

Supplementary Material

From canopy to single flowers: a downscale approach to flowering of the invasive species *Acacia longifolia*

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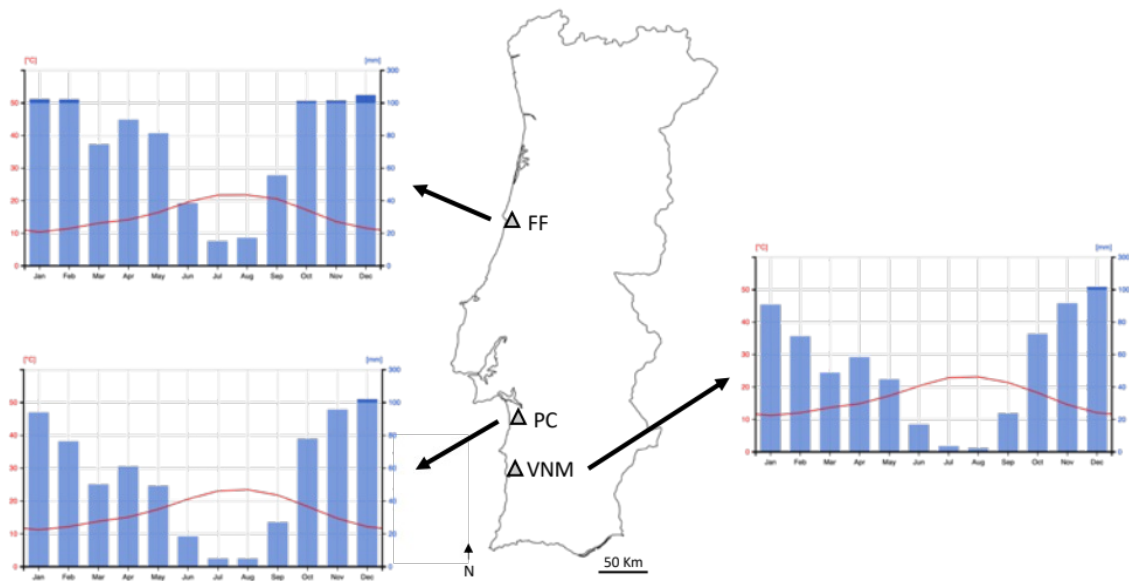


Figure S1. Map of the study locations in Portugal and their respective climate charts.

FF – Figueira da Foz. PC – Pinheiro da Cruz. VNM – Vila Nova de Milfontes. Climate charts adapted from ClimateCharts.net (<https://climatecharts.net>, Dresden University of Technology, accessed 18 February 2020).



Figure S2. Diagram of the method applied to estimate the duration of stages S1, S2 and S3. Firstly, inflorescences were followed on the field through sequential photography for an 8h period (pictures taken at 9:00h, 13:00h and 17:00h). Next, photos were analyzed on a computer, and the flowering stage of each clearly visible flower were registered at each photographic time, creating a heat map. This heat map was then used to estimate the stages' duration intervals.

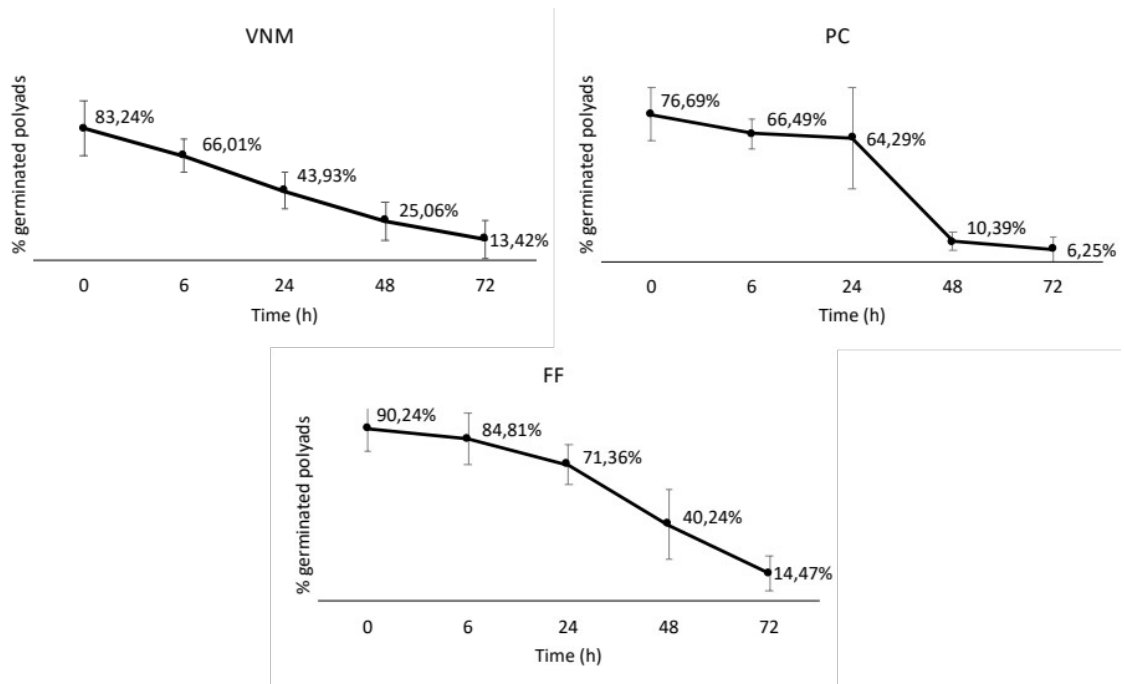


Figure S3. Percentage of germinated polyads in a 72h time-period for each location at its respective flowering peak. VNM – Vila Nova de Milfontes. PC – Pinheiro da Cruz. FF – Figueira da Foz.