

Supplementary material

TABLE S1. *Sample sizes (n) for the different life stages studied per pollination treatment (S: self-pollination; C: Control [natural pollination]; X: cross-pollination) and individual mother plant.*

LIFE STAGE	Pollination	Mother plants (maternal families)										Total
	treatment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Fruit set (flowers)	S	22	20	21	22	20	21	22	18	20	21	207
	C	22	22	21	20	20	21	22	20	20	20	208
	X	22	21	21	20	19	22	21	20	20	21	207
Seeds per fruit* (fruits)	S	16	13	20	20	13	17	22	16	18	21	176
	C	16	16	20	17	14	20	21	20	14	18	176
	X	14	18	17	19	11	20	20	20	16	20	175
Seed mass (seeds)	S	72	56	168	123	40	103	126	112	70	132	1,002
	C	71	63	195	201	29	120	114	129	69	108	1,099
	X	96	141	114	262	22	156	217	160	118	141	1,427
Germination (seeds)	S	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
	C	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
	X	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
Growth rate (seedlings)	S	5	6	1	8	2	6	1	–	3	7	39
	C	1	–	3	7	4	3	2	–	4	6	30
	X	8	5	7	9	6	3	6	5	7	9	65

* Note that this is not the number of fruits produced, but the number of fruits collected and dissected (see text for details).

FIG. S1. Relationship between the magnitude of inbreeding depression (δ) for seedling growth and the difference in mean seed mass among selfed and outcrossed seeds in nine *Myrtus communis* families (i.e. seeds/seedlings belonging to the same mother plant).

