

The frequency of polyploid speciation in vascular plants

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Edited by Peter R. Crane, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, and approved June 23, 2009 (received for review November 13, 2008)

Since its discovery in 1907, polyploidy has been recognized as an important phenomenon in vascular plants, and several lines of evidence indicate that most, if not all, plant species ultimately have a polyploid ancestry. However, previous estimates of the frequency of polyploid speciation suggest that the formation and establishment of neopolyploid species is rare. By combining information from the botanical community's vast cytogenetic and phylogenetic databases, we establish that 15% of angiosperm and 31% of fern speciation events are accompanied by ploidy increase. These frequency estimates are higher by a factor of four than earlier estimates and lead to a standing incidence of polyploid species within genera of 35% ($n = 1,506$). Despite this high incidence, we find no direct evidence that polyploid lines, once established, enjoy greater net species diversification. Thus, the widespread occurrence of polyploid taxa appears to result from the substantial contribution of polyploidy to cladogenesis, but not from subsequent increases in diversification rates of polyploid lines.

Polyploidy, the heritable increase in genome copy number, is a central feature of plant diversification (1–3). Polyploidy is captivating as a speciation mechanism for several reasons: (i) it is often associated with the defining features of neospecies, reproductive isolation and morphological differentiation, (ii) it can cause the saltational origin of new species, and (iii) it can have profound effects on subsequent lineage evolution because of genome duplication. Analyses of cytological, fossil and genomic data suggest that 47% to 100% of flowering plant species can be traced to a polyploid event at some point within the diversification of the angiosperm crown group (3–5). In ferns, high chromosome base numbers suggest that most extant taxa are derived from ancient polyploidy (6). However, these inferences tell us relatively little about the frequency of ongoing polyploid speciation, because they are compatible with both rare and frequent polyploid speciation. Current model-based estimates of speciation via polyploidy suggest that it is rare relative to homoploid divergence (7, 8). Here, we use phylogenetic data to obtain the first direct estimate of the frequency of polyploid speciation in flowering plants and ferns and to evaluate whether polyploid lineages diversify more rapidly.

Results and Discussion

First, following Stebbins (9) and others (10–12), we used published chromosome counts to characterize polyploid incidence across a diverse sample of vascular plant genera. Across the entire dataset, 34.5% (9,795 of 28,406) of species are inferred to be polyploid relative to their generic base (see *Materials and Methods* and **Table S1**). We then grouped these data phylogenetically to examine dispersion in this index across the major lineages of vascular plants (13–16; Fig. 1). At this scale, the most striking feature is uniformity of the means across the groups: Phylogenetic taxonomy explains very little of the variation ($\chi^2_7 = 380.73$, $P < 0.0001$, $R^2 = 0.010$, with the ferns and lycophytes grouped and hereafter referred to as ferns). In

contrast, polyploid incidence is distributed less equitably among families ($\chi^2_{198} = 4,259.41$, $P < 0.00001$, $R^2 = 0.116$). Overall, with the exception of the species-poor gymnosperms, vascular plant species derived from recent polyploid events are ubiquitous and represent a large fraction of named diversity, a pattern that also holds for bryophytes (12). Interestingly, generic base counts are negatively associated with polyploid incidence in angiosperms ($\chi^2_3 = 2,798.01$, $P < 0.00001$, $R^2 = 0.085$; Fig. 2), but show no association in ferns ($\chi^2_3 = 6.61$, $P = 0.085$, $R^2 = 0.002$). This result provides the first quantitative support for the hypothesis that chromosome number increase due to polyploidy limits subsequent diversification via genome duplication in flowering plants (3). In addition, this observation may help to explain the stark difference in mean chromosome number between homosporous ferns and angiosperms.

Assuming no speciation within polyploid lineages, the percentage of species that are infrageneric polyploids can be interpreted as an upper limit to the frequency of polyploid speciation. In contrast, published estimates of the frequency of polyploid speciation for flowering plants [2–4% (ref. 8) and 3.8% (ref. 7)] and ferns [7% (ref. 8)], set an approximate lower limit because they are derived from models that assume a minimum number of infrageneric ploidy shifts. A recent model for predicting polyploid abundance allows multiple, independent transitions to the same ploidy level (17), but it has been applied to only 10 flowering plant genera, all of which have numerous ploidy levels (>4) and are not representative of angiosperms as a whole.

To avoid the above assumptions, we directly estimated the frequency of polyploid speciation by tracking shifts in ploidy level across infrageneric plant phylogenetic trees. For angiosperms, we sampled 1,813 speciation events within 123 phylogenetic trees drawn from the plant systematic literature (**Table S2**; see **Fig. S1** for methodological diagram). Using an irreversible model of polyploid evolution, 272 of the 1,813 events ($15.00 \pm 0.84\%$; \pm SE) were accompanied by a shift to a higher ploidy level. For ferns, we examined 204 speciation events within 20 infrageneric phylogenetic trees; 64 ($31.37 \pm 3.26\%$) involved an increase in ploidy (**Table S3**). Although less biologically realistic, we also used simple parsimony to map shifts in ploidy level; under this model there were 232 ploidy transitions ($12.80 \pm 0.78\%$) across the angiosperm dataset, and 61 ($29.90 \pm 3.21\%$) across the ferns.

One concern is that our results may be biased because of uncertainty in the phylogenetic trees analyzed. To obtain a rough

Author contributions: T.E.W. and L.H.R. designed research; T.E.W., N.T., M.S.B., I.M., P.B.G., and L.H.R. performed research; I.M. contributed new reagents/analytic tools; T.E.W., N.T., and I.M. analyzed data; and T.E.W. wrote the paper.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

This article is a PNAS Direct Submission.

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This article contains supporting information online at www.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/0811575106/DCSupplemental.

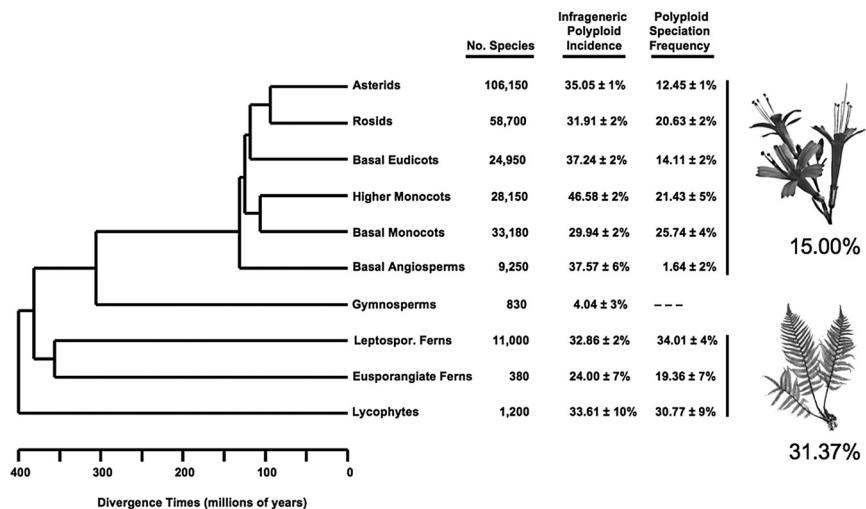


Fig. 1. Polyploid incidence and speciation frequencies across major groups of vascular plants. Polyploid speciation frequencies are the fractions of branching events that were accompanied by a ploidy shift across the studied phylogenetic trees for each group. The speciation frequencies reported here are based on an irreversible model of polyploid evolution. A binomial standard error follows each incidence and frequency estimate. See Fig. S1 for a diagrammatic explanation of estimation methods for polyploid speciation frequencies. Phylogenetic hypothesis/timescale modified from (13), and based on clades defined in refs. 13–16; clade species richness from refs. 13 and 34. The Higher Monocots are represented by Arecales, Commelinaceae, Poales, Proteales, Zingiberales; the Basal Monocots by Alistmatales, Asparagales, Dioscoreales, Liliaceae, Pandanales.

estimate of the sensitivity of our angiosperm result to phylogenetic uncertainty, we recorded the minimum number of ploidy transitions across published topologies derived from different data partitions for all studies that reported them and that included 2 or more polyploid species ($n = 30$). The number of ploidy shifts is slightly lower in the partitioned data (123 versus 139 for the irreversible case), resulting in a ≈3% decrease in the polyploid speciation frequency estimate for angiosperms. This decrease is primarily due to the lower resolution of trees derived from fewer data: Groupings of polyploid/diploid species on trees derived from combined data are collapsed into polytomies, thus fewer shifts are inferred. Given that many of the sampled phylogenetic trees from the full data also contain polytomies, our estimates may be best considered conservative.

Another worry is that aneuploidy can make patterns of chromosomal evolution more complex, and thus, the tracking of ploidy state transitions can become somewhat subjective (see *Materials and Methods*). Although aneuploid variation was not substantial in the fern dataset, we identified 16 angiosperm groups where significant aneuploidy was present. To validate our inferences of the number of ploidy shifts in these groups, we used a recently developed model to infer the number of ploidy shifts in 12 of the 16 taxa that exhibit substantial aneuploidy (see *SI Methods*). The number of ploidy shifts inferred with the model-based approach is slightly higher across the 12 groups compared with our more conservative method (62 versus 55; Table S4 and Table S5). This was anticipated because the model-based approach estimates the expected number of polyploid events, taking into account multiple events along a single branch. In addition, even if sister species have the same number of chromosomes, the probabilistic model may infer that they are separated by one or more ploidy transitions, particularly if the branches separating the species are long and the aneuploid and polyploid transition rates are high across the tree (see *SI Methods*).

The phylogenetic trees used here represent 63 of ≈400 recognized angiosperm families (18) and 10 of ≈40 fern families (16). This broad sample demonstrates that ongoing polyploid speciation is substantially more common in vascular plants than the current estimates suggest (7, 8). Our species-level estimates are bolstered by the frequency of infraspecific polyploidy: 12–13% of angiosperm and 17% of fern species harbor multiple ploidy levels (see *Materials and Methods*, and ref. 19). But how do polyploid lineages fare over longer timeframes?

Several researchers have presented a positive relationship between generic species richness and polyploid incidence in angiosperms as indirect evidence that genome doubling is associated with increased net diversification rate (8, 20, 21), a result we corroborate here across 1,271 genera. However, polyploid incidence explains only a small portion of the variance in generic species richness across the entire angiosperm dataset ($F_{1,1269} = 73.90$, $P < 0.0001$, $R^2 = 0.055$), although the relationship is tighter when only those genera for which we have chromosome counts for ≥50% of the species are included ($F_{1,488} = 82.86$, $P <$

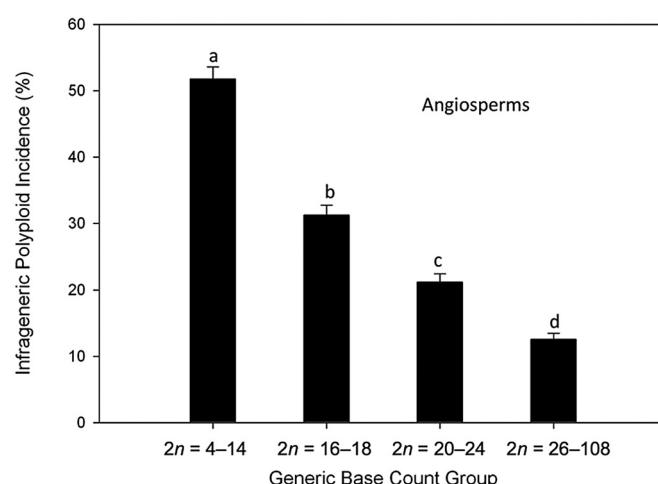


Fig. 2. Dependence of infrageneric polyploid incidence on the minimum number of chromosomes reported for angiosperm genera (generic base count). Shown are mean percentages (\pm SE) of polyploid species within genera. Means with different letters are significantly different [$P < 0.05$ when evaluated within a logistic model and with nonparametric (rank sums) tests]. ($N (l - r) = 320, 323, 370, 354$).

0.0001 , $R^2 = 0.145$). In ferns, polyploid incidence is not a significant predictor of generic species richness ($F_{1,94} = 2.16$, $P = 0.145$, $R^2 = 0.022$). Earlier workers have treated the angiosperm result cautiously (8, 17, 20, 21), arguing that genera with high species richness and polyploid incidence may simply be older than genera with comparatively fewer species and lower polyploid incidence. Alternatively, this relationship may arise because polyploid lines do not contribute to morphological disparity (22) and thus are less likely to be segregated as genera. Instead, the reproductive isolation that often attends ploidy shifts may allow the accumulation of more species within genera than would otherwise occur in the absence of polyploidy. Both age and taxonomy may thus influence the positive association between generic species richness and infrageneric polyploid incidence. Consequently, this relationship cannot be taken as direct evidence that polyploidy leads to increased net species diversification.

To evaluate the taxonomic influence, we worked at a slightly larger scale to assess the degree to which polyploidy is an infrageneric phenomenon. For angiosperms, we mapped ploidy shifts across 34 intrafamilial phylogenetic trees where the terminal branches typically represent genera. Although it can be difficult to determine that a genus is wholly polyploid because of incomplete cytogenetic sampling, we estimated the number of angiosperm genera that are polyploid relative to near allies (Table S6). The origins of 64 of 435 genera ($15.6 \pm 1.74\%$) were associated with an increase in ploidy, a fraction that is strikingly similar to the frequency of polyploid speciation. However, this estimate is biased upward, because it is likely that some genera scored as polyploid contain unsampled, extant diploid species.

Therefore, we conducted a more direct test of the relative success of polyploid versus diploid lines. If polyploidy has increased net diversification rates, then polyploid species would tend to group together on phylogenetic trees, and these groups would contain more species than their lower-ploid sister groups. Based on this logic, we tested for differences in species richness between angiosperm sister groups, each invariant for ploidy level but separated by a ploidy shift, to determine whether such shifts accelerate diversification (Table S7 and Fig. S1). Of 59 comparisons involving greater than 2 species, 23 polyploid lineages contain more species, whereas 30 do not (6 ties). The marginal difference in species richness in these polyploid by diploid contrasts is not significant when evaluated by both parametric and nonparametric tests ($n = 59$, $t = 0.4561$, $P = 0.650$, 2-tailed matched pairs t test; $n = 59$, $z = -1.169$, $P = 0.2425$, Wilcoxon/Kruskal-Wallis Test). The symmetry in species richness between polyploid-diploid sister groups in this broader survey is in accord with a similar analysis conducted at the intergeneric level within the Rosaceae (21). Overall, single ploidy transitions that separate reasonably large lineages are rare, indeed most ploidy transitions in this analysis (92 of 151) separate 2 species (1:1 ties).

By necessity, the above contrasts were often drawn from the tips of the trees. To use more of the information contained within our sample of trees, we evaluated diversification rate variation with SymmeTREE (23). This method assesses whole trees for significant asymmetry and identifies nodes at which significant shifts in net diversification occur. We examined 26 topologies that contained 2 or more polyploid species. Twelve of these exhibited significant diversification rate variation based on at least 1 whole-tree statistic, and 6 of these 12 trees had at least 1 node that could be linked to a diversification rate shift. However, ploidy shifts could be implicated in only 2 of the topologies. In one of these 2 trees, the single significant node subtends a clade that is polymorphic for ploidy (5 polyploids, 2 diploids and 3 species with no count data). Thus, although polyploidy clearly contributes to the clade imbalance identified by the model, we cannot infer that polyploids within this group have diversified at an elevated rate. In the second case, the model

identified 4 significant nodes. Two of these represent branching events within a polyploid lineage and one is deep in the tree and is not near a ploidy shift. The 4th shift occurs along a branch that supports 27 polyploid species, 9 diploid species and 15 species of unknown ploidy level. The sister group to this clade is a single species of unknown ploidy level. Although these results do not provide a clear answer, they are consistent with our conclusion based on the sister group contrasts. Both of the comparative approaches used here demonstrate that ploidy lability limits our ability to evaluate differences in speciation rate between polyploid and diploid lines within angiosperm genera; and clearly, attempts to establish individual ploidy shifts in deep time as causal to diversity radiations (24) are tenuous.

In conclusion, our results indicate that the frequency of polyploid speciation in vascular plants is higher by a factor of four compared with previous estimates. These new estimates may be conservative because: (i) incomplete phylogenetic resolution, common in our phylogeny dataset, will lead, on average, to fewer inferred ploidy shifts than truly occurred, and (ii) multiple polyploid speciation events that share one or both parents may appear to represent a single event in phylogenetic trees (25). Also, our estimates do not include unnamed, intraspecific polyploid cytotypes, which may often represent cryptic biological species (19). Although we detect no diversification advantage associated with genome duplication, the high frequency of polyploid speciation in angiosperms, coupled with loss of chromosomes in polyploid lines (26), helps to explain the initially surprising evidence that even flowering plant species with low chromosome numbers have a polyploid ancestry (27).

Materials and Methods

Polyploid Incidence Within Genera. We assembled a chromosome count database from the portion of the Index of Plant Chromosome Numbers (IPCN) that was available in digital form (28). Two data files were constructed, 1 for seed plants and 1 for ferns. For the latter, the IPCN data were augmented by hand with chromosome counts from a different compendium (29), all earlier IPCN print volumes (28), and several recent primary sources. The numbers of infragenic polyploid species in both the seed plant and fern datasets were computed with a Perl script, where sporophytic ($2n$) counts greater than or equal to 3.5 times the lowest haploid (n) count of the host genus were tabulated as polyploid. Genera with counts that fell between the lowest count and the polyploid threshold were checked by hand, and those genera for which there was dysploid continuity between the lowest count and species tagged as polyploid were removed. In addition, genera with data for 3 or fewer species and for which the lowest count was not corroborated by a second count were also removed from the seed plant analysis. The ferns were treated in the same way except that genera with singleton base counts were included when this count was deemed accurate. Angiosperm genera with lowest counts inferred from 2 records from only 1 species were checked against data from Federov (30) to ensure accuracy. When there were conflicts between these 2 sources, the genera were removed. Finally, 3 groups (Cyperaceae, Cuscuta, Luzula) known to possess holocentric chromosomes were removed from the analysis. The number of species within a genus with chromosome count data are positively correlated with generic species richness. Thus, weighted averages of the percentage of polyploid species are reported as they more accurately reflect the group-level expectation of drawing a polyploid species at random from the dataset or from nature. Data from the above Perl analyses were used to compare polyploid incidence among clades identified by molecular systematists (13–16). In addition, we grouped angiosperm and fern genera separately into 4 base count categories, low to high and each with approximately the same number of genera, to determine whether generic base count is a predictor of polyploid incidence. Because polyploid incidence is a proportion, we used a logistic model to evaluate statistical significance. Statistical analyses, including those below, were performed using JMP versions 5 or 7 (ref. 31). The polyploid incidence data are reported in Table S1.

Polyploid Incidence Within Species. The incidence of infraspecific polyploidy was estimated by calculating the fraction of named species that contain multiple ploidy levels. This fraction has been estimated on a smaller scale elsewhere for angiosperms (19, 32). We used the chromosome count datasets described above to estimate this fraction for both ferns and angiosperms.

Triploid counts are excluded from these estimates. We report the fern and angiosperm estimates in the results as single point estimates.

Polypliod Incidence and Species Richness. The relationship between polypliod incidence and generic species richness estimates was evaluated with ANOVA. Species richness was natural log transformed. In cases where the number of species in the richness estimate was lower than the number of species for which we had count data, we set species richness equal to the number of species with data. The data used for this analysis are included in Table S1.

Phylogenetic Analysis of the Frequency of Polypliod Speciation. Angiosperms. We selected published phylogenetic trees from the plant systematic literature: *American Journal of Botany* (2004–2006), *Plant Systematics and Evolution* (2004–2005), *Systematic Botany* (2001–2006), and *Taxon* (2003–2004). Those studies that included ≈25% or more of the recognized taxa of the most intensively sampled group (e.g., a section of a genus) were included. On average 44.5% of recognized species of the focal groups were sampled for phylogenetic analysis and had chromosome counts (sampling intensity). Regression of the number of ploidy shifts per speciation event on sampling intensity is not significant ($F_{1,122} = 1.03$, $P = 0.313$, $R^2 = 0.008$).

Most studies were based on multiple data partitions and presented more than one topology; when possible, we selected the tree that was inferred from the most data. We used chromosome counts from the seed plant dataset, the ICPN volume 1975–78 (28), and Federov (30), and counts reported with the phylogenetic analyses to infer ploidy level. In the few cases where there was a conflict between counts reported with the phylogenetic analysis and those from compendia, we used exclusively the count data reported with the phylogenetic analysis to infer ploidy level.

We coded ploidy states by treating each discrete group of counts separated by a gap more than or equal to the lowest count as a separate ploidy state. For example, $n = 9$ and $n = 18$ coded as 2 different ploidy states (0, 1); $n = 9$ –13 and $n = 22$ coded as 2 different ploidy states (0, 1); $n = 8$, $n = 16$, and $n = 24$ coded as 3 different ploidy states (0, 1, 2). The numbers of character state transitions were inferred with unordered optimization. Thus, for the last, 3-state example, if a species with state 0 (for $n = 8$) were sister to a species with state 2 (for $n = 24$), this was counted as a single step, i.e., a single polypliod event. Speciation events that did not involve doubling but that were inferred to involve an addition of a complete chromosome set, were counted as polypliod events, e.g., transitions from state 1 to state 2 in the 3-state example.

For most taxa, the above methods were sufficient; however, for some groups ($n = 16$), aneuploid variation (loss or gain of chromosomes without change in ploidy) was substantial and made ploidy state inference more difficult because gaps between ploidy states were blurred. For a subset of these phylogenetic trees ($n = 12$), we used a likelihood approach that assessed the fit of various models that allowed for both aneuploid (gain or loss of single chromosomes) and polypliod changes to infer the number of ploidy shifts across a tree (see *SI Methods* for details). In general, the best-fit model inferred more ploidy shifts than our approach based on more subjective scoring of ploidy states in groups with aneuploidy. A comparison of the results is presented in Table S4. The results reported in Fig. 1 are based on the scoring approach described in the previous paragraph rather than the likelihood model results, because the model could not be applied to all phylogenies.

In this analysis, the number of speciation events per phylogenetic hypothesis is equal to the number of species with count data minus one. Thus, our estimate of the frequency of polypliod speciation is the fraction of speciation events that are accompanied by a transition in ploidy. This method ignores extinction and assumes that ploidy transitions are directly associated with speciation, an assumption that is consistent with the observation that ploidy transitions are accompanied by reproductive isolation. However, by ignoring extinction, we may be overestimating the contribution of polypliody to cladogenesis.

