

### Supplementary Material

#### **Appraising widespread resprouting but variable levels of postfire seeding in Australian ecosystems: the effect of phylogeny, fire regime and productivity**

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## Supplementary information – Figure captions

**Fig. S1** Environmental domain of grid cells containing plots used in the analysis ( $n = 123$ ; black dots), and unsampled cells across Australia ( $n = 886$ ; grey dots), in terms of: (a) mean annual rainfall and temperature and (b) mean annual rainfall and mean annual fire frequency from the 14-year Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer satellite record, 1997–2010 (Russell-Smith *et al.*, 2007).

Russell-Smith J, Yates CP, *et al.* (2007) Bushfires 'down under': patterns and implications of contemporary Australian landscape burning. *International Journal of Wildland Fire* **16**, 361-377.

**Fig. S2** Phylogeny of 2696 species sampled in plots, mapped with the binary trait postfire recovery mode (resprouting only). Grey branches have an equivocal reconstruction. This tree is scaled to time using constraints as labelled on nodes (Ma) taken from Stevens (2001 onwards).

[Supp\_Fig\_S2\_resprouter.pdf - attached]

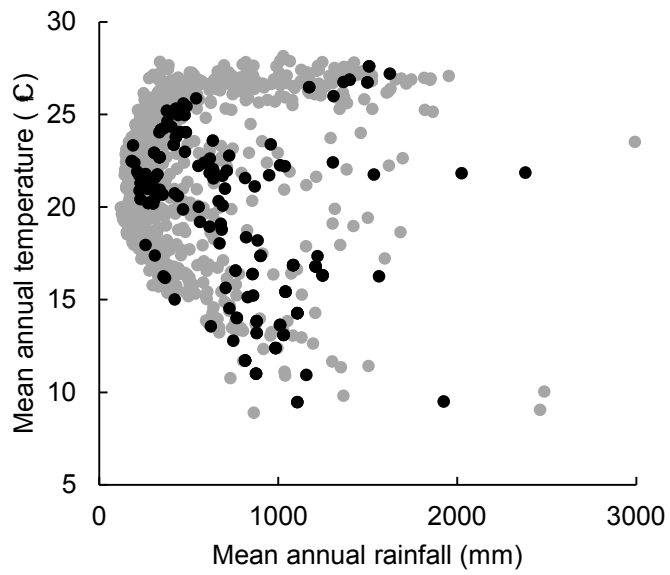
**Fig. S3** Phylogeny of 2696 species sampled in plots, mapped with the multistate trait fire response. All trait states are variants on resprouting, except “killed”, which is equivalent to obligate seeding. Grey branches have an equivocal reconstruction. This tree is scaled to time using constraints as labelled on nodes (Ma) taken from Stevens (2001 onwards). [Supp\_Fig\_S3\_fire\_response.pdf - attached]

**Fig. S4** Phylogeny of 2696 species sampled in plots, mapped with the binary trait postfire seeding. Grey branches have an equivocal reconstruction. This tree is scaled to time using constraints as labelled on nodes (Ma) taken from Stevens (2001 onwards). [Supp\_Fig\_S4\_reseeder.pdf - attached]

