Appendix S1

Climate change and an invasive, tropical milkweed: An ecological trap for monarch butterflies. Matthew J. Faldyn, Mark D. Hunter, and Bret D. Elderd. *Ecology*. 2018.

Fig. S1 Field site and experimental layout at LSU Innovation Park, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA.

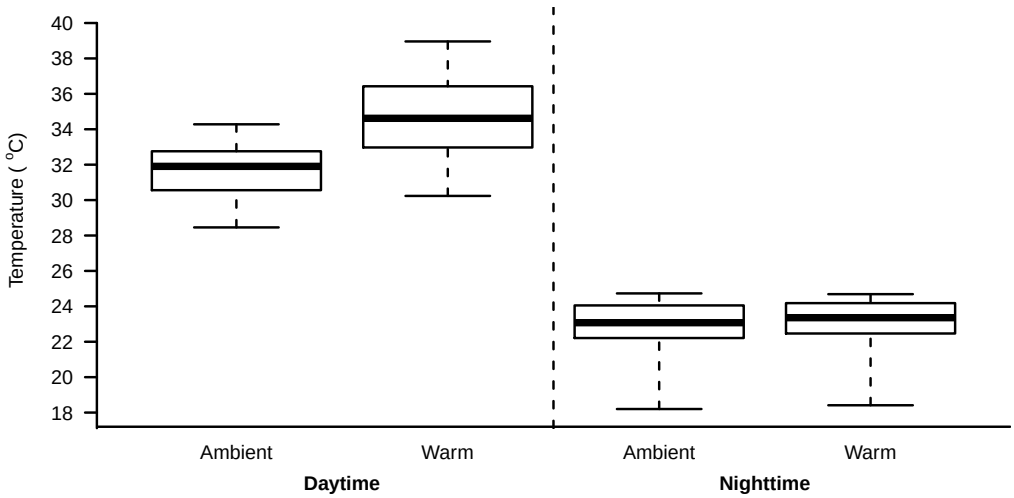

Fig. S2 The passive warming from the open top chambers (OTCs) significantly increased ambient temperatures during the daytime. The dark bar in the box-plots represent the average temperature (with quartile ranges on the outer perimeter) between plots with and without an OTC. Here, the OTCs warmed the area within the chamber by roughly 3°C during the daytime and 0.2°C during the nighttime.

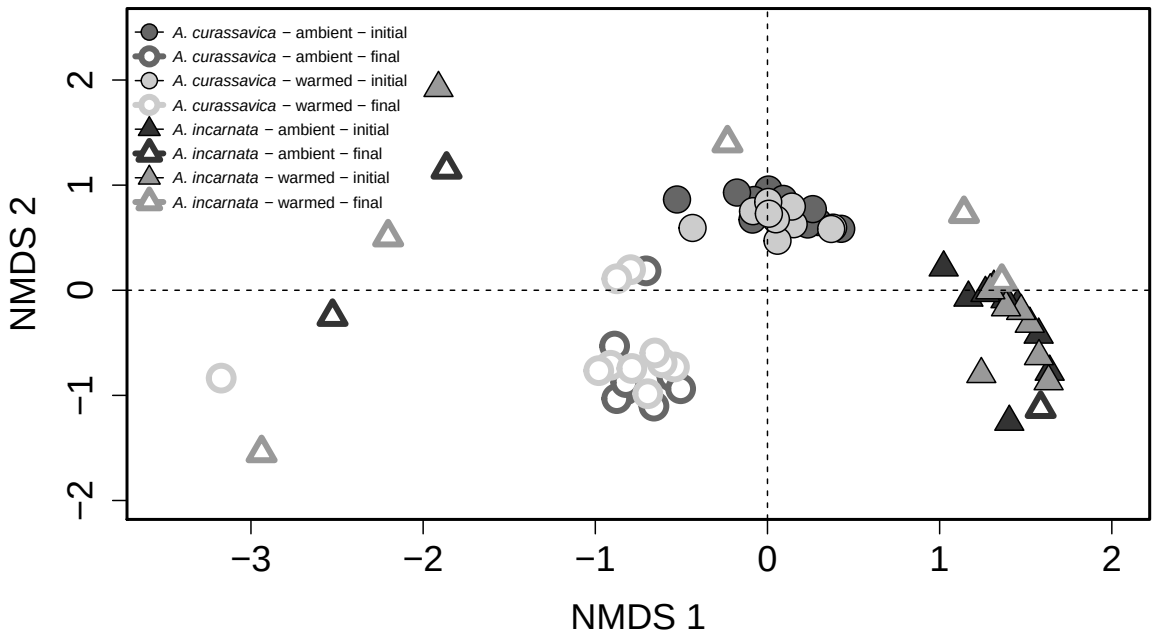

Fig. S3 Shapes represent cardenolide composition of individual milkweed plants placed in ordination space. NMDS axis 1 and NMDS axis 2 aid in visualizing the differences that occur in the composition of the cardenolides produced by both *A. curassavica* and *A. incarnata* between the treatments. From the clustering, cardenolide composition is different between *A. curassavica* and *A. incarnata* and changes during the two weeks between the initial and final plant trait measurements. Together, cardenolide composition reflects the interaction between milkweed plant species and sampling date.