We first determined the numbers of ploidy transitions with an irreversible model with unordered states, where the deepest node in the tree was constrained to the lowest ploidy state in the group and ploidy level decreases were not allowed. This model is in accord with the consensus view that polyhaploidy is likely very rare in nature. When necessary, we used MacClade 4.06 to determine the number of ploidy state changes (33). Because the irreversible model cannot be implemented in MacClade unless all nodes are dichotomous, we resolved polytomies to minimize ploidy state changes (most parsimonious solution of a “soft” polytomy). We also inferred the number of ploidy transitions with parsimony, again with unordered states. We report a binomial standard error for our

estimates of the frequency of polypliod speciation. Table S2 lists the phylogenies, with associated data, used for this analysis.

Ferns and lycophtes. We identified published phylogenetic trees using a variety of scientific indices and chose twenty studies for inclusion. All of the selected phylogenetic trees contained at least 4 species with count data. In all but 1 case (*Dryopteris*), the studies were focused on small genera or small clades within genera. On average, 83.1% of recognized species of the focal groups were sampled for phylogenetic analysis and had chromosome counts (sampling intensity). In most cases, the authors of the study considered ploidy variation explicitly, and we used the count data presented in the study to infer the number of ploidy transitions. In this sample, aneuploid variation was not significant. In some cases, the comprehensive dataset used for the Perl analysis was used as a supplement, and, as with the angiosperm analysis, we resolved conflicts between data reported in the article and in our dataset in favor of the former. The frequency of polypliod speciation was calculated as for the angiosperms. For this sample, there is a significant, positive relationship between polypliod speciation frequency and sampling intensity ($F_{1,19} = 5.08$, $P = 0.037$, $R^2 = 0.22$). The leverage comes from 4 phylogenetic trees with no polypliod events and incomplete chromosome count data. In total, these 4 studies contain 25 speciation events. Table S3 lists the phylogenetic studies and associated data used for this analysis.

Polypliody and the Evolution of Genera. We performed this analysis in the manner described above for the phylogenetic analyses of polypliod speciation frequencies. Phylogenies were drawn from the *American Journal of Botany* (2004–2006) and *International Journal of Plant Sciences* (2006) and represent 28 families. It is expected that a portion of the genera scored as polypliod contain unsampled diploid species, thus our estimate of the number of polypliod genera is biased upward. Table S6 lists the phylogenies and associated data used for this analysis.

Polypliody and Net Diversification Rate. Nonnested sister group contrasts. We examined all angiosperm phylogenies included in the polypliod speciation frequency analysis for contrasts between sister lineages that were each monomorphic for ploidy level but separated by a ploidy shift. To increase sample size, we then searched for phylogenetic hypotheses for genera that were relatively well characterized cytogenetically within the first half of Federov (30) and/or in our chromosome count dataset (these studies constitute the “Nonrandom” (NR) studies in Table S7). For many of the studies examined, sampling is incomplete: Either all species within a clade were not sampled, or cytogenetic data were not available for all species; or sampling was incomplete in both respects. In general, we only included contrasts where chromosome count data were available for all sampled taxa on either side of a single ploidy shift. In the included studies with missing count data, the sign of the contrast (e.g., more polypliod species) is robust to new data, although the species numbers may not be (e.g., 5:1 may change to 2:1). We do include contrasts where phylogenetic sampling is incomplete (all recognized species not included). When these latter studies are excluded, the difference between polypliod and diploid lineages remains insignificant. Table S7 lists the studies and associated data used for this analysis.

Whole-tree asymmetry. We used SymmeTREE to determine whether a subset of the published angiosperm trees used to track ploidy changes contain statistically significant shifts in diversification rates (23). This program compares species diversity differences across all nodes within a topology and compares these differences, based on a variety of asymmetry metrics, to a null distribution derived from simulations. If a given tree contained a significant shift in diversification rate based on any one of the test statistics (without correcting for multiple tests), we then identified the node at which this shift occurred to determine whether it coincides with a ploidy shift. For this analysis we focused on those trees for which ≥80% of recognized species were sampled and which contained ≥2 polypliod species. SymmeTREE can accommodate polytomies by resolving them randomly; however, trees that exhibited significant asymmetry only within randomly resolved polytomies were not scored as asymmetric.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We thank Robert Magill of the Missouri Botanical Garden for facilitating the assembly of the chromosome count datasets; Takuya Nakazato for assisting with the assembly of the fern chromosome count dataset; Gerald Gastony, Shirin Glander, Joachim Kurtz, Sally Otto, Gisep Rauch, Thorsten Reusch, and Tobias Schneider for helpful comments on an earlier version of the manuscript; Arne Mooers and Brian Moore for technical assistance; and 2 anonymous reviewers for detailed and insightful suggestions that improved this research report. This work was supported by National Center for Research Resources Grant DEB-0640520 (to N.T.), National Science Foundation Grant DEB-0640520 (to N.T.), National Institute of Health Grant GM09065 (to L.H.R.), and National Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada Grant 327475.

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Table S1. Polyploid incidence within vascular plant genera. For each genus, the lowest reported 2n count, the generic base count group, the number of recognized species, the number of species inferred to be polyploid and the number of species with at least one chromosome count is reported. Generic base count group refers to the grouping used for the analysis reported in Fig2.

| Group | Family | Genus | Lowest 2n Count | Generic Base Count Group | Species Richness | Polyploid Species | Total Species |
|----------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Anisacanthus</i> | 36 | high | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Aphelandra</i> | 28 | high | 175 | 0 | 20 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Carlowrightia</i> | 34 | high | 23 | 0 | 11 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Dicliptera</i> | 26 | high | 150 | 15 | 20 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Dyschoriste</i> | 30 | high | 65 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Elytraria</i> | 22 | med high | 17 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Holographis</i> | 26 | high | 10 | 2 | 7 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Hypoestes</i> | 30 | high | 40 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Justicia</i> | 14 | low | 600 | 53 | 76 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Lepidagathis</i> | 20 | med high | 100 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Phaulopsis</i> | 32 | high | 20 | 1 | 10 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Pseuderanthemum</i> | 42 | high | 60 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Siphonoglossa</i> | 22 | med high | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Strobilanthes</i> | 18 | medium low | 250 | 14 | 22 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Tetramerium</i> | 36 | high | 28 | 0 | 16 |
| Asterids | Acanthaceae | <i>Thunbergia</i> | 16 | medium low | 90 | 4 | 6 |
| Asterids | Actinidiaceae | <i>Actinidia</i> | 58 | high | 40 | 5 | 29 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Aciphylla</i> | 22 | med high | 39 | 0 | 21 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Aegopodium</i> | 22 | med high | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Anisotome</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Anthriscus</i> | 14 | low | 11 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Apium</i> | 14 | low | 25 | 5 | 6 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Astrantia</i> | 14 | low | 8 | 0 | 8 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Aulacospermum</i> | 18 | medium low | 12 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Bunium</i> | 12 | low | 48 | 6 | 26 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Chaerophyllum</i> | 14 | low | 35 | 18 | 20 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Cnidium</i> | 20 | med high | | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Conioselinum</i> | 22 | med high | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Daucus</i> | 18 | medium low | 22 | 1 | 15 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Elaeoselinum</i> | 22 | med high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Elaeosticta</i> | 20 | med high | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Eryngium</i> | 14 | low | 240 | 6 | 45 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Ferula</i> | 22 | med high | 172 | 0 | 36 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Ferulago</i> | 22 | med high | 43 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Galagania</i> | 22 | med high | | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Gingidia</i> | 22 | med high | 10 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Heracleum</i> | 22 | med high | 65 | 8 | 52 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Heteromorpha</i> | 22 | med high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Hydrocotyle</i> | 18 | medium low | 130 | 14 | 23 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Johrenia</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Laserpitium</i> | 22 | med high | 35 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Libanotis</i> | 22 | med high | | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Ligusticopsis</i> | 22 | med high | 14 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Ligusticum</i> | 20 | med high | 45 | 1 | 15 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Lomatium</i> | 22 | med high | 74 | 0 | 16 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Malabaila</i> | 20 | med high | 9 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Oenanthe</i> | 20 | med high | 40 | 0 | 13 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Ostericum</i> | 18 | medium low | | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Pastinaca</i> | 22 | med high | 14 | 1 | 6 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Peucedanum</i> | 22 | med high | 110 | 4 | 49 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Pimpinella</i> | 16 | medium low | 150 | 1 | 46 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Pleurospermum</i> | 18 | medium low | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Prangos</i> | 22 | med high | 38 | 1 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|------------------------|----|------------|-----|---|----|
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Prionosciadium</i> | 42 | high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Sanicula</i> | 16 | medium low | 39 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Schizeilema</i> | 32 | high | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Schrenkia</i> | 22 | med high | 12 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Selinum</i> | 22 | med high | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Seseli</i> | 16 | medium low | 110 | 1 | 46 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Sium</i> | 12 | low | 14 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Thapsia</i> | 22 | med high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Tordylium</i> | 18 | medium low | 18 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Torilis</i> | 12 | low | 15 | 2 | 6 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Trinia</i> | 18 | medium low | 10 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Vicatia</i> | 20 | med high | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Apocynaceae | <i>Alstonia</i> | 22 | med high | 43 | 2 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apocynaceae | <i>Amsonia</i> | 22 | med high | 20 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Apocynaceae | <i>Carissa</i> | 22 | med high | 37 | 1 | 8 |
| Asterids | Apocynaceae | <i>Landolphia</i> | 22 | med high | 60 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apocynaceae | <i>Pachypodium</i> | 18 | medium low | 13 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Apocynaceae | <i>Rauvolfia</i> | 22 | med high | 60 | 3 | 9 |
| Asterids | Apocynaceae | <i>Vinca</i> | 16 | medium low | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Asterids | Aquifoliaceae | <i>Ilex</i> | 34 | high | 400 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Araliaceae | <i>Aralia</i> | 24 | med high | 36 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Araliaceae | <i>Eleutherococcus</i> | 48 | high | 30 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Araliaceae | <i>Panax</i> | 24 | med high | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Asclepias</i> | 22 | med high | 100 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Brachystelma</i> | 22 | med high | 100 | 0 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Caralluma</i> | 22 | med high | 56 | 5 | 43 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Ceropagia</i> | 20 | med high | 160 | 2 | 15 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Duvalia</i> | 22 | med high | 14 | 4 | 14 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Echidnopsis</i> | 22 | med high | 19 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Hoodia</i> | 22 | med high | 13 | 0 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Hoya</i> | 22 | med high | 70 | 0 | 37 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Huernia</i> | 22 | med high | 64 | 5 | 35 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Microloma</i> | 20 | med high | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Orbea</i> | 22 | med high | 20 | 3 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Orbeopsis</i> | 22 | med high | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Pachycymbium</i> | 22 | med high | 32 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Pectinaria</i> | 22 | med high | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Piaranthus</i> | 22 | med high | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Quaqua</i> | 22 | med high | 13 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Sarcostemma</i> | 18 | medium low | 34 | 0 | 14 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Stapelia</i> | 22 | med high | 45 | 2 | 45 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Stapelianthus</i> | 22 | med high | 8 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Stapeliopsis</i> | 22 | med high | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Trichocaulon</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 0 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Tridentea</i> | 22 | med high | 17 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asclepiadaceae | <i>Vincetoxicum</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Abrotanella</i> | 18 | medium low | 20 | 1 | 10 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Achillea</i> | 18 | medium low | 115 | 19 | 75 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Achyrophorus</i> | 10 | low | | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Acmella</i> | 24 | med high | 30 | 11 | 23 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Acritopappus</i> | 18 | medium low | 13 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Adenostemma</i> | 20 | med high | 24 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ageratum</i> | 20 | med high | 44 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Agoseris</i> | 18 | medium low | 17 | 2 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ainsliaea</i> | 24 | med high | 40 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ajania</i> | 18 | medium low | 34 | 6 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Amberboa</i> | 26 | high | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Anacyclus</i> | 18 | medium low | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Anaphalis</i> | 26 | high | 110 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Andryala</i> | 18 | medium low | 20 | 0 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Antennaria</i> | 28 | high | 71 | 34 | 67 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Anthemis</i> | 16 | medium low | 210 | 17 | 79 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Aphanostephus</i> | 6 | low | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Arctotis</i> | 18 | medium low | 50 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Argyranthemum</i> | 18 | medium low | 24 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Arnica</i> | 36 | high | 32 | 6 | 24 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Artemisia</i> | 16 | medium low | 350 | 50 | 171 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Aster</i> | 8 | low | 250 | 154 | 176 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Asteriscus</i> | 10 | low | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Athanasia</i> | 16 | medium low | 40 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Atractylis</i> | 20 | med high | 14 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Bellis</i> | 18 | medium low | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Bidens</i> | 20 | med high | 240 | 28 | 52 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Blainvillea</i> | 34 | high | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Blumea</i> | 16 | medium low | 100 | 5 | 28 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Brachyscome</i> | 4 | low | 69 | 60 | 69 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Brickellia</i> | 18 | medium low | 110 | 0 | 18 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Calendula</i> | 14 | low | 12 | 6 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Calotis</i> | 8 | low | 26 | 10 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Camchaya</i> | 20 | med high | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Carduncellus</i> | 24 | med high | 29 | 7 | 20 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Carduus</i> | 16 | medium low | 91 | 11 | 49 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Carlina</i> | 18 | medium low | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Carthamus</i> | 20 | med high | 19 | 4 | 19 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Celmisia</i> | 108 | high | 65 | 1 | 65 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Centaurea</i> | 14 | low | 500 | 81 | 288 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Centratherum</i> | 18 | medium low | 11 | 1 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Cephalorrhynchus</i> | 16 | medium low | 15 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chaenactis</i> | 10 | low | 40 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chaetopappa</i> | 16 | medium low | 10 | 0 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|-----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chamaemelum</i> | 18 | medium low | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chaptalia</i> | 48 | high | 60 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chondrilla</i> | 10 | low | 25 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chromolaena</i> | 18 | medium low | 165 | 2 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chrysanthellum</i> | 16 | medium low | 13 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chrysanthemum</i> | 18 | medium low | | 12 | 27 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chrysocoma</i> | 18 | medium low | 18 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chrysopsis</i> | 8 | low | 10 | 2 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chrysothamnus</i> | 18 | medium low | 15 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chuquiraga</i> | 54 | high | 20 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Cicerbita</i> | 16 | medium low | 18 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Cineraria</i> | 20 | med high | 30 | 4 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Cirsium</i> | 18 | medium low | 250 | 62 | 75 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Clibadium</i> | 28 | high | 40 | 0 | 17 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Conyza</i> | 18 | medium low | 60 | 10 | 24 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Coreocarpus</i> | 18 | medium low | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Coreopsis</i> | 20 | med high | 50 | 4 | 28 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Corethrogynne</i> | 10 | low | | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Cosmos</i> | 24 | med high | 26 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Cotula</i> | 18 | medium low | 55 | 15 | 19 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Cousinia</i> | 22 | med high | 500 | 0 | 60 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Craspedia</i> | 22 | med high | 11 | 2 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Crassocephalum</i> | 20 | med high | 24 | 1 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Crepidiastrum</i> | 10 | low | 15 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Cynara</i> | 34 | high | 8 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Dahlia</i> | 32 | high | 29 | 3 | 15 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Dendranthema</i> | 18 | medium low | 37 | 12 | 21 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Dendrosenecio</i> | 100 | high | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Dichrocephala</i> | 18 | medium low | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Doronicum</i> | 30 | high | 40 | 11 | 13 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------------|----|------------|-----|----|-----|
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Dubautia</i> | 26 | high | 21 | 0 | 20 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Echinops</i> | 28 | high | 120 | 0 | 28 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Elephantopus</i> | 22 | med high | 30 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Emilia</i> | 10 | low | 100 | 5 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Encelia</i> | 36 | high | 15 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ericameria</i> | 18 | medium low | 27 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Erigeron</i> | 18 | medium low | 150 | 23 | 133 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Eriophyllum</i> | 8 | low | 11 | 8 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Eupatorium</i> | 20 | med high | 69 | 23 | 69 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Euthamia</i> | 18 | medium low | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ewartia</i> | 28 | high | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Filago</i> | 28 | high | 41 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Flaveria</i> | 34 | high | 21 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Flourensia</i> | 36 | high | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Gaillardia</i> | 34 | high | 28 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Galatella</i> | 18 | medium low | 25 | 2 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Galinsoga</i> | 16 | medium low | 13 | 6 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Gnaphalium</i> | 14 | low | 50 | 22 | 31 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Gonospermum</i> | 18 | medium low | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Grindelia</i> | 12 | low | 55 | 4 | 40 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Gutenbergia</i> | 20 | med high | 25 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Gutierrezia</i> | 8 | low | 27 | 4 | 19 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Haplopappus</i> | 4 | low | 70 | 53 | 54 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Hedypnois</i> | 6 | low | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Helenium</i> | 24 | med high | 40 | 2 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Helianthus</i> | 34 | high | 50 | 5 | 31 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Helichrysum</i> | 14 | low | 600 | 28 | 35 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Heliomeris</i> | 16 | medium low | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Helipterum</i> | 14 | low | | 1 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Hemizonia</i> | 18 | medium low | 30 | 0 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------------|----|------------|-----|----|-----|
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Heteropappus</i> | 18 | medium low | 20 | 2 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Heterotheca</i> | 18 | medium low | 25 | 4 | 22 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Hieracium</i> | 18 | medium low | 139 | 94 | 139 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Hymenopappus</i> | 34 | high | 14 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Hymenothrix</i> | 24 | med high | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Hyoseris</i> | 16 | medium low | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Hypochaeris</i> | 6 | low | 60 | 3 | 26 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Inula</i> | 16 | medium low | 90 | 1 | 24 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Isocoma</i> | 12 | low | 16 | 3 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ixeris</i> | 10 | low | 20 | 3 | 14 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Jaegeria</i> | 18 | medium low | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Jurinea</i> | 30 | high | 200 | 0 | 10 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Kalimeris</i> | 18 | medium low | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Koanophyllum</i> | 20 | med high | 120 | 1 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Krigia</i> | 8 | low | 10 | 3 | 10 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Lactuca</i> | 16 | medium low | 75 | 5 | 42 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Laennecia</i> | 18 | medium low | 16 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Laggera</i> | 20 | med high | 17 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Lapsana</i> | 14 | low | 9 | 1 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Lasallea</i> | 8 | low | | 3 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Lasthenia</i> | 8 | low | 17 | 3 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Launaea</i> | 12 | low | 30 | 3 | 20 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Layia</i> | 12 | low | 15 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Leontodon</i> | 8 | low | 50 | 6 | 33 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Leontopodium</i> | 24 | med high | 58 | 4 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Leucanthemum</i> | 18 | medium low | 33 | 14 | 33 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Leucheria</i> | 38 | high | 46 | 0 | 10 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Liabum</i> | 18 | medium low | 38 | 9 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Liatris</i> | 20 | med high | 43 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Lipochaeta</i> | 30 | high | 20 | 8 | 20 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Lygodesmia</i> | 18 | medium low | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Machaeranthera</i> | 4 | low | 36 | 22 | 26 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Malacothrix</i> | 14 | low | 16 | 2 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Marshallia</i> | 18 | medium low | 7 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Matricaria</i> | 18 | medium low | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Melampodium</i> | 18 | medium low | 37 | 1 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Melanthera</i> | 30 | high | 20 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Metalasia</i> | 16 | medium low | 52 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Microseris</i> | 18 | medium low | 14 | 2 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Mikania</i> | 34 | high | 430 | 3 | 25 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Minuria</i> | 18 | medium low | 11 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Monactis</i> | 54 | high | 9 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Montanoa</i> | 38 | high | 25 | 3 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Munnozia</i> | 18 | medium low | 43 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Mutisia</i> | 46 | high | 59 | 0 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Nassauvia</i> | 22 | med high | 39 | 2 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Neomirandeja</i> | 34 | high | 27 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Olearia</i> | 18 | medium low | 100 | 20 | 34 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Onopordum</i> | 34 | high | 60 | 0 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ophryosporus</i> | 20 | med high | 37 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Oyedaea</i> | 28 | high | 14 | 2 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Palafoxia</i> | 20 | med high | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Pectis</i> | 24 | med high | 100 | 11 | 43 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Perityle</i> | 34 | high | 63 | 1 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Perymenium</i> | 28 | high | 41 | 3 | 13 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Petasites</i> | 60 | high | 19 | 0 | 10 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Phagnalon</i> | 18 | medium low | 43 | 0 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Picris</i> | 10 | low | 40 | 0 | 20 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Pilosella</i> | 18 | medium low | 50 | 2 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Pinaropappus</i> | 18 | medium low | 6 | 0 | 4 |

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|----------|------------|----------------------|----|------------|------|-----|-----|
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Piptocarpha</i> | 34 | high | 45 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Pityopsis</i> | 18 | medium low | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Pluchea</i> | 20 | med high | 40 | 3 | 20 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Polymnia</i> | 30 | high | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Porophyllum</i> | 22 | med high | 28 | 2 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Prenanthes</i> | 16 | medium low | 30 | 2 | 12 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ptarmica</i> | 18 | medium low | | 3 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ptilostemon</i> | 32 | high | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Pulicaria</i> | 12 | low | 80 | 0 | 16 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Pyrethrum</i> | 18 | medium low | | 1 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Pyrrhopappus</i> | 12 | low | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Pyrrocoma</i> | 12 | low | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Raoulia</i> | 28 | high | 20 | 4 | 20 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Reichardia</i> | 14 | low | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Rhaponticum</i> | 24 | med high | | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Rudbeckia</i> | 36 | high | 15 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Santolina</i> | 18 | medium low | 18 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Schistocarpha</i> | 16 | medium low | 10 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Sclerocarpus</i> | 22 | med high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Scorzonera</i> | 12 | low | 175 | 5 | 52 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Senecio</i> | 10 | low | 1250 | 249 | 254 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Serratula</i> | 22 | med high | 70 | 4 | 23 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Sigesbeckia</i> | 30 | high | 7 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Silphium</i> | 14 | low | 23 | 0 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Simsia</i> | 34 | high | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Smallanthus</i> | 32 | high | 19 | 3 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Solidago</i> | 18 | medium low | 89 | 10 | 89 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Sonchus</i> | 14 | low | 62 | 3 | 21 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Sphaeranthus</i> | 20 | med high | 38 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Spilanthes</i> | 24 | med high | 22 | 11 | 22 |

