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Water relations of wallum species in contrasting groundwater habitats of Pleistocene beach ridge barriers on the lower north coast of New South Wales, Australia

Stephen J. Griffith, Susan Rutherford, Kerri L. Clarke and Nigel W. M. Warwick

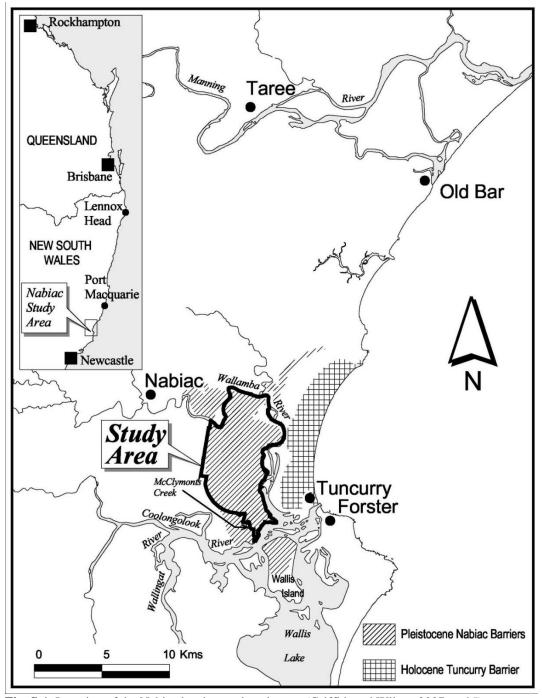


Fig. S-1. Location of the Nabiac barriers and study area (Griffith and Wilson 2007, p. 95).



Fig. S-2. Wallum groundwater habitats and vegetation.(a) Dry sclerophyll woodland on a ridge, with *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* dominant in the tree stratum (canopy). *Banksia aemula* (foreground) and other species orm a well-developed shrub (mid-) stratum. (b) Swamp sclerophyll woodland in an open depression, with *Eucalyptus robusta* dominant in the tree stratum (recovering from a crown fire). (c) Wet heathland in an open depression, with taller shrubs of *Banksia ericifolia* subsp. *macrantha* also present (centre). (d) Sedgeland in a closed depression, fringed by dry sclerophyll woodland on a ridge.

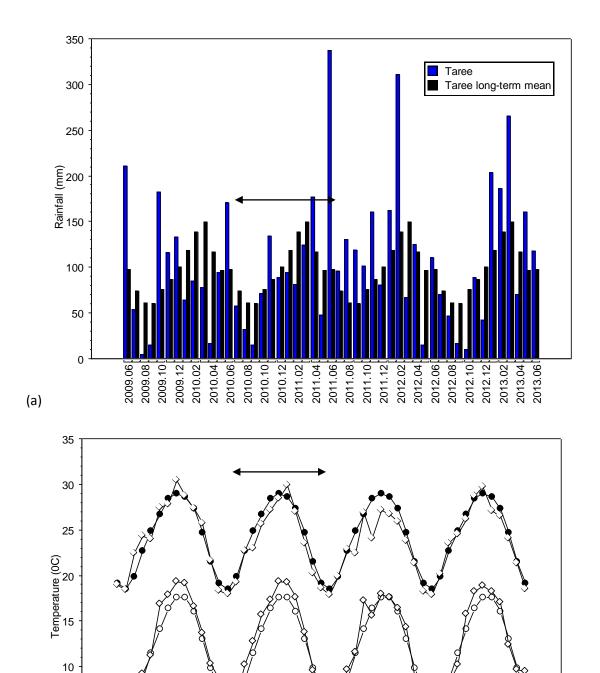


Fig. S-3. Actual and long-term mean monthly (*a*) rainfall and (*b*) temperature for Taree (Bureau of Meteorology 2012, 2013a,b). Long-term data are averages for 124 years (rainfall) or 87-88 years (temperature). Arrows highlight the period of water potential sampling.

2011.06

2011.04

long-term mean minimum

2012.06 2012.08 2012.10 2012.12 2013.02 2013.06

2013.04

mean minimum

2012.02

2011.12

2011.10

long-term mean maximum -O-

mean maximum

2010.06 2010.08 2010.10 2011.02

2010.04

5

0

b)

2009.06 2009.08 2009.10 2009.12 2010.02