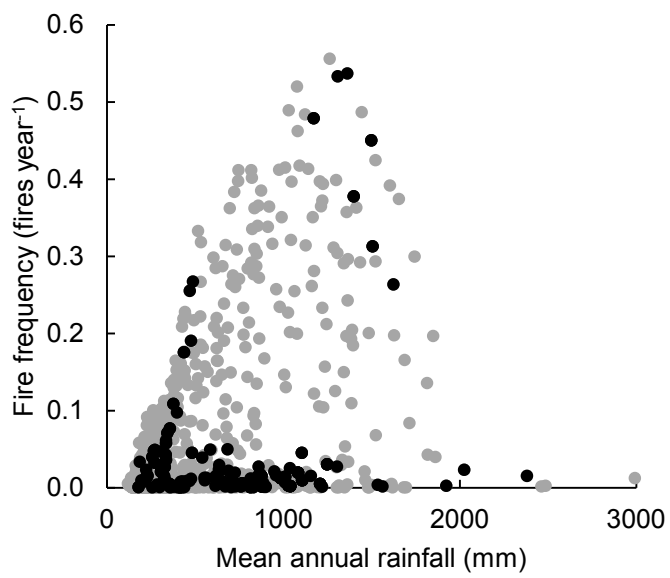
Supplementary information

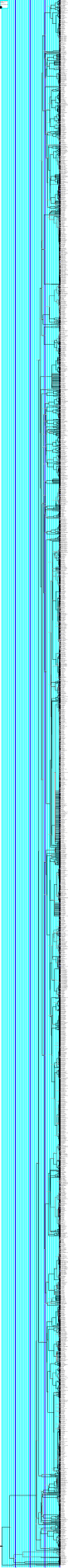
Fig. S1

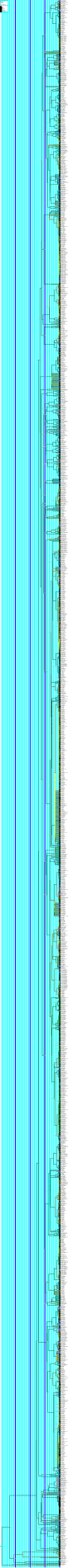
(a)

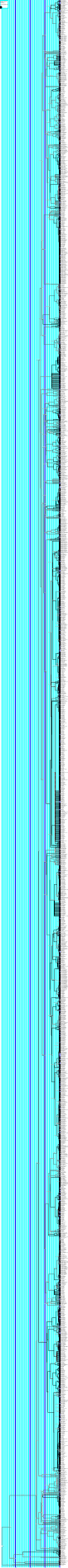


(b)









**Notes S1.** References for phylogenies at rank of Family and below, arranged alphabetically by Order

### **Apiales**

Chandler GT, Plunkett GM, Pinney SM, Cayzer LW, Gemmill CEC (2007) Molecular and morphological agreement in Pittosporaceae: Phylogenetic analysis with nuclear ITS and plastid trnL, trnF sequence data. *Australian Systematic Botany* **20**, 390-401.

Nicolas AN, Plunkett GM (2009) The demise of subfamily Hydrocotyloideae (Apiaceae) and the re-alignment of its genera across the entire order Apiales. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **53**, 134-151.

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Baker WJ, Asmussen CB, Chase MW, Dransfield J, Forest F, Harley MM, Savolainen V, Uhl NW, Wilkinson M (2009) Complete generic-level phylogenetic analyses of palms (Arecaceae) with comparisons of supertree and supermatrix approaches. *Systematic Biology* **58**, 240-256.

### **Asparagales**

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### **Asterales**

Carolin RC, Rajput MTM, Morrison D (1992) Goodeniaceae. In 'Flora of Australia. Volume 35. Brunoniaceae to Goodeniaceae'. (Ed. George, AS), pp. 4–300. (Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service)

Cross EW, Quinn CJ, Wagstaff SJ. (2002) Molecular evidence for the polyphyly of Olearia (Astereae : Asteraceae). *Plant Systematics and Evolution* **235**, 99-120.

Jabaily RS, Shepherd KA, Gustafsson MHG, Sage LW, Krauss SL, Howarth DG, Motley TJ (2012) Systematics of the Austral-Pacific family Goodeniaceae: Establishing a taxonomic and evolutionary framework. *Taxon* **61**, 419-436.

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### **Brassicales**

Mithen R, Bennett R, Marquez J (2010) Glucosinolate biochemical diversity and innovation in the Brassicales. *Phytochemistry* **71**, 2074-2086.

### **Canellales (Winteraceae only)**

Thomas N, Bruhl JJ, Ford A, Weston PH (2014) Molecular dating of Winteraceae reveals a complex biogeographical history involving both ancient Gondwanan vicariance and long-distance dispersal. *Journal of Biogeography* **41**, 894-904.

### **Caryophyllales**

Kadereit G, Gotzek D, Jacobs SWL, Freitag H (2005) Origin and age of Australian Chenopodiaceae. *Organisms Diversity and Evolution* **5**, 59-80.

