

Supplementary material. A3. Regression biplots for ploidy state versus each of four main predictive variables detected by BRT analysis for occurrence of diploidy, polyploidy and “mixed/other” ploidy in world gridcells. R²: % of variation explained by regression equation; Significance: ns P>0.05, not significant; * P<0.05; ** P<0.01; *** P<0.001.

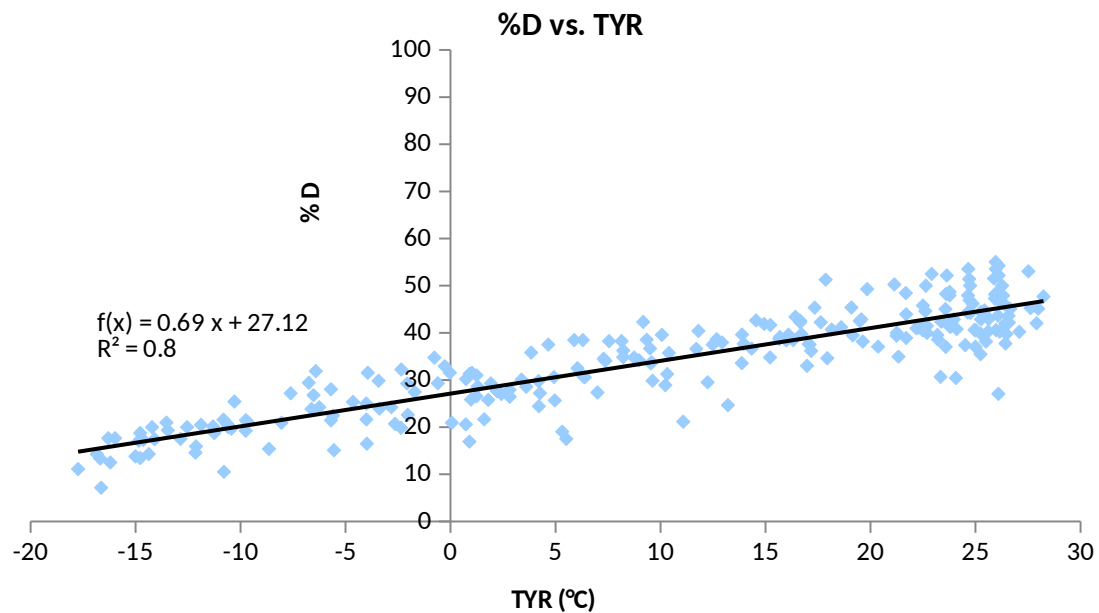


Figure A3.1. % diploidy (%D) vs. average annual temperature (TYR: °C)

