**Many roads to success: Different combinations of life-history traits provide accurate germination timing in seasonally dry environments**

DOI: 10.1111/oik.08522

Authors:

Diego F. E. Escobar1\* (Orcid ID: 0000-0002-5091-3006), Rafael Rubio de Casas2,3\* and Leonor P. C. Morellato1.

1São Paulo State University, Biosciences Institute, Department of Biodiversity, Phenology Lab, Rio Claro, 13506-900, Brazil. 2 Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Ecologia, Granada, Avda. de la Fuentenueva s/n 18071, España. 3 Research Unit Modeling Nature, Universidad de Granada, 18071 Granada, Spain

\*Corresponding authors

Authors’ emails:

Diego Escobar [barescoesco@gmail.com](mailto:barescoesco@gmail.com); Leonor P. C. Morellato [patricia.morellato@unesp.br](mailto:patricia.morellato@unesp.br); Rafael Rubio de Casas [rubiodecasas@ugr.es](mailto:rubiodecasas@ugr.es).

**Dryad\_Oikos\_1**

**Table 1**. List of 82 species sampled for the germination tests at two Cerrado savanna areas: the private Fazenda Botelho and the São Paulo Ecological Station Estação Ecológica de Itirapina located in Itirapina, south-eastern Brazil (22° 13’ to 22° 10’S; 47° 55’ to 47° 51’W). List ordered by family and species name, and the respective ecological and experimental information: cerrado physiognomy of seed collection, fruiting peak date (see Materials and methods section for calculations), growth form (tree, shrub, subshrub and herb), dispersal syndrome (zoochory, anemochory, autochory), dispersal season (onset rainy= November to December; Mid-rainy= January to February; rainy-dry transition= March to April; onset dry = May to June; Mid-dry = July to August; dry-rainy transition = September to October). Dormancy (ND = non-dormant; D = Dormant). Temperatures of the germination experiments, which were set up according to seed availability and germination percentage in optimal germination temperature (%G). Herb growth form includes grass and forbs.

**Dryad\_Oikos\_2**

**Table 2**. Germination traits of 71 cerrado species sampled to test seasonal synchronization and risk-reduction strategies hypothesis at Itirapina, south-eastern Brazil (ordered by family and species name) and the respective ecological and experimental information: cerrado physiognomy of seed collection, fruiting peak date (see Materials and methods section for calculations), growth form (tree, shrub, subshrub and herb), dispersal syndrome (zoochory, anemochory, autochory), dispersal season (onset rainy= November to December; Mid-rainy= January to February; rainy-dry transition= March to April; onset dry = May to June; Mid-dry = July to August; dry-rainy transition = September to October). Dormancy (ND non-dormant; D Dormant). Temperatures of the germination experiments, which were set up according to seed availability and germination percentage in optimal germination temperature (%G).

T50= required time for germination to 50 percent of seeds; σT= coefficient of quartile variation of germination time. Delta-G = The difference between the temperature requirement for germination and the mean temperature during the season in which the species disperses its seeds.