Supplementary Materials

We additionally performed linear regression analyses using a package "stats" [1]. Three models (Table S1) were fitted using (1) the presence/absence of *Impatiens parviflora* DC., (2) cover of *Impatiens parviflora* expressed in the van der Maarel scale (species cover was converted from the Braun-Blanquet scale [2] to the ordinal scale of van der Maarel [3]: r = 1; + = 2; 1 = 3; 2 = 5; 3 = 7; 4 = 8; 5 = 9), and (3) percentage cover of *Impatiens parviflora* (species cover from the Braun-Blanquet scale was converted into the percentage of the phytosociological releve area: r = 0.01%; +=0.1%; 1 = 5%; 2 = 17.5%; 3 = 37.5%; 4 = 62.5%; 5 = 87.5%) as predictors of the Shannon-Winner index (H). using a Student *t*-test—package "stats" [1]. In all models, regression coefficients were negative and statistically non-significant ($p > 0.05$), indicating that neither the presence nor the cover of the *Impatiens parviflora* significantly affected plant species diversity.

Table S1. Results of linear regression models testing the effect of *Impatiens parviflora* DC. (presence and cover) on Shannon-Wienner index (H).

Model	Predictor (*Impatiens parviflora*)	Coefficient (SE)	Coefficient (SE)	*p*-Value
1	absent (0) vs present (1)	2.970 (0.030)	−0.026 (0.044)	0.572
2	Cover in van der Maarel scale	2.984 (0.028)	−0.015 (0.009)	0.12
3	Cover %	2.979 (0.003)	−0.025 (0.002)	0.06

References

1. R Core Team. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*; R Foundation for Statistical Computing: Vienna, Austria, 2023. Available online: https://www.R-project.org/ (accessed on 14 September 2025).
2. Braun-Blanquet, J. *Pflanzensoziologie. Grundzüge der Vegetationskunde*, *3:865*; Springer: Verlag Wien, Austria, 1964.
3. Van der Maarel, E. Tranformation of cover-abundance values in phytosociology and its effect on community similarity. *Vegetation* **1979**, *39*, 97–104. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00052021.