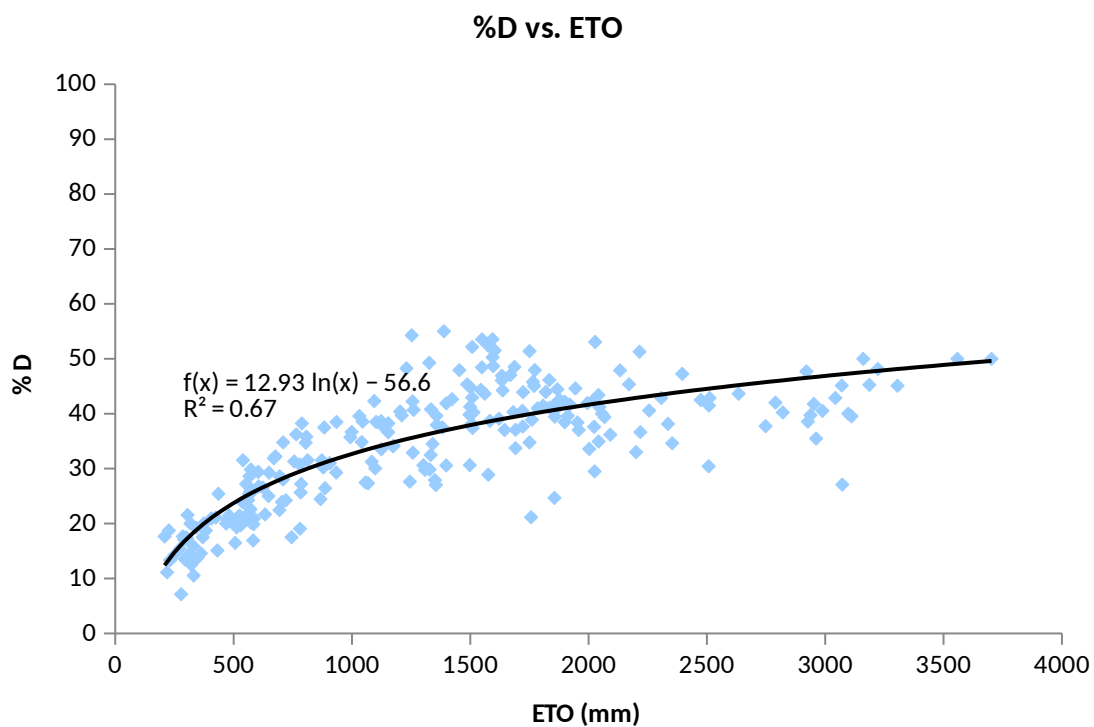


Figure A3.2. % diploidy (%D) vs. potential evapotranspiration (ETO: mm)

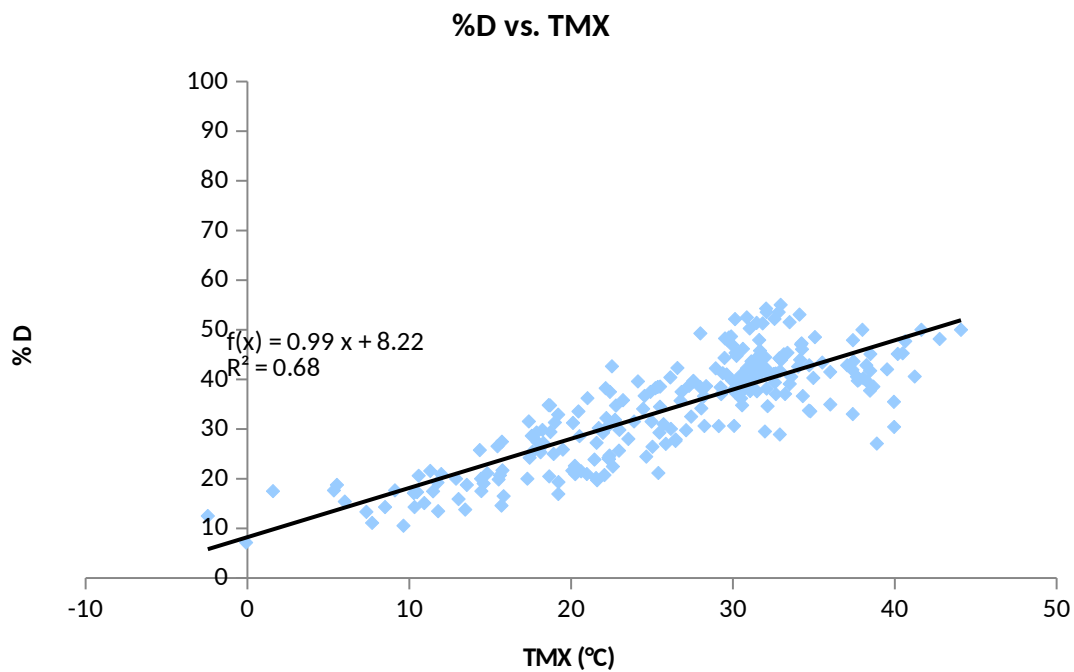


Figure A3.3. % diploidy (%D) vs. maximum temperature of warmest month (TMX: °C)