Kapralov MV, Smith JAC, Filatov DA (2012) Rubisco evolution in C-4 eudicots: An analysis of Amaranthaceae *sensu lato*. *PLoS ONE* **7**, e52974).

### **Celastrales (Celastraceae only)**

George AS (1984) 'Flora of Australia. Volume 22. Rhizophorales to Celastrales'. (Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service).

### **Cycadales**

Nagalingum NS, Marshall CR, Quental TB, Rai HS, Little DP, Mathews S (2011) Recent synchronous radiation of a living fossil. *Science* **334**, 796-799.

### **Dilleniales**

Horn JW (2009) Phylogenetics of Dilleniaceae using sequence data from four plastid loci (*rbcL*, *infA*, *rps4*, *rpl16* intron). *International Journal of Plant Sciences* **170**, 794-813.

### **Ericales**



Johnson KA, Holland BR, Heslewood MM, Crayn DM (2012) Supermatrices, supertrees and serendipitous scaffolding: Inferring a well-resolved, genus-level phylogeny of Styphelioideae (Ericaceae) despite missing data. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **62**, 146-158.

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### **Fabales**

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### **Fagales**

Steane DA, Wilson KL, Hill RS (2003) Using matK sequence data to unravel the phylogeny of Casuarinaceae. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **28**, 47-59.

### **Gentianales**

Bremer B, Eriksson T (2009) Time tree of Rubiaceae: Phylogeny and dating the family, subfamilies, and tribes. *International Journal of Plant Sciences* **170**, 766-793.

Endress ME, Liede-Schumann S, Meve U (2007) Advances in Apocynaceae: The enlightenment, an introduction. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* **94**, 259-267.

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Conn BJ (1992) Lamiaceae. In 'Flora of New South Wales, Vol. 3.' (Ed. Harden, GJ) pp. 623–664. (Sydney: Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust)

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Chanderbali AS, van der Werff H, Renner SS (2001) Phylogeny and historical biogeography of Lauraceae: Evidence from the chloroplast and nuclear genomes. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* **88**, 104-134.

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Chatrou LW, Pirie MD, Erkens RHJ, Couvreur TLP, Neubig KM, Abbott JR, Mols JB, Maas JW, Saunders RMK, Chase MW (2012) A new subfamilial and tribal classification of the pantropical flowering plant family Annonaceae informed by molecular phylogenetics. *Botanical Journal of The Linnean Society* **169**, 5-40.

### **Malpighiales**

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### **Malvales**

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### **Myrtales**

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## **Oxalidales**

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**Crisp *et al.*** Unpublished data.

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### **Proteales (Proteaceae only)**

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Cardillo M, Pratt R (2013) Evolution of a hotspot genus: Geographic variation in speciation and extinction rates in Banksia (Proteaceae). *BMC Evolutionary Biology* **13**, 155.

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Mast AR, Milton EF, Jones EH, Barker RM, Barker WR, Weston PH (2012) Time-calibrated phylogeny of the woody Australian genus *Hakea* (Proteaceae) supports multiple origins of insect-pollination among bird-pollinated ancestors. *American Journal of Botany* **99**, 472-487.

Milner ML, McIntosh EJ, Crisp MD, Weston PH, Rossetto M (2013) Microsatellite variation for phylogenetic, phylogeography and population genetic studies in *Lomatia* (Proteaceae). *Australian Systematic Botany* **26**, 186-195.

Sauquet H, Weston PH, Anderson CL, Barker NP, Cantrill DJ, Mast AR, Savolainen V (2009) Contrasted patterns of hyperdiversification in Mediterranean hotspots. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **106**, 221-225.

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### **Ranunculales**

Wefferling KM, Hoot SB, Neves SS (2013) Phylogeny and fruit evolution in Menispermaceae. *American Journal of Botany* **100**, 883-905.

### **Rosales**

Kellermann J, Udovicic F, Ladiges PY (2005) Phylogenetic analysis and generic limits of the tribe Pomaderreae (Rhamnaceae) using internal transcribed spacer DNA sequences. *Taxon* **54**, 619-631.

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### **Santalales**

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### **Sapindales**

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### **Solanales**

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### **Vitales**

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