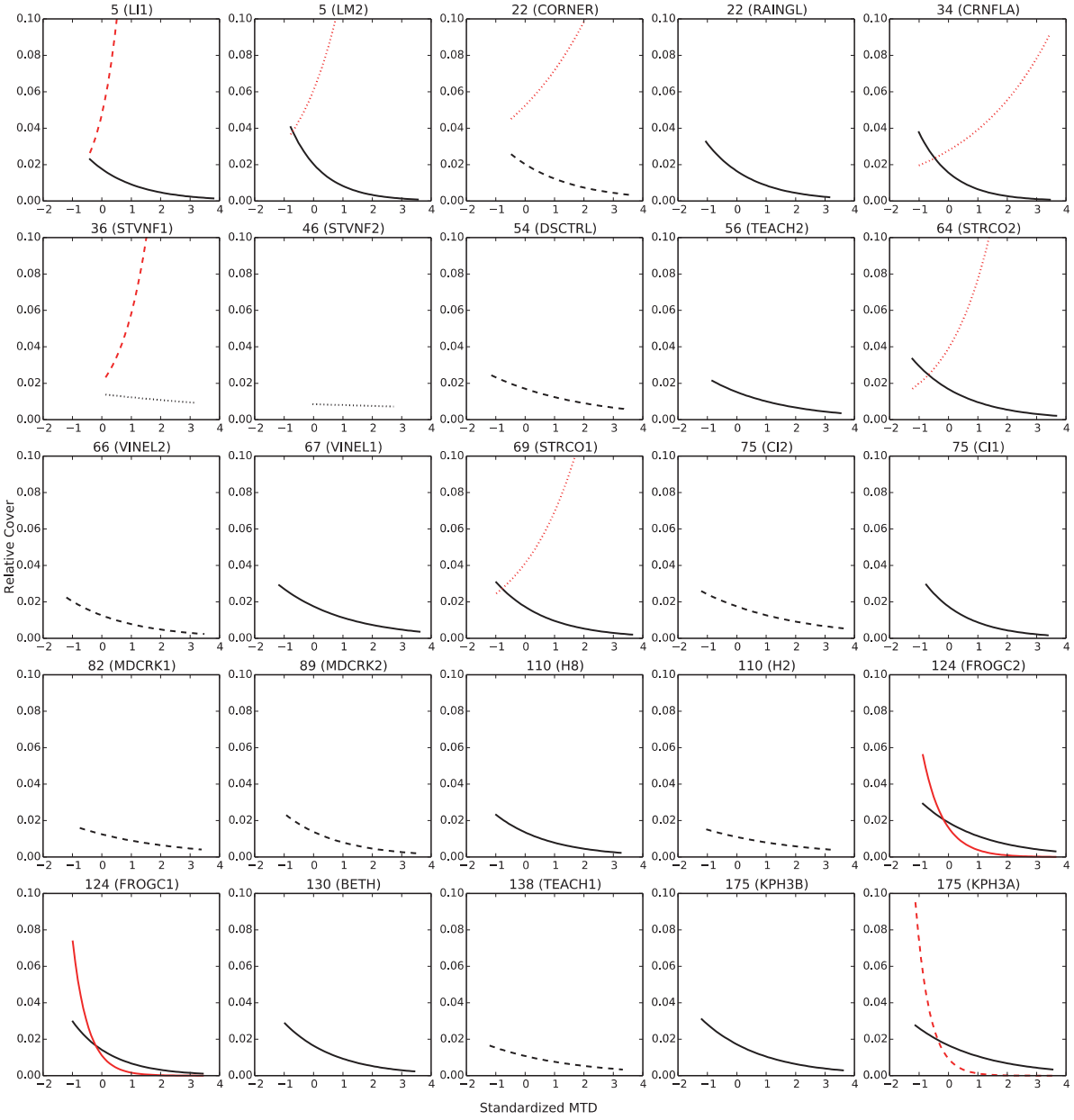

FIG. B9. Quantile plots for the effects of environmental variables (% light availability, litter depth, and soil VWC) on the coefficients for each forest stand. Black dots indicate statistically significant effects (CI_{95} excludes zero); gray dots indicate marginally significant effects (CI_{80} excludes zero). Negative coefficients indicate a negative relationship between the environmental variable and either presence/absence or relative abundance and vice versa for positive coefficients.