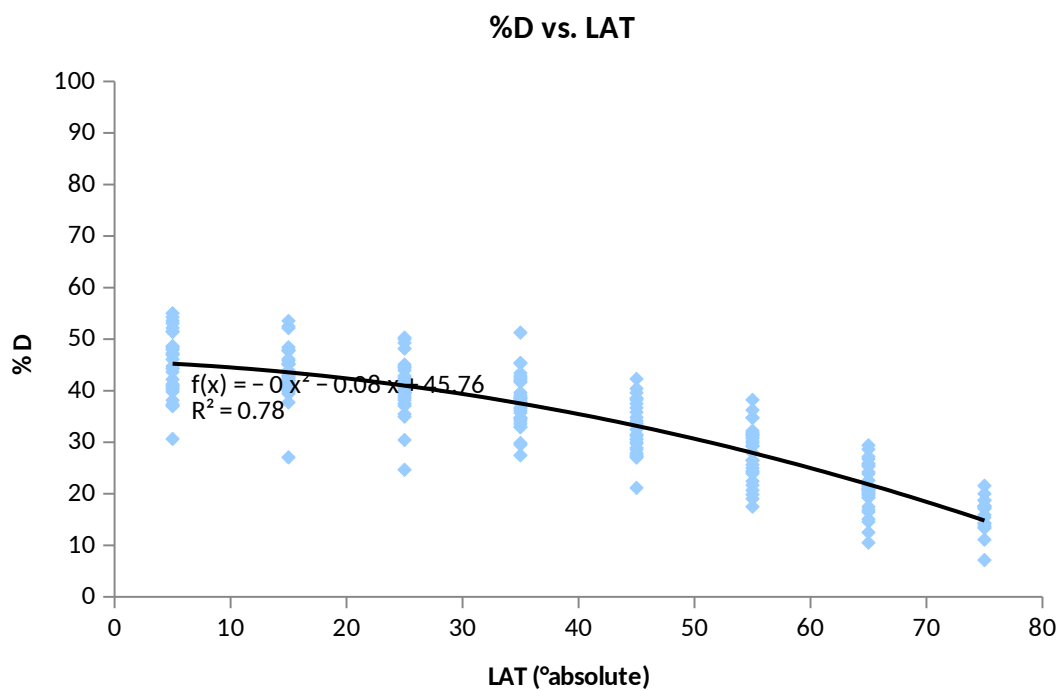


Figure A3.4. % diploidy (%D) vs. latitude (LAT: °absolute)