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|----------|---------------|-------------------------|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Stephanomeria</i> | 16 | medium low | 17 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Steptorhamphus</i> | 16 | medium low | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Stevia</i> | 20 | med high | 235 | 5 | 42 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tagetes</i> | 22 | med high | 50 | 3 | 14 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tephroseris</i> | 46 | high | 50 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tessaria</i> | 20 | med high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tetramolopium</i> | 18 | medium low | 37 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Thelesperma</i> | 18 | medium low | 15 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tolpis</i> | 18 | medium low | 20 | 1 | 11 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tomanthea</i> | 18 | medium low | | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Townsendia</i> | 18 | medium low | 25 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tragopogon</i> | 12 | low | 110 | 6 | 42 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Trichogonia</i> | 20 | med high | 30 | 1 | 6 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tridax</i> | 18 | medium low | 30 | 2 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tripleurospermum</i> | 18 | medium low | 38 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ursinia</i> | 16 | medium low | 38 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Viguiera</i> | 16 | medium low | 180 | 42 | 44 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Virgulus</i> | 8 | low | | 6 | 16 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Vittadinia</i> | 18 | medium low | 29 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Volutaria</i> | 24 | med high | 16 | 1 | 10 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Wedelia</i> | 22 | med high | 100 | 13 | 29 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Xanthium</i> | 34 | high | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Youngia</i> | 10 | low | 40 | 1 | 9 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Zaluzania</i> | 36 | high | 10 | 1 | 8 |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Zinnia</i> | 20 | med high | 12 | 1 | 12 |
| Asterids | Balsaminaceae | <i>Impatiens</i> | 6 | low | 850 | 119 | 124 |
| Asterids | Bignoniaceae | <i>Tabebuia</i> | 40 | high | 100 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Bignoniaceae | <i>Tecoma</i> | 34 | high | 13 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Alkanna</i> | 20 | med high | 28 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Cerinthe</i> | 16 | medium low | 10 | 0 | 6 |

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|----------|-----------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Cordia</i> | 16 | medium low | 320 | 15 | 19 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Cryptantha</i> | 14 | low | 100 | 17 | 21 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Cynoglossum</i> | 24 | med high | 75 | 0 | 15 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Eritrichium</i> | 24 | med high | 30 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Heliotropium</i> | 14 | low | 250 | 15 | 27 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Lappula</i> | 22 | med high | 40 | 3 | 8 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Lithodora</i> | 16 | medium low | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Lithospermum</i> | 14 | low | 45 | 4 | 6 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Mertensia</i> | 24 | med high | 45 | 3 | 9 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Nonea</i> | 14 | low | 35 | 5 | 9 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Onosma</i> | 12 | low | 150 | 12 | 41 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Plagiobothrys</i> | 24 | med high | 70 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Pulmonaria</i> | 14 | low | 18 | 1 | 17 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Symphytum</i> | 18 | medium low | 35 | 9 | 12 |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Tiquilia</i> | 16 | medium low | 27 | 10 | 20 |
| Asterids | Bruniaceae | <i>Berzelia</i> | 40 | high | 12 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Callitrichaceae | <i>Callitriche</i> | 6 | low | 19 | 9 | 19 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Adenophora</i> | 34 | high | 40 | 3 | 24 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Asyneuma</i> | 20 | med high | 50 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Campanula</i> | 14 | low | 300 | 81 | 99 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Clermontia</i> | 28 | high | 22 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Codonopsis</i> | 16 | medium low | 30 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Cyanea</i> | 28 | high | 64 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Isotoma</i> | 14 | low | | 2 | 7 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Jasione</i> | 12 | low | 20 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Lobelia</i> | 14 | low | 300 | 29 | 48 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Phyteuma</i> | 22 | med high | 40 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Pratia</i> | 14 | low | | 8 | 12 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Trachelium</i> | 32 | high | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Wahlenbergia</i> | 16 | medium low | 200 | 22 | 39 |

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|----------|----------------|-----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Asterids | Caprifoliaceae | <i>Abelia</i> | 18 | medium low | 30 | 3 | 4 |
| Asterids | Caprifoliaceae | <i>Lonicera</i> | 18 | medium low | 180 | 12 | 49 |
| Asterids | Caprifoliaceae | <i>Symporicarpos</i> | 18 | medium low | 17 | 2 | 4 |
| Asterids | Caprifoliaceae | <i>Triosteum</i> | 18 | medium low | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Caprifoliaceae | <i>Viburnum</i> | 16 | medium low | 150 | 2 | 34 |
| Asterids | Caprifoliaceae | <i>Weigela</i> | 36 | high | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Convolvulaceae | <i>Argyreia</i> | 28 | high | 90 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Convolvulaceae | <i>Calystegia</i> | 22 | med high | 25 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Convolvulaceae | <i>Convolvulus</i> | 18 | medium low | 100 | 6 | 28 |
| Asterids | Convolvulaceae | <i>Ipomoea</i> | 28 | high | 650 | 4 | 60 |
| Asterids | Convolvulaceae | <i>Merremia</i> | 30 | high | 70 | 1 | 8 |
| Asterids | Cornaceae | <i>Alangium</i> | 18 | medium low | 21 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Cornaceae | <i>Cornus</i> | 18 | medium low | 65 | 1 | 18 |
| Asterids | Dipsacaceae | <i>Cephalaria</i> | 10 | low | 65 | 23 | 25 |
| Asterids | Dipsacaceae | <i>Dipsacus</i> | 16 | medium low | 15 | 0 | 10 |
| Asterids | Dipsacaceae | <i>Knautia</i> | 16 | medium low | 60 | 8 | 22 |
| Asterids | Dipsacaceae | <i>Pterocephalus</i> | 16 | medium low | 25 | 1 | 18 |
| Asterids | Dipsacaceae | <i>Scabiosa</i> | 16 | medium low | 80 | 1 | 61 |
| Asterids | Dipsacaceae | <i>Succisa</i> | 20 | med high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Ebenaceae | <i>Diospyros</i> | 30 | high | 475 | 4 | 40 |
| Asterids | Ebenaceae | <i>Euclea</i> | 30 | high | 12 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Agapetes</i> | 24 | med high | 95 | 3 | 5 |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Arctostaphylos</i> | 26 | high | 50 | 1 | 12 |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Dimorphothera</i> | 72 | high | 68 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Diplycosia</i> | 34 | high | 99 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Erica</i> | 24 | med high | 735 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Gaultheria</i> | 22 | med high | 134 | 15 | 23 |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Lyonia</i> | 24 | med high | 35 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Rhododendron</i> | 26 | high | 850 | 0 | 41 |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Vaccinium</i> | 24 | med high | 450 | 9 | 38 |

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|----------|-----------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Asterids | Gentianaceae | <i>Canscora</i> | 38 | high | 30 | 2 | 8 |
| Asterids | Gentianaceae | <i>Gentiana</i> | 10 | low | 361 | 123 | 132 |
| Asterids | Gentianaceae | <i>Gentianopsis</i> | 26 | high | 20 | 3 | 6 |
| Asterids | Gentianaceae | <i>Halenia</i> | 22 | med high | 70 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Geraniaceae | <i>Erodium</i> | 16 | medium low | 60 | 11 | 45 |
| Asterids | Geraniaceae | <i>Geranium</i> | 18 | medium low | 300 | 11 | 49 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Aeschynanthus</i> | 32 | high | 140 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Chirita</i> | 18 | medium low | 130 | 1 | 6 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Columnea</i> | 18 | medium low | 75 | 0 | 18 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Cyrtandra</i> | 34 | high | 550 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Didymocarpus</i> | 20 | med high | 180 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Henckelia</i> | 18 | medium low | | 1 | 47 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Monophyllaea</i> | 20 | med high | 20 | 1 | 8 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Rhynchotechum</i> | 18 | medium low | 12 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Ridleyandra</i> | 32 | high | | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Saintpaulia</i> | 28 | high | 20 | 0 | 17 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Streptocarpus</i> | 30 | high | 125 | 2 | 10 |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Whytockia</i> | 18 | medium low | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Globulariaceae | <i>Globularia</i> | 16 | medium low | 22 | 2 | 11 |
| Asterids | Hydrangeaceae | <i>Deutzia</i> | 26 | high | 60 | 2 | 10 |
| Asterids | Hydrophyllaceae | <i>Hydrophyllum</i> | 18 | medium low | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Hydrophyllaceae | <i>Nama</i> | 14 | low | 45 | 3 | 32 |
| Asterids | Hydrophyllaceae | <i>Phacelia</i> | 10 | low | 150 | 21 | 23 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Acinos</i> | 18 | medium low | | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Aeolanthus</i> | 32 | high | | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Agastache</i> | 18 | medium low | 22 | 0 | 19 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Anisochilus</i> | 28 | high | 20 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Clinopodium</i> | 16 | medium low | 20 | 4 | 8 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Coleus</i> | 26 | high | | 2 | 9 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Dicerandra</i> | 32 | high | 8 | 0 | 7 |

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|----------|------------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|-----|
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Dracocephalum</i> | 10 | low | 45 | 4 | 24 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Elsholtzia</i> | 16 | medium low | 35 | 0 | 11 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Eremostachys</i> | 22 | med high | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Galeobdolon</i> | 18 | medium low | | 2 | 4 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Galeopsis</i> | 16 | medium low | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Hedeoma</i> | 34 | high | 38 | 2 | 23 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Leonurus</i> | 16 | medium low | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Leucas</i> | 22 | med high | 150 | 0 | 26 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Lycopus</i> | 22 | med high | 11 | 1 | 11 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Mentha</i> | 18 | medium low | 28 | 19 | 28 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Micromeria</i> | 20 | med high | 90 | 4 | 7 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Mosla</i> | 18 | medium low | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Nepeta</i> | 14 | low | 250 | 9 | 41 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Origanum</i> | 28 | high | 36 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Orthosiphon</i> | 22 | med high | 40 | 1 | 9 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Panzerina</i> | 18 | medium low | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Perilla</i> | 20 | med high | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Phlomis</i> | 10 | low | 100 | 18 | 22 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Plectranthus</i> | 24 | med high | 200 | 2 | 25 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Pogostemon</i> | 32 | high | 96 | 4 | 18 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Salvia</i> | 12 | low | 900 | 51 | 117 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Satureja</i> | 18 | medium low | 30 | 2 | 9 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Sideritis</i> | 16 | medium low | 150 | 58 | 60 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Stachys</i> | 10 | low | 300 | 83 | 88 |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Teucrium</i> | 14 | low | 100 | 72 | 76 |
| Asterids | Lecythidaceae | <i>Eschweilera</i> | 32 | high | 90 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Lecythidaceae | <i>Gustavia</i> | 34 | high | 41 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Lentibulariaceae | <i>Utricularia</i> | 16 | medium low | 180 | 6 | 8 |
| Asterids | Loasaceae | <i>Caiophora</i> | 16 | medium low | 65 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Loasaceae | <i>Menzelia</i> | 18 | medium low | 60 | 0 | 17 |

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|----------|----------------|--------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Asterids | Loganiaceae | <i>Buddleja</i> | 38 | high | 100 | 6 | 15 |
| Asterids | Loganiaceae | <i>Labordia</i> | 80 | high | 15 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Menyanthaceae | <i>Nymphoides</i> | 18 | medium low | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| Asterids | Myrsinaceae | <i>Myrsine</i> | 46 | high | 7 | 1 | 7 |
| Asterids | Oleaceae | <i>Forsythia</i> | 28 | high | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Oleaceae | <i>Fraxinus</i> | 46 | high | 65 | 1 | 12 |
| Asterids | Oleaceae | <i>Jasminum</i> | 24 | med high | 200 | 2 | 34 |
| Asterids | Oleaceae | <i>Linociera</i> | 46 | high | | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Oleaceae | <i>Nestegis</i> | 46 | high | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Oleaceae | <i>Olea</i> | 46 | high | 30 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Oleaceae | <i>Osmanthus</i> | 46 | high | 15 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Oleaceae | <i>Syringa</i> | 44 | high | 23 | 0 | 12 |
| Asterids | Orobanchaceae | <i>Cistanche</i> | 40 | high | 16 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Pedaliaceae | <i>Sesamum</i> | 26 | high | 15 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Pittosporaceae | <i>Pittosporum</i> | 24 | med high | 150 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Plantaginaceae | <i>Plantago</i> | 8 | low | 270 | 25 | 76 |
| Asterids | Polemoniaceae | <i>Collomia</i> | 16 | medium low | 15 | 1 | 8 |
| Asterids | Polemoniaceae | <i>Gilia</i> | 16 | medium low | 25 | 5 | 21 |
| Asterids | Polemoniaceae | <i>Ipomopsis</i> | 14 | low | 26 | 0 | 12 |
| Asterids | Polemoniaceae | <i>Linanthus</i> | 18 | medium low | 35 | 2 | 21 |
| Asterids | Polemoniaceae | <i>Phlox</i> | 14 | low | 67 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Polemoniaceae | <i>Polemonium</i> | 18 | medium low | 25 | 0 | 19 |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Anagallis</i> | 20 | med high | 28 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Androsace</i> | 18 | medium low | 100 | 3 | 23 |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Cortusa</i> | 24 | med high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Cyclamen</i> | 20 | med high | 19 | 1 | 10 |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Dodecatheon</i> | 22 | med high | 13 | 5 | 7 |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Lysimachia</i> | 16 | medium low | 150 | 15 | 37 |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Primula</i> | 16 | medium low | 400 | 28 | 98 |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Soldanella</i> | 38 | high | 10 | 0 | 7 |

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|----------|------------|----------------------|----|------------|------|----|-----|
| Asterids | Pyrolaceae | <i>Pyrola</i> | 46 | high | 35 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Anthospermum</i> | 22 | med high | 40 | 0 | 26 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Asperula</i> | 20 | med high | 90 | 6 | 26 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Borreria</i> | 28 | high | | 3 | 7 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Canthium</i> | 42 | high | 50 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Carpacoce</i> | 22 | med high | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Cinchona</i> | 34 | high | 40 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Coccocypselum</i> | 20 | med high | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Coffea</i> | 22 | med high | 90 | 1 | 8 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Crucianella</i> | 22 | med high | 30 | 1 | 8 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Ernodea</i> | 14 | low | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Exostema</i> | 24 | med high | 45 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Galium</i> | 20 | med high | 300 | 40 | 131 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Galopina</i> | 22 | med high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Gardenia</i> | 22 | med high | 60 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Hedyotis</i> | 22 | med high | 250 | 6 | 15 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Houstonia</i> | 16 | medium low | | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Ixora</i> | 22 | med high | 300 | 0 | 16 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Knoxia</i> | 20 | med high | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Kohautia</i> | 18 | medium low | 60 | 3 | 6 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Mussaenda</i> | 22 | med high | 100 | 0 | 13 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Nenax</i> | 22 | med high | 9 | 2 | 8 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Oldenlandia</i> | 18 | medium low | 300 | 7 | 16 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Ophiorrhiza</i> | 22 | med high | 150 | 0 | 9 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Otiophora</i> | 34 | high | 20 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Paederia</i> | 20 | med high | 30 | 7 | 19 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Pavetta</i> | 22 | med high | 400 | 2 | 11 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Pentas</i> | 20 | med high | 34 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Psychotria</i> | 22 | med high | 1150 | 19 | 30 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Randia</i> | 22 | med high | 100 | 0 | 5 |

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|----------|------------------|-----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Rubia</i> | 22 | med high | 60 | 5 | 11 |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Wendlandia</i> | 22 | med high | 70 | 1 | 4 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Alonsoa</i> | 28 | high | 16 | 5 | 7 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Antirrhinum</i> | 16 | medium low | 26 | 13 | 26 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Bartsia</i> | 24 | med high | 49 | 6 | 21 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Calceolaria</i> | 18 | medium low | 388 | 45 | 89 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Collinsia</i> | 14 | low | 20 | 1 | 5 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Cordylanthus</i> | 24 | med high | 18 | 0 | 14 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Cymbalaria</i> | 14 | low | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Derwentia</i> | 38 | high | 8 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Diascia</i> | 18 | medium low | 72 | 9 | 72 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Digitalis</i> | 28 | high | 19 | 15 | 19 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Euphrasia</i> | 22 | med high | 170 | 10 | 22 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Gratiola</i> | 16 | medium low | 20 | 3 | 5 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Hebe</i> | 40 | high | 90 | 2 | 8 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Hemimeris</i> | 14 | low | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Jamesbrittenia</i> | 24 | med high | 83 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Kickxia</i> | 18 | medium low | 47 | 1 | 12 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Lagotis</i> | 22 | med high | 20 | 2 | 4 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Limnophila</i> | 34 | high | 37 | 2 | 6 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Lindernia</i> | 18 | medium low | 80 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Lophospermum</i> | 24 | med high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Mabrya</i> | 24 | med high | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Manulea</i> | 16 | medium low | 74 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Maurandya</i> | 24 | med high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Mazus</i> | 20 | med high | 12 | 6 | 10 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Melampyrum</i> | 18 | medium low | 35 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Mimulus</i> | 16 | medium low | 150 | 19 | 35 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Nemesia</i> | 18 | medium low | 65 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Odontites</i> | 18 | medium low | 30 | 2 | 15 |

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|----------|------------------|--------------------------|----|------------|------|-----|-----|
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Pedicularis</i> | 12 | low | 350 | 5 | 61 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Penstemon</i> | 14 | low | 250 | 1 | 29 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Pseudolysimachion</i> | 34 | high | 19 | 2 | 5 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Scrophularia</i> | 24 | med high | 200 | 36 | 60 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Striga</i> | 40 | high | 40 | 0 | 5 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Verbascum</i> | 26 | high | 360 | 6 | 35 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Veronica</i> | 14 | low | 180 | 34 | 83 |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Zaluzianskya</i> | 12 | low | 55 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Brunfelsia</i> | 22 | med high | 40 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Cestrum</i> | 16 | medium low | 175 | 0 | 8 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Cyphomandra</i> | 24 | med high | 32 | 0 | 11 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Datura</i> | 24 | med high | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Hyoscyamus</i> | 28 | high | 15 | 2 | 14 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Lycium</i> | 24 | med high | 100 | 5 | 24 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Lycopersicon</i> | 24 | med high | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Nicotiana</i> | 18 | medium low | 72 | 31 | 72 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Petunia</i> | 14 | low | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Physalis</i> | 20 | med high | 80 | 4 | 20 |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Solanum</i> | 12 | low | 1700 | 294 | 297 |
| Asterids | Styliadiaceae | <i>Styliodium</i> | 14 | low | 136 | 62 | 93 |
| Asterids | Symplocaceae | <i>Symplocos</i> | 22 | med high | 250 | 0 | 6 |
| Asterids | Valerianaceae | <i>Patrinia</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 2 | 9 |
| Asterids | Valerianaceae | <i>Valeriana</i> | 14 | low | 200 | 76 | 111 |
| Asterids | Valerianaceae | <i>Valerianella</i> | 14 | low | 50 | 1 | 14 |
| Asterids | Verbenaceae | <i>Clerodendrum</i> | 46 | high | 400 | 0 | 7 |
| Asterids | Verbenaceae | <i>Glandularia</i> | 10 | low | | 11 | 13 |
| Asterids | Verbenaceae | <i>Junellia</i> | 18 | medium low | 47 | 2 | 10 |
| Asterids | Verbenaceae | <i>Lantana</i> | 22 | med high | 150 | 2 | 6 |
| Asterids | Verbenaceae | <i>Lippia</i> | 30 | high | 200 | 0 | 4 |
| Asterids | Verbenaceae | <i>Verbena</i> | 10 | low | 200 | 1 | 12 |

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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----|------------|------|----|----|
| Asterids | Verbenaceae | <i>Vitex</i> | 24 | med high | 250 | 1 | 6 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Annonaceae | <i>Annona</i> | 14 | low | 137 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Annonaceae | <i>Artobotrys</i> | 16 | medium low | 100 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Annonaceae | <i>Desmos</i> | 16 | medium low | 30 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Annonaceae | <i>Goniothalamus</i> | 16 | medium low | 75 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Annonaceae | <i>Polyalthia</i> | 16 | medium low | 100 | 1 | 16 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Aristolochiaceae | <i>Aristolochia</i> | 8 | low | 120 | 22 | 34 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Aristolochiaceae | <i>Asarum</i> | 12 | low | 70 | 31 | 33 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Aristolochiaceae | <i>Asiasarum</i> | 26 | high | | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Aristolochiaceae | <i>Heterotropa</i> | 24 | med high | | 0 | 9 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Chloranthaceae | <i>Chloranthus</i> | 30 | high | 18 | 2 | 10 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Lauraceae | <i>Lindera</i> | 24 | med high | 100 | 0 | 8 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Lauraceae | <i>Litsea</i> | 24 | med high | 400 | 1 | 6 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Lauraceae | <i>Machilus</i> | 24 | med high | | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Magnoliaceae | <i>Illicium</i> | 28 | high | 42 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Magnoliaceae | <i>Magnolia</i> | 38 | high | 100 | 12 | 21 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Magnoliaceae | <i>Manglietia</i> | 38 | high | 25 | 0 | 11 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Magnoliaceae | <i>Michelia</i> | 38 | high | 30 | 0 | 22 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Magnoliaceae | <i>Schisandra</i> | 14 | low | 25 | 6 | 7 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Magnoliaceae | <i>Talauma</i> | 38 | high | | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Monimiaceae | <i>Tambourissa</i> | 38 | high | 43 | 0 | 9 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Nymphaeaceae | <i>Nuphar</i> | 34 | high | 16 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Nymphaeaceae | <i>Nymphaea</i> | 18 | medium low | 50 | 14 | 27 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Piperaceae | <i>Peperomia</i> | 20 | med high | 1000 | 21 | 44 |
| Basal Angiosperms | Piperaceae | <i>Piper</i> | 26 | high | 2000 | 17 | 35 |
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Brownanthus</i> | 18 | medium low | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Cephalophyllum</i> | 18 | medium low | 30 | 6 | 22 |
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Cheiridopsis</i> | 18 | medium low | 23 | 4 | 18 |
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Conophytum</i> | 18 | medium low | 85 | 6 | 45 |
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Jordaaniella</i> | 18 | medium low | 4 | 1 | 4 |

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|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> | 18 | medium low | 25 | 1 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Mollugo</i> | 18 | medium low | 35 | 3 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Prenia</i> | 18 | medium low | | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Psilocaulon</i> | 36 | high | 12 | 3 | 8 |
| Basal Eudicots | Aizoaceae | <i>Ruschia</i> | 18 | medium low | 360 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Amaranthaceae | <i>Amaranthus</i> | 28 | high | 60 | 0 | 29 |
| Basal Eudicots | Berberidaceae | <i>Epimedium</i> | 12 | low | 44 | 0 | 20 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Astrophytum</i> | 22 | med high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Coryphantha</i> | 22 | med high | 45 | 0 | 17 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Disocactus</i> | 22 | med high | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Echinocereus</i> | 22 | med high | 47 | 6 | 28 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Ferocactus</i> | 22 | med high | 23 | 0 | 15 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Gymnocalycium</i> | 22 | med high | 65 | 14 | 65 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Melocactus</i> | 22 | med high | 31 | 6 | 12 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Opuntia</i> | 12 | low | 200 | 35 | 89 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Pereskia</i> | 22 | med high | 16 | 0 | 12 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Rebutia</i> | 22 | med high | 35 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Rhipsalis</i> | 22 | med high | 50 | 1 | 26 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Acanthophyllum</i> | 30 | high | 56 | 1 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Arenaria</i> | 18 | medium low | 150 | 20 | 57 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Buferina</i> | 16 | medium low | 20 | 5 | 9 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Cerastium</i> | 30 | high | 100 | 26 | 63 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Dianthus</i> | 30 | high | 300 | 15 | 74 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Gastrolychnis</i> | 24 | med high | | 4 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Herniaria</i> | 18 | medium low | 48 | 6 | 12 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Lychnis</i> | 24 | med high | | 2 | 13 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Melandrium</i> | 24 | med high | | 4 | 11 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Minuartia</i> | 18 | medium low | 100 | 12 | 17 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Moehringia</i> | 24 | med high | 25 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Petrorhagia</i> | 26 | high | 28 | 1 | 13 |

