Supplementary materials

Table S1. A summary of the native plant vendors from which seed mix data were recorded in this study. Vendors were surveyed from seven study states (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin).

Vendor name	Location	N seed mixes
*Agrecol Native Plant Nursery	Evansville, WI	26
Albert Lea Seed	Albert Lea, MN	2
Allendan Seed Company	Winterset, IA	51
Conserv FS	Woodstock, IL	13
Critical Site Products	Belton, MO	5
Elk Mound Seed	Elk Mound, WI	2
Genesis Nursery Inc.	Tampico, IL	59
Hamilton Native Outpost	Elk Creek, MO	13
Heartland Seed of Missouri, LLC	Eolia, MO	27
Hoksey Native Seeds	Lynnville, IA	13
*Ion Exchange Native Plant Nursery	Harpers Ferry, IA	98
J & J Transplant Aquatic Nursery, LLC	Wild Rose, WI	6
Michigan Wildflower Farm	Portland, MI	27
Minnesota Native Landscapes	Otsego, MN	18
*Missouri Wildflowers Nursery	Jefferson City, MO	5
Morning Sky Greenery	Morris, MN	5
Native Connections	Kalamazoo, MI	15
Natural Communities Native Plant Nursery	Lisle, IL	10
Nature and Nurture Seeds	Dexter, MI	2
Petersen Wildflowers	Askov, MN	7
Pheasants Forever Habitat Store	St. Paul, MN	128
Pizzo Native Plant Nursery, LLC	Leland, IL	16
Prairie Future Seed Company, LLC	Sussex, WI	11
*Prairie Moon Nursery	Winona, MN	27
*Prairie Nursery	Westfield, WI	22
Prairie Seed Source	North Lake, WI	4
Reinders, Inc.	Sussex, WI	6
Seeds for Generations	Hartland, WI	1
Shooting Star Native Seeds	Spring Grove, MN	238
Specialty Turf & Ag., Inc.	Gaylord, MN	3
*Spence Restoration Nursery	Muncie, IN	15
Taylor Creek Restoration Nurseries	Brodhead, WI	156

*Marks nurseries where seed price data were collected for individual species; these data were used to determine if popularity values were associated with cheaper prices.