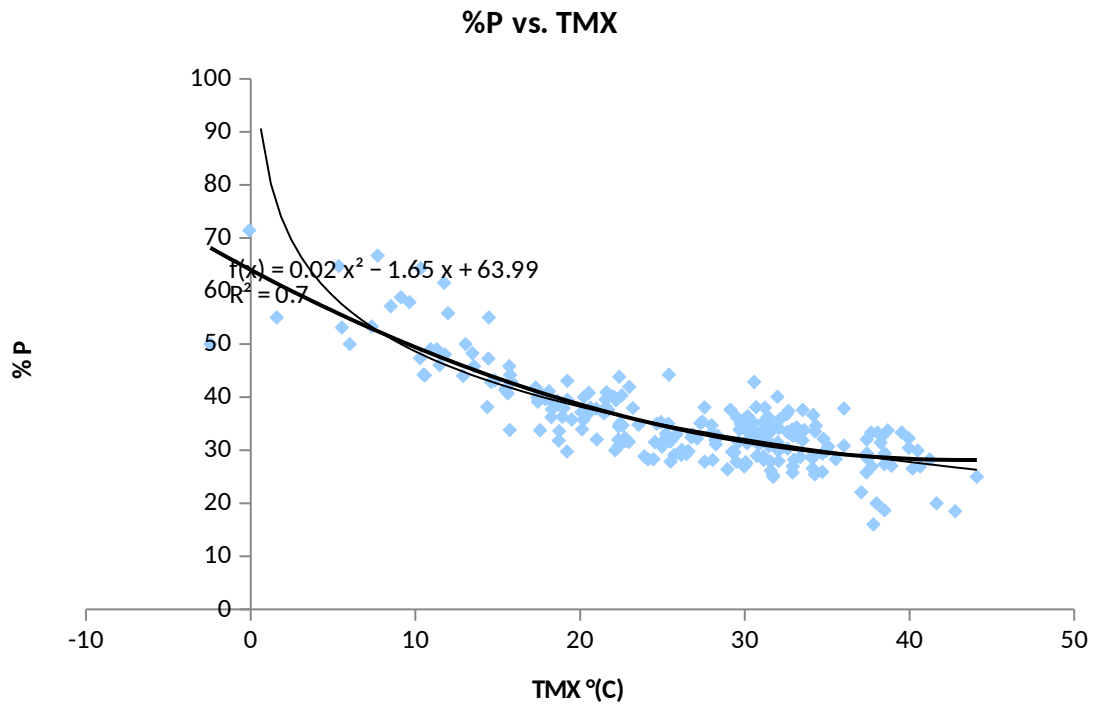


Figure A3.5. % polyploidy (%P) vs. maximum temperature of warmest month (TMX: °C)

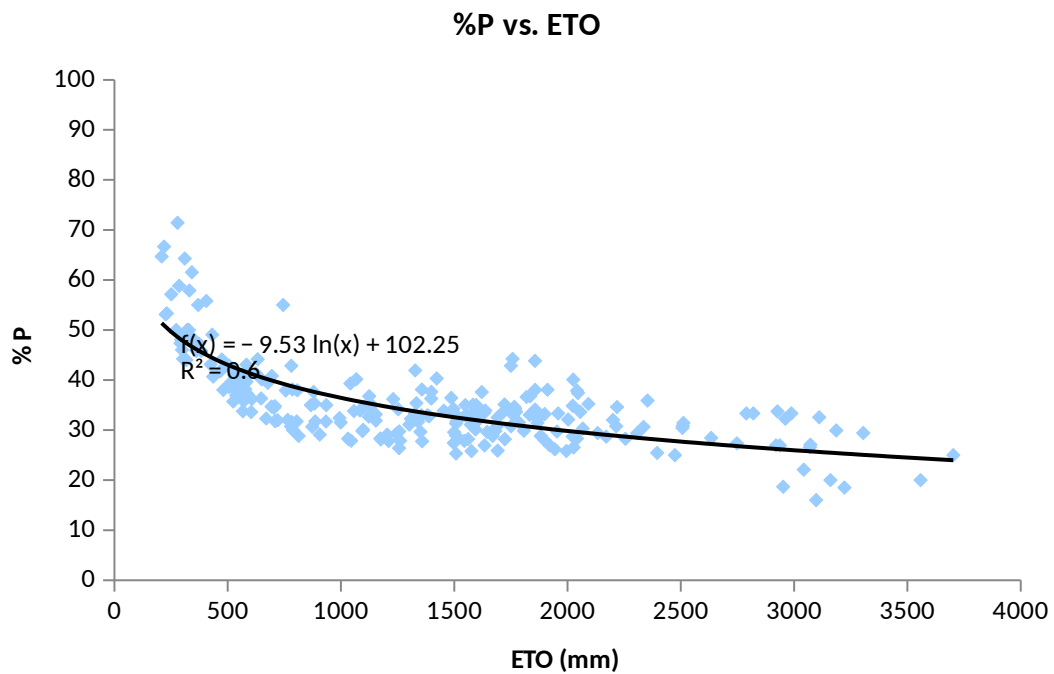


Figure A3.6. % polyploidy (%P) vs. potential evapotranspiration (ETO: mm)