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|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Polycarpon</i> | 14 | low | 16 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Sagina</i> | 12 | low | 20 | 11 | 13 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Saponaria</i> | 28 | high | 40 | 1 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Scleranthus</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Spergula</i> | 18 | medium low | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Spergularia</i> | 18 | medium low | 25 | 7 | 14 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Stellaria</i> | 18 | medium low | 175 | 13 | 39 |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Vaccaria</i> | 28 | high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Arthrocnemum</i> | 18 | medium low | | 2 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Atriplex</i> | 16 | medium low | 300 | 19 | 73 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Bassia</i> | 18 | medium low | 21 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Beta</i> | 18 | medium low | 12 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Ceratoides</i> | 18 | medium low | | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Chenopodium</i> | 18 | medium low | 100 | 20 | 49 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Climacoptera</i> | 18 | medium low | | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Corispermum</i> | 18 | medium low | 60 | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Kochia</i> | 16 | medium low | | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Salicornia</i> | 18 | medium low | 28 | 3 | 9 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Salsola</i> | 18 | medium low | 150 | 6 | 17 |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Suaeda</i> | 18 | medium low | 100 | 4 | 13 |
| Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Aeonium</i> | 36 | high | 31 | 3 | 26 |
| Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Dudleya</i> | 34 | high | 40 | 2 | 7 |
| Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Echeveria</i> | 24 | med high | 150 | 67 | 85 |
| Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Hylotelephium</i> | 24 | med high | | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Orostachys</i> | 24 | med high | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Rosularia</i> | 14 | low | 27 | 6 | 15 |
| Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Sedum</i> | 10 | low | 280 | 153 | 202 |
| Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Sempervivum</i> | 34 | high | 50 | 3 | 11 |
| Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Villadia</i> | 18 | medium low | 28 | 7 | 17 |
| Basal Eudicots | Didiereaceae | <i>Alluaudia</i> | 48 | high | 6 | 4 | 6 |

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|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Basal Eudicots | Fumariaceae | <i>Corydalis</i> | 8 | low | 400 | 67 | 72 |
| Basal Eudicots | Fumariaceae | <i>Fumaria</i> | 16 | medium low | 50 | 43 | 46 |
| Basal Eudicots | Haloragaceae | <i>Myriophyllum</i> | 14 | low | 60 | 3 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Hamamelidaceae | <i>Hamamelis</i> | 24 | med high | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Menispermaceae | <i>Stephania</i> | 22 | med high | 35 | 0 | 8 |
| Basal Eudicots | Nepenthaceae | <i>Nepenthes</i> | 80 | high | 82 | 0 | 15 |
| Basal Eudicots | Nyctaginaceae | <i>Boerhavia</i> | 52 | high | 50 | 2 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Nyctaginaceae | <i>Commicarpus</i> | 40 | high | | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Papaveraceae | <i>Argemone</i> | 28 | high | 23 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Papaveraceae | <i>Chelidonium</i> | 10 | low | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Papaveraceae | <i>Dicentra</i> | 16 | medium low | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| Basal Eudicots | Papaveraceae | <i>Glaucium</i> | 12 | low | 23 | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Papaveraceae | <i>Hypecoum</i> | 16 | medium low | 20 | 2 | 7 |
| Basal Eudicots | Papaveraceae | <i>Papaver</i> | 12 | low | 80 | 28 | 52 |
| Basal Eudicots | Phytolaccaceae | <i>Phytolacca</i> | 36 | high | 25 | 2 | 8 |
| Basal Eudicots | Plumbaginaceae | <i>Acantholimon</i> | 30 | high | 165 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Plumbaginaceae | <i>Armeria</i> | 18 | medium low | 100 | 0 | 19 |
| Basal Eudicots | Plumbaginaceae | <i>Limonium</i> | 12 | low | 350 | 110 | 191 |
| Basal Eudicots | Plumbaginaceae | <i>Plumbago</i> | 12 | low | 24 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Acetosella</i> | 14 | low | | 2 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Aconogonum</i> | 20 | med high | | 1 | 7 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Chorizanthe</i> | 34 | high | 50 | 3 | 27 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Fagopyrum</i> | 16 | medium low | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Fallopia</i> | 20 | med high | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> | 20 | med high | 23 | 0 | 8 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Oxytheca</i> | 40 | high | 7 | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Persicaria</i> | 20 | med high | 150 | 11 | 19 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Rheum</i> | 22 | med high | 30 | 1 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Polygonaceae | <i>Rumex</i> | 14 | low | 200 | 32 | 66 |
| Basal Eudicots | Portulacaceae | <i>Anacampseros</i> | 18 | medium low | 24 | 5 | 24 |

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|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Basal Eudicots | Portulacaceae | <i>Calandrinia</i> | 20 | med high | 60 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Portulacaceae | <i>Claytonia</i> | 10 | low | 24 | 3 | 13 |
| Basal Eudicots | Portulacaceae | <i>Portulaca</i> | 8 | low | 40 | 14 | 17 |
| Basal Eudicots | Portulacaceae | <i>Talinum</i> | 24 | med high | 40 | 1 | 8 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Actaea</i> | 16 | medium low | 8 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Adonis</i> | 16 | medium low | 26 | 2 | 12 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Anemone</i> | 14 | low | 144 | 12 | 49 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Anemonoides</i> | 16 | medium low | | 6 | 10 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Aquilegia</i> | 14 | low | 80 | 0 | 24 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Batrachium</i> | 16 | medium low | | 4 | 7 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Callianthemum</i> | 16 | medium low | 14 | 1 | 7 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Caltha</i> | 16 | medium low | 14 | 12 | 14 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Cimicifuga</i> | 16 | medium low | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Clematis</i> | 16 | medium low | 295 | 8 | 67 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Consolida</i> | 14 | low | 43 | 0 | 20 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Coptis</i> | 16 | medium low | 15 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Delphinium</i> | 16 | medium low | 320 | 11 | 85 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Ficaria</i> | 16 | medium low | | 2 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Hepatica</i> | 14 | low | 7 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Knowltonia</i> | 48 | high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Nigella</i> | 12 | low | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Paeonia</i> | 10 | low | 33 | 8 | 33 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Pulsatilla</i> | 16 | medium low | 38 | 2 | 22 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Thalictrum</i> | 14 | low | 330 | 9 | 26 |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Trollius</i> | 16 | medium low | 31 | 0 | 16 |
| Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Boykinia</i> | 14 | low | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Chrysosplenium</i> | 12 | low | 60 | 27 | 32 |
| Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Heuchera</i> | 14 | low | 55 | 0 | 15 |
| Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Itea</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Lithophragma</i> | 14 | low | 9 | 0 | 4 |

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|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----|------------|-----|----|-----|
| Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Parnassia</i> | 18 | medium low | 15 | 7 | 15 |
| Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Ribes</i> | 16 | medium low | 150 | 1 | 34 |
| Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Saxifraga</i> | 16 | medium low | 440 | 67 | 128 |
| Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Sullivantia</i> | 14 | low | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Tamaricaceae | <i>Tamarix</i> | 24 | med high | 54 | 0 | 15 |
| Basal Eudicots | Vitaceae | <i>Cayratia</i> | 40 | high | 50 | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Eudicots | Vitaceae | <i>Cissus</i> | 20 | med high | 200 | 4 | 13 |
| Basal Eudicots | Vitaceae | <i>Cyphostemma</i> | 22 | med high | 250 | 3 | 6 |
| Basal Eudicots | Vitaceae | <i>Leea</i> | 24 | med high | 34 | 4 | 15 |
| Basal Eudicots | Vitaceae | <i>Vitis</i> | 38 | high | 65 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Alismataceae | <i>Alisma</i> | 14 | low | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Basal Monocots | Alismataceae | <i>Echinodorus</i> | 22 | med high | 48 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Alstroemeria</i> | 16 | medium low | 50 | 0 | 20 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Amaryllis</i> | 22 | med high | | 1 | 17 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Crinum</i> | 20 | med high | 120 | 1 | 29 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Galanthus</i> | 24 | med high | 12 | 1 | 12 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Habranthus</i> | 12 | low | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Haemanthus</i> | 16 | medium low | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Hessea</i> | 22 | med high | 14 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Hippeastrum</i> | 20 | med high | 76 | 0 | 15 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Hymenocallis</i> | 38 | high | 35 | 1 | 10 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Hypoxis</i> | 14 | low | 150 | 4 | 6 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Leucojum</i> | 14 | low | 10 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Lycoris</i> | 12 | low | 20 | 11 | 20 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Narcissus</i> | 14 | low | 58 | 13 | 58 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Pancratium</i> | 22 | med high | 16 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Scadoxus</i> | 18 | medium low | 9 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Sternbergia</i> | 20 | med high | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Strumaria</i> | 20 | med high | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Ungernia</i> | 22 | med high | 8 | 0 | 5 |

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|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Zephyranthes</i> | 12 | low | 40 | 12 | 15 |
| Basal Monocots | Aponogetonaceae | <i>Aponogeton</i> | 24 | med high | 43 | 7 | 16 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Amorphophallus</i> | 26 | high | 90 | 0 | 30 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Anubias</i> | 48 | high | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Aridarum</i> | 24 | med high | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Arum</i> | 28 | high | 26 | 3 | 18 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Bucephalandra</i> | 26 | high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Colocasia</i> | 26 | high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Cryptocoryne</i> | 20 | med high | 50 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Dieffenbachia</i> | 34 | high | 20 | 1 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Dracontium</i> | 26 | high | 23 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Homalomena</i> | 38 | high | 140 | 1 | 10 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Hottarum</i> | 26 | high | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Lagenandra</i> | 36 | high | 12 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Philodendron</i> | 30 | high | 375 | 1 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Pinellia</i> | 26 | high | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Piptospatha</i> | 26 | high | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Schismatoglottis</i> | 26 | high | 100 | 1 | 12 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Syngonium</i> | 22 | med high | 33 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Theriophorum</i> | 14 | low | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Typhonium</i> | 16 | medium low | 30 | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Zantedeschia</i> | 32 | high | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Dioscoreaceae | <i>Dioscorea</i> | 20 | med high | 850 | 34 | 51 |
| Basal Monocots | Hydrocharitaceae | <i>Blyxa</i> | 16 | medium low | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Aristea</i> | 32 | high | 50 | 1 | 8 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Calydorea</i> | 14 | low | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Crocus</i> | 6 | low | 80 | 35 | 50 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Cypella</i> | 14 | low | 20 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Dierama</i> | 20 | med high | 44 | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Dietera</i> | 20 | med high | 6 | 1 | 5 |

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|----------------|---------------|---------------------|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Ferraria</i> | 20 | med high | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Galaxia</i> | 14 | low | 15 | 1 | 12 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Geissorhiza</i> | 26 | high | 84 | 1 | 34 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Gladiolus</i> | 22 | med high | 195 | 17 | 59 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Gynandriris</i> | 6 | low | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Hesperantha</i> | 24 | med high | 67 | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Homeria</i> | 8 | low | 33 | 3 | 33 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Iris</i> | 14 | low | 210 | 43 | 130 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Ixia</i> | 20 | med high | 50 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Juno</i> | 18 | medium low | | 1 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Lapeirousia</i> | 6 | low | 36 | 24 | 32 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Moraea</i> | 10 | low | 120 | 6 | 20 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Romulea</i> | 18 | medium low | 90 | 5 | 65 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Sisyrinchium</i> | 16 | medium low | 80 | 31 | 44 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Tritonia</i> | 20 | med high | 28 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Watsonia</i> | 18 | medium low | 52 | 0 | 31 |
| Basal Monocots | Juncaginaceae | <i>Triglochin</i> | 16 | medium low | 17 | 6 | 8 |
| Basal Monocots | Lemnaceae | <i>Lemna</i> | 20 | med high | 13 | 10 | 13 |
| Basal Monocots | Lemnaceae | <i>Wolffia</i> | 20 | med high | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Lemnaceae | <i>Wolffiella</i> | 20 | med high | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Albuca</i> | 14 | low | 50 | 0 | 17 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Allium</i> | 14 | low | 690 | 392 | 440 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Aloe</i> | 14 | low | 365 | 9 | 70 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Androcymbium</i> | 18 | medium low | 12 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Anthericum</i> | 16 | medium low | 50 | 7 | 9 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Arthropodium</i> | 22 | med high | 11 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Asparagus</i> | 16 | medium low | 135 | 10 | 36 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Asphodeline</i> | 28 | high | 14 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Aspidistra</i> | 36 | high | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Bellevalia</i> | 8 | low | 45 | 9 | 37 |

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|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Chlorophytum</i> | 14 | low | 215 | 14 | 35 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Clintonia</i> | 14 | low | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Cordyline</i> | 38 | high | 15 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Dipcadi</i> | 8 | low | 30 | 3 | 10 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Disporum</i> | 12 | low | 22 | 1 | 22 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Dracaena</i> | 34 | high | 60 | 0 | 13 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Drimia</i> | 18 | medium low | 120 | 1 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Echeandia</i> | 16 | medium low | 80 | 4 | 18 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Eremurus</i> | 14 | low | 45 | 0 | 14 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Eriospermum</i> | 10 | low | 100 | 19 | 88 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Erythronium</i> | 20 | med high | 20 | 2 | 9 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Eucomis</i> | 30 | high | 10 | 4 | 9 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Fritillaria</i> | 14 | low | 100 | 1 | 93 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Gasteria</i> | 14 | low | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Haworthia</i> | 14 | low | 87 | 0 | 32 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Hemerocallis</i> | 22 | med high | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Heteropolygonatum</i> | 32 | high | | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Hosta</i> | 60 | high | 25 | 1 | 12 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Hyacinthella</i> | 16 | medium low | 19 | 1 | 19 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Hyacinthoides</i> | 16 | medium low | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Iphigenia</i> | 22 | med high | 14 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Leopoldia</i> | 18 | medium low | | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Lomandra</i> | 16 | medium low | 50 | 2 | 9 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Maianthemum</i> | 36 | high | 27 | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Merendera</i> | 18 | medium low | | 1 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Muscaria</i> | 18 | medium low | 31 | 3 | 31 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Nomocharis</i> | 24 | med high | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Nothoscordum</i> | 8 | low | 20 | 6 | 12 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Ophiopogon</i> | 36 | high | 22 | 2 | 22 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Paris</i> | 10 | low | 24 | 2 | 24 |

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|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----|------------|------|----|-----|
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Polygonatum</i> | 14 | low | 55 | 10 | 51 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Prospero</i> | 12 | low | | 2 | 6 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Sansevieria</i> | 20 | med high | 100 | 10 | 19 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Smilacina</i> | 36 | high | | 0 | 13 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Streptopus</i> | 16 | medium low | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Tofieldia</i> | 28 | high | | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Tricyrtis</i> | 24 | med high | 20 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Trillium</i> | 10 | low | 42 | 4 | 14 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Tulbaghia</i> | 12 | low | 22 | 0 | 21 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Tulipa</i> | 24 | med high | 100 | 5 | 52 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Tupistra</i> | 38 | high | 35 | 0 | 16 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Urginea</i> | 20 | med high | | 1 | 10 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Veratrum</i> | 16 | medium low | 18 | 7 | 13 |
| Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Wurmbea</i> | 22 | med high | 40 | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Najadaceae | <i>Najas</i> | 12 | low | 32 | 4 | 14 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Acampe</i> | 36 | high | 16 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Aerides</i> | 36 | high | 20 | 0 | 8 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Bulbophyllum</i> | 38 | high | 1000 | 0 | 30 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Calanthe</i> | 38 | high | 150 | 0 | 52 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Cephalanthera</i> | 32 | high | 14 | 0 | 10 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Cleisostoma</i> | 38 | high | 80 | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Coelogyne</i> | 38 | high | 100 | 0 | 16 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Cymbidium</i> | 38 | high | 44 | 0 | 35 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Cypripedium</i> | 20 | med high | 40 | 0 | 20 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Dactylorhiza</i> | 40 | high | 35 | 15 | 33 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Dendrobium</i> | 36 | high | 900 | 1 | 144 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Disa</i> | 36 | high | 99 | 0 | 7 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Epipactis</i> | 38 | high | 22 | 0 | 20 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Eria</i> | 18 | medium low | 500 | 29 | 33 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Gymnadenia</i> | 40 | high | 10 | 1 | 6 |

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|----------------|------------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Herminium</i> | 36 | high | 30 | 1 | 8 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Hetaeria</i> | 24 | med high | 27 | 2 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Liparis</i> | 20 | med high | 350 | 12 | 23 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Listera</i> | 34 | high | 20 | 0 | 9 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Luisia</i> | 38 | high | 40 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Malaxis</i> | 30 | high | 300 | 1 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Microcoelia</i> | 48 | high | 23 | 0 | 12 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Microstylis</i> | 30 | high | | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Neottia</i> | 36 | high | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Nigritella</i> | 40 | high | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Oberonia</i> | 30 | high | 300 | 0 | 14 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Odontoglossum</i> | 56 | high | 140 | 2 | 18 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Oncidium</i> | 36 | high | 680 | 0 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Orchis</i> | 18 | medium low | 33 | 28 | 30 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Peristylus</i> | 42 | high | 70 | 2 | 11 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Pholidota</i> | 38 | high | 29 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Phragmipedium</i> | 18 | medium low | 15 | 0 | 13 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Pleione</i> | 38 | high | 16 | 0 | 13 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Pogonia</i> | 18 | medium low | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Polystachya</i> | 40 | high | 150 | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Ponerorchis</i> | 42 | high | | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Sarcoglottis</i> | 46 | high | 40 | 0 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Serapias</i> | 36 | high | 13 | 1 | 9 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Spiranthes</i> | 30 | high | 30 | 3 | 13 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Tolumnia</i> | 40 | high | 35 | 8 | 20 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Tridactyle</i> | 44 | high | 38 | 0 | 8 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Vanda</i> | 38 | high | 45 | 2 | 13 |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Zeuxine</i> | 20 | med high | 26 | 2 | 5 |
| Basal Monocots | Potamogetonaceae | <i>Posidonia</i> | 20 | med high | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Basal Monocots | Potamogetonaceae | <i>Potamogeton</i> | 26 | high | 90 | 11 | 21 |

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|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|----|------|-----|---|----|
| Basal Monocots | Potamogetonaceae | <i>Zannichellia</i> | 12 | low | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Basal Monocots | Smilacaceae | <i>Smilax</i> | 26 | high | 300 | 5 | 38 |
| Basal Monocots | Velloziaceae | <i>Pleurostima</i> | 34 | high | 25 | 0 | 6 |
| Basal Monocots | Velloziaceae | <i>Vellozia</i> | 14 | low | 124 | 1 | 20 |
| Basal Monocots | Velloziaceae | <i>Xerophyta</i> | 14 | low | 28 | 4 | 8 |
| Gymnosperms | Araucariaceae | <i>Araucaria</i> | 26 | | 18 | 0 | 5 |
| Gymnosperms | Cephalotaxaceae | <i>Cephalotaxus</i> | 22 | | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Gymnosperms | Cupressaceae | <i>Callitris</i> | 22 | | 14 | 0 | 5 |
| Gymnosperms | Cupressaceae | <i>Chamaecyparis</i> | 22 | | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Gymnosperms | Cupressaceae | <i>Cupressus</i> | 22 | | 23 | 1 | 23 |
| Gymnosperms | Cupressaceae | <i>Juniperus</i> | 22 | | 50 | 3 | 15 |
| Gymnosperms | Cupressaceae | <i>Thuja</i> | 22 | | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Gymnosperms | Cycadaceae | <i>Ceratozamia</i> | 16 | | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| Gymnosperms | Cycadaceae | <i>Cycas</i> | 20 | | 17 | 0 | 8 |
| Gymnosperms | Cycadaceae | <i>Macrozamia</i> | 18 | | 15 | 0 | 8 |
| Gymnosperms | Cycadaceae | <i>Zamia</i> | 16 | | 40 | 0 | 32 |
| Gymnosperms | Ephedraceae | <i>Ephedra</i> | 14 | | 40 | 7 | 18 |
| Gymnosperms | Pinaceae | <i>Abies</i> | 22 | | 49 | 0 | 23 |
| Gymnosperms | Pinaceae | <i>Picea</i> | 22 | | 40 | 0 | 29 |
| Gymnosperms | Pinaceae | <i>Pinus</i> | 18 | | 93 | 0 | 63 |
| Gymnosperms | Pinaceae | <i>Pseudotsuga</i> | 24 | | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Gymnosperms | Pinaceae | <i>Tsuga</i> | 24 | | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| Gymnosperms | Podocarpaceae | <i>Podocarpus</i> | 26 | | 94 | 0 | 9 |
| Higher Monocots | Arecaceae | <i>Arenga</i> | 32 | high | 20 | 0 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Arecaceae | <i>Calamus</i> | 26 | high | 400 | 0 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Arecaceae | <i>Chamaedorea</i> | 26 | high | 100 | 0 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Arecaceae | <i>Dypsis</i> | 32 | high | 20 | 0 | 8 |
| Higher Monocots | Arecaceae | <i>Raphia</i> | 28 | high | 28 | 0 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Arecaceae | <i>Ravenea</i> | 30 | high | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Arecaceae | <i>Sabal</i> | 36 | high | 16 | 0 | 5 |

