

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

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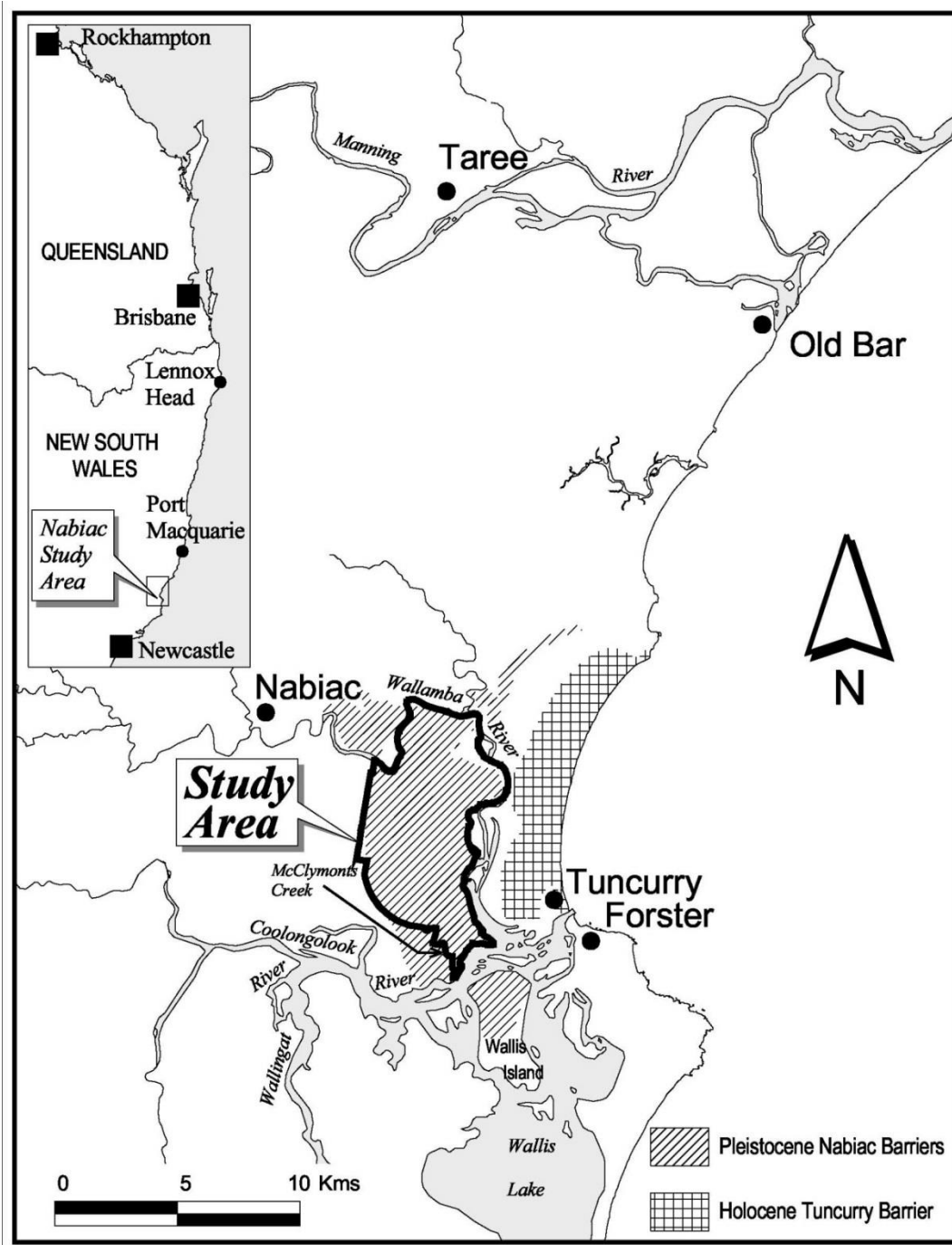


Fig. S-1. Location of the Nabiac barriers and study area (Griffith and Wilson 2007, p. 95).