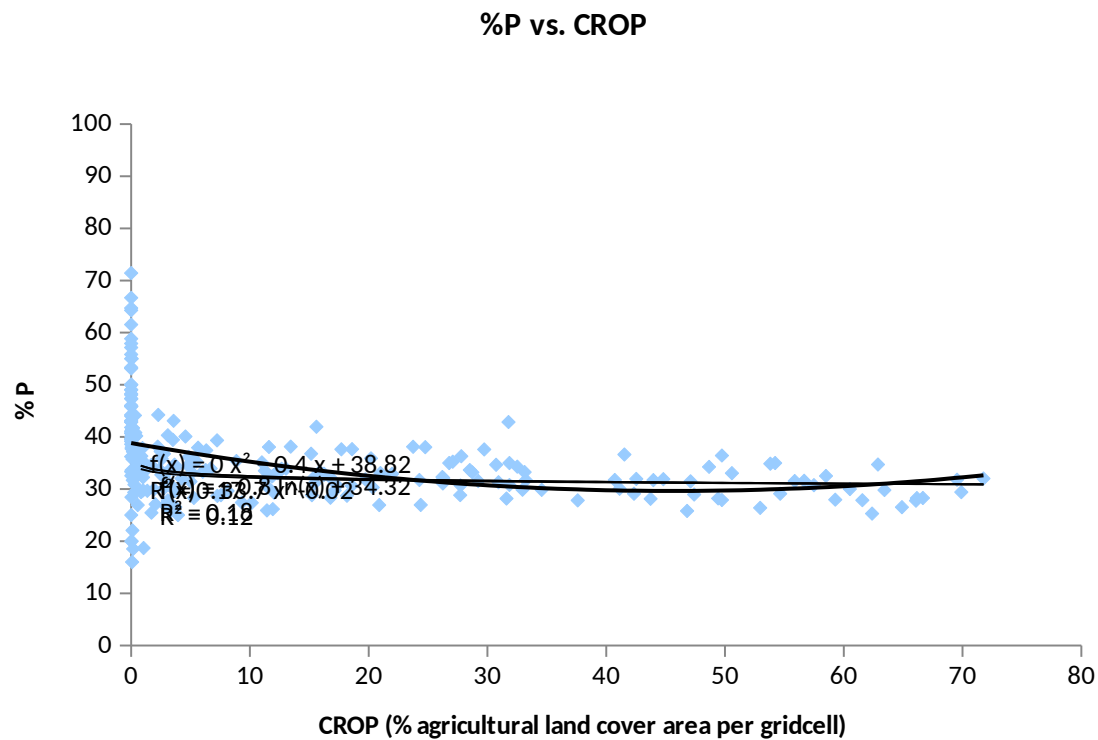


Figure A3.7. % polyploidy (%P) vs. area of agricultural land use per gridcell (CROP: % agricultural land cover per gridcell)

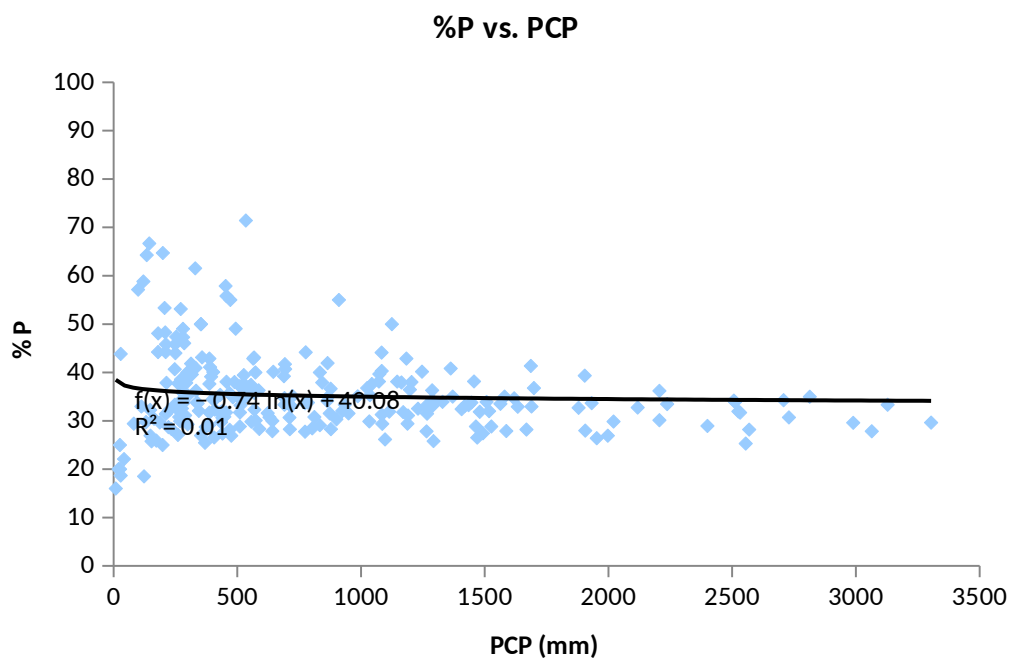


Figure A3.8. % polyploidy (%P) vs. annual precipitation (PCP: mm)

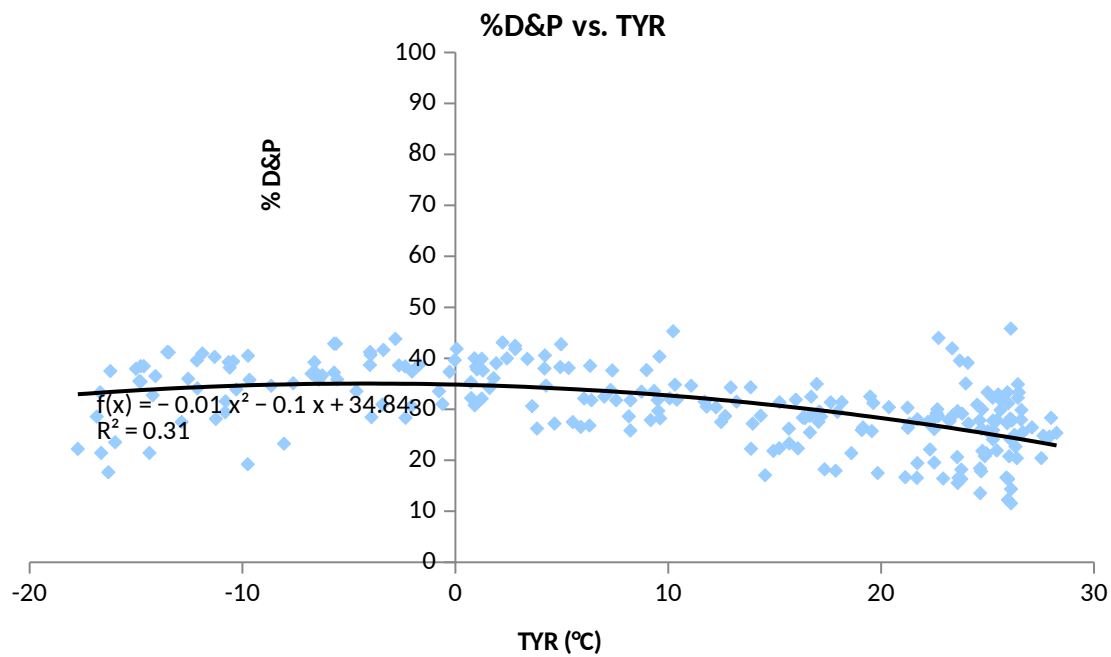


Figure A3.9. % “mixed/ other” polyploidy (%D&P) vs. average annual temperature (TYR: °C)