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|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Higher Monocots | Bromeliaceae | <i>Ananas</i> | 48 | high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Bromeliaceae | <i>Dyckia</i> | 50 | high | 107 | 0 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Bromeliaceae | <i>Pitcairnia</i> | 50 | high | 320 | 0 | 14 |
| Higher Monocots | Bromeliaceae | <i>Puya</i> | 50 | high | 168 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Bromeliaceae | <i>Tillandsia</i> | 36 | high | 380 | 2 | 49 |
| Higher Monocots | Bromeliaceae | <i>Vriesea</i> | 50 | high | 280 | 0 | 9 |
| Higher Monocots | Commelinaceae | <i>Aneilema</i> | 26 | high | 62 | 2 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Commelinaceae | <i>Callisia</i> | 12 | low | 20 | 1 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Commelinaceae | <i>Commelina</i> | 16 | medium low | 170 | 17 | 33 |
| Higher Monocots | Commelinaceae | <i>Gibasis</i> | 10 | low | 11 | 1 | 11 |
| Higher Monocots | Commelinaceae | <i>Palisota</i> | 40 | high | 18 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Commelinaceae | <i>Tradescantia</i> | 12 | low | 70 | 9 | 23 |
| Higher Monocots | Eriocaulaceae | <i>Eriocaulon</i> | 20 | med high | 400 | 1 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Eriocaulaceae | <i>Paepalanthus</i> | 50 | high | 485 | 1 | 7 |
| Higher Monocots | Heliconiaceae | <i>Heliconia</i> | 24 | med high | 150 | 0 | 28 |
| Higher Monocots | Marantaceae | <i>Calathea</i> | 24 | med high | 300 | 0 | 7 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Aegilops</i> | 12 | low | 27 | 13 | 27 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Agropyron</i> | 14 | low | 50 | 36 | 50 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Agrostis</i> | 14 | low | 220 | 50 | 67 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Aira</i> | 14 | low | 12 | 3 | 12 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Alopecurus</i> | 14 | low | 36 | 7 | 21 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Andropogon</i> | 20 | med high | 100 | 14 | 26 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Anisantha</i> | 14 | low | | 3 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Anthoxanthum</i> | 10 | low | 18 | 3 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Arctopoa</i> | 42 | high | | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Aristida</i> | 22 | med high | 330 | 3 | 21 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Arrhenatherum</i> | 14 | low | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Arthraxon</i> | 18 | medium low | 20 | 2 | 7 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Arundinella</i> | 16 | medium low | 47 | 1 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Avena</i> | 14 | low | 27 | 13 | 27 |

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|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Avenula</i> | 14 | low | | 6 | 14 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Axonopus</i> | 20 | med high | 35 | 4 | 12 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Bambusa</i> | 46 | high | 120 | 1 | 17 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Bouteloua</i> | 20 | med high | 24 | 8 | 13 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Brachiaria</i> | 12 | low | 100 | 20 | 33 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Brachypodium</i> | 14 | low | 17 | 3 | 12 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Briza</i> | 10 | low | 21 | 15 | 21 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Bromopsis</i> | 14 | low | | 7 | 12 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Bromus</i> | 14 | low | 100 | 34 | 65 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Calamagrostis</i> | 26 | high | 230 | 10 | 42 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Catapodium</i> | 14 | low | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Chionochloa</i> | 42 | high | 21 | 0 | 11 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Chloris</i> | 20 | med high | 40 | 7 | 11 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Chrysopogon</i> | 20 | med high | 26 | 0 | 11 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Coelorhachis</i> | 18 | medium low | 21 | 1 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Coix</i> | 10 | low | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Colpodium</i> | 4 | low | 19 | 4 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Corynephorus</i> | 14 | low | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Critesion</i> | 14 | low | | 5 | 11 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Crypsis</i> | 16 | medium low | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Cynosurus</i> | 14 | low | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Dactylis</i> | 14 | low | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Dactyloctenium</i> | 18 | medium low | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Deschampsia</i> | 14 | low | 40 | 21 | 24 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Dichanthium</i> | 20 | med high | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Digitaria</i> | 18 | medium low | 220 | 25 | 44 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Echinochloa</i> | 18 | medium low | 35 | 18 | 22 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Ehrharta</i> | 24 | med high | 35 | 1 | 15 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Eleusine</i> | 16 | medium low | 12 | 3 | 12 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Elymus</i> | 14 | low | 150 | 136 | 145 |

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|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Elytrigia</i> | 14 | low | 15 | 13 | 15 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Eragrostis</i> | 16 | medium low | 300 | 29 | 48 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Eremopyrum</i> | 14 | low | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Erianthus</i> | 18 | medium low | | 2 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Eriochloa</i> | 18 | medium low | 30 | 11 | 14 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Festuca</i> | 14 | low | 450 | 120 | 194 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Garnotia</i> | 20 | med high | 29 | 1 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Glyceria</i> | 20 | med high | 40 | 4 | 18 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Helictotrichon</i> | 14 | low | 100 | 21 | 41 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Hilaria</i> | 36 | high | 10 | 2 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Holcus</i> | 8 | low | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Hyparrhenia</i> | 20 | med high | 55 | 7 | 11 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Hystrrix</i> | 28 | high | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Ichnanthus</i> | 20 | med high | 39 | 1 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Indocalamus</i> | 48 | high | 10 | 0 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Indosasa</i> | 48 | high | 12 | 0 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Isachne</i> | 20 | med high | 50 | 5 | 8 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Ischaemum</i> | 18 | medium low | 65 | 3 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Kengyilia</i> | 42 | high | | 0 | 11 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Koeleria</i> | 14 | low | 35 | 11 | 31 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Lasiacis</i> | 36 | high | 20 | 0 | 13 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Leersia</i> | 24 | med high | 17 | 5 | 7 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Leptochloa</i> | 20 | med high | 27 | 3 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Lolium</i> | 14 | low | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Lophochloa</i> | 12 | low | | 1 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Melica</i> | 18 | medium low | 80 | 1 | 23 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Melinis</i> | 36 | high | 22 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Milium</i> | 8 | low | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Molinia</i> | 18 | medium low | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Muhlenbergia</i> | 16 | medium low | 160 | 19 | 47 |

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|-----------------|---------|-------------------------|----|------------|-----|----|-----|
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Oryza</i> | 12 | low | 18 | 4 | 13 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Oryzopsis</i> | 24 | med high | 20 | 2 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Panicum</i> | 14 | low | 500 | 54 | 105 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Parapholis</i> | 14 | low | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Paspalidium</i> | 18 | medium low | | 4 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Pentaschistis</i> | 14 | low | 65 | 11 | 26 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Phalaris</i> | 12 | low | 20 | 3 | 12 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Phleum</i> | 14 | low | 17 | 3 | 17 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Piptatherum</i> | 24 | med high | | 0 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Pleioblastus</i> | 48 | high | | 0 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Poa</i> | 14 | low | 200 | 73 | 108 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Polypogon</i> | 14 | low | 10 | 3 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Psathyrostachys</i> | 14 | low | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Pseudanthistiria</i> | 20 | med high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Pseudoroegneria</i> | 14 | low | | 6 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Pseudosasa</i> | 48 | high | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Puccinellia</i> | 14 | low | 25 | 14 | 23 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Roegneria</i> | 14 | low | | 48 | 50 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Saccharum</i> | 20 | med high | 37 | 7 | 11 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Sasa</i> | 48 | high | 60 | 0 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Schizachyrium</i> | 20 | med high | 60 | 3 | 7 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Sesleria</i> | 14 | low | 27 | 12 | 13 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Sinobambusa</i> | 48 | high | 17 | 0 | 9 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Sorghastrum</i> | 20 | med high | 17 | 2 | 9 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Sorghum</i> | 10 | low | 24 | 8 | 24 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Spartina</i> | 40 | high | 17 | 1 | 9 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Sporobolus</i> | 12 | low | 160 | 23 | 25 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Stipa</i> | 20 | med high | 300 | 33 | 39 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Themeda</i> | 18 | medium low | 18 | 4 | 12 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Thinopyrum</i> | 14 | low | 20 | 8 | 10 |

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|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Tragus</i> | 20 | med high | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Tribolium</i> | 12 | low | 11 | 4 | 9 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Trisetaria</i> | 12 | low | 15 | 0 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Trisetum</i> | 12 | low | 70 | 11 | 20 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Triticum</i> | 14 | low | 31 | 13 | 31 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Urochloa</i> | 26 | high | 110 | 0 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Vulpia</i> | 14 | low | 22 | 4 | 14 |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Zea</i> | 20 | med high | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Pontederiaceae | <i>Monochoria</i> | 24 | med high | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Proteaceae | <i>Leucospermum</i> | 24 | med high | 46 | 0 | 16 |
| Higher Monocots | Proteaceae | <i>Protea</i> | 24 | med high | 100 | 0 | 10 |
| Higher Monocots | Sparganiaceae | <i>Sparganium</i> | 30 | high | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| Higher Monocots | Typhaceae | <i>Typha</i> | 30 | high | 11 | 1 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Zingiberaceae | <i>Boesenbergia</i> | 20 | med high | 30 | 3 | 8 |
| Higher Monocots | Zingiberaceae | <i>Costus</i> | 18 | medium low | 42 | 0 | 12 |
| Higher Monocots | Zingiberaceae | <i>Curcuma</i> | 42 | high | 40 | 1 | 6 |
| Higher Monocots | Zingiberaceae | <i>Globba</i> | 24 | med high | 35 | 4 | 8 |
| Higher Monocots | Zingiberaceae | <i>Kaempferia</i> | 22 | med high | 50 | 2 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Zingiberaceae | <i>Roscoea</i> | 24 | med high | 17 | 0 | 5 |
| Higher Monocots | Zingiberaceae | <i>Scaphochlamys</i> | 26 | high | 30 | 0 | 4 |
| Higher Monocots | Zingiberaceae | <i>Zingiber</i> | 22 | med high | 60 | 0 | 14 |
| Pteridophytes | Aspleniaceae | <i>Asplenium</i> | 72 | medium low | 720 | 153 | 226 |
| Pteridophytes | Aspleniaceae | <i>Hymenophyllum</i> | 76 | med high | | 1 | 9 |
| Pteridophytes | Aspleniaceae | <i>Phyllitis</i> | 72 | medium low | | 2 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Azollaceae | <i>Azolla</i> | 40 | low | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Pteridophytes | Blechnaceae | <i>Blechnum</i> | 56 | low | 175 | 13 | 47 |
| Pteridophytes | Blechnaceae | <i>Doodia</i> | 64 | medium low | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Blechnaceae | <i>Woodwardia</i> | 68 | medium low | 13 | 0 | 10 |
| Pteridophytes | Cyatheaceae | <i>Alsophila</i> | 138 | high | | 0 | 17 |
| Pteridophytes | Cyatheaceae | <i>Cyathea</i> | 138 | high | 620 | 2 | 37 |

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|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----|----------|-----|----|-----|
| Pteridophytes | Cyatheaceae | <i>Nephelea</i> | 138 | high | | 0 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Cyatheaceae | <i>Sphaeropteris</i> | 138 | high | | 0 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Davalliaceae | <i>Araiostegia</i> | 80 | med high | | 0 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Davalliaceae | <i>Davallia</i> | 80 | med high | 34 | 0 | 10 |
| Pteridophytes | Dennstaedtiaceae | <i>Dennstaedtia</i> | 58 | low | 45 | 9 | 24 |
| Pteridophytes | Dennstaedtiaceae | <i>Hypolepis</i> | 52 | low | 40 | 15 | 18 |
| Pteridophytes | Dennstaedtiaceae | <i>Microlepia</i> | 84 | high | 45 | 9 | 15 |
| Pteridophytes | Dennstaedtiaceae | <i>Sphenomeris</i> | 76 | med high | 22 | 2 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Dicksoniaceae | <i>Dicksonia</i> | 130 | high | 23 | 0 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Arachniodes</i> | 82 | high | 60 | 9 | 34 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Athyrium</i> | 78 | med high | 180 | 28 | 89 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Cornopteris</i> | 80 | med high | 9 | 0 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Ctenitis</i> | 82 | high | 150 | 9 | 44 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Cyrtomium</i> | 82 | high | | 6 | 12 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Cystopteris</i> | 84 | high | 18 | 12 | 18 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Diplazium</i> | 80 | med high | 400 | 41 | 88 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Dryoathyrium</i> | 80 | med high | 34 | 1 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Dryopteris</i> | 82 | high | 225 | 84 | 199 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Gymnocarpium</i> | 80 | med high | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Lastreopsis</i> | 82 | high | 40 | 2 | 22 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Lunathyrium</i> | 80 | med high | | 2 | 9 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Phanerophlebia</i> | 82 | high | | 3 | 9 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Pleocnemia</i> | 82 | high | 19 | 0 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Polystichum</i> | 78 | med high | 200 | 48 | 116 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Rumohra</i> | 82 | high | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Tectaria</i> | 78 | med high | 150 | 13 | 55 |
| Pteridophytes | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Woodsia</i> | 76 | med high | 25 | 10 | 20 |
| Pteridophytes | Equisetaceae | <i>Equisetum</i> | 216 | high | 17 | 1 | 17 |
| Pteridophytes | Gleicheniaceae | <i>Dicranopteris</i> | 78 | med high | 12 | 1 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Gleicheniaceae | <i>Gleichenia</i> | 40 | low | 23 | 6 | 23 |

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|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Pteridophytes | Gleicheniaceae | <i>Sticherus</i> | 68 | medium low | 80 | 2 | 10 |
| Pteridophytes | Grammitidaceae | <i>Ctenopteris</i> | 74 | med high | | 3 | 13 |
| Pteridophytes | Grammitidaceae | <i>Grammitis</i> | 72 | medium low | 400 | 3 | 18 |
| Pteridophytes | Grammitidaceae | <i>Xiphopteris</i> | 64 | medium low | | 1 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Hymenophyllaceae | <i>Cephalomanes</i> | 64 | medium low | 60 | 1 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Hymenophyllaceae | <i>Crepidomanes</i> | 72 | medium low | 120 | 0 | 14 |
| Pteridophytes | Hymenophyllaceae | <i>Gonocormus</i> | 36 | low | | 5 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Hymenophyllaceae | <i>Macroglena</i> | 66 | medium low | | 1 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Hymenophyllaceae | <i>Meringium</i> | 42 | low | | 0 | 10 |
| Pteridophytes | Hymenophyllaceae | <i>Microgonium</i> | 68 | medium low | | 5 | 9 |
| Pteridophytes | Hymenophyllaceae | <i>Sphaerocionium</i> | 72 | medium low | 80 | 1 | 11 |
| Pteridophytes | Hymenophyllaceae | <i>Trichomanes</i> | 56 | low | 80 | 14 | 28 |
| Pteridophytes | Isoetaceae | <i>Isoetes</i> | 20 | low | 150 | 40 | 72 |
| Pteridophytes | Lomariopsidaceae | <i>Bolbitis</i> | 82 | high | 44 | 3 | 21 |
| Pteridophytes | Lomariopsidaceae | <i>Egenoflia</i> | 82 | high | | 0 | 4 |
| Pteridophytes | Lomariopsidaceae | <i>Elaphoglossum</i> | 82 | high | 400 | 14 | 44 |
| Pteridophytes | Lomariopsidaceae | <i>Lomariopsis</i> | 32 | low | 45 | 1 | 7 |
| Pteridophytes | Lycopodiaceae | <i>Diphasiastrum</i> | 46 | low | | 1 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Lycopodiaceae | <i>Huperzia</i> | 134 | high | 300 | 7 | 9 |
| Pteridophytes | Lycopodiaceae | <i>Lycopodiella</i> | 68 | medium low | 40 | 5 | 7 |
| Pteridophytes | Lycopodiaceae | <i>Lycopodium</i> | 44 | low | 40 | 19 | 38 |
| Pteridophytes | Lycopodiaceae | <i>Phlegmariurus</i> | 272 | high | | 0 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Marattiaceae | <i>Angiopteris</i> | 80 | med high | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| Pteridophytes | Marattiaceae | <i>Marattia</i> | 78 | med high | 60 | 1 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Marsileaceae | <i>Marsilea</i> | 40 | low | 60 | 4 | 15 |
| Pteridophytes | Marsileaceae | <i>Pilularia</i> | 18 | low | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Nephrolepidaceae | <i>Nephrolepis</i> | 82 | high | 30 | 0 | 20 |
| Pteridophytes | Oleandraceae | <i>Arthropteris</i> | 82 | high | 14 | 0 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Oleandraceae | <i>Oleandra</i> | 80 | med high | 40 | 1 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Ophioglossaceae | <i>Botrychium</i> | 90 | high | 50 | 4 | 11 |

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|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Pteridophytes | Ophioglossaceae | <i>Botrypus</i> | 90 | high | | 2 | 4 |
| Pteridophytes | Ophioglossaceae | <i>Ophioglossum</i> | 200 | high | 27 | 9 | 21 |
| Pteridophytes | Ophioglossaceae | <i>Sceptridium</i> | 90 | high | | 7 | 20 |
| Pteridophytes | Osmundaceae | <i>Osmunda</i> | 44 | low | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Pteridophytes | Plagiogyriaceae | <i>Plagiogyria</i> | 130 | high | 30 | 2 | 7 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Arthromeris</i> | 72 | medium low | 9 | 0 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Campyloneurum</i> | 74 | med high | 20 | 1 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Colysis</i> | 72 | medium low | 30 | 1 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Crypsinus</i> | 66 | medium low | 50 | 1 | 11 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Drynaria</i> | 72 | medium low | 15 | 0 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Goniophlebium</i> | 70 | medium low | 8 | 1 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Lepisorus</i> | 50 | low | 40 | 6 | 27 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Loxogramme</i> | 70 | medium low | 33 | 2 | 10 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Marginaria</i> | 74 | med high | | 1 | 11 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Microgramma</i> | 72 | medium low | 15 | 1 | 4 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Microsorum</i> | 72 | medium low | 60 | 1 | 20 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Phymatodes</i> | 72 | medium low | | 1 | 4 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Phymatopteris</i> | 72 | medium low | | 1 | 14 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Phymatosorus</i> | 72 | medium low | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Platycerium</i> | 74 | med high | 17 | 0 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Polypodium</i> | 70 | medium low | 150 | 12 | 77 |
| Pteridophytes | Polypodiaceae | <i>Pyrrosia</i> | 70 | medium low | 100 | 4 | 25 |
| Pteridophytes | Psilotaceae | <i>Psilotum</i> | 104 | high | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Pteridophytes | Psilotaceae | <i>Tmesipteris</i> | 200 | high | 14 | 5 | 14 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Acrostichum</i> | 60 | low | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Adiantum</i> | 60 | low | 150 | 33 | 71 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Aleuritopteris</i> | 58 | low | | 1 | 10 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Anogramma</i> | 52 | low | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Argyrochosma</i> | 54 | low | | 1 | 7 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Aspidotis</i> | 60 | low | | 1 | 5 |

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|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Bommeria</i> | 60 | low | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Ceratopteris</i> | 78 | med high | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Coniogramme</i> | 60 | low | 20 | 7 | 15 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Cryptogramma</i> | 56 | low | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Doryopteris</i> | 58 | low | 25 | 2 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Eriosorus</i> | 174 | high | 25 | 2 | 7 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Hemionitis</i> | 60 | low | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Onychium</i> | 58 | low | 11 | 4 | 10 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Pellaea</i> | 58 | low | 35 | 4 | 22 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Pityrogramma</i> | 60 | low | 16 | 4 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Pteridaceae | <i>Pteris</i> | 58 | low | 250 | 33 | 92 |
| Pteridophytes | Salviniaceae | <i>Salvinia</i> | 18 | low | 10 | 5 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Schizaeaceae | <i>Anemia</i> | 76 | med high | 100 | 12 | 17 |
| Pteridophytes | Schizaeaceae | <i>Lygodium</i> | 58 | low | 40 | 4 | 15 |
| Pteridophytes | Schizaeaceae | <i>Mohria</i> | 76 | med high | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Schizaeaceae | <i>Schizaea</i> | 144 | high | 30 | 2 | 10 |
| Pteridophytes | Selaginellaceae | <i>Selaginella</i> | 14 | low | 700 | 9 | 99 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Abacopteris</i> | 72 | medium low | | 2 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Amauropelta</i> | 58 | low | | 4 | 22 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Christella</i> | 72 | medium low | | 9 | 26 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Cyclosorus</i> | 72 | medium low | 600 | 3 | 22 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Goniopteris</i> | 72 | medium low | | 8 | 21 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Leptogramma</i> | 72 | medium low | | 2 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Macrothelypteris</i> | 62 | medium low | 14 | 8 | 14 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Parathelypteris</i> | 54 | low | | 2 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Phegopteris</i> | 60 | low | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Pneumatopteris</i> | 72 | medium low | | 2 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Pronephrium</i> | 72 | medium low | | 4 | 13 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Pseudocyclosorus</i> | 70 | medium low | | 0 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Pseudophegopteris</i> | 62 | medium low | 20 | 2 | 7 |

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|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Sphaerostephanos</i> | 72 | medium low | | 1 | 8 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Thelypteris</i> | 54 | low | 280 | 18 | 73 |
| Pteridophytes | Thelypteridaceae | <i>Wagneriopteris</i> | 62 | medium low | | 3 | 6 |
| Pteridophytes | Vittariaceae | <i>Anthrophyum</i> | 120 | high | | 1 | 5 |
| Pteridophytes | Vittariaceae | <i>Didymoglossum</i> | 68 | medium low | | 2 | 7 |
| Pteridophytes | Vittariaceae | <i>Polytaenium</i> | 120 | high | | 1 | 4 |
| Pteridophytes | Vittariaceae | <i>Vittaria</i> | 120 | high | 65 | 5 | 12 |
| Rosids | Aceraceae | <i>Acer</i> | 26 | high | 111 | 2 | 34 |
| Rosids | Anacardiaceae | <i>Rhus</i> | 28 | high | 200 | 0 | 19 |
| Rosids | Begoniaceae | <i>Begonia</i> | 20 | med high | 900 | 12 | 26 |
| Rosids | Betulaceae | <i>Alnus</i> | 28 | high | 25 | 4 | 14 |
| Rosids | Betulaceae | <i>Betula</i> | 28 | high | 35 | 13 | 25 |
| Rosids | Betulaceae | <i>Carpinus</i> | 16 | medium low | 26 | 4 | 6 |
| Rosids | Betulaceae | <i>Corylus</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Bombacaceae | <i>Adansonia</i> | 88 | high | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| Rosids | Bombacaceae | <i>Ceiba</i> | 86 | high | 11 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Aethionema</i> | 14 | low | 70 | 4 | 6 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Alyssum</i> | 14 | low | 190 | 19 | 64 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Arabidopsis</i> | 10 | low | 17 | 3 | 15 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Barbarea</i> | 16 | medium low | 20 | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Brassica</i> | 14 | low | 37 | 4 | 37 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Camelina</i> | 12 | low | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Cardamine</i> | 12 | low | 200 | 25 | 50 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Cardaminopsis</i> | 16 | medium low | | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Clypeola</i> | 14 | low | 9 | 1 | 5 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Cochlearia</i> | 12 | low | 25 | 9 | 18 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Coincyia</i> | 24 | med high | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Conringia</i> | 14 | low | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Coronopus</i> | 32 | high | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Crambe</i> | 30 | high | 20 | 3 | 13 |