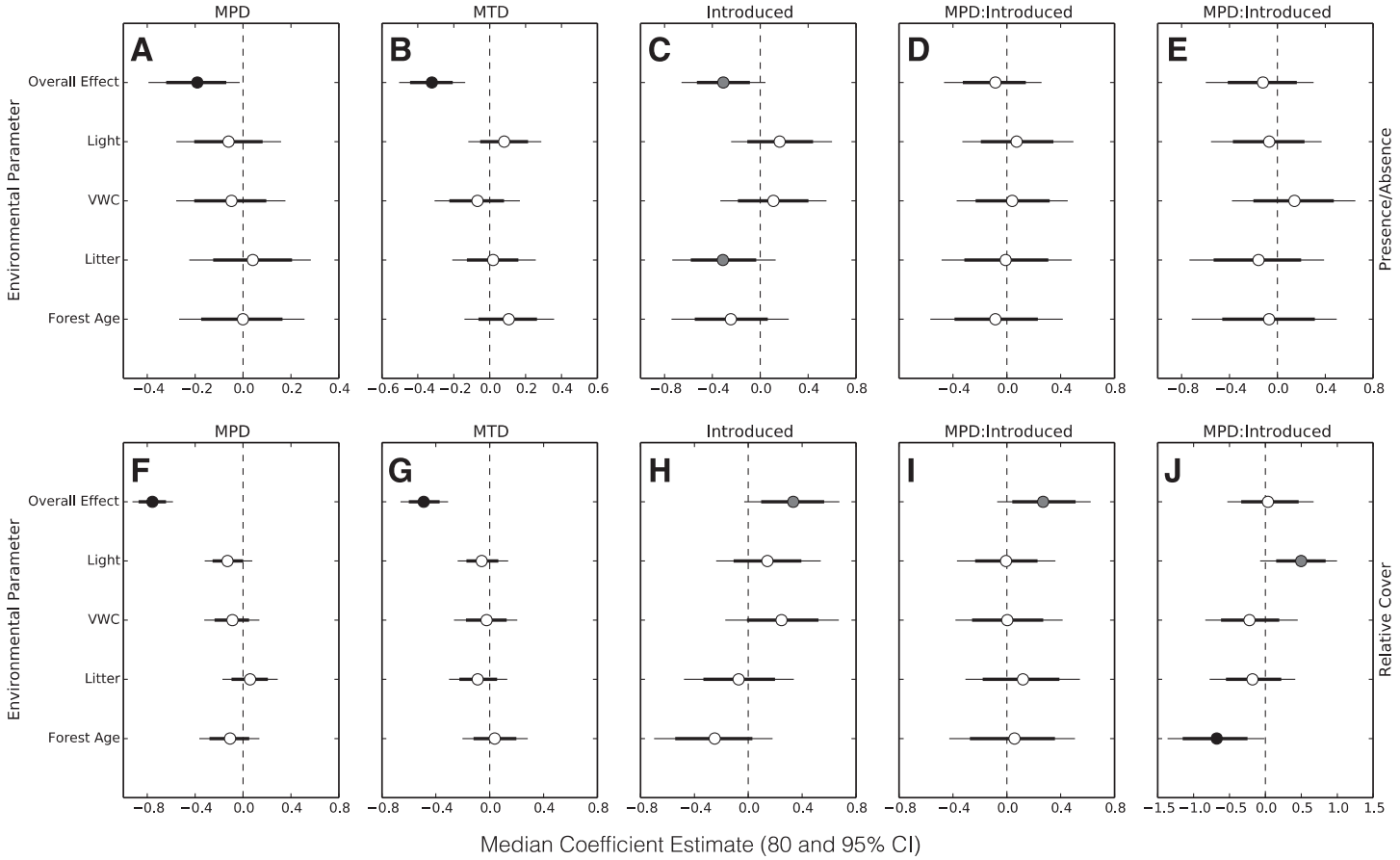

FIG. B10. Quantile plots forest stand coefficients, identical to Fig. 1 in the main text. In this analysis, MPD was **not** weighted by relative abundance.