

Supplementary materials for

Divergent Hydraulic Strategies Explain the Interspecific Associations of Co-Occurring Trees in Forest–Steppe Ecotone

Jingyu Dai ¹, Hongyan Liu ^{1,*}, Chongyang Xu ¹, Yang Qi ¹, Xinrong Zhu ¹, Mei Zhou ², Bingbing Liu ^{2,3} and Yiheng Wu ²

¹ College of Urban and Environmental Science and MOE Laboratory for Earth Surface Processes, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China; daijingyu@pku.edu.cn (J.D.); xchongyang1008@126.com (C.X.); qi_yang@pku.edu.cn (Y.Q.); zhuxinrong@pku.edu.cn (X.Z.)

² College of Forestry, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, Inner Mongolia 010000, China; dxal528@aliyun.com (M.Z.); bingbing-l@caf.ac.cn (B.L.); uykhan@163.com (Y.W.)

³ Institute of Forest Ecology, Environment and Protection, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Beijing 100091, China; bingbing-l@caf.ac.cn (B.L.)

* Correspondence: lhy@urban.pku.edu.cn

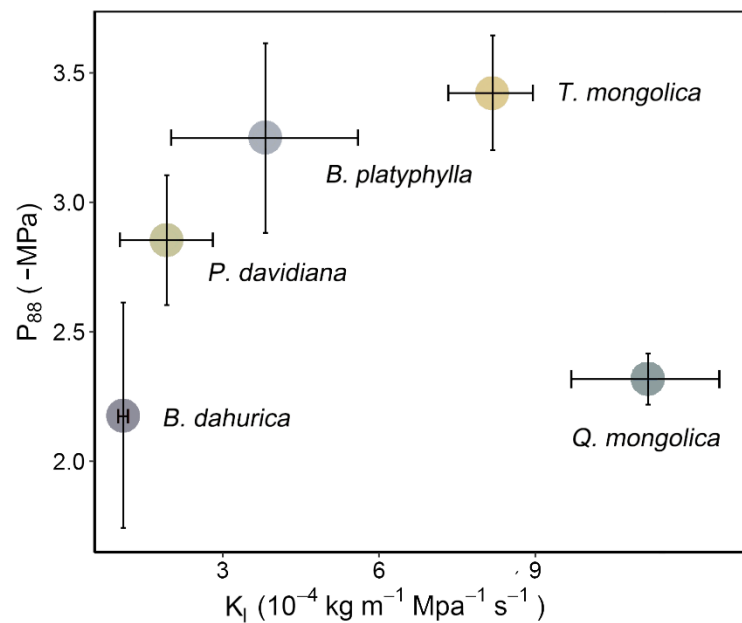


Figure S1. The relationship between stem hydraulic transportation efficiency (as measured by leaf specific hydraulic conductivity, K_l) and safety (as measured by the water potential of stems at 88% loss of stem conductivity, P_{88}) of all species. The error bars show ± 1 SE.

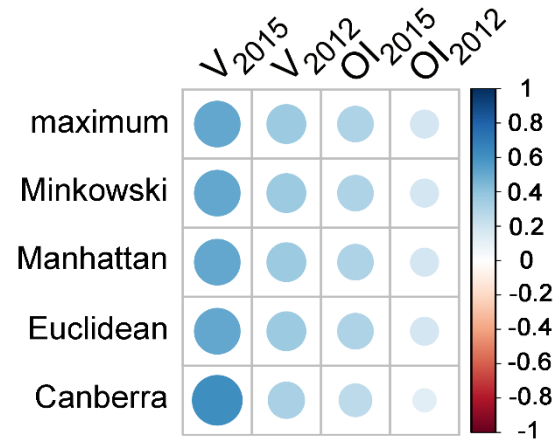


Figure S2 Spearman correlation between the interspecific association pattern and the hydraulic tradeoff differences among species. The interspecific associations are represented by V value in *Yates* correlation coefficient and *Ochiai* index. The hydraulic tradeoff differences are calculated as Euclidean, Manhattan, Canberra, Minkowski and maximum distances between each species pairs. The size and color of the circles show the correlation coefficients.