Appendix with supplementary material

	Entomophily (%)	Anemophily (%)	Autogamy (%)	Wind speed (m/s)
	<=47.2	<=19.5	<=21.1	<=2.72
	>47.2 - 48.5	>19.5 - 20.4	>21.1 - 22.1	>2.72 - 2.9
	>48.5 - 49.4	>20.4 - 21.1	>22.1 - 22.6	>2.9 - 3.07
	>49.4 - 50.3	>21.1 - 21.7	>22.6 - 23	>3.07 - 3.21
	>50.3 - 51.3	>21.7 - 22.3	>23 - 23.3	>3.21 - 3.33
	>51.3 - 52.2	>22.3 - 22.9	>23.3 - 23.6	>3.33 - 3.47
	>52.2 - 53.2	>22.9 - 23.6	>23.6 - 23.9	>3.47 - 3.67
	>53.2 - 54.1	>23.6 - 24.3	>23.9 - 24.3	>3.67 - 3.96
	>54.1 - 55.4	>24.3 - 25.2	>24.3 - 24.9	>3.96 - 4.31
	>55.4	>25.2	>24.9	>4.31

Figure S1: Legend to figure 2, panels a-c, e.

a

b

< -0.15
(-0.15,-0.1)
(-0.1,-0.05)
(-0.05,0)
(0,0.05)
(0.05,0.1)
(0.1,0.15)
> 0.15

< -0.15
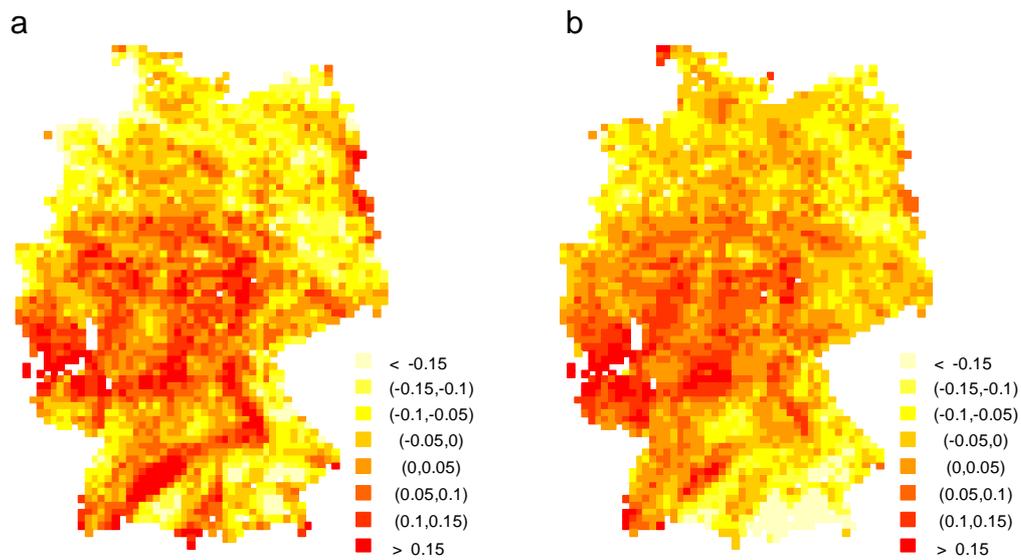(-0.15,-0.1)
(-0.1,-0.05)
(-0.05,0)
(0,0.05)
(0.05,0.1)
(0.1,0.15)
> 0.15

Figure S2: Maps of the spatial random effects (spatially correlated model residuals) for the log-ratios: (a) log(entomophily/anemophily) and (b) log(autogamy/anemophily). These maps indicate that there is spatial autocorrelation in the trait compositions that could not be explained by the environmental predictors. Spatial patterns in these maps (areas with relatively large negative or positive values for the random effects) may therefore be used to suggest underlying environmental factors that have not been included in the model.