

Appendix S3. Correlation of native and exotic species richness: a global meta-analysis finds no invasion paradox across scales. Peng et al. *Ecology*.

Supplemental Figures

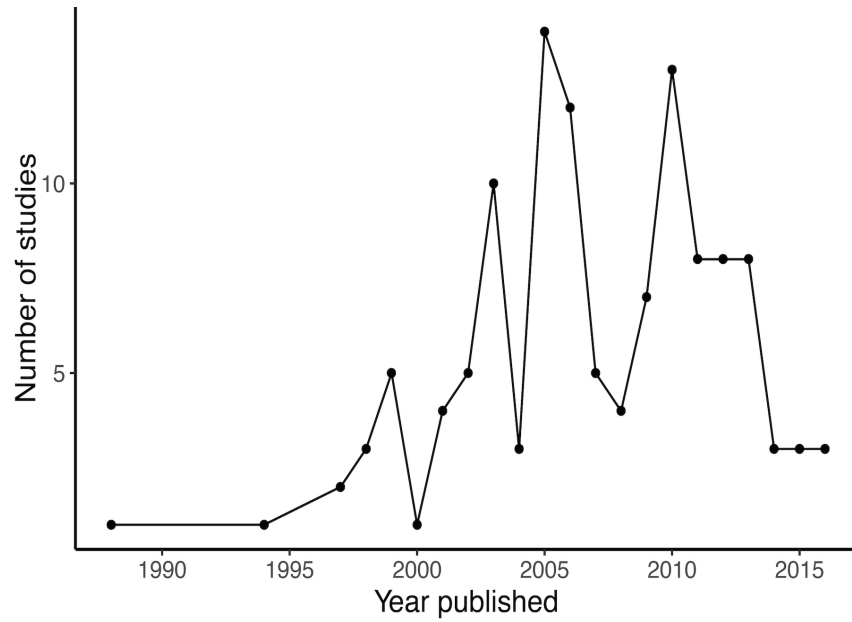


Fig. S1 Number of studies published per year included in the systematic review. Frequency counts were calculated with each publication as an individual unit.

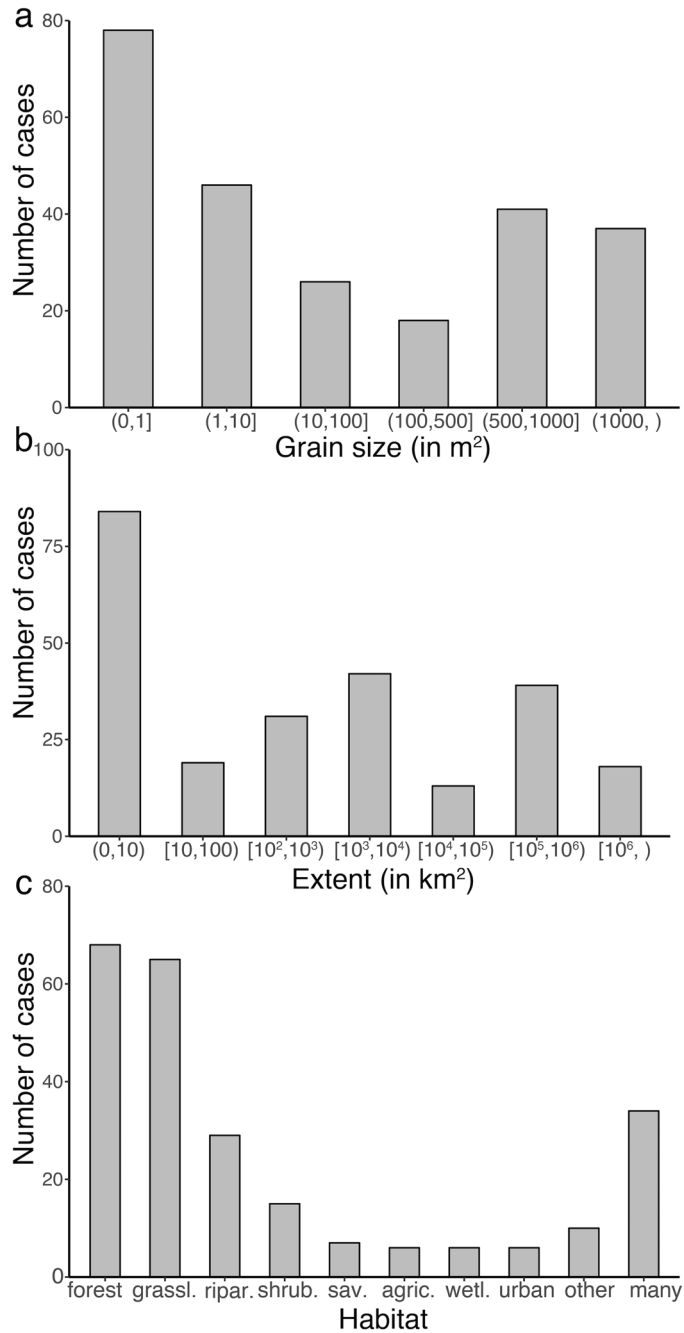


Fig. S2 Number of cases included in categories of a) grain sizes b) extents and c) habitat types. For habitat types, grassl. = grassland, ripar. = riparian, shrub. = shrubland, sav. = savannah, agric. = agricultural, and wetl. = wetland.