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|--------|---------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Descurainia</i> | 14 | low | 40 | 1 | 5 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Diplotaxis</i> | 14 | low | 27 | 6 | 14 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Draba</i> | 16 | medium low | 300 | 43 | 65 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Erucastrum</i> | 14 | low | 20 | 4 | 8 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Erysimum</i> | 12 | low | 200 | 35 | 77 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Farsetia</i> | 24 | med high | 25 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Halimolobos</i> | 16 | medium low | 19 | 1 | 4 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Hesperis</i> | 12 | low | 25 | 3 | 10 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Hilliella</i> | 42 | high | | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Iberis</i> | 14 | low | 40 | 0 | 13 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Isatis</i> | 14 | low | 30 | 11 | 22 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Leavenworthia</i> | 22 | med high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Lepidium</i> | 14 | low | 140 | 20 | 36 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Lesquerella</i> | 10 | low | 40 | 2 | 9 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Lobularia</i> | 22 | med high | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Malcolmia</i> | 14 | low | 30 | 1 | 7 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Matthiola</i> | 10 | low | 55 | 0 | 25 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Moricandia</i> | 22 | med high | 7 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Nerisyrenia</i> | 16 | medium low | 11 | 1 | 9 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Rorippa</i> | 16 | medium low | 80 | 12 | 18 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Sinapidendron</i> | 20 | med high | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Sisymbrium</i> | 14 | low | 90 | 3 | 19 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Smelowskia</i> | 12 | low | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Streptanthus</i> | 28 | high | 35 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Thlaspi</i> | 14 | low | 60 | 3 | 20 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Vella</i> | 34 | high | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Yinshania</i> | 12 | low | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Cannabaceae | <i>Humulus</i> | 14 | low | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Casuarinaceae | <i>Casuarina</i> | 18 | medium low | 17 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Celastraceae | <i>Euonymus</i> | 32 | high | 177 | 3 | 7 |

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|--------|------------------|---------------------|----|------------|------|-----|-----|
| Rosids | Celastraceae | <i>Maytenus</i> | 20 | med high | 200 | 3 | 6 |
| Rosids | Cistaceae | <i>Cistus</i> | 18 | medium low | 18 | 0 | 14 |
| Rosids | Cistaceae | <i>Halimium</i> | 18 | medium low | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Cistaceae | <i>Helianthemum</i> | 10 | low | 110 | 41 | 42 |
| Rosids | Clusiaceae | <i>Clusia</i> | 56 | high | 145 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Clusiaceae | <i>Garcinia</i> | 48 | high | 200 | 1 | 6 |
| Rosids | Combretaceae | <i>Terminalia</i> | 24 | med high | 150 | 2 | 8 |
| Rosids | Coriariaceae | <i>Coriaria</i> | 40 | high | 13 | 3 | 13 |
| Rosids | Corynocarpaceae | <i>Corynocarpus</i> | 44 | high | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Cucurbitaceae | <i>Bryonia</i> | 20 | med high | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| Rosids | Cucurbitaceae | <i>Cucumis</i> | 14 | low | 32 | 23 | 25 |
| Rosids | Cucurbitaceae | <i>Cucurbita</i> | 40 | high | 13 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Cucurbitaceae | <i>Gynostemma</i> | 22 | med high | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Rosids | Cucurbitaceae | <i>Luffa</i> | 26 | high | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Cucurbitaceae | <i>Sechium</i> | 24 | med high | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Cucurbitaceae | <i>Thladiantha</i> | 18 | medium low | 23 | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Dichapetalaceae | <i>Dichapetalum</i> | 24 | med high | 124 | 1 | 7 |
| Rosids | Dipterocarpaceae | <i>Shorea</i> | 14 | low | 357 | 0 | 15 |
| Rosids | Elaeagnaceae | <i>Elaeagnus</i> | 28 | high | 40 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Erythroxylaceae | <i>Erythroxylum</i> | 24 | med high | 230 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Acalypha</i> | 20 | med high | 430 | 5 | 9 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Breynia</i> | 52 | high | 25 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Bridelia</i> | 26 | high | 60 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Chamaesyce</i> | 12 | low | | 3 | 6 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Chrozophora</i> | 22 | med high | 9 | 2 | 5 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Croton</i> | 20 | med high | 750 | 1 | 12 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Dalechampia</i> | 36 | high | 115 | 2 | 8 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Euphorbia</i> | 10 | low | 2000 | 135 | 186 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Glochidion</i> | 52 | high | 300 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Jatropha</i> | 20 | med high | 175 | 2 | 36 |

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|--------|---------------|----------------------|----|------------|------|-----|-----|
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Mallotus</i> | 22 | med high | 140 | 2 | 7 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Manihot</i> | 36 | high | 98 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Mercurialis</i> | 16 | medium low | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Phyllanthus</i> | 12 | low | 600 | 30 | 34 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Adesmia</i> | 20 | med high | 230 | 1 | 13 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Aeschynomene</i> | 20 | med high | 150 | 2 | 9 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Albizia</i> | 26 | high | 118 | 1 | 18 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Alhagi</i> | 16 | medium low | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Alysicarpus</i> | 14 | low | 25 | 0 | 14 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Anthyllis</i> | 12 | low | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Arachis</i> | 10 | low | 50 | 47 | 50 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Argyrolobium</i> | 26 | high | 70 | 1 | 6 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Astragalus</i> | 12 | low | 1750 | 177 | 453 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Atylosia</i> | 22 | med high | | 0 | 11 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Bauhinia</i> | 24 | med high | 300 | 0 | 17 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Butea</i> | 18 | medium low | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Caesalpinia</i> | 22 | med high | 150 | 1 | 14 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Calliandra</i> | 16 | medium low | 200 | 1 | 11 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Campylotropis</i> | 22 | med high | 65 | 0 | 11 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Canavalia</i> | 22 | med high | 51 | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Caragana</i> | 16 | medium low | 80 | 5 | 23 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Carmichaelia</i> | 32 | high | 40 | 3 | 15 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Cassia</i> | 14 | low | 61 | 40 | 61 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Centrosema</i> | 14 | low | 35 | 0 | 13 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Chamaecrista</i> | 16 | medium low | 265 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Chamaecytisus</i> | 46 | high | 30 | 1 | 5 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Cicer</i> | 16 | medium low | 40 | 0 | 12 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Colutea</i> | 16 | medium low | 28 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Coronilla</i> | 12 | low | 19 | 5 | 19 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Coursetia</i> | 16 | medium low | 38 | 1 | 17 |

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|--------|----------|---------------------|----|------------|-----|----|-----|
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Crotalaria</i> | 8 | low | 600 | 99 | 110 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Cytisus</i> | 46 | high | 33 | 0 | 10 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Dalbergia</i> | 20 | med high | 100 | 0 | 10 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Dalea</i> | 14 | low | 160 | 1 | 19 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Derris</i> | 22 | med high | 40 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Desmodium</i> | 20 | med high | 450 | 1 | 69 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Dichilus</i> | 28 | high | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Dolichos</i> | 20 | med high | 60 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Dorycnium</i> | 12 | low | | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Ebenus</i> | 14 | low | 18 | 0 | 12 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Eriosema</i> | 20 | med high | 130 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Flemingia</i> | 22 | med high | 30 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Galactia</i> | 20 | med high | 140 | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Genista</i> | 12 | low | 87 | 47 | 49 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Gleditsia</i> | 28 | high | 14 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Glycyrrhiza</i> | 16 | medium low | 19 | 0 | 19 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Hedysarum</i> | 14 | low | 100 | 2 | 37 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Hippocratea</i> | 14 | low | 30 | 0 | 10 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Indigofera</i> | 12 | low | 700 | 6 | 58 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Inga</i> | 26 | high | 350 | 2 | 17 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Lens</i> | 14 | low | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Lespedeza</i> | 18 | medium low | 40 | 3 | 16 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Leucaena</i> | 52 | high | 22 | 3 | 20 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Lonchocarpus</i> | 22 | med high | 130 | 0 | 51 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Lotononis</i> | 18 | medium low | 120 | 4 | 38 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Lotus</i> | 12 | low | 100 | 12 | 68 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Macroptilium</i> | 22 | med high | 8 | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Medicago</i> | 14 | low | 85 | 9 | 53 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Melilotus</i> | 16 | medium low | 20 | 0 | 15 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Melolobium</i> | 18 | medium low | 20 | 1 | 5 |

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|--------|----------|-----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|-----|
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Millettia</i> | 16 | medium low | 90 | 2 | 24 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Mimosa</i> | 26 | high | 480 | 5 | 32 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Onobrychis</i> | 14 | low | 130 | 14 | 37 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Ormosia</i> | 16 | medium low | 100 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Ornithopus</i> | 14 | low | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Orobus</i> | 14 | low | | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Oxytropis</i> | 16 | medium low | 300 | 32 | 89 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Phaseolus</i> | 14 | low | 36 | 0 | 14 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Pisum</i> | 14 | low | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Pithecellobium</i> | 26 | high | 37 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Prosopis</i> | 28 | high | 44 | 1 | 16 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Psophocarpus</i> | 18 | medium low | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Psoralea</i> | 20 | med high | 20 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Pterocarpus</i> | 22 | med high | 21 | 3 | 5 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Pueraria</i> | 22 | med high | 17 | 1 | 6 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Rhynchosia</i> | 22 | med high | 300 | 0 | 14 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Senna</i> | 26 | high | 350 | 1 | 7 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Sesbania</i> | 12 | low | 50 | 4 | 26 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Sophora</i> | 18 | medium low | 45 | 3 | 16 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Stylosanthes</i> | 20 | med high | 25 | 5 | 21 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Styphnolobium</i> | 28 | high | | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Tephrosia</i> | 22 | med high | 400 | 1 | 35 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Tetragonolobus</i> | 14 | low | | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Trifolium</i> | 10 | low | 238 | 12 | 107 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Trigonella</i> | 8 | low | 50 | 17 | 20 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Ulex</i> | 32 | high | 20 | 5 | 13 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Uraria</i> | 22 | med high | 20 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Vicia</i> | 10 | low | 150 | 6 | 150 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Vigna</i> | 18 | medium low | 150 | 1 | 34 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Wisteria</i> | 16 | medium low | 6 | 1 | 4 |

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|--------|------------------|-----------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Zapoteca</i> | 26 | high | 17 | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Zornia</i> | 20 | med high | 86 | 0 | 8 |
| Rosids | Fagaceae | <i>Castanea</i> | 24 | med high | 10 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Flacourtiaceae | <i>Flacourtie</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Hippocastanaceae | <i>Aesculus</i> | 40 | high | 228 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Juglandaceae | <i>Juglans</i> | 32 | high | 21 | 0 | 13 |
| Rosids | Linaceae | <i>Linum</i> | 14 | low | 180 | 22 | 46 |
| Rosids | Loranthaceae | <i>Loranthus</i> | 18 | medium low | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Loranthaceae | <i>Macrosolen</i> | 24 | med high | 25 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Lythraceae | <i>Cuphea</i> | 12 | low | 260 | 33 | 41 |
| Rosids | Lythraceae | <i>Diplusodon</i> | 30 | high | 74 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Lythraceae | <i>Lythrum</i> | 10 | low | 36 | 2 | 10 |
| Rosids | Malpighiaceae | <i>Banisteriopsis</i> | 20 | med high | 92 | 1 | 14 |
| Rosids | Malpighiaceae | <i>Byrsinima</i> | 24 | med high | 130 | 0 | 9 |
| Rosids | Malpighiaceae | <i>Camarea</i> | 34 | high | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Malpighiaceae | <i>Gaudichaudia</i> | 80 | high | 10 | 0 | 9 |
| Rosids | Malpighiaceae | <i>Heteropterys</i> | 20 | med high | 120 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Malpighiaceae | <i>Janusia</i> | 20 | med high | 18 | 9 | 11 |
| Rosids | Malpighiaceae | <i>Stigmaphyllon</i> | 20 | med high | 100 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Abutilon</i> | 14 | low | 100 | 19 | 29 |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Alcea</i> | 42 | high | 50 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Anoda</i> | 26 | high | 23 | 1 | 11 |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Callirhoe</i> | 28 | high | 9 | 2 | 8 |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Gossypium</i> | 26 | high | 41 | 3 | 41 |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Lavatera</i> | 14 | low | 25 | 10 | 11 |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Pavonia</i> | 26 | high | 150 | 3 | 5 |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Sida</i> | 14 | low | 200 | 12 | 27 |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Sphaeralcea</i> | 10 | low | 60 | 9 | 14 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Brachyotum</i> | 20 | med high | 50 | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Centradenia</i> | 36 | high | 6 | 0 | 4 |

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|--------|-----------------|----------------------|----|------------|------|----|----|
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Clidemia</i> | 30 | high | 117 | 1 | 28 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Conostegia</i> | 34 | high | 43 | 0 | 7 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Heterocentron</i> | 36 | high | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Leandra</i> | 28 | high | 175 | 0 | 12 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Macairea</i> | 22 | med high | 22 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Medinilla</i> | 36 | high | 400 | 0 | 9 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Miconia</i> | 32 | high | 1000 | 9 | 72 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Monochaetum</i> | 36 | high | 45 | 0 | 21 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Osbeckia</i> | 20 | med high | 50 | 1 | 10 |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | <i>Sonerila</i> | 18 | medium low | 175 | 1 | 8 |
| Rosids | Moraceae | <i>Ficus</i> | 26 | high | 750 | 0 | 16 |
| Rosids | Moraceae | <i>Morus</i> | 28 | high | 14 | 1 | 14 |
| Rosids | Myricaceae | <i>Myrica</i> | 16 | medium low | 55 | 1 | 5 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Baeckea</i> | 22 | med high | 75 | 3 | 8 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Beaufortia</i> | 16 | medium low | 17 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Calytrix</i> | 22 | med high | 76 | 3 | 13 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Chamelaucium</i> | 22 | med high | 23 | 0 | 9 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Darwinia</i> | 10 | low | 45 | 4 | 20 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | 22 | med high | 600 | 0 | 19 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Eugenia</i> | 22 | med high | 550 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Leptospermum</i> | 10 | low | 79 | 15 | 17 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Melaleuca</i> | 22 | med high | 220 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Metrosideros</i> | 22 | med high | 50 | 0 | 12 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Micromyrtus</i> | 22 | med high | 22 | 1 | 4 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Scholtzia</i> | 22 | med high | 15 | 1 | 4 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Syzygium</i> | 22 | med high | 1000 | 1 | 7 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Thryptomene</i> | 18 | medium low | 32 | 2 | 10 |
| Rosids | Myrtaceae | <i>Verticordia</i> | 12 | low | 97 | 28 | 58 |
| Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Circaeа</i> | 22 | med high | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Clarkia</i> | 10 | low | 33 | 1 | 7 |

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|--------|----------------|---------------------|----|------------|-----|----|-----|
| Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Fuchsia</i> | 22 | med high | 105 | 14 | 32 |
| Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Gaura</i> | 14 | low | 21 | 2 | 18 |
| Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Ludwigia</i> | 16 | medium low | 82 | 47 | 74 |
| Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Oenothera</i> | 14 | low | 124 | 2 | 75 |
| Rosids | Oxalidaceae | <i>Biophytum</i> | 14 | low | 50 | 1 | 5 |
| Rosids | Passifloraceae | <i>Passiflora</i> | 12 | low | 430 | 4 | 30 |
| Rosids | Polygalaceae | <i>Polygala</i> | 16 | medium low | 500 | 13 | 14 |
| Rosids | Resedaceae | <i>Reseda</i> | 12 | low | 60 | 14 | 16 |
| Rosids | Resedaceae | <i>Sesamoides</i> | 20 | med high | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| Rosids | Rhamnaceae | <i>Rhamnus</i> | 24 | med high | 125 | 0 | 14 |
| Rosids | Rhamnaceae | <i>Ziziphus</i> | 22 | med high | 86 | 3 | 13 |
| Rosids | Rhizophoraceae | <i>Bruguiera</i> | 34 | high | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Rhizophoraceae | <i>Crossostylis</i> | 28 | high | 10 | 0 | 8 |
| Rosids | Rhizophoraceae | <i>Rhizophora</i> | 36 | high | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Acaena</i> | 42 | high | 100 | 2 | 8 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Agrimonia</i> | 28 | high | 15 | 3 | 7 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Amelanchier</i> | 30 | high | 33 | 4 | 12 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Amygdalus</i> | 16 | medium low | | 2 | 12 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Aphanes</i> | 16 | medium low | 20 | 1 | 4 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Armeniaca</i> | 16 | medium low | | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Aruncus</i> | 14 | low | | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Cerasus</i> | 16 | medium low | | 0 | 8 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Cotoneaster</i> | 34 | high | 261 | 32 | 47 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Cowania</i> | 18 | medium low | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Dryas</i> | 18 | medium low | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Filipendula</i> | 14 | low | 10 | 4 | 8 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Fragaria</i> | 14 | low | 17 | 6 | 17 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Potentilla</i> | 10 | low | 500 | 87 | 139 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Prunus</i> | 16 | medium low | 200 | 10 | 41 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Pyrus</i> | 34 | high | 30 | 0 | 30 |

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|--------|----------------|----------------------|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Rosa</i> | 14 | low | 125 | 36 | 58 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Rubus</i> | 14 | low | 250 | 137 | 197 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Sanguisorba</i> | 28 | high | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Sorbaria</i> | 36 | high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Spiraea</i> | 16 | medium low | 90 | 8 | 26 |
| Rosids | Rutaceae | <i>Boronia</i> | 18 | medium low | 104 | 2 | 6 |
| Rosids | Rutaceae | <i>Citrus</i> | 18 | medium low | 53 | 0 | 53 |
| Rosids | Rutaceae | <i>Clausena</i> | 18 | medium low | 23 | 3 | 6 |
| Rosids | Rutaceae | <i>Eriostemon</i> | 28 | high | 35 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Rutaceae | <i>Fortunella</i> | 18 | medium low | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Rutaceae | <i>Haplophyllum</i> | 18 | medium low | 66 | 1 | 5 |
| Rosids | Rutaceae | <i>Phebalium</i> | 32 | high | 49 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Rutaceae | <i>Ptelea</i> | 42 | high | 11 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Rutaceae | <i>Zieria</i> | 36 | high | 44 | 3 | 14 |
| Rosids | Salicaceae | <i>Salix</i> | 18 | medium low | 400 | 91 | 93 |
| Rosids | Sapindaceae | <i>Cardiospermum</i> | 14 | low | 14 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Sapindaceae | <i>Dodonaea</i> | 28 | high | 68 | 0 | 16 |
| Rosids | Sapindaceae | <i>Koelreuteria</i> | 30 | high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Sapindaceae | <i>Paullinia</i> | 24 | med high | 194 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Sapindaceae | <i>Sapindus</i> | 28 | high | 13 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Sapindaceae | <i>Serjania</i> | 24 | med high | 215 | 0 | 22 |
| Rosids | Sonneratiaceae | <i>Sonneratia</i> | 22 | med high | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Rosids | Sterculiaceae | <i>Brachychiton</i> | 40 | high | 31 | 0 | 16 |
| Rosids | Sterculiaceae | <i>Dombeya</i> | 54 | high | 225 | 0 | 8 |
| Rosids | Sterculiaceae | <i>Pterospermum</i> | 38 | high | 25 | 0 | 5 |
| Rosids | Thymelaeaceae | <i>Daphne</i> | 18 | medium low | 50 | 1 | 13 |
| Rosids | Thymelaeaceae | <i>Thymelaea</i> | 18 | medium low | 30 | 1 | 4 |
| Rosids | Tiliaceae | <i>Corchorus</i> | 14 | low | 100 | 1 | 8 |
| Rosids | Tiliaceae | <i>Grewia</i> | 18 | medium low | 150 | 2 | 12 |
| Rosids | Trapaceae | <i>Trapa</i> | 44 | high | 15 | 0 | 4 |

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|--------|----------------|-------------------|----|------------|-----|----|----|
| Rosids | Turneraceae | <i>Piriqueta</i> | 14 | low | 21 | 2 | 9 |
| Rosids | Turneraceae | <i>Turnera</i> | 10 | low | 50 | 12 | 32 |
| Rosids | Ulmaceae | <i>Celtis</i> | 20 | med high | 100 | 3 | 8 |
| Rosids | Ulmaceae | <i>Ulmus</i> | 28 | high | 28 | 1 | 23 |
| Rosids | Ulmaceae | <i>Zelkova</i> | 28 | high | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Rosids | Urticaceae | <i>Boehmeria</i> | 28 | high | 80 | 1 | 14 |
| Rosids | Urticaceae | <i>Parietaria</i> | 12 | low | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| Rosids | Urticaceae | <i>Pilea</i> | 24 | med high | 200 | 6 | 16 |
| Rosids | Urticaceae | <i>Pouzolzia</i> | 20 | med high | 70 | 1 | 8 |
| Rosids | Urticaceae | <i>Urtica</i> | 20 | med high | 80 | 2 | 20 |
| Rosids | Violaceae | <i>Hybanthus</i> | 16 | medium low | 150 | 1 | 4 |
| Rosids | Viscaceae | <i>Viscum</i> | 20 | med high | 65 | 2 | 24 |
| Rosids | Zygophyllaceae | <i>Fagonia</i> | 18 | medium low | 30 | 0 | 7 |

Table S2. Data used to obtain the phylogenetic estimate of the frequency of polyploid speciation in angiosperms. SS = Number of species sampled; SI = Number of species recognized in the ingroup; SD = Number of species with chromosome count data; PS = Number of polyploid species; IRR = Number of ploidy shifts inferred with an irreversible model; PAR = Number of ploidy shifts inferred with parsimony.

| Group | Family | Focal Genus | SS | SI | SD | PS | IRR | PAR | Reference |
|----------|---------------|--|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|---|
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Perideridia</i> | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 1 | Downie et al., Syst. Bot. 29:737 (2004) |
| Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Sium/Berula/Afrocarum</i> | 14 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | Spalik and Downie, Am. J. Bot. 93:747 (2006) |
| Asterids | Aquifoliaceae | <i>Ilex</i> | 7 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Gottlieb et al., Am. J. Bot. 92: 352 (2005) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Achillea</i> | 58 | 130 | 55 | 11 | 3 | 3 | Guo et al., Taxon 53:657 (2004) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Asteriscus</i> | 12 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Goertzen et al., Syst. Bot. 28:815 (2002) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Brachyglottis/Bedfordia/Dolichoglottis/Hastia/Traversia</i> | 22 | 38 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wagstaff and Breitwieser, Syst. Bot. 29:1003 (2004) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Chrysanthemus</i> | 18 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Roberts and Urbatsch, Syst. Bot. 29:199 (2004) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Coreopsis</i> | 25 | 27 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Crawford and Mort, Am. J. Bot. 92:330 (2005) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Cynara</i> | 8 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Robba et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 253:53 (2005) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Ericameria</i> | 33 | 33 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Roberts and Urbatsch, Taxon 52:209 (2003) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Hypochaeris</i> | 32 | 45 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Tremetsberger et al., Syst. Bot. 31:610 (2006) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Lasthenia</i> | 16 | 17 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Desrochers and Dodge, Syst. Bot. 28:208 (2003) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Leontodon/Helminthotheca/Picris</i> | 45 | 90 | 36 | 5 | 4 | 4 | Samuel et al., Am. J. Bot. 93:1193 (2006) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Lessingia</i> | 12 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Markos and Baldwin, Syst. Bot. 26:168 (2001) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Machaeranthera</i> | 22 | 30 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 4 | Morgan, Syst. Bot. 28:179 (2003) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Microseris</i> | 16 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 3 | Lohwasser et al., Syst. Bot. 29:774 (2004) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Senecio</i> | 26 | 26 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 2 | Pelser et al., Syst. Bot. 29:790 (2004) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Stephanomeria</i> | 11 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ford et al., Am. J. Bot. 93:480 (2006) |
| Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Tolpis</i> | 10 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Archibald et al., Am. J. Bot. 93:1154 (2006) |

