

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**Table S1** Sampling locations and characteristics of *Rhododendron ponticum* populations

Range	Region	Population name	Code	Location	Elevation	No. plants sampled
Native	Spain	El Palancar Spring	S1	36.081 N -5.543 W	495 m	8
		Llanos del Juncal	S2	36.105 N -5.540 W	747m	8
		Above Calle Peña Prieta	S3	36.085 N -5.515 W	493 m	10
		Arroyo de Valdeinfierno	S4	36.227 N -5.611 W	150 m	8
		Garganta de Puerto Oscuro	S5	36.518 N -5.632 W	605 m	9
		Garganta del Aljibe	S6	36.538 N -5.635 W	469 m	7
	Portugal South	Foia	PS1	37.316 N -8.589 W	861 m	7
		Monchique	PS2	37.315 N -8.602 W	820 m	7
	Portugal North	Campia	PN1	40.673 N -8.203 W	494 m	7
	Introduced	Ireland	Crossover	I1	52.894 N -6.400 W	165 m
Dunran			I2	53.060 N -6.102 W	156 m	8
Tropperstown			I3	53.017 N -6.274 W	185 m	8
Shankhill			I4	53.192 N -6.427 W	281 m	6
Laois			I5	53.101 N -7.130 W	76 m	7
Killarney			I6	52.005 N -9.513 W	32 m	7
Recess			I7	53.467 N -9.737 W	13 m	7

**Table S2** Climatic and environmental variables quantified per plant of *Rhododendron ponticum*

Variable	Resolution	Quantification	Reference/Source
<b>Biotic</b>			
1. Canopy cover (%)	plant level	Measured in the field through use of a canopy scope	(Brown et al., 2000)
2. Habitat type	300m	Categorized according to the Global Land Cover Map, GlobCover 2009	(Bontemps et al., 2011)
<b>Topographic</b>			
3. Elevation (m)	30m	Derived from the ASTER Global Digital Elevation Model (GDEM) ver. 2	METI, NASA
4. Slope (°)	30m	As above	METI, NASA
5. Aspect (°)	30m	As above	METI, NASA
<b>Climatic</b>			
6. Heat load index	30m	A function of latitude, aspect and slope, with max values at sloping SW aspects	(McCune and Keon, 2002)
7. Irradiance (WH/m <sup>2</sup> )	30m	Mean annual irradiance calculated from monthly intervals, accounting for topographic shading	ArcGIS 10.1 Solar Radiation Toolset
8-10. Precipitation (mm)	1000m	Annual, min and max	(Hijmans et al., 2005)
11-13. Temperature (°C)	1000m	Annual, min and max	(Hijmans et al., 2005)

**Table S3** Linear mixed models analysing the effect of range (i.e. native versus introduced) on nectar water content in *Rhododendron ponticum*. Population nested within range was included as a random factor. Marginal and conditional  $R^2$  values indicate the variance explained by fixed effects and both fixed and random effects, respectively

	$F/\chi^2$ (df)	Sig.	$R^2$
Fixed effects			0.03
Range	$F_{(1, 11)} = 0.95$	ns	
Random effects			
Population(Range)	$\chi^2_{(1)} = 14.3$	***	
Total model			0.31

\*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ ; ns, not significant

## References

- Bontemps, S., Defourny, P., Bogaert, E. V., Arino, O., Kalogirou, V. & Perez, J. R. (2011) GLOBCOVER 2009-Products Description and Validation Report.
- Brown, N., Jennings, S., Wheeler, P. & Nabe-Nielsen, J. (2000) An improved method for the rapid assessment of forest understorey light environments. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **37**, 1044-1053.
- Hijmans, R. J., Cameron, S. E., Parra, J. L., Jones, P. G. & Jarvis, A. (2005) Very high resolution interpolated climate surfaces for global land areas. *International Journal of Climatology*, **25**, 1965-1978.
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