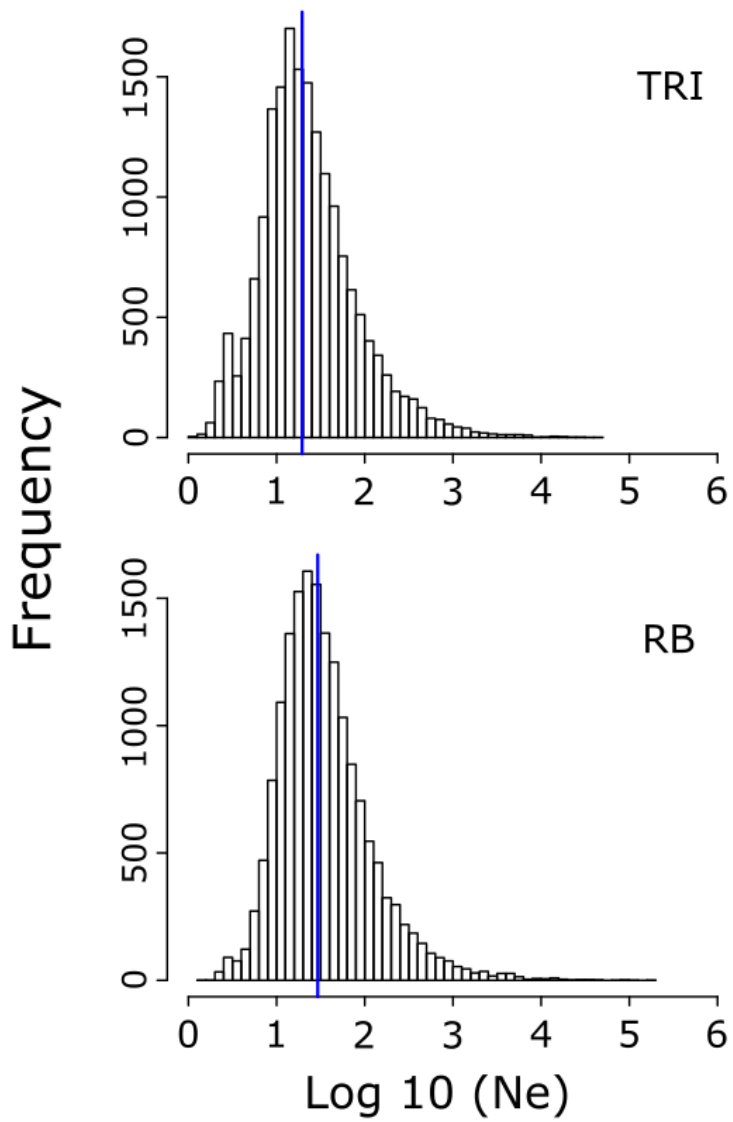


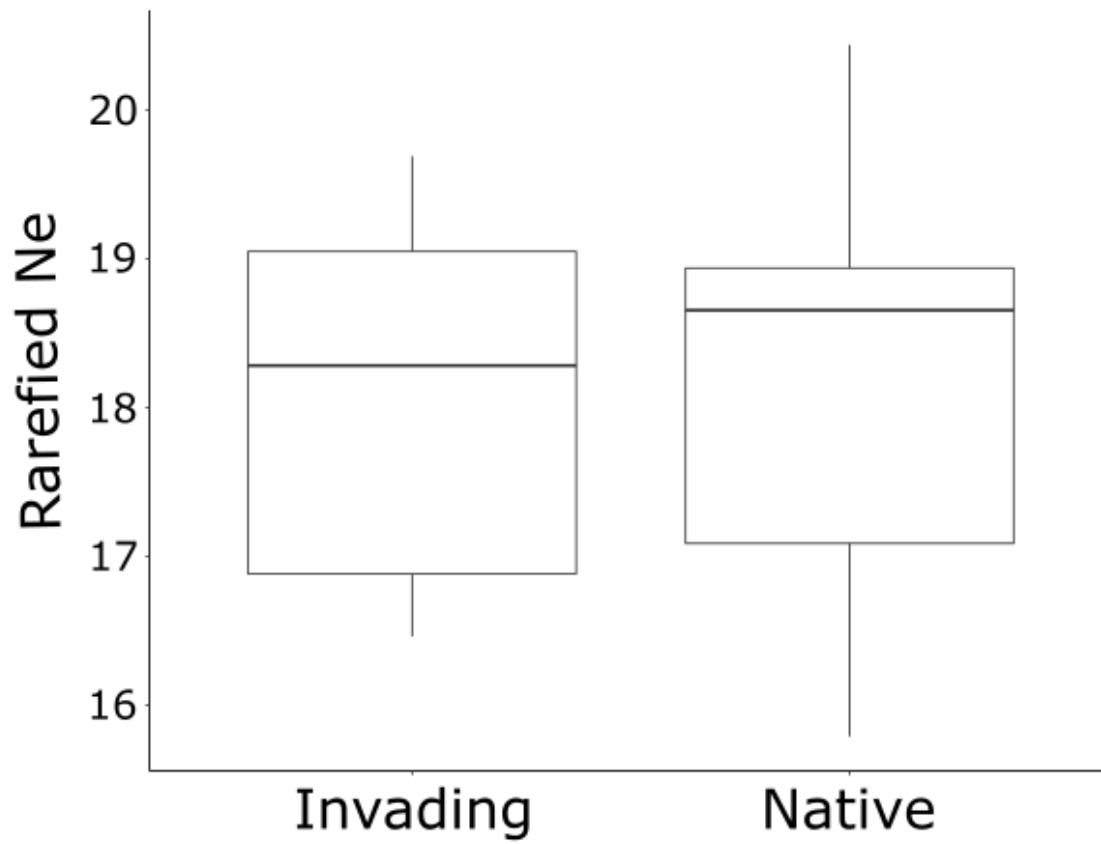
## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**Table S1.** Population information for *C. solstitialis* used in this study, including population abbreviations, county (USA) or country of origin, latitude and longitude, number of individuals sampled, estimated date of first record for each population based on collections from the Jepson Herbarium, and population age at time of collection in 2008 for invading populations. Effective population size ( $N_e$ ) estimates are given based on the full dataset without subsampling (622 loci), the median across 30,000 subsamples, and the rarified  $N_e$  index standardized to its value at 10 individuals.