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|----------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Campanula sect. Isophylla</i> | 45 | 150 | 35 | 32 | 10 | 5 | Park et al., Syst. Bot. 31:862 (2006) |
| Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Downingia</i> | 13 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Schultheis, Syst. Bot. 26:603 (2001) |
| Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Tiquilia</i> | 13 | 30 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Moore et al., Am. J. Bot. 93:1163 (2006) |
| Asterids | Hydrophyllaceae | <i>Phacelia</i> | 55 | 185 | 48 | 4 | 2 | 2 | Gilbert et al., Syst. Bot. 30:627 (2005) |
| Asterids | Caprifoliaceae | <i>Viburnum</i> | 42 | 175 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Donoghue et al., Syst. Bot. 29:188 (2004) |
| Asterids | Actinidiaceae | <i>Actinidia</i> | 31 | 62 | 31 | 7 | 5 | 5 | Chat et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:736 (2004) |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Gaylussacia</i> | 41 | 49 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Floyd, Syst. Bot. 27:99 (2002) |
| Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Vaccinium</i> | 16 | 18 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Powell and Kron, Syst. Bot. 27:766 (2002) |
| Asterids | Polemoniaceae | <i>Collomia</i> | 10 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Johnson and Johnson, Syst. Bot. 31:349 (2006) |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Dodecatheon</i> | 14 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Mast et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:926 (2004) |
| Asterids | Styracaceae | <i>Styrax</i> | 26 | 77 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fritsch, Syst. Bot. 28:421 (2003) |
| Asterids | Symplocaceae | <i>Symplocos</i> | 110 | 300 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wang et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:1901 (2004) |
| Asterids | Geraniaceae | <i>Erodium</i> | 66 | 74 | 58 | 8 | 7 | 7 | Fiz et al., Syst. Bot. 31:739 (2006) |
| Asterids | Geraniaceae | <i>Geranium sect. Dissectum</i> | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Aedo et al., Syst. Bot. 30:533 (2005) |
| Asterids | Geraniaceae | <i>Pelargonium</i> | 143 | 280 | 91 | 21 | 12 | 12 | Bakker et al., Taxon 53:17 (2004) |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Ernodea</i> | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Negrón-Ortiz and Watson, Syst. Bot. 28:442 (2003) |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Exostema</i> | 14 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | McDowell et al., Syst. Bot. 28:431 (2003) |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Houstonia</i> | 16 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Church and Taylor, Am. J. Bot. 92:1372 (2005) |
| Asterids | Bignoniaceae | <i>Bignoniae (many genera)</i> | 119 | 360 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Lohmann, Am. J. Bot. 93:304 (2006) |
| Asterids | Bignoniaceae | <i>Incarvillea</i> | 14 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Chen et al., Am. J. Bot. 92:625 (2005) |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Achimenes</i> | 21 | 23 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Roalson et al., Syst. Bot. 28:593 (2003) |
| Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Columnea</i> | 19 | 75 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Clark and Zimmer, Syst. Bot. 28:365 (2003) |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Mentha</i> | 15 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 6 | Bunsawat et al., Syst. Bot. 29:959 (2004) |
| Asterids | Orobanchaceae | <i>Euphrasia</i> | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wu and Huang, Taxon 53:911 (2004) |
| Asterids | Orobanchaceae | <i>Orobanche</i> | 34 | 100 | 33 | 5 | 2 | 2 | Weiss-Schneeweiss et al., Am. J. Bot. 93:148 (2006) |
| Asterids | Plantaginaceae | <i>Penstemon</i> | 163 | 271 | 92 | 12 | 10 | 10 | Wolfe et al., Am. J. Bot. 93:1699 (2006) |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Antirrhinum</i> | 20 | 36 | 20 | 16 | 1 | 1 | Oyama and Baum, Am. J. Bot. 91:918 (2004) |

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|-------------------|------------------|--|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|---|
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Digitalis/Isoplexis</i> | 22 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 4 | 1 | Brauchler et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 248:111 (2004) |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Mimulus</i> | 94 | 94 | 74 | 37 | 5 | 5 | Beardsley et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:474 (2004) |
| Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Veronica</i> | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Martinez-Ortega et al., Syst. Bot. 29:965 (2004) |
| Asterids | Veronicaceae | <i>Synthyris/Besseyea</i> | 19 | 19 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Hufford and McMahon, Syst. Bot. 29:716 (2004) |
| Asterids | Convolvulaceae | <i>Convolvulus</i> | 21 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Carine et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:1070 (2004) |
| Asterids | Convolvulaceae | <i>Ipomoea</i> | 34 | 100 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Miller et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:1208 (2004) |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Iochroma/Acnistus/Dunalia/Eriolarynx/Saracha/Vassobia</i> | 36 | 37 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Smith and Baum, Am. J. Bot. 93:1140 (2006) |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Lycium</i> | 21 | 63 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Miller, Syst. Bot. 27:416 (2002) |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Physalis</i> | 35 | 75 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Whitson and Manos, Syst. Bot. 30:216 (2005) |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Solanum sect. Leptostemonum</i> | 134 | 350 | 48 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Levin et al., Am. J. Bot. 93:157 (2006) |
| Basal Angiosperms | Aristolochiaceae | <i>Aristolochia</i> | 75 | 400 | 62 | 22 | 1 | 1 | Ohi-Toma et al., Syst. Bot. 31:481 (2006) |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Mammillaria</i> | 113 | 145 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Butterworth and Wallace, Am. J. Bot. 91:1086 (2004) |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Pachycereus</i> | 24 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Arias et al., Syst. Bot. 28:547 (2003) |
| Basal Eudicots | Cactaceae | <i>Pereskia</i> | 17 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Edwards et al., Am. J. Bot. 92:1177 (2005) |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Cerastium</i> | 43 | 100 | 30 | 29 | 9 | 6 | Scheen et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:943 (2004) |
| Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Silene</i> | 12 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 3 | Popp et al., Syst. Bot. 30:302 (2005) |
| Basal Eudicots | Portulacaceae | <i>Claytonia/Montia/Neopoxia</i> | 34 | 47 | 23 | 8 | 7 | 7 | O'Quinn and Hufford, Syst. Bot. 30:314 (2005) |
| Basal Eudicots | Gunneraceae | <i>Gunnera</i> | 22 | 35 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Wanntorp et al., Syst. Bot. 27:512 (2002) |
| Basal Eudicots | Platanaceae | <i>Platanus</i> | 6 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Feng et al., Syst. Bot. 30:786 (2005) |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Caltha</i> | 10 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Schuettpelz and Hoot, Am. J. Bot. 91:247 (2004) |
| Basal Eudicots | Ranunculaceae | <i>Delphinium sect. Diedropetala</i> | 62 | 67 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Koontz et al., Syst. Bot. 29:345 (2004) |

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|-----------------|---------------|--|----|-----|----|----|---|---|---|
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Oryza</i> | 7 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | Bao and Ge, Plant Syst. Evol. 249:55 (2004) |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Psathyrostachys</i> | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Petersen et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 249:99 (2004) |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Sorghum</i> | 24 | 24 | 24 | 9 | 7 | 7 | Dillon et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 249:233 (2004) |
| Higher Monocots | Costaceae | <i>Costus/Dimerocostus/Monocostus/Tapeinoc hilos</i> | 65 | 120 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Specht, Syst. Bot. 31:89 (2006) |
| Higher Monocots | Zingiberaceae | <i>Alpinia</i> | 72 | 230 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | Kress et al., Am. J. Bot. 92:167 (2005) |
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| | | | | | | | | | |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Capsella</i> | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Slotte et al., Am. J. Bot. 93:1714 (2006) |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Cardamine</i> | 17 | 17 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 3 | Lihova et al., Am. J. Bot. 93:1206 (2006) |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Cardamine</i> | 18 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Lihova et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:1231 (2004) |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Leavenworthia</i> | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Beck et al., Syst. Bot. 31:151 (2006) |
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Lepidium</i> | 54 | 150 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 5 | Mummenhoff et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:254 (2004) |
| Rosids | Begoniaceae | <i>Begonia</i> | 81 | 158 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 4 | Plana, Syst. Bot. 28:693 (2003) |
| Rosids | Cucurbitaceae | <i>Cucumis</i> | 17 | 22 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Garcia-Mas et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 248:191 (2004) |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Cercis</i> | 6 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Davis et al., Syst. Bot. 27:289 (2002) |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Hoffmanseggia</i> | 21 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Simpson et al., Syst. Bot. 29:933 (2004) |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Lathyrus</i> | 54 | 160 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Kenicer et al., Am. J. Bot. 92:1199 (2005) |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Phaseolus</i> | 52 | 76 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Delgado-Salinas et al., Syst. Bot. 31: 779 (2006) |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Strophostyles</i> | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Riley-Hulting et al., Syst. Bot. 29:627 (2004) |
| Rosids | Betulaceae | <i>Betula</i> | 14 | 35 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 3 | Jarvinen et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:1834 (2004) |
| Rosids | Betulaceae | <i>Corylus</i> | 14 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Whitcher and Wen, Syst. Bot. 26:283 (2001) |
| Rosids | Fagaceae | <i>Fagus</i> | 10 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Denk et al., Am. J. Bot. 92:1006 (2005) |
| Rosids | Krameriaceae | <i>Krameria</i> | 17 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Simpson et al., Syst. Bot. 29:97 (2004) |
| Rosids | Salicaceae | <i>Populus</i> | 17 | 29 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hamzeh and Dayanandan, Am. J. Bot. 91:1398 (2004) |

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|--------|--------------|--------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|---|--|
| Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Tarasa</i> | 27 | 27 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 5 | Tate and Simpson, Syst. Bot. 28:723 (2003) |
| Rosids | Lythraceae | <i>Cuphea</i> | 53 | 260 | 26 | 11 | 8 | 7 | Graham et al., Syst. Bot. 31:764 (2006) |
| Rosids | Lythraceae | <i>Ginoria</i> | 13 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Graham, Syst. Bot. 28:410 (2003) |
| Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Fuchsia</i> | 33 | 110 | 33 | 12 | 5 | 4 | Berry et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:601 (2004) |
| Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Gaura/Stenosiphon</i> | 22 | 22 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Hoggard et al., Am. J. Bot. 91:139 (2004) |
| Rosids | Oxalidaceae | <i>Oxalis</i> | 45 | 45 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | Oberlander et al., Taxon, 53:977 (2004) |
| Rosids | Elaeagnaceae | <i>Hippophae</i> | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Bartish et al., Syst. Bot. 27:41 (2002) |
| Rosids | Rhamnaceae | <i>Tribe Colletieae</i> | 19 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Aagesen et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 250:197 (2005) |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Geum/allies</i> | 23 | 40 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 7 | Smedmark and Eriksson, Syst. Bot. 27:303 (2002) |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Neillia</i> | 18 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oh and Potter, Am. J. Bot. 92:179 (2005) |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Prunus</i> | 15 | 17 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Shaw and Small, Am. J. Bot. 91:985 (2004) |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Rosa</i> | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Joly et al., Am. J. Bot 93:412 (2006) |
| Rosids | Ulmaceae | <i>Trema</i> | 10 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Yesson et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 248:85 (2004) |
| Rosids | Sapindaceae | <i>Harpullia</i> | 23 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Buijsen et al., Syst. Bot. 28:106 (2003) |

Table S3. Data used to obtain the phylogenetic estimate of the frequency of polyploid speciation in pteridophytes. SS = Number of species sampled; SI = Number of species recognized in the ingroup; SD = Number of species with chromosome count data; PS = Number of polyploid species; IRR = Number of ploidy shifts inferred with an irreversible model; PAR = Number of ploidy shifts inferred with parsimony.

| Group | Family | Focal Genus | SS | SI | SD | PS | IRR | PAR | Reference |
|------------------|------------------|--|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|--|
| Eusporangiate | Equisetaceae | <i>Equisetum</i> | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Des Marais et al., Int. J. Plant Sci. 164:737 (2003) |
| Eusporangiate | Ophioglossaceae | <i>Botrychium sensu stricto</i> | 19 | 23 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 4 | Haufler and Hauk., Am. J. Bot. 86:614 (1999) |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Leptosporangiate | Aspleniaceae | <i>Asplenium</i> subg. <i>Ceterach</i> | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Van den Heede et al., Am. J. Bot. 90:481 (2003) |
| Leptosporangiate | Aspleniaceae | <i>Asplenium</i> - Appalachian <i>Asplenium</i> Complex | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Werth et al., Syst. Bot. 10:184 (1985) |
| Leptosporangiate | Aspleniaceae | <i>Asplenium</i> - New Zealand <i>Australe</i> Group | 14 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 5 | Perrie and Brownsey, Amer. Fern J. 95:1 (2005) |
| Leptosporangiate | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Matteucia/Onoclea/Onocleopsis</i> | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Gastony and Ungerer, Am. J. Bot. 84:840(1997) |
| Leptosporangiate | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Dryopteris</i> | 55 | 225 | 43 | 15 | 13 | 12 | Geiger and Ranker, Mol. Phyl. Evol. 34:392 (2005) |
| Leptosporangiate | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Cystopteris</i> - North Americna <i>C. fragilis</i> complex | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Haufler and Windham, Amer. Fern J. 81:7 (1991) |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Leptosporangiate | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Gymnocarpium</i> - North American | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Pryer and Haufler, Syst. Bot. 18:150 (1993); Pryer, Amer. Fern J. 82:34 (1992) |
| Leptosporangiate | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Polystichum</i> - Australasian Group | 12 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Perrie et al., J. Biogeography 30:1729 (2003) |
| Leptosporangiate | Dryopteridaceae | <i>Phanerophlebia</i> | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Yatskievych, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 83:168 (1996) |
| Leptosporangiate | Hymenophyllaceae | <i>Vandenboschia</i> - <i>V. radicans</i> complex | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Ebihara et al., Am. J. Bot. 92:1535 (2005) |
| Leptosporangiate | Marsiliaceae | <i>Azolla</i> | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Reid et al., Int. J. Plant Sci. 167: 529 (2006) |

Table S4. Model-based estimates of the number of ploidy shifts for a subset of angiosperm groups with aneuploid variation. Irreversible parsimony results used to estimate the frequency of polyploid speciation are included for comparison. See Supporting Methods for details of the likelihood models used to estimate ploidy shifts and Table S2 for references and further details of each included study.

| Focal Genus | No. ploidy shifts irreversible parsimony | No. ploidy shifts likelihood model | Best supported model | Inferred haploid number at root |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Perideridia</i> | 4 | 8 | M1 | 8 |
| <i>Campanula sect. Isophylla</i> | 10 | 7 | M1 | 9 |
| <i>Downingia</i> | 0 | 0 | M0 | 12 |
| <i>Phacelia</i> | 2 | 2 | M1 | 12 |
| <i>Viburnum</i> | 3 | 3 | M1 | 9 |
| <i>Mentha</i> | 6 | 9 | M5 | 9 |
| <i>Aristolochia</i> | 1 | 1 | M1 | 8 |
| <i>Claytonia/Montia/ Neopoxia</i> | 7 | 8 | M2 | 9 |
| <i>Aponogeton</i> | 8 | 7 | M4 | 18 |
| <i>Leavenworthia</i> | 1 | 1 | M2 | 10 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|----|----|----|
| <i>Begonia</i> | 5 | 2 | M4 | 19 |
| <i>Cuphea</i> | 8 | 14 | M2 | 8 |

Table S5. Models of chromosome number evolution evaluated.

| Model | Parameters | Possible events and model assumptions |
|-------|--|---|
| M0 | λ, δ | Gains and losses, no polyploidy |
| M1 | λ, δ, ρ | Gains, losses, and polyploidy |
| M2 | λ, δ, ρ | Gains, losses, demi-polyploidy, polyploidy. Rates of polyploidy and demi-polyploidy are equal |
| M3 | $\lambda, \delta, \mu, \rho$ | Gains, losses, demi-polyploidy, polyploidy |
| M4 | $\lambda, \delta, \lambda_l, \delta_l, \rho$ | Gains, losses, and polyploidy. Rates of gain and loss depend linearly on the current chromosome number |
| M5 | $\lambda, \delta, \lambda_l, \delta_l$ | Gains and losses. Rates depend linearly on the current chromosome number |

Table S6. Data used to obtain the phylogenetic estimate of the frequency of polyploid generation in angiosperms. GS = Number of genera sampled; GI = Number of genera recognized in the ingroup; GD = Number of genera with chromosome count data; PG = Number of polyploid genera; IRR = Number of ploidy shifts inferred with an irreversible model.

| Group | Family | GS | GI | GD | PG | IRR | Reference |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---|
| Asterids | Asteraceae | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | McKenzie et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:1222 (2006) |
| Asterids | Ebenaceae | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Duangjai et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:1808 (2006) |
| Asterids | Primulaceae | 10 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 3 | Mast et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:926 (2004) |
| Asterids | Apocynaceae | 8 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Simoes et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:1409 (2004) |
| Asterids | Apocynaceae | 16 | 165 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Lahaye et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:1381 (2005) |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | 24 | 28 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Motley et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:316 (2005) |
| Asterids | Rubiaceae | 6 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Alejandro et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:544 (2005) |
| Asterids | Bignoniaceae | 43 | 47 | 21 | 0 | 0 | Lohmann, Amer. J. Bot. 93:304 (2006) |
| Asterids | Lamiaceae | 11 | 73 | 10 | 3 | 2 | Walker et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:1115 (2004) |
| Asterids | Orobanchaceae | 22 | 89 | 11 | 8 | 4 | Bennett and Mathews, Amer. J. Bot. 93:1039 (2006) |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----|-----|----|---|---|--|
| Asterids | Solanaceae | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Levin and Miller, Amer. J. Bot. 92:2044 (2005) |
| Asterids | Solanaceae | 7 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Smith and Baum, Amer. J. Bot. 93:1140 (2006) |
| Basal Angiosperms | Annonaceae | 30 | 112 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Mols et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:590 (2005) |
| Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | 7 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Shepherd et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:1387 (2004) |
| Basal Eudicots | Plumbaginaceae | 15 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 2 | Lledo et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:1189 (2005) |
| Basal Eudicots | Vitaceae | 12 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 3 | Soejima and Wen, Amer. J. Bot. 93:278 (2006) |
| Basal Monocots | Araceae | 12 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 4 | Tam et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:490 (2004) |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | 33 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | van den Berg et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:613 (2005) |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Cameron, Amer. J. Bot. 92:1025 (2005) |
| Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | 34 | 158 | 22 | 0 | 0 | Carlsward et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:770 (2006) |
| Basal Monocots | Burmanniaceae | 14 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 2 | Merckx, Amer. J. Bot. 93:1684 (2006) |
| Higher Monocots | Arecaceae | 65 | 65 | 32 | 0 | 0 | Norup et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:1065 (2006) |
| Higher Monocots | Bromeliaceae | 10 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Barfuss et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:337 (2005) |
| Higher Monocots | Poaceae | 10 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Guo and Ge, Amer. J. Bot. 92:1548 (2005) |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|--|
| Rosids | Brassicaceae | 101 | 350 | 61 | 8 | 5 | Beilstein et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:607 (2006) |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | 8 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | McMahon and Hufford, Amer. J. Bot. 91:1219 (2004) |
| Rosids | Fabaceae | 16 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Haston et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:1359 (2005) |
| Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | 9 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | Berry et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:1520 (2005) |
| Rosids | Phyllanthaceae | 47 | 56 | 18 | 14 | 8 | Wurdack et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:1882 (2004) |
| Rosids | Dipterocarpaceae | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Kamiya et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:775 (2005) |
| Rosids | Malvaceae | 67 | 70 | 63 | 32 | 14 | Tate et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:584 (2005) |
| Rosids | Melastomataceae | 35 | 150 | 19 | 11 | 7 | Renner, Amer. J. Bot. 91:1427 (2004) |
| Rosids | Moraceae | 33 | 37 | 14 | 0 | 0 | Datwyler and Weiblen, Amer. J. Bot. 91:767 (2004) |
| Rosids | Rosaceae | 83 | 83 | 83 | 22 | 12 | Vamosi and Dickinson, Intl. J. Pl. Sci. 167:349 (2006) |

Table S7. Data used to test for an effect of ploidy shift on net diversification rate in angiosperms. For studies that provided multiple contrasts, systematic information and references are reported only once.