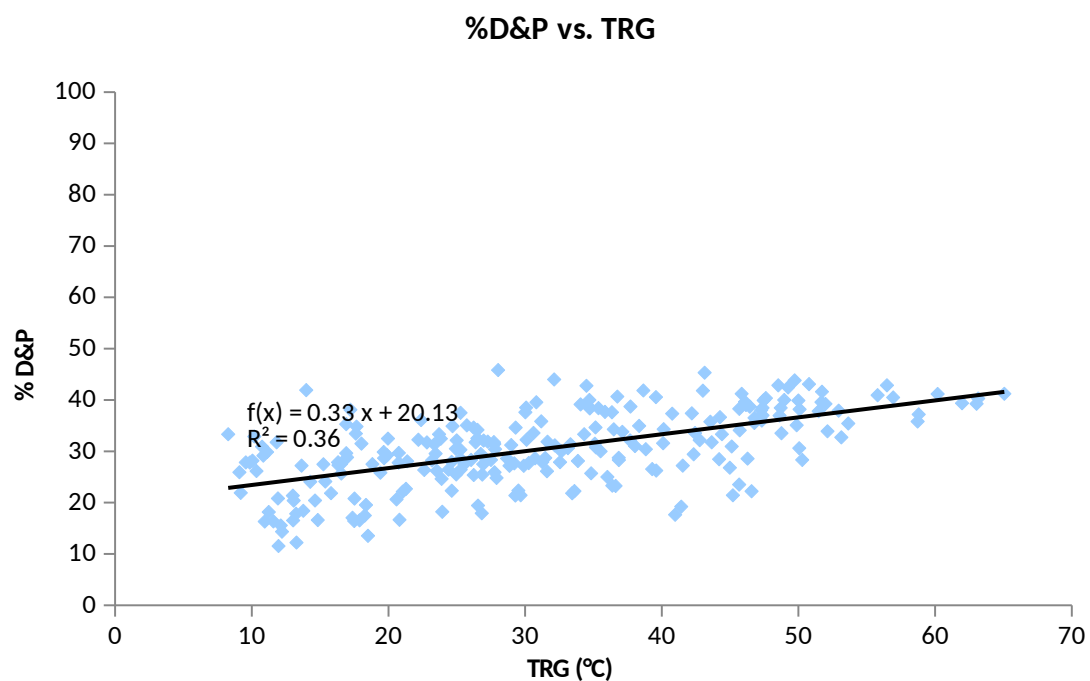


Figure A3.10. % “mixed/ other” polyploidy (%D&P) vs. temperature range (TRG as max. of warmest month – min.of coldest month: °C)