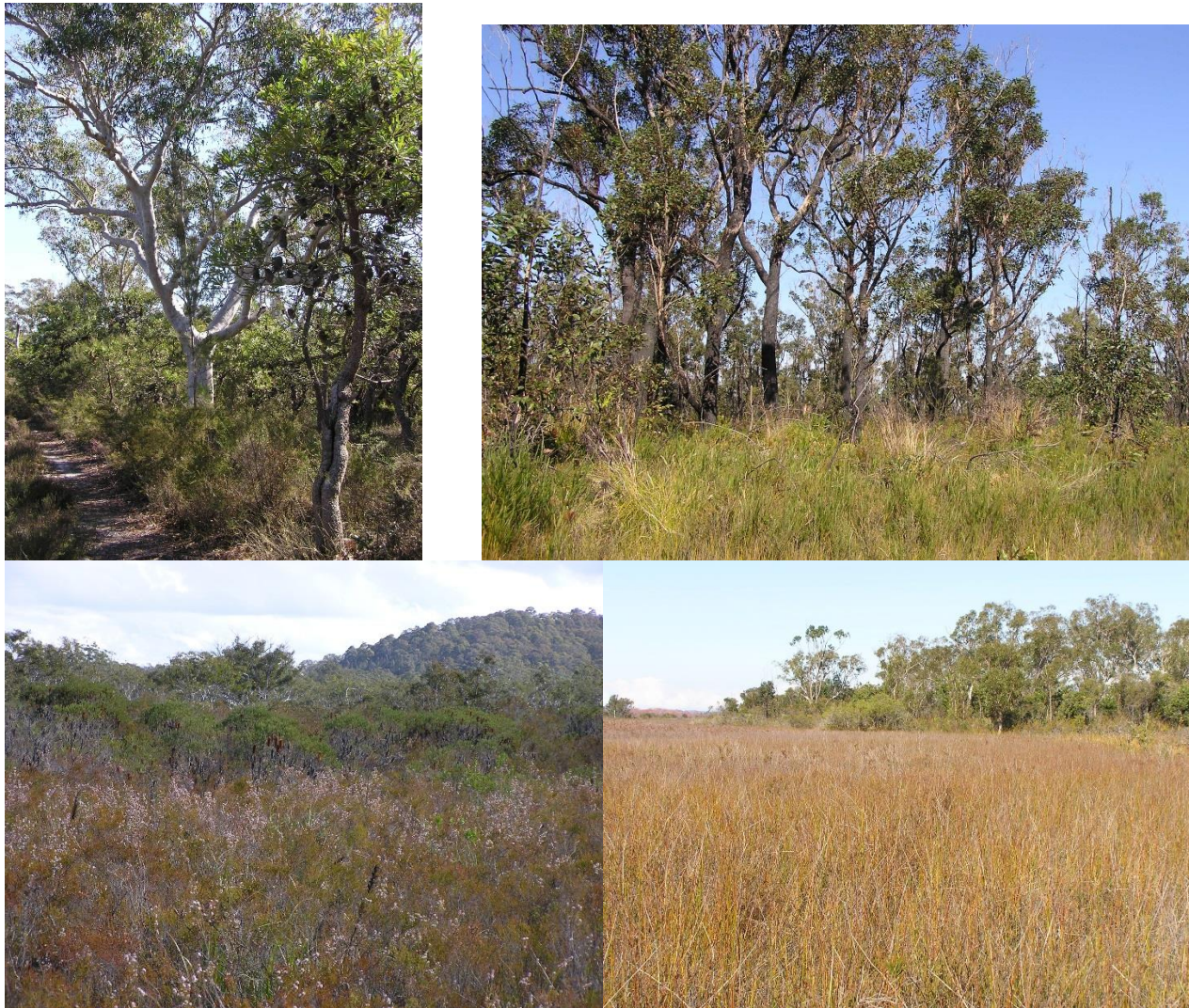


Fig. S-2. Wallum groundwater habitats and vegetation. (a) Dry sclerophyll woodland on a ridge, with *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* dominant in the tree stratum (canopy). *Banksia aemula* (foreground) and other species form a well-developed shrub (mid-) stratum. (b) Swamp sclerophyll woodland 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.