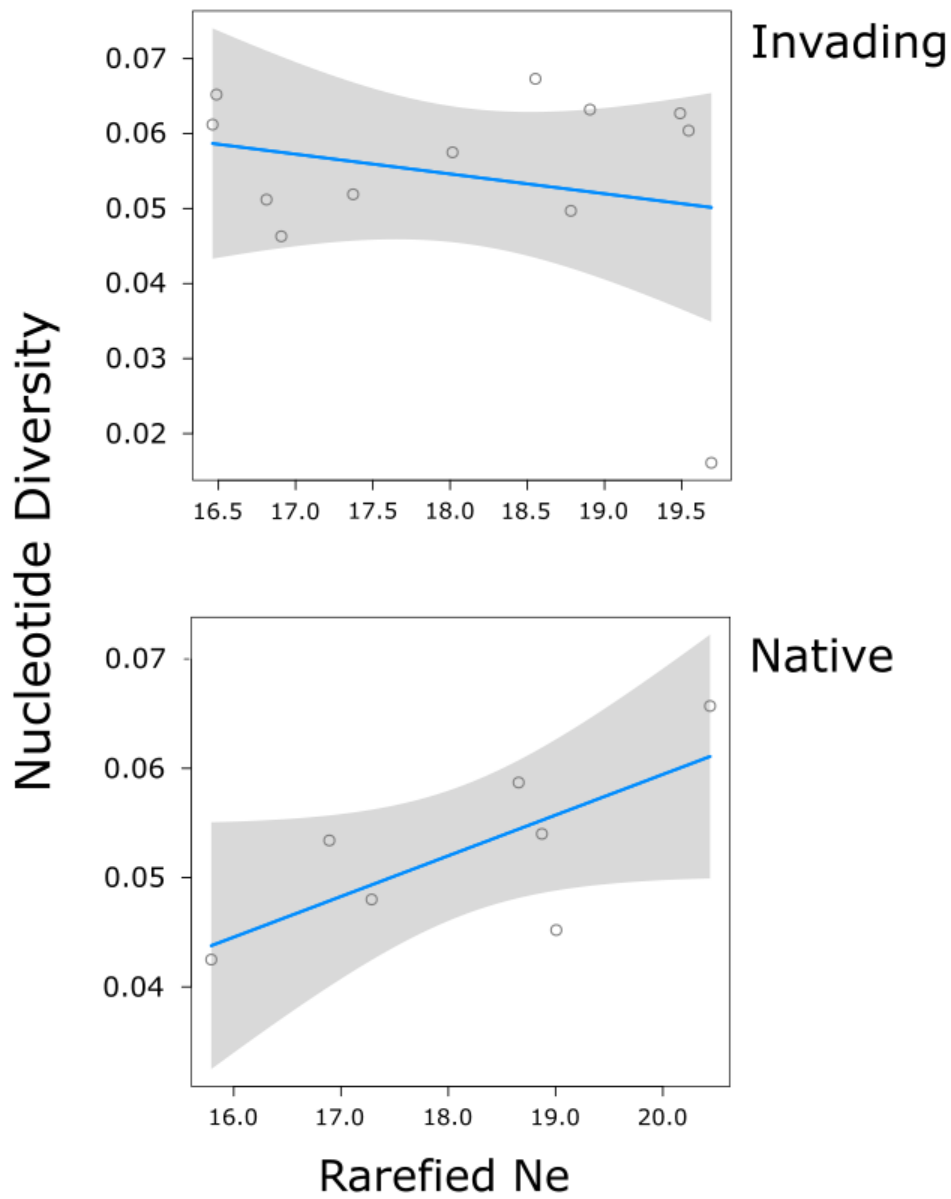
Invading Populations								
Population	County	Latitude	Longitude	Individuals Sampled	Median $N_e$	$N_e$ Index Value	Date of First Collection	Age
CLV	Madera	36.9163	-119.79349	21	28.5	18.01587	1963	53
DIA	Contra Costa	37.86526	-121.97785	18	33.9	18.78175	1934	82
GIL	Santa Clara	37.03373	-121.53674	20	33.4	18.90542	1935	81
LEB	Kern	34.82736	-118.87097	19	24.1	16.90731	1947	69
MAR	Marin	38.019	-122.6058	15	21	17.37218	1892	124
ORO	Butte	39.49398	-121.68788	17	28.1	18.55231	1932	84
RB	Tehama	40.27083	-122.27104	20	38.5	19.54413	1909	107
SIE	El Dorado	38.781617	-120.41639	18	20	16.48769	1972	44
TRI	Mariposa	37.46178	-119.79218	16	19.5	16.81183	1997	19
UKI	Mendocino	39.16363	-123.22705	14	20	16.46251	1921	95
VET	Calaveras	38.09996	-120.58947	16	29.7	19.48889	1936	80
Yre	Siskiyou	41.69161	-122.63988	18	34.3	19.69115	1962	54
Native Populations								
Population	Country	Latitude	Longitude	Individuals Sampled	Median $N_e$	$N_e$ Index Value		
BU24	Bulgaria	43.382222	28.457667	16	29.3	19.00644		
CAN	Spain	41.00033	-4.89718	19	23.9	17.28559		
CAZ	France	43.74842	3.77061	20	42.7	20.43995		
CUE	Spain	40.12946	-2.1395	15	16.2	15.79074		
Ro25	Romania	44.124733	28.634183	19	30.9	18.65582		
SAL	Spain	40.99003	-5.65856	20	22.9	16.89143		
TK23	Turkey	41.751233	27.247883	18	31.8	18.87271		



**Fig S1.** Histograms of  $\log_{10}$  transformed  $N_e$  estimated with 20 subsampled SNP loci and 16 individuals for two invading *C. solstitialis* populations. Vertical blue lines indicate median values. Negative and infinite estimates of  $N_e$  were removed from all analyses.



**Fig S2.** Distributions of rarefied  $N_e$  for native European (N=7) and invading Californian (N=12) populations of *C. solstitialis*.



**Fig S3.** The relationship between rarefied  $N_e$  and nucleotide diversity ( $\pi$ ) in native and invading populations of *C. solstitialis*. There is no significant relationship between  $\pi$  and  $N_e$  for native populations (top). In the native range,  $\pi$  has a marginally significant relationship with rarefied  $N_e$  (bottom). Shading represent 95% confidence intervals.