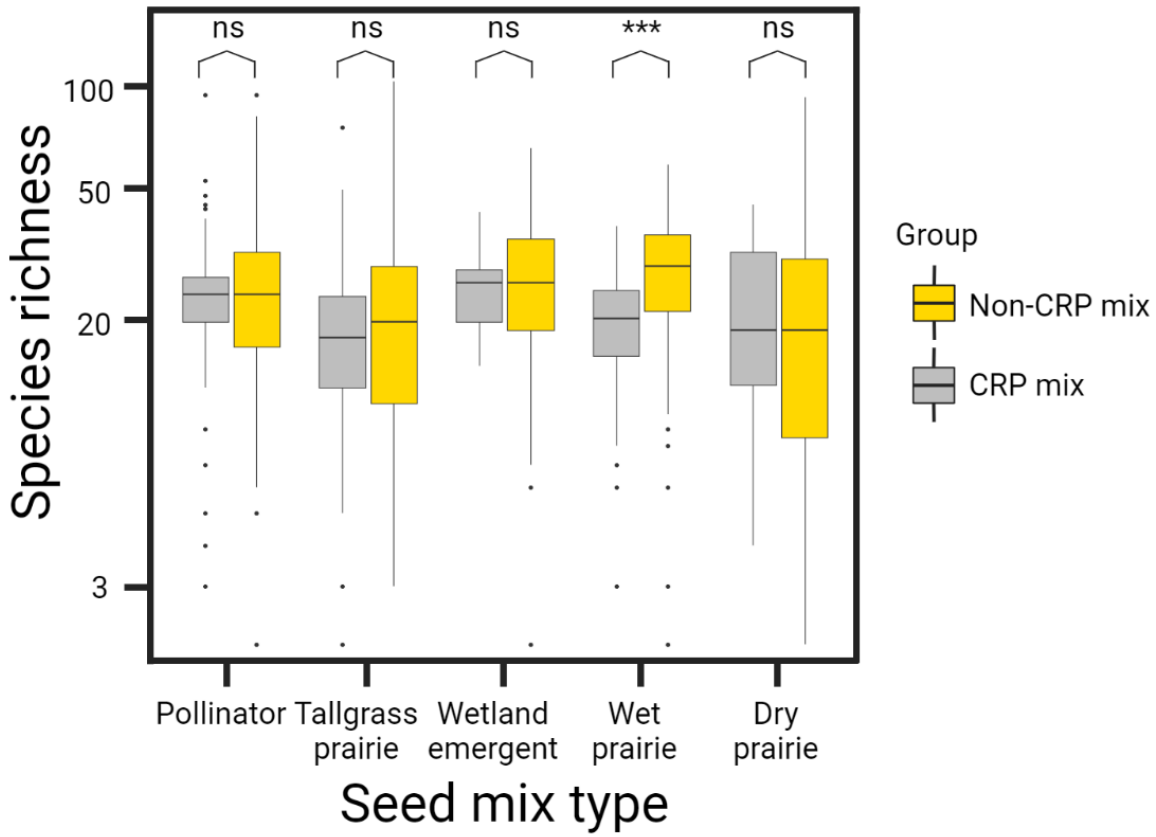

Figure S1. Boxplots comparing species richness between non-CRP and CRP mixes among the different seed mix types. Woodland/savanna mixes were not compared because there was only a single woodland/savanna CRP mix. Box plots show the median (line in box), interquartile range (entire box), the upper and lower quantiles (whiskers), and outliers (dots). *** $p < 0.001$, ns is nonsignificant ($p > 0.1$).

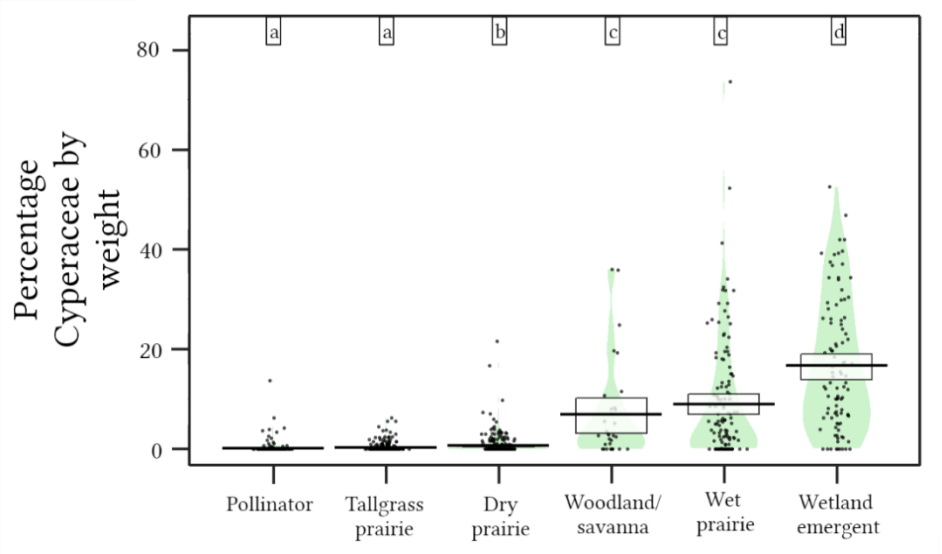

Figure S2. Violin plots comparing the percent of mixes composed of Cyperaceae by weight across the seed mix types. Seed mix types are ordered from lowest to highest mean weight of Cyperaceae. Uncapitalized letters represent significant ($p < 0.05$) post hoc differences between groups using Bonferroni p-value adjustment. Each point represents a seed mix (i.e., raw data point), and the bars represent group means. Bands (box-like objects centered around mean) represent mean inference; colored density curves ("beans") reflect data distribution. Random noise was added to the data to facilitate data visualization.

