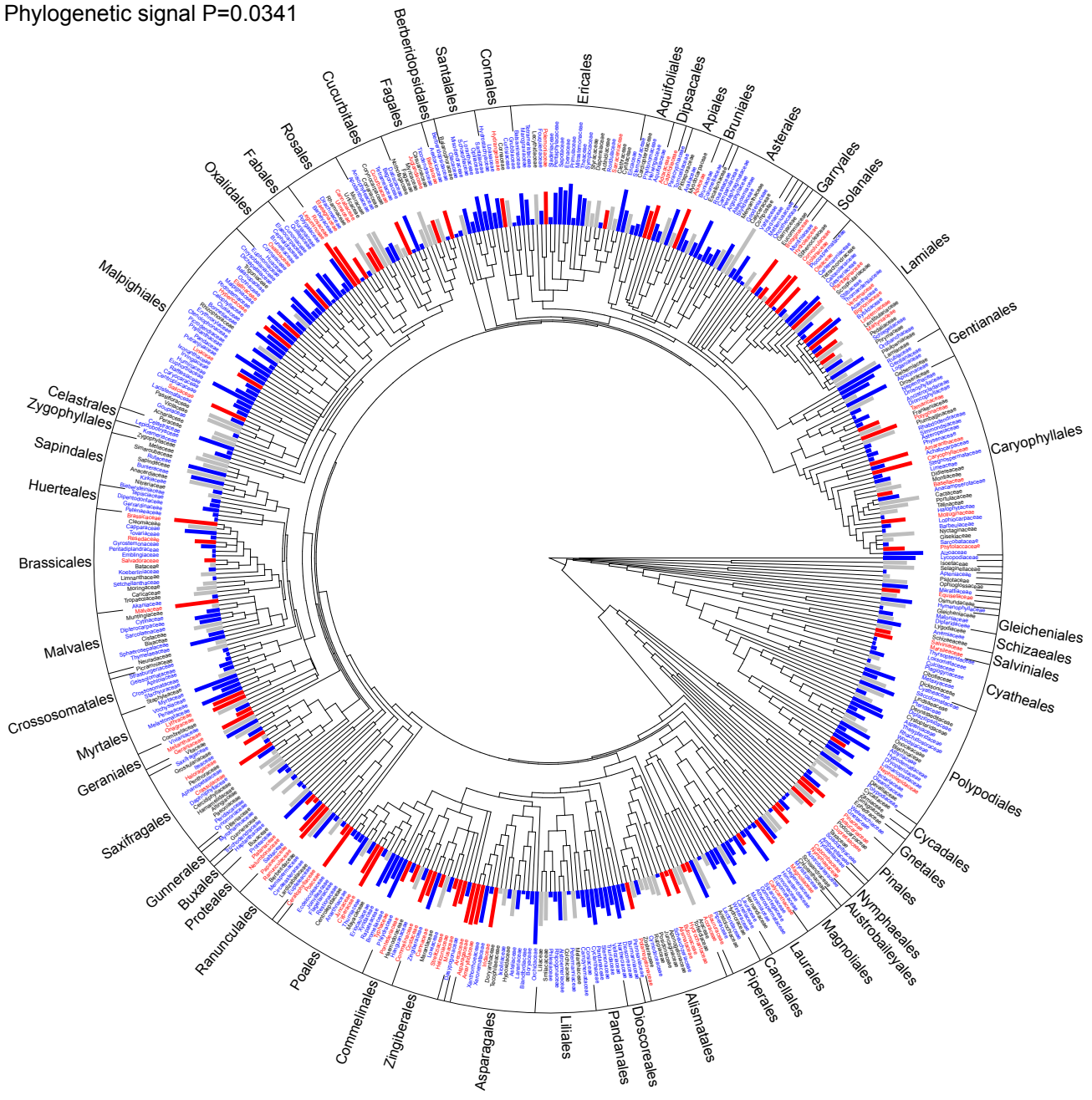
Pyšek P., Pergl J., Essl F., Lenzner B., Dawson W., Kreft H., Weigelt P., Winter M., Kartesz J., Nishino M., Antonova L. A., Barcelona J. F., Cabezas F. J., Cárdenas D., Cárdenas-Toro J., Castaño N., Chacón E., Chatelain C., Dullinger S., Ebel A. L., Figueiredo E., Fuentes N., Genovesi P., Groom Q, J., Henderson L., Inderjit, Kupriyanov A., Masciadri S., Maurel N., Meerman J., Morozova O., Moser D., Nickrent D., Nowak P. M., Pagad S., Patzelt A., Pelser P. B., Schulze M., Seebens H., Shu W., Thomas J., Velayos M., Weber E., Wieringa J. J., Baptiste M. P. & van Kleunen M. (2017): Naturalized alien flora of the world: species diversity, taxonomic and phylogenetic patterns, geographic distribution and global hotspots of plant invasion. – Preslia 89: 203–274, 2017.

Electronic Appendix 3. – Phylogenetic tree of all vascular plant families. The sizes of the bars are proportional to the natural log of the number of species in a family. Red and blue bars and family names correspond to families that are significantly overrepresented and underrepresented, respectively, grey bars and black names indicate no significant difference. The phylogenetic signal is significant at P = 0.0341 (see text for explanation).


Phylogenetic signal P=0.0341
Berberidopsidales
Santalales
Cornales
Ericales
Aquifoliales
Dipsacales
Apiales
Bruniales
Asterales
Garryales
Solanales
Lamiales
Gentianales
Caryophyllales
Gleicheniales
Schizaeales
Salviniales
Cyatheales
Polypodiales
Cycadales
Gnetales
Pinales
Nymphaeales
Austrobaileyales
Magnoliales
Laurales
Canellales
Piperales
Alismatales
Dioscoreales
Pandanales
Liliales
Asparagales
Zingiberales
Commelinales
Poales
Ranunculales
Proteales
Buxales
Gunnerales
Saxifragales
Geraniales
Myrtales
Crossosomatales
Malvales
Brassicales
Huerteales
Sapindales
Zygophyllales
Celastrales
Malpighiales
Oxalidales
Fabales
Rosales
Cucurbitales
Fagales