

Supplementary material

Allometry in the terminal velocity – dispersal architecture relationship explains variation in dispersal and offspring provisioning strategies in wind dispersed Asteraceae species

Samiya Tabassum^{A,B} and Stephen P. Bonser^{A,C}

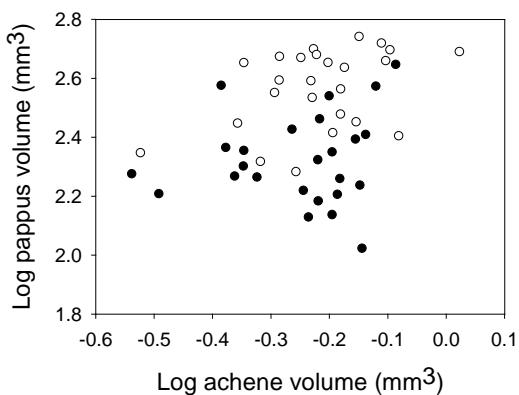
^AEcology and Evolution Research Centre, School of Biological, Earth, and Environmental Sciences, UNSW Australia, Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia.

^BPresent address: School of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia.

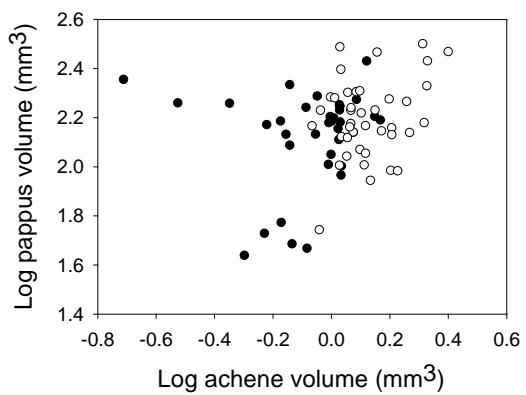
^CCorresponding author. Email: s.bonser@unsw.edu.au

Fig S1. Scatterplots of pappus volume by achene volume for (a) *H. radicata* (b) *S. oleraceus* (c) *S. madagascariensis* (d) *C. vulgare* (e) *L. serriola* (f) *C. sumatrensis* (g) *C. bonariensis*. Diaspores from both high (filled circles) and low (open circles) neighbour density environments are shown for each species.

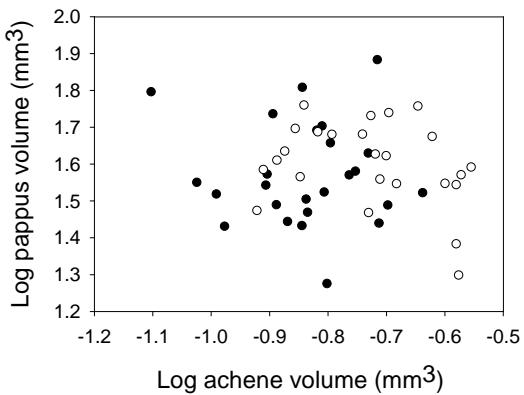
a) *H. radicata*



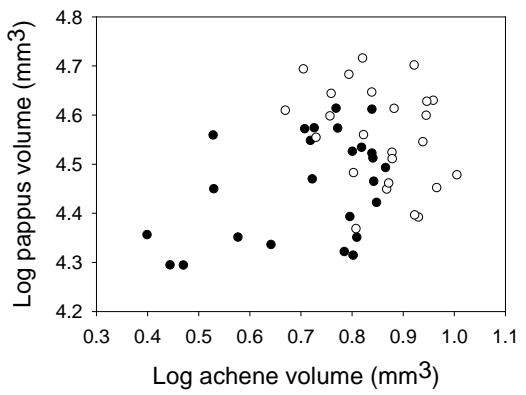
b) *S. oleraceus*



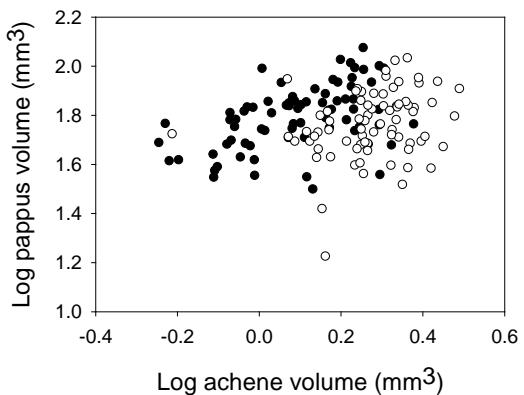
c) *S. madagascariensis*



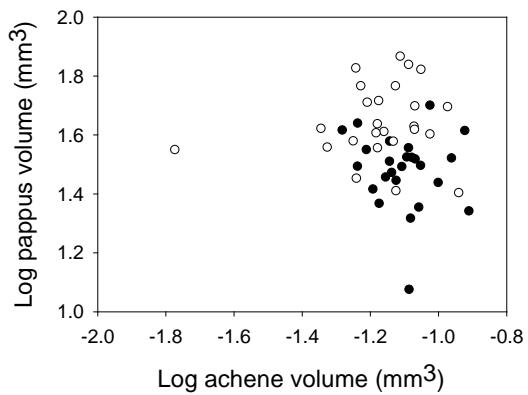
d) *C. vulgare*



e) *L. serriola*



f) *C. sumatrensis*



g) *C. bonariensis*