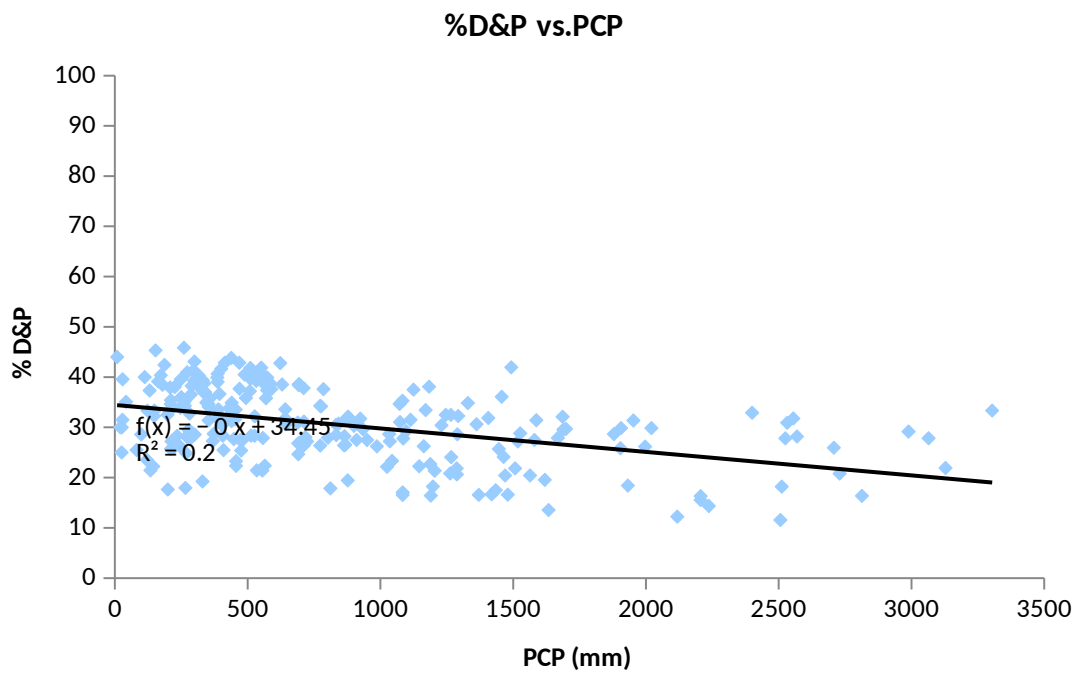


Figure A3.11. % “mixed/ other” polyploidy (%D&P) vs. annual precipitation (PCP: mm)

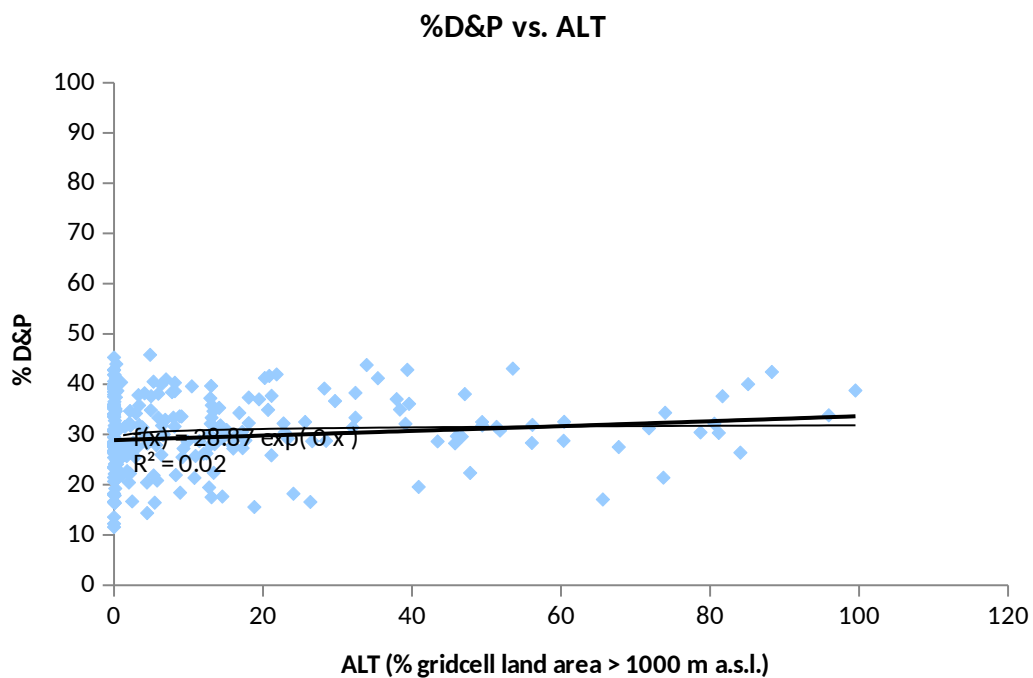


Figure A3.12. % “mixed/ other” polyploidy (%D&P) vs. altitude (ALT: % gridcell area >1000 m above sea level, a.s.l.)