| Sample | Group | Family | Focal Genus | Species Sampled | Species Ingroup | Species Higher Ploid Clade | Species Lower Ploid Clade | Polyploid Lineage More Species? | Reference |
|--------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| SR | Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Aeonium/Greenovia/Monanthes</i> | 46 | 53 | 1 | 2 | N | Mort et al., Syst. Bot. 27:271 (2002) |
| SR | Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Vaccinium</i> | 13 | 15 | 2 | 5 | N | Powell and Kron, Syst. Bot. 27:766 (2002) |
| SR | Basal Eudicots | Crassulaceae | <i>Aichryson</i> | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | Fairfield et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 248:71 (2004) |
| SR | Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Cardamine</i> | 17 | 17 | 7 | 1 | Y | Lihova et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:1206 (2006) |
| SR | Asterids | Gesneriaceae | <i>Achimenes</i> | 21 | 23 | 1 | 1 | | Roalson et al., Syst. Bot. 28:593 (2003) |
| SR | Asterids | Primulaceae | <i>Dodecatheon</i> | 14 | 15 | 2 | 2 | T | Mast et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:926 (2004) |
| SR | Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Gagea</i> | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | Peterson et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 245:145 (2004) |
| SR | Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Digitalis/Isoplexis</i> | 22 | 23 | 1 | 1 | | Brauchler et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 248:111 (2004) |
| SR | Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Mentha</i> | 15 | 16 | 1 | 1 | | Bunsawat et al., Syst. Bot. 29:959 (2004) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | | | | | | 2 | 2 | T | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|----|----|---|---|---|--|
| SR | Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Psathyrostachys</i> | 8 | 8 | 1 | 6 | N | Petersen et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 249:99 (2004) |
| SR | Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Silene</i> | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | | Popp et al., Syst. Bot. 30:302 (2005) |
| SR | | | | | | 2 | 2 | T | |
| SR | Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Perideridia</i> | 13 | 14 | 1 | 1 | | Downie et al., Syst. Bot. 29:737-751(2004) |
| SR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Lasthenia</i> | 16 | 17 | 1 | 1 | | Desrochers and Dodge, Syst. Bot. 28:208 (2003) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Basal Monocots | Orchidaceae | <i>Calopogon</i> | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | Goldman et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:707 (2004) |
| SR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Microseris</i> | 16 | 16 | 2 | 6 | N | Lohwasser et al., Syst. Bot. 29:774 (2004) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Capsella</i> | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | N | Slotte et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:1714 (2006) |
| SR | Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Leavenworthia</i> | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | Beck et al., Syst. Bot. 31:151 (2006) |
| SR | Asterids | Rubiaceae | <i>Houstonia</i> | 16 | 16 | 1 | 1 | | Church and Taylor, Amer. J. Bot. 92:1372 (2005) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Mimulus</i> | 94 | 94 | 1 | 5 | N | Beardsley et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:474 (2004) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 2 | N | |
| SR | Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Veronica</i> | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | Martinez-Ortega et al., Syst. Bot. 29:965 (2004) |
| SR | Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Gaura (Stenosiphon)</i> | 22 | 22 | 1 | 1 | | Hoggard et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:139 (2004) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----|-----|---|---|---|---|
| SR | Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Sorghum</i> | 24 | 24 | 1 | 1 | | Dillon et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 249:233 (2004) |
| SR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Achillea</i> | 58 | 130 | 1 | 1 | | Guo et al., Taxon 53:657 (2004) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Coreopsis</i> | 25 | 27 | 1 | 1 | | Crawford and Mort, Amer. J. Bot. 92:330 (2005) |
| SR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Hypochaeris</i> | 32 | 45 | 1 | 1 | | Tremetsberger et al., Syst. Bot. 31:610 (2006) |
| SR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Leontodon/Hemethot heca/Picris</i> | 45 | 90 | 1 | 1 | | Samuel et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:1193 (2006) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Machaeranthera</i> | 22 | 30 | 1 | 1 | | Morgan, Syst. Bot. 28:179 (2003) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Campanula sect. Isophylla</i> | 47 | 150 | 1 | 1 | | Park et al., Syst. Bot. 31:862 (2006) |
| SR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Tiquilia</i> | 13 | 30 | 2 | 1 | Y | Moore et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:1163 (2006) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Asterids | Hydrophyllaceae | <i>Phacelia</i> | 55 | 185 | 1 | 1 | | Gilbert et al., Syst. Bot. 30:627 (2005) |
| SR | Asterids | Caprifoliaceae | <i>Viburnum</i> | 42 | 175 | 1 | 2 | N | Donoghue et al., Syst. Bot. 29:188 (2004) |
| SR | Asterids | Actinidiaceae | <i>Actinidia</i> | 31 | 62 | 1 | 1 | | Chat et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:736 (2004) |
| SR | Asterids | Polemoniaceae | <i>Collomia</i> | 10 | 15 | 1 | 1 | | Johnson and Johnson, Syst. Bot. 31:349 (2006) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|
| SR | Asterids | Geraniaceae | <i>Pelargonium</i> | 143 | 280 | 1 | 1 | | Bakker et al., Taxon 53:17 (2004) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | | | | | | 3 | 3 | T | |
| SR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 3 | N | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 3 | N | |
| SR | Asterids | Orobanchaceae | <i>Orobanche</i> | 34 | 100 | 1 | 2 | N | Weiss-Schneeweiss et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:148 (2006) |
| SR | | | | | | 4 | 1 | Y | |
| SR | Asterids | Plantaginaceae | <i>Penstemon</i> | 163 | 271 | 1 | 1 | | Wolfe et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:1699 (2006) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Asterids | Scrophulariaceae | <i>Antirrhinum</i> | 20 | 36 | 16 | 1 | Y | Oyama and Baum, Amer. J. Bot. 91:918 (2004) |
| SR | Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Physalis</i> | 35 | 75 | 1 | 6 | N | Whitson and Manos, Syst. Bot. 30:216 (2005) |
| SR | Basal Angio. | Aristolochiaceae | <i>Aristolochia</i> | 75 | 400 | 22 | 38 | N | Ohi-Toma et al., Syst. Bot. 31:481 (2006) |
| SR | Basal Eudicots | Portulacaceae | <i>Claytonia/Montia/Neopaxia</i> | 36 | 47 | 1 | 1 | | O'Quinn and Hufford, Syst. Bot. 30:314 (2005) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Basal Eudicots | Gunneraceae | <i>Gunnera</i> | 22 | 35 | 1 | 2 | N | Wanntorp et al., Syst. Bot. 27:512 (2002) |
| SR | Basal Eudicots | Saxifragaceae | <i>Saxifraga</i> | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | Jorgensen et al., Syst. Bot. 31:702 (2006) |
| SR | Basal Monocots | Aponogetonaceae | <i>Aponogeton</i> | 19 | 42 | 1 | 1 | | Les et al., Syst. Bot. 30:503 (2005) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------|--|----|-----|---|---|---|---|
| SR | Basal Monocots | Araceae | <i>Arisaema</i> | 43 | 150 | 1 | 1 | | Renner et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:881 (2004) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Basal Monocots | Lemnaceae | <i>Lemna/Wolffia/Wolffia</i> | 35 | 35 | 1 | 1 | | Les et al., Syst. Bot. 27:221 (2002) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| SR | Basal Monocots | Burmanniaceae | <i>Burmannia/Gymnosiphon/Apteris/Cymbocarpa/Hexapterella/Dictyostega</i> | 41 | 85 | 1 | 1 | | Merckx et al., Amer. J. Bot. 93:1684 (2006) |
| SR | Basal Monocots | Trilliaceae | <i>Trillium/Paris/Dais wa/Paris/Kinugasa</i> | 69 | 69 | 1 | 2 | N | Farmer and Schilling, Syst. Bot. 27:674 (2002) |
| SR | Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Oryza</i> | 7 | 24 | 3 | 3 | T | Bao and Ge, Plant Syst. Evol. 249:55 (2004) |
| SR | Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Lepidium</i> | 54 | 150 | 1 | 1 | | Mummenhoff et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:254 (2004) |
| SR | Rosids | Cucurbitaceae | <i>Cucumis</i> | 17 | 22 | 1 | 1 | | Garcia-Mas et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 248:191 (2004) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Lathyrus</i> | 54 | 160 | 1 | 1 | | Kenicer et al., Amer. J. Bot. 92:1199 (2005) |
| SR | Rosids | Betulaceae | <i>Betula</i> | 14 | 35 | 1 | 1 | | Jarvinen et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:1834 (2004) |
| SR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 3 | N | |
| SR | Rosids | Malvaceae | <i>Tarasa</i> | 27 | 27 | 1 | 1 | | Tate and Simpson, Syst. Bot. 28:723 (2003) |
| SR | Rosids | Lythraceae | <i>Cuphea</i> | 53 | 260 | 1 | 1 | | Graham et al., syst. Bot. 31:764 (2006) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----|-----|----|---|---|---|
| SR | Rosids | Onagraceae | <i>Fuschia</i> | 33 | 110 | 1 | 2 | N | Berry et al., Amer. J. Bot. 91:601 (2004) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 2 | N | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 3 | N | |
| SR | Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Geum/allies</i> | 23 | 40 | 1 | 2 | N | Smedmark and Eriksson, Syst. Bot. 27:303 (2002) |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| SR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | Rosids | Betulaceae | <i>Alnus</i> | 34 | 35 | 1 | 1 | | Chen and Li, Int. J. Plant Sci. 165:325 (2004) |
| NR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| NR | Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Angelica</i> | 15 | 110 | 2 | 1 | Y | Spalik et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 243:189 (2004) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Antennaria</i> | 29 | 33 | 1 | 1 | | Bayer et al., Amer. J. Bot. 83:516 (1996) |
| NR | Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Bupleurum</i> | 32 | 180 | 16 | 4 | Y | Neves and Watson, Ann. Bot. 93:379 (2004) |
| NR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Aster</i> | 21 | 21 | 2 | 1 | Y | Ito et al., J. Plant Res. 111:217 (1998) |
| NR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Doronicum</i> | 30 | 40 | 1 | 1 | | Fernandez et al., Mol. Phylog. Evol. 20:41 (2001) |
| NR | Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Kalmia</i> | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | Kron and King, Syst. Bot. 21:17 (1996) |
| NR | Asterids | Apiaceae | <i>Sanicula</i> | 23 | 39 | 1 | 1 | | Vargas et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 95:235 (1998) |
| NR | Asterids | Araliaceae | <i>Panax</i> | 13 | 13 | 1 | 1 | | Wen and Zimmer, Mol. Phylog. Evol. 6:167 (1996) |
| NR | Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Galanthus</i> | 14 | 14 | 1 | 1 | | Lledo et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 246:223 (2004) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----|-----|---|----|---|---|
| NR | Basal Monocots | Amaryllidaceae | <i>Zephyranthes</i> | 14 | 40 | 1 | 1 | | Meerow et al., Syst. Bot. 25:708 (2000) |
| NR | Asterids | Araliaceae | <i>Hedera</i> | 12 | 12 | 5 | 6 | N | Vargas et al., Plant Syst. Evol. 219:165 (1999) |
| NR | Asterids | Apocynaceae | <i>Ceropegia/Brachystelma</i> | 43 | 260 | 1 | 3 | N | Meve and Liede-Schumann, AMBG 94:392 (2007) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 8 | N | |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 12 | N | |
| NR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Artemisia</i> | 32 | 350 | 1 | 1 | | Torrell et al. Taxon 48:721 (1999) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| NR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| NR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| NR | Asterids | Boraginaceae | <i>Amsinckia</i> | 9 | 15 | 1 | 1 | | Schoen et al. Evolution 51:1090 (1997) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | Asterids | Callitrichaceae | <i>Callitriche</i> | 19 | 19 | 2 | 1 | Y | Philbrick and Les, Aquatic Bot. 68:123 (2000) |
| NR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 2 | N | |
| NR | Asterids | Campanulaceae | <i>Lobelia</i> | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | Knox et al., NZJB 46:77 (2008) |
| NR | Basal Eudicots | Caryophyllaceae | <i>Moehringia</i> | 26 | 26 | 1 | 1 | | Fior and Karis, Cladistics 23:362 (2007) |
| NR | Basal Eudicots | Chenopodiaceae | <i>Beta</i> | 12 | 12 | 2 | 1 | Y | Shen et al., Heredity 80:624 (1998) |
| NR | Asterids | Ericaceae | <i>Rhododendron</i> | 88 | 850 | 1 | 1 | | Goetsch et al., Syst. Bot. 30:616 (2005) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 2 | N | |
| NR | Rosids | Fabaceae | <i>Stylosanthes</i> | 32 | 32 | 8 | 1 | Y | Vander Stappen et al., Plant Syst. Evol 234:27 (2002) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----|-----|----|---|---|---|
| NR | Asterids | Gentianaceae | <i>Centaurium</i> | 27 | 27 | 1 | 1 | | Mansion et al., Taxon 54:931 (2005) |
| NR | Basal Eudicots | Hamamelidaceae | <i>Corylopsis</i> | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | Li et al., Amer. J. Bot. 86:1027 (1999) |
| NR | Basal Monocots | Iridaceae | <i>Iris</i> | 47 | 210 | 1 | 1 | | Wilson, Mol. Phylog. Evol. 33:402 (2004) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 2 | N | |
| NR | Asterids | Lamiaceae | <i>Monarda</i> | 16 | 16 | 10 | 5 | Y | Prather et al., Syst. Bot. 27:127 (2002) |
| NR | Basal Monocots | Asparagaceae | <i>Asparagus</i> | 21 | 130 | 1 | 1 | | Fukuda et al., Plant Sp. Biol. 20:121 (2005) |
| NR | Rosids | Rosaceae | <i>Sanguisorba</i> | 10 | 23 | 1 | 1 | | Mishima et al., Chromosoma 110:550 (2002) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | Rosids | Brassicaceae | <i>Vella</i> | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | Crespo et al., Ann. Bot. 86:53 (2000) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | Rosids | Euphorbiaceae | <i>Mercurialis</i> | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | Obbard et al., Evolution 60:1801 (2006) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Avena</i> | 54 | 54 | 1 | 2 | N | Nikoloudakis et al., Mol. Phylog. Evol. 46:102 (2008) |
| NR | Rosids | Coriariaceae | <i>Coriaria</i> | 12 | 13 | 1 | 2 | N | Yokoyama et al., Mol. Phylog. Evol. 14:11 (2000) |
| NR | | | | | | 2 | 1 | Y | |
| NR | Higher Monocots | Poaceae | <i>Briza</i> | 23 | 23 | 1 | 1 | | Essi et al., Mol. Phylog. Evol. 47:1018 (2008) |
| NR | Basal Monocots | Liliaceae | <i>Clintonia</i> | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | Y | Hayashi et al., Plant Species Biol. 16:119 (2001) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|------------------|----|----|---|---|---|--|
| NR | Asterids | Solanaceae | <i>Nicotiana</i> | 39 | 70 | 1 | 2 | N | Aoki and Ito, Plant Biol. 2:316 (2000) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| NR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Raoulia</i> | 21 | 21 | 2 | 2 | T | Ward, New Zeal. J. Bot. 31:31 (1993) |
| NR | Basal Eudicots | Didiereaceae | <i>Alluaudia</i> | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | Applequist and Wallace, Plant Syst. Evol. 221:157 (2000) |
| NR | Asterids | Asteraceae | <i>Carthamus</i> | 10 | 15 | 2 | 1 | Y | Vilatersana et al., Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 147:375 (2005) |
| NR | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |

Supporting Information

Wood et al. 10.1073/pnas.0811575106

SI Methods: A Likelihood-Based Model for Chromosome Evolution

Here, we describe the likelihood model used to infer the number of ploidy shifts across phylogenies of a subset of the angiosperm groups with aneuploid variation. Full details of this model are available in ref. 8. Chromosome number evolution is modeled as a continuous time Markov process defined by the rate matrix Q , which describes the instantaneous rate of change from a genome with i haploid chromosomes to a genome with j haploid chromosomes. For $i \neq j$, we define:

$$Q_{ij} = \begin{cases} \lambda + (i - 1) \times \lambda_l & j = i + 1 \\ \delta + (i - 1) \times \delta_l & j = i - 1 \\ \rho & j = 2i \\ \mu & j = 1.5i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The diagonal elements are determined by the constraint that each row in Q sums to zero. The Q matrix above represents the most general model considered and contains 6 parameters: ρ is the polyploidization parameter. λ and δ refer to single chromosome increase (chromosome gain) and decrease (chromosome loss) respectively. Because the loss of >1 chromosome in a single transition is not allowed, this model is irreversible with respect to ploidy state change. Two parameters, λ_l and δ_l , were added to allow for the possibility that the instantaneous rates of gains and losses, respectively, depend on the current number of chromosomes. Finally, μ is the “demi”-polyploidization parameter. This parameter captures ploidy increases (addition of complete chromosome sets) that are not doubling events, for example, by the union of $2x$ and $4x$ gametes.

Various parameter combinations define different models, each representing a different hypothesis regarding the mode of chromosome number evolution. The 6 models considered here are summarized in Table S1. The Akaike information criterion (AIC) was used to determine the best-fit model for a particular dataset (1).

Theoretically, haploid chromosome number can be any positive integer value. However, to achieve efficient likelihood calculations we allow a total of C states, corresponding to $\{1, 2, \dots, C - 1 \geq C\}$ chromosomes. The last state represents all chromosome counts equal to or greater than C . We set C to be large enough that the probability of it being reached is extremely small, thus the error due to truncation is negligible.

Given the Q matrix, transition probabilities from state i to state j along a branch of length t were computed by matrix exponentiation. It is emphasized that in our model time-reversibility is not assumed, and hence the results are conditional on the location of the root. Furthermore, the model results are specific to a given phylogenetic tree and its associated branch lengths. Here, we constrained the topology to match that used to infer the number of ploidy shifts in the parsimony analysis, pruning taxa that lack chromosome counts. We obtained branch lengths estimated by maximum likelihood by reanalyzing the original data matrix used for the study in ref. 2 using PhyML version 3.0.

Note, that in our model the rate matrix is not normalized (i.e., the average rate of change does not equal 1). Thus, branch lengths may be in any unit proportional to time, with the units of Q being inversely proportional to this time unit. In this way, branch lengths from nucleotide substitution units can be transformed to chromosome-number transition units by a factor that determines the ratio between these 2 units. This factor is assumed to be uniform across the topology. Likelihood calculations also require the assignment of root frequencies. Here, we weighted each root state according to its probability of giving rise to the extant data, D , given the model parameters (3). Given a rooted phylogenetic tree and the chromosome counts for sampled species, the likelihood of the data were calculated using Felsenstein's (4) pruning algorithm. The model parameters were estimated by maximum likelihood using Brent's optimization scheme (5). To avoid being trapped at local maxima, 10 random starting points were used during the optimization process.

Given the best supported model and its optimized parameters, we then computed the expected number of polyploid events along each branch of the phylogeny. Briefly, the expected number of transitions from state u to state v along a certain branch can be calculated using the following formula:

$$E(N_{uv}(AB)|D, \theta) = \sum_{y=1}^C \sum_{z=1}^C P(A = y, B = z|D, \theta) \cdot E(N_{uv}(AB)|A = y, B = z, \theta) \quad [S1]$$

where AB is a branch that starts at node A and ends at node B and the double summation is taken over all possible state combinations at both branch terminals. The left term of the summation (the joint probability of observing states at the tips of a branch given the data) was calculated using an elaboration of the ancestral state reconstruction algorithm of Koshi and Goldstein (6) for nonreversible models. The right term of the summation, the expected number of ploidy transitions given the states at the tips of branches, was calculated using simulations (see ref. 7 for details).

To calculate the number of polyploid events we sum over all relevant transitions. For example, to calculate the expected number of polyploid events along branch AB we sum over all u , v , such that $v = 2u$:

$$E(N_{uv}(AB)|D, \theta) = \sum_{u \in \{1, \dots, C\}, v=2u} E(N_{uv}(AB)|D, \theta) \quad [S2]$$

The computation is similar for the expected number of demi-polyploidizations ($v = 1.5u$), which is included in our inference of the number of ploidy shifts (Table S4).

The total number of transitions of a certain type throughout the phylogeny is summed over all branches:

$$E(N_{uv}(\text{tree})|D, \theta) = \sum_{\text{branch} \in \text{tree}} (E(N_{uv}(\text{branch})|D, \theta)) \quad [S3]$$

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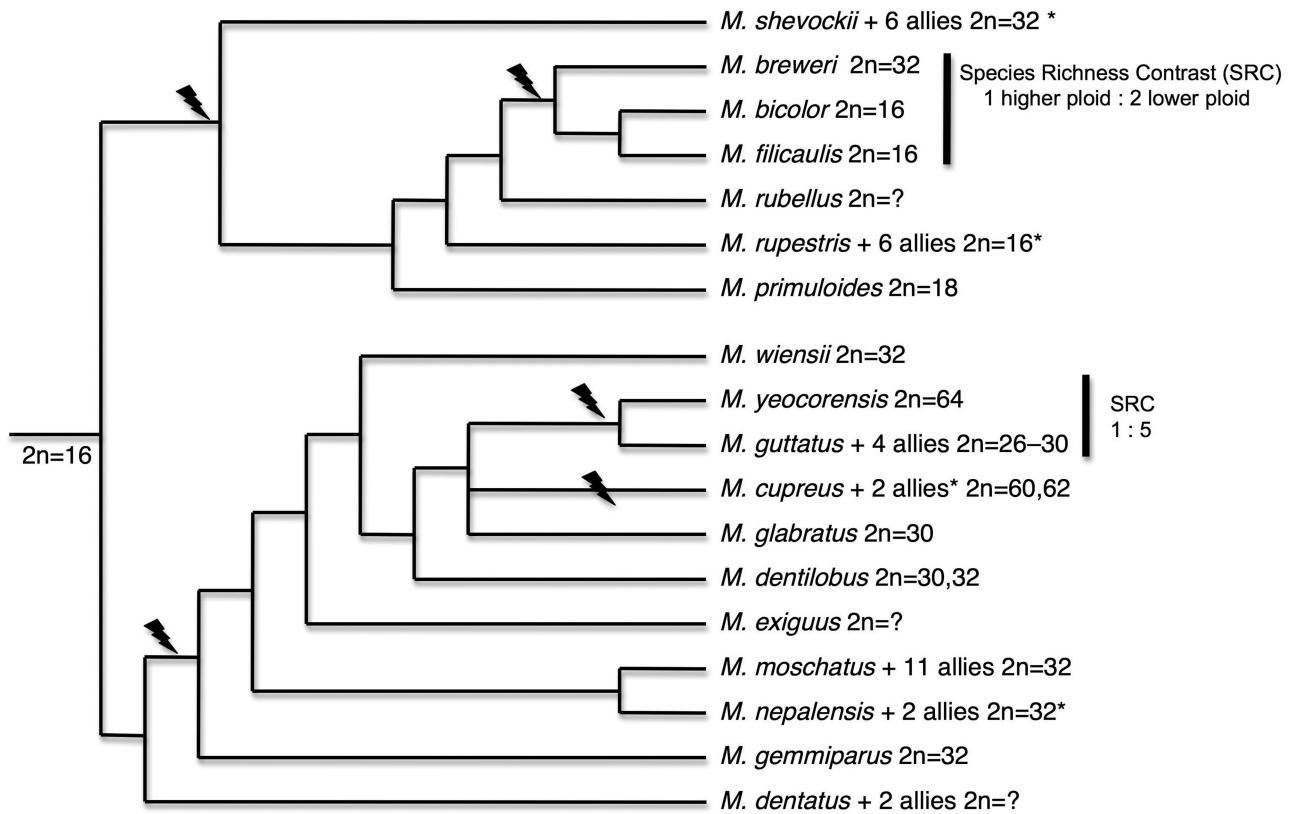


Fig. S1. Depiction of a polyploid speciation frequency estimate and 2 sister group contrasts of lineages separated by a ploidy shift. Phylogenetic hypothesis of the flowering plant genus *Mimulus* [simplified from Beardsley et al. (2003) *Am J Bot* 91:474–489]. Lightning bolts designate inferred ploidy shifts. Across the entire topology, 5 of 93 speciation events (5.4%) are accompanied by ploidy increase. Including infraspecific polyploids, 13 of 101 biological speciation events (12.9%) involve a ploidy increase. Asterisks after chromosome counts indicate count data not available for all species within the alliance. Note that *M. guttatus* and allies are inferred to be tetraploid with aneuploid variation in chromosome number.

Other Supporting Information Files

- [Table S1](#)
- [Table S2](#)
- [Table S3](#)
- [Table S4](#)
- [Table S5](#)
- [Table S6](#)
- [Table S7](#)