

Ecography

**ECOG-01893**

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**Supplementary material**

## Appendix 1

Table A1. Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients between potential explanatory variables. Correlations greater than 0.8 or less than -0.8 are highlighted in bold.

	Globalisation index	Continentality	Insularity	log (Area)	log (GDP)	% Agricultural land	% Forest	Population density	Annual precipitation	Annual temperature
Continentality	-0.469									
Insularity	0.065	-0.483								
log (Area)	-0.052	0.477	-0.031							
log (GDP)	0.426	0.229	-0.282	0.749						
% Agricultural land	-0.033	-0.114	-0.124	0.080	0.378					
% Forest	-0.063	0.512	-0.596	0.238	0.226	-0.171				
Population density	0.147	-0.175	-0.068	-0.602	-0.368	0.064	-0.408			
Annual precipitation	0.245	-0.358	-0.010	-0.247	-0.154	-0.086	-0.021	0.013		
Annual temperature	0.065	-0.530	-0.022	-0.442	-0.002	0.407	-0.191	0.213	-0.055	
Road density	0.601	-0.234	-0.071	<b>-0.819</b>	-0.427	0.145	-0.141	<b>0.991</b>	0.101	0.207

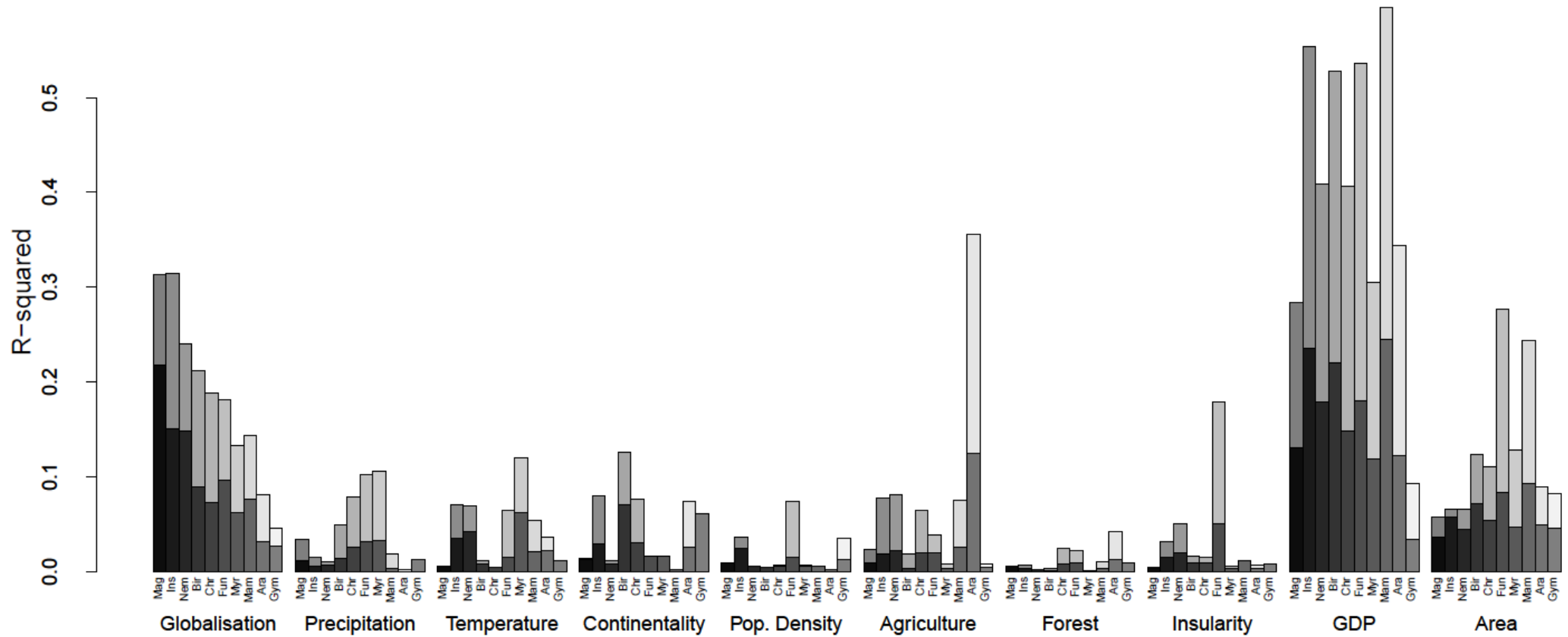


Figure A1. The independent (dark grey) and joint (light grey) contributions (given as  $R^2$  values) of ten explanatory variables for the number of all introduced alien species in each region for magnoliophyta (Mag), insects (Ins), nematodes (Nem), birds (Bir), chromista (Chr), fungi (Fun), myriapods (Myr), mammals (Mam), araneae (Ara) and gymnosperms (Gym), as estimated from hierarchical partitioning.

