

Supporting Information

Kempel et al. 10.1073/pnas.1016508108

Supporting Information Corrected April 05, 2011

SI Methods

We constructed a phylogenetic tree of all our species using the program PHYLOMATIC (1) (Fig. S1). This program assembles a phylogeny using a backbone plant mega-tree based on a variety of sources primarily involving DNA studies. Because the resulting tree showed many polytomies at the family level, we resolved within-family relationships using the following recently published

phylogenies: Asteraceae (2), Boraginaceae (3), Brassicaceae (4), Campanulaceae (5, 6), Caryophyllaceae (7), Convolvulaceae (8), Lamiaceae (9), Malvaceae (10), Onagraceae (11), Papaveraceae (12), Ranunculaceae (12), and Solanaceae (8). We adjusted the branch lengths for the resulting tree using the *bladj* function in PHYLOCOM (13), which calibrates unknown node ages by linear interpolation of ages from Wikström et al. (14).

1. Webb CO, Donoghue MJ (2005) Phylomatic: Tree assembly for applied phylogenetics. *Mol Ecol Notes* 5:181–183.
2. Funk VA, et al. (2005) Everywhere but Antarctica: Using a supertree to understand the diversity and distribution of the Compositae. *Kongelige Danske Videnskaberne Selskab Biologiske Skrifter* 55:343–374.
3. Långström E, Chase MW (2002) Tribes of Boraginoideae (Boraginaceae) and placement of *Antiphytum*, *Echiochilon*, *Ogastemma* and *Sericostoma*: A phylogenetic analysis based on *atpB* plastid DNA sequence data. *Plant Syst Evol* 234:137–153.
4. Bailey CD, et al. (2006) Toward a global phylogeny of the Brassicaceae. *Mol Biol Evol* 23:2142–2160.
5. Eddie WMM, Shulkina T, Gaskin J, Haberle RC, Jansen RK (2003) Phylogeny of Campanulaceae s. str. inferred from its sequences of nuclear ribosomal DNA. *Ann Mo Bot Gard* 90:554–575.
6. Haberle RC, et al. (2009) Taxonomic and biogeographic implications of a phylogenetic analysis of the Campanulaceae based on three chloroplast genes. *Taxon* 58:715–734.
7. Fior S, Karis PO, Casazza G, Minuto L, Sala F (2006) Molecular phylogeny of the Caryophyllaceae (Caryophyllales) inferred from chloroplast *matK* and nuclear rDNA ITS sequences. *Am J Bot* 93:399–411.
8. Olmstead RG, et al. (2008) A molecular phylogeny of the Solanaceae. *Taxon* 57: 1159–1181.
9. Wagstaff SJ, Olmstead RG, Cantino PD (1995) Parsimony analysis of cpDNA restriction site variation in subfamily Nepetoideae (Labiatae). *Am J Bot* 82:886–892.
10. Escobar García P, Schönswetter P, Fuertes Aguilar J, Nieto Feliner G, Schneeweiss GM (2009) Five molecular markers reveal extensive morphological homoplasy and reticulate evolution in the Malva alliance (Malvaceae). *Mol Phylogenet Evol* 50: 226–239.
11. Ford VS, Gottlieb LD (2007) Tribal relationships within Onagraceae inferred from *PgiC* sequences. *Syst Bot* 32:348–356.
12. Wang W, Lu AM, Ren Y, Endress ME, Chen ZD (2009) Phylogeny and classification of Ranunculales: Evidence from four molecular loci and morphological data. *Perspect Plant Ecol Evol Syst* 11:81–110.
13. Webb CO, Ackerley DD, Kembel SW (2006) Phylocom: Software for the analysis of community phylogenetic structure and trait evolution, version 4.1. Available at: <http://www.phylodiversity.net/phylocom>.
14. Wikström N, Savolainen V, Chase MW (2001) Evolution of the angiosperms: Calibrating the family tree. *Proc Biol Sci* 268:2211–2220.

Table S1. Raw and phylogenetically corrected correlations between species traits, including the interaction with the factor “status” (wild or cultivated plant species), assessed with generalized least squares correlation models

Y variable	X variable	n	Raw correlations			Phylogenetically corrected correlations			
			X variable	Status	Status × X variable	X variable	Status	Status × X variable	
Induced resistance	Constitutive resistance	58	-0.110 ± 0.054**	-0.084 ± 0.040**	-0.249 ± 0.099**	-0.155 ± 0.062**	-0.102 ± 0.037***	-0.288 ± 0.092***	-86.4
Relative growth rate	Constitutive resistance	51	-0.079 ± 0.043*	0.077 ± 0.037**	0.166 ± 0.086*	-0.053 ± 0.034	0.083 ± 0.025***	0.162 ± 0.055***	-129.2
Relative growth rate	Induced resistance	51	0.073 ± 0.136	0.015 ± 0.018	-0.030 ± 0.197	-0.016 ± 0.111	0.020 ± 0.014	-0.123 ± 0.133	-127.3
Competitive ability	Constitutive resistance	53	-0.285 ± 0.585	0.671 ± 0.458	1.285 ± 1.190	-0.85 ± 0.533	-0.149 ± 0.382	-0.715 ± 0.834	130.8
Competitive ability	Induced resistance	53	-0.923 ± 1.720	0.149 ± 0.232	1.452 ± 2.615	2.436 ± 1.367*	-0.045 ± 0.193	0.857 ± 1.796	122.7

Shown are coefficients ± SEs (SEM) and the value for the Akaike information criterion (AIC).
p* < 0.1; *p* < 0.05; ****p* < 0.01.

Table S2. Raw and phylogenetically corrected correlations between species traits, separately for wild and cultivated plant species, assessed with generalized least squares correlation models

Y variable	X variable	Wild plants			Cultivated plants			Phylogenetic correction
		<i>N</i>	X-variable	AIC	<i>n</i>	X-variable	AIC	
Induced resistance	Constitutive resistance	18	$-0.358 \pm 0.091^{***}$	-31.1	40	$-0.109 \pm 0.052^{**}$	-94.8	No
Induced resistance	Constitutive resistance	18	$-0.521 \pm 0.095^{****}$	-18.6	40	$-0.162 \pm 0.049^{***}$	-83.8	Yes
Relative growth rate	Constitutive resistance	13	$0.113 \pm 0.052^*$	-27.2	38	-0.043 ± 0.040	-92.7	Yes
Relative growth rate	Induced resistance	13	-0.065 ± 0.082	-24.5	38	-0.076 ± 0.123	-94.2	Yes
Competitive ability	Constitutive resistance	15	$-2.576 \pm 1.028^{**}$	45.2	38	-0.416 ± 0.512	90.7	Yes
Competitive ability	Induced resistance	15	$4.363 \pm 1.248^{***}$	41.1	38	$2.816 \pm 1.438^*$	85.6	Yes

Shown are coefficients \pm SEs (SEM) and the value for the Akaike information criterion (AIC).

* $P < 0.1$; ** $P < 0.05$; *** $P < 0.01$; **** $P < 0.001$.

Table S3. List of the 18 wild plant species (W) and 40 cultivated ornamental garden plant species (C) used in our three experiments to assess different life-history traits

Family	Species name	Status	Resistance	Growth rate	Competitive ability
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Chrysanthemum carinatum</i>	C	+		
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Senecio bicolor</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Zinnia angustifolia</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	W	+	+	+
	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	W	+	+	+
	Boraginaceae	<i>Anchusa capensis</i>	C	+	+
<i>Cynoglossum amabile</i>		C	+	+	+
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>		W	+		+
<i>Cynoglossum officinalis</i>		W	+	+	+
<i>Echium vulgare</i>		W	+	+	+
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	C	+	+	
	<i>Arabis caucasia</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	C	+	+	+
Campanulaceae	<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Symphyandra armena</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Campanula rapunculus</i>	W	+		
	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	W	+	+	
	<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	W	+		
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Lychnis chalconica</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Silene coeli-rosa</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	W	+	+	+
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Ipomoea tricolor</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	W	+	+	+
Dipsacaceae	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	W	+	+	+
Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Lupinus hartwegii</i>	C	+	+	+
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia argentea</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Thymus fragrantissimus</i>	C	+	+	+
Malvaceae	<i>Althaea rosea</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Anoda dilleniana</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Malva alcea</i>	W	+	+	+
	<i>Malva moschata</i>	W	+	+	+
	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	W	+	+	+
Onagraceae	<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i>	C	+	+	+
Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver commutatum</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Papaver orientale</i>	C	+		+
	<i>Papaver dubium</i>	W	+		+
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	W	+		+
Polemoniaceae	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	W	+	+	+
Ranunculaceae	<i>Aquilegia viridiflora</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Nigella arvensis</i>	W	+	+	+
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana sylvestris</i>	C	+	+	+
	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	C	+	+	+

Table S4. Raw and phylogenetically corrected correlations between species traits assessed with generalized least squares correlation models

Y variable	X variable	<i>n</i>	Raw correlation		Phylogenetically corrected correlation	
			Coefficient ± SEM	AIC	Coefficient ± SEM	AIC
Induced resistance	Constitutive resistance	58	−0.249 ± 0.058****	−90.1	−0.185 ± 0.047****	−134.1
Relative growth rate	Constitutive resistance	51	−0.0398 ± 0.0381	−140.6	−0.0063 ± 0.034	−133.6
Relative growth rate	Induced resistance	51	−0.0654 ± 0.096	−141.7	−0.1126 ± 0.0639*	−138.0
Competitive ability	Constitutive resistance	53	−0.05 ± 0.49	115.2	−0.972 ± 0.465**	128.1
Competitive ability	Induced resistance	53	−0.095 ± 1.27	113.3	2.93 ± 0.85***	120.3

Shown are regression coefficients ± SEs (SEM) and the value of the Akaike information criterion (AIC).
 P* < 0.1; *P* < 0.05; ****P* < 0.01; *****P* < 0.001.