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SHORT COMMUNICATION

Does the invasion intensity of *Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers. and community invasibility increase as the number of plant species increases?

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The authors are fully responsible for both the content and the formal aspects of the supplementary material. No editorial adjustments were made.

Table S1. The determination methods and the corresponding references for the analyzed variables in this study

Measured indices	Determination methods	References
Relative Abundance	$P_i = \frac{n_i}{N}$ where n_i represents the number of individuals of plant species *i* and *N* represents the total number of individuals of all plant species in one particular quadrat, respectively	Wang *et al*. (2021); Wang *et al*. (2018); Wang *et al*. (2019]
Invasion intensity index (*III*)	$III = \frac{P_i}{MaxP_i}$ where P_i represents the relative abundance of invasive plant species *i* in one particular invaded quadrat and $MaxP_i$ is the maximum value of relative abundance of invasive plant species *i* among all invaded quadrats, respectively. In particular, invasive plant species in invaded quadrats with higher values of *III* possess greater degree of invasion intensity compared to those with lower values of *III*.	[Wang *et al*. (2020)]
Shannon's diversity index (*H'*)	$H' = -\sum_{i=1}^{S} P_i$ where *S* represents the number of plant species and P_i represents the relative abundance of plant species *i* in one particular quadrat, respectively. P_i was calculated as follows: $P_i = n_i / N$, where n_i represents the number of individuals of plant species *i* and *N* represents the total number of individuals of all plant species in one particular quadrat, respectively.	[Shannon and Weaver (1949)]
Simpson's dominance index (*D*)	$D = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{S} (n_i/N)^2$ where *S* represents the number of plant species in one particular quadrat. n_i represents the number of individuals of plant species *i* and *N* is the total number of individuals of all plant species in one particular quadrat, respectively.	[Simpson (1949)]
Pielou's evenness index (E_H)	$E_H = \frac{H'}{\ln S}$ where *S* represents the number of plant species and *H'* is Shannon's diversity index in one particular quadrat, respectively.	[Pielou (1966)]
Margalef's richness index (*F*)	$F = \frac{S-1}{\ln N}$ where *S* represents the number of plant species and *N* is the total number of individuals of all plant species in one particular quadrat, respectively.	[Margalef (1951)]
Community invasibility index (*CII*)	$CII = 1 - (MaxP_i - P_i)$ where P_i represents the observed relative abundance of invasive plant species in one particular invaded quadrat and $MaxP_i$ is the maximum relative abundance of invasive plant species among all invaded quadrats, respectively. The relative abundance of invasive plant species was calculated as the ratio of the number of invasive plant species individuals to the total number of individuals of all plant species in one particular invaded quadrat. In particular, invaded quadrats with higher values of *CII* possess greater degree of invasibility compared to those with lower values of *CII*.	[Wang *et al*. (2020)]

Fig. S1. The monodominant communities of *Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers

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