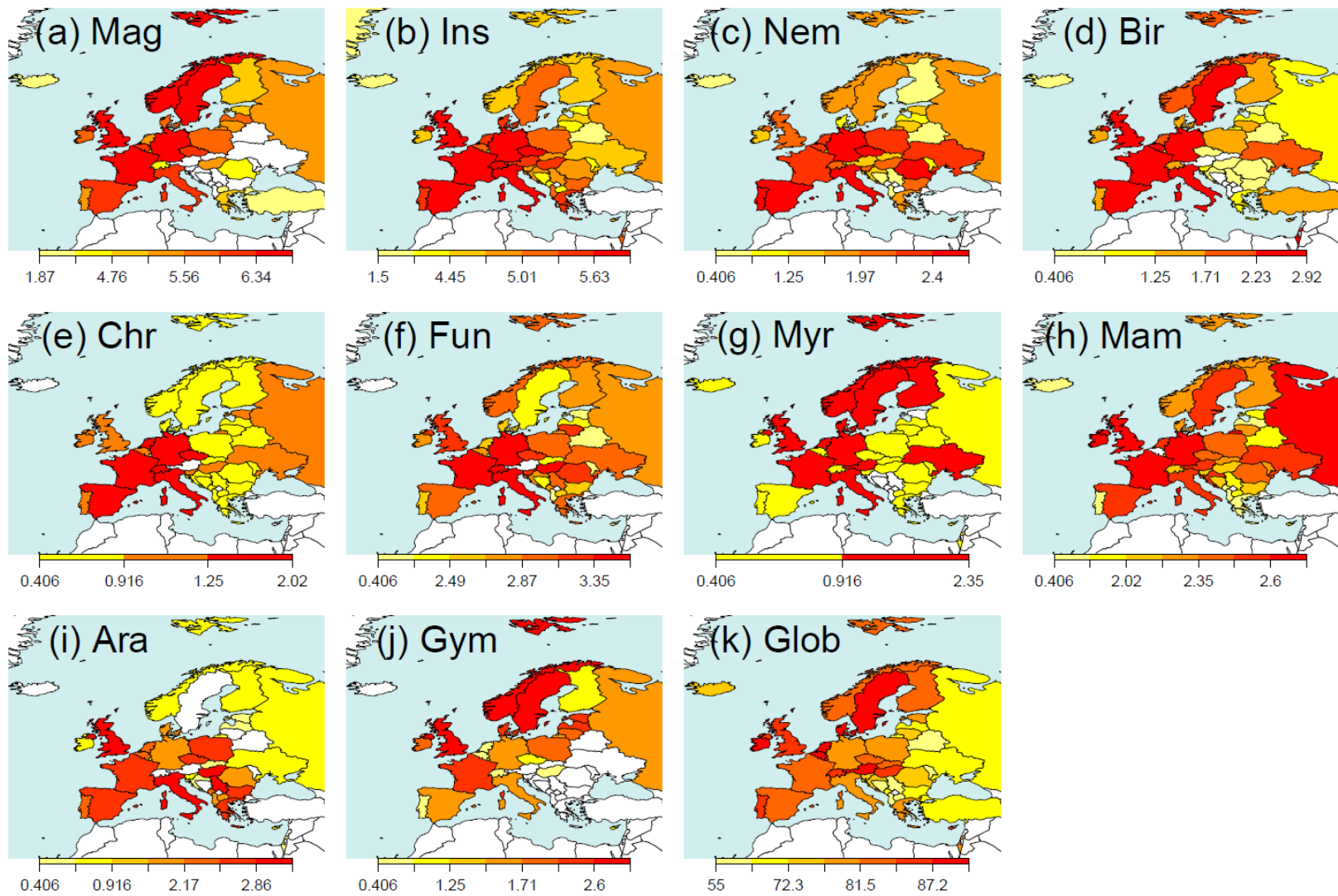


Figure A2. Maps showing spatial variation across Europe and the numbers of established alien species for each taxa: (a) magnoliophyta, (b) insects, (c) nematodes, (d) birds, (e) chromista, (f) fungi, (g) myriapoda, (h) mammals, (i) araneae, (j) gymnosperms and (k) the globalisation index. The numbers of alien species are log-transformed values.