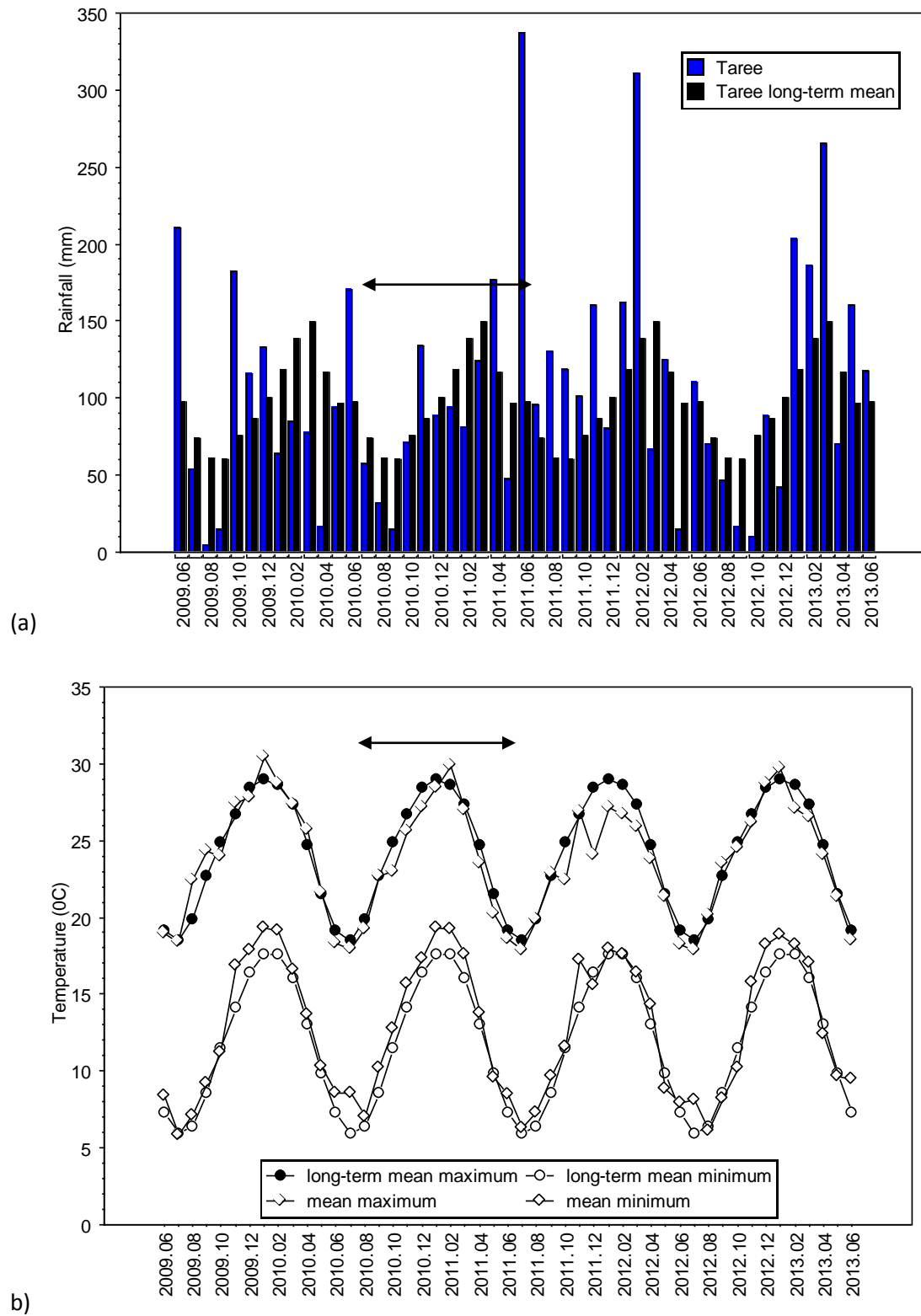


Fig. S-3. Actual and long-term mean monthly (a) rainfall and (b) temperature for Taree (Bureau of Meteorology 2012, 2013a,b). Long-term data are averages for 124 years (rainfall) or 87-88 years (temperature). Arrows highlight the period of water potential sampling.