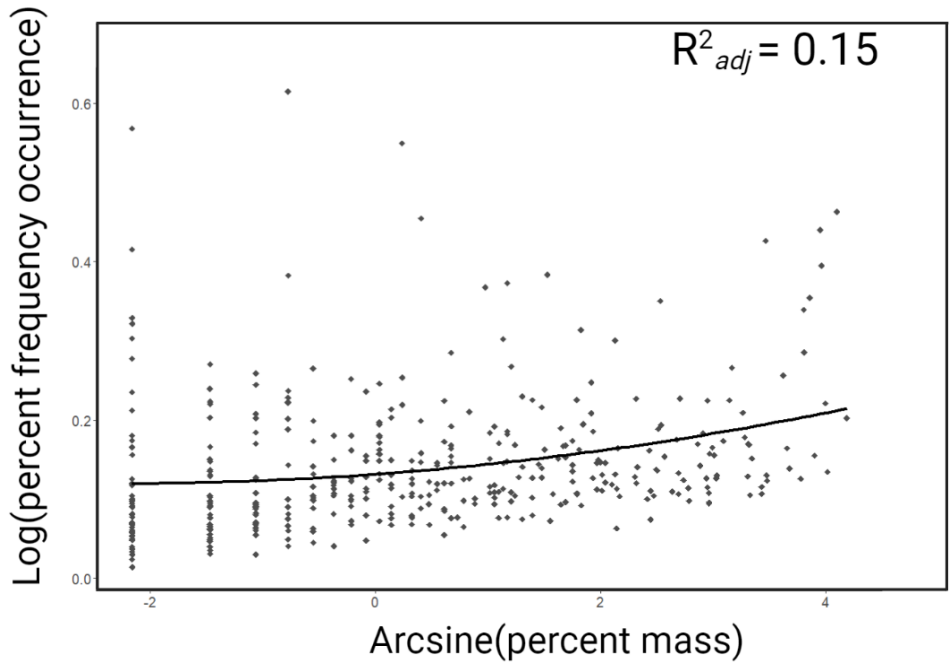

Figure S3. There was modest, increasing second-order relationship between log-transformed percent frequency of occurrence and arcsine-transformed average percent mass (i.e., weight) of the species. A second-order relationship was used to model the data due to improved model performance relative to a first order linear relationship. Log- and arcsine-transformations were used for percent frequency of occurrence and percent weight, respectively, to satisfy model assumptions (namely, normal residuals and heteroscedasticity).

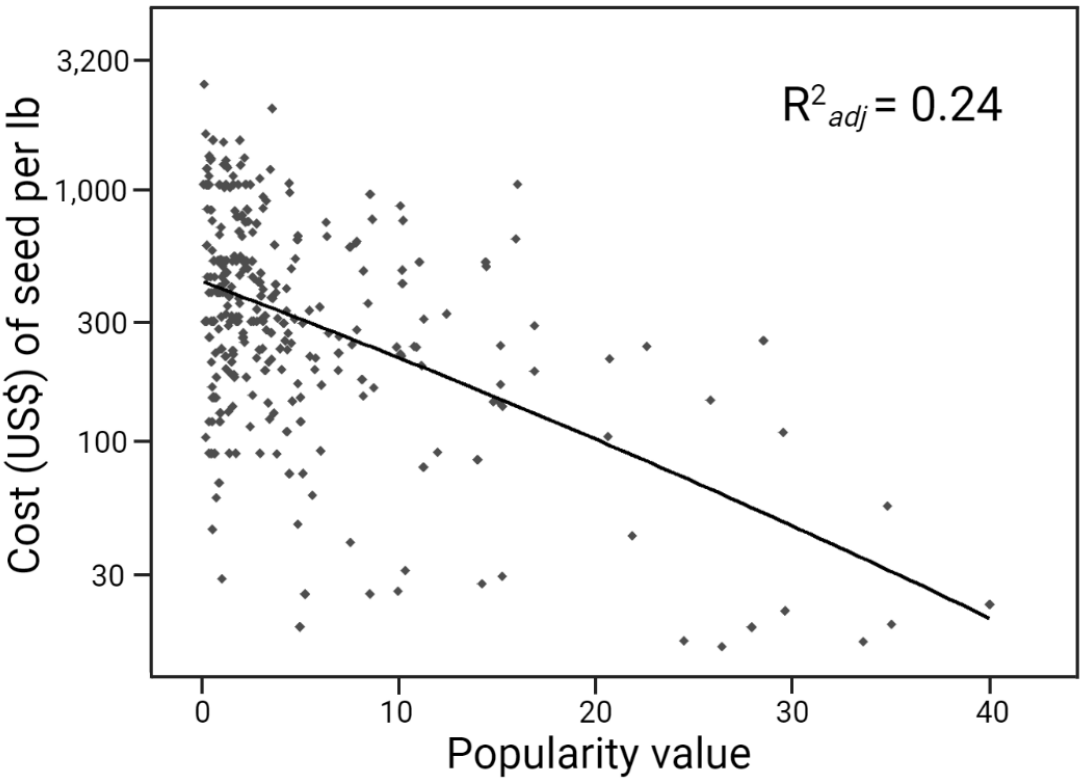

Figure S4. Popular species are associated with inexpensive seed prices. Cost data for 289 species are displayed on a logarithmic scale, allowing for improved data visualization. “Popularity value” reflects a species’ frequency of occurrence across all seed mixes, and the mean percentage of a species’ percentage weight in seed mixes; the value was calculated by averaging the two percentages and ranges from 0–100. Species with lower popularity values (< 7.5 can be interpreted as rare or unpopular species in the native plant trade, whereas species with higher values (> 7.5) are common and substantial components of seed mixes.