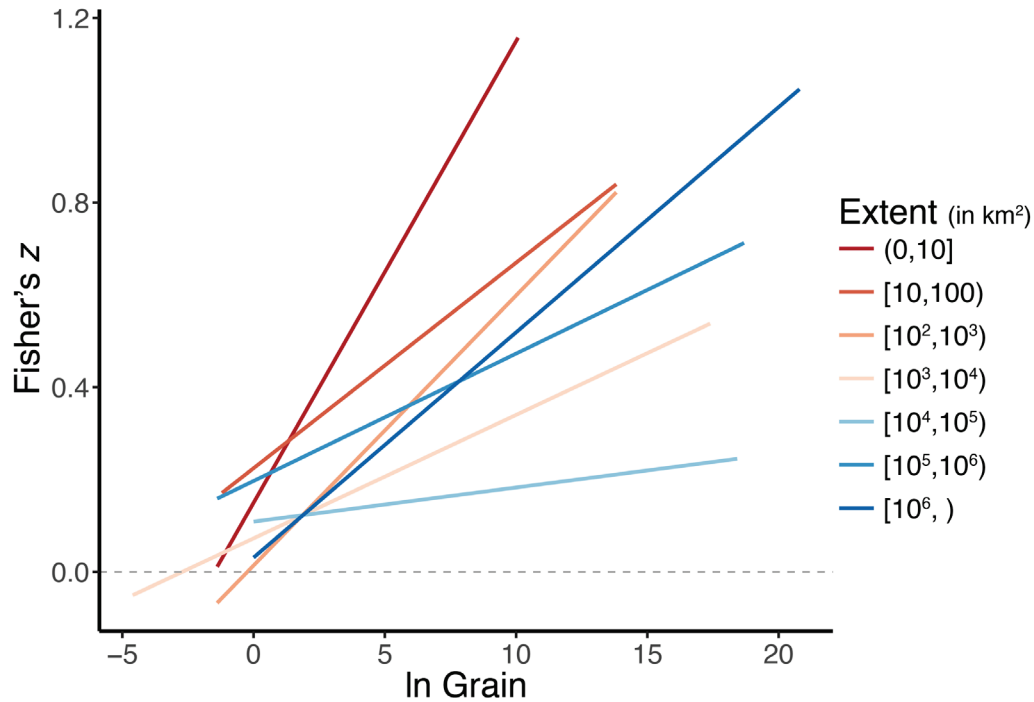


Fig. S3 The interaction between grain size and extent, shown as the regression lines for NERR (Fisher's Z) and ln grain (m²) for different extent categories. Different colors represent different extent categories. The slope of the relationship between grain size and effect size varies linearly and quadratically with increasing extent size, with significantly negative linear and positive quadratic interaction coefficients when extent is modeled as an ordered covariate.

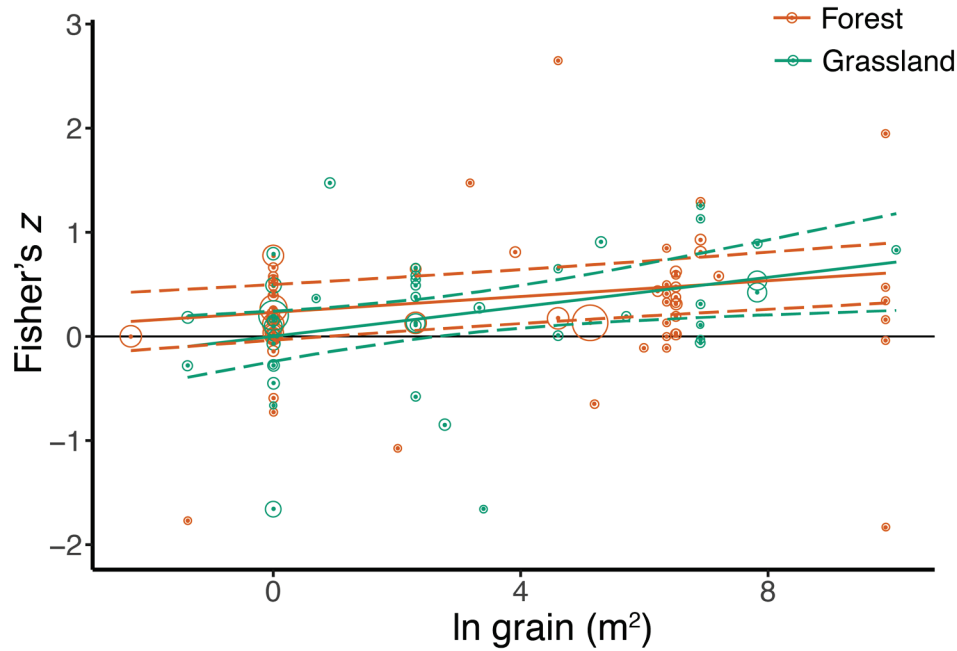


Fig. S4 The slope and 95% confidence intervals of the relationship between Fisher's z (NERR) and the natural log of grain size from hierarchical mixed-effects meta-regressions. Open circles have radii relative to the inverse variance of each case. Separate meta-regressions were fit for studies conducted in grassland habitats and forest habitats.