



Figure 31. Each fitted curve shows the successional trends in the abundance of a species, with curves shown for the 15 species with the greatest abundance averaged across all sampling dates for all fields in the chronosequence, **E014**. Fitted curves use all data collected on all sampling dates, associating each data point with the then current successional age of a field. Note the difference in scale between the upper and lower graph. (Foster and Tilman, in review).

Aa = *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* ( $r^2 = 0.381$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), Ag = *Andropogon gerardi* ( $r^2 = 0.085$ ,  $P < 0.05$ , Ar = *Agropyron repens* ( $r^2 = 0.165$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), As = *Agrostis scabra* ( $r^2 = 0.440$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), Bi = *Berteroa incana* ( $r^2 = 0.215$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), Ct = *Crepis tectorum* ( $r^2 = 0.591$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), Ec = *Erigeron canadensis* ( $r^2 = 0.504$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), Hh = *Hedeoma hispida* ( $r^2 = 0.299$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), Pc = *Polygonum convolvulus* ( $r^2 = 0.220$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), Pp = *Poa pratensis* ( $r^2 = 0.288$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), Ra = *Rumex acetosella* ( $r^2 = 0.171$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), Rsp = *Rubus* species ( $r^2 = 0.163$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ), Sl = *Setaria lutescens* ( $r^2 = 0.134$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), Sn = *Sorghastrum nutans* ( $r^2 = 0.064$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), Ss = *Schizachyrium scoparium* ( $r^2 = 0.124$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ).