Supporting Information to the paper of Liccari et al.

Do habitats show a different invasibility pattern? A test on a wetland protected area. Diversity

Legend

- **ZZ** Submerged communities in standing water in small channels (Lemnion trisulcae, Potamion pectinati)
- Submerged communities in flowing water (Potamion pectinati, Batrachion fluitantis)
- Submerged and floating-leaved communities in pools (Nymphaeion albae, Potamion pectinati, Ceratophyllion demersi)
- Community dominated by Schoenoplectus lacustris (Scirpetum lacustris)
- Phragmites australis reedbed (Phragmitetum australis)
- E Community dominated by Eleocharis palustris (Eleocharitetum palustris)
- Community dominated by Persicaria amphibia and Persicaria hydropiper (Polygonetum hydropiperis)
- Carex elata sedge beds (Caricetum elatae)
- Carex vesicaria sedge beds (Caricetum vesicariae)
- Helophyte mosaic (Phragmitetalia, Magno-Caricetalia)
- Community dominated by Sparganium erectum (Glycerio-Sparganietum neglecti)
- E Communities dominated by Agrostis stolonifera and Rorippa sylvestris, community dominated by Bidens tripartita and Persicaria hydropiper (Potentillion anserinae, Bidention tripartitae)
- Community dominated by Salix cinerea (Frangulo alni-Salicetum cinereae)
- Community dominated by Salix alba (Salicetea purpureae)
- Shrub community with Ulmus minor and Paliurus spina-christi (Berberidion vulgaris)
- Meso-hygrophilous forest dominated by Ulmus minor and Populus nigra (Salici purpureae-Populetea nigrae)
- Meso-hygrophilous forest dominated by Ulmus minor and Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa (Salici purpureae-Populetea nigrae)
- Robinia pseudoacacia forest with Lamium orvala (Lamio orvalae-Sambucetum nigrae)
- Robinia pseudoacacia forest (Bryonio dioicae-Sambucetum nigrae)
- Hybrid poplar plantations

Figure S1: Habitat map based on vegetation types of the study area (Lake Doberdò).

