Supplementary Material

Water uptake and redistribution during drought in a semiarid shrub species

Iván Prieto^{A,C,D}, *Francisco I. Pugnaire*^A and Ronald J. Ryel^B

^AEstación Experimental de Zonas Áridas, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Carretera de Sacramento s/n, E-04120 La Cañada de San Urbano, Almería, Spain.

^BUtah State University, Department of Wildland Resources, 5230 Old Main Hill, Logan, UT 84322, USA.

^CPresent address: 1919 Route de Mende, E34270, Montpellier Cedex 5, France.

^DCorresponding author. Email: ivan.prieto@cefe.cnrs.fr

Table S1. Model selection for the relationship between treatment and time to plant predawn and midday water potentials (Ψ_{pd} , Ψ_m), stem isotopic composition (δD), soil water content (SWC) and deep soil water content (SWC_{deep})

The best predictive models showing the lowest AIC are given in bold. Model type: general linear mixed model. Corresponding figures: Figs. 1 and 3

		Ψ_{pd} (N=72)		Ψ _m (N=48)		δD (N=63)		SWC (N=720)		SWC deep (N=400)
Model	df	AIC	df	AIC	df	AIC	df	AIC	df	AIC
(Intercept)	3	276.88	3	157.36	5	624.48	5	-5667.67	5	-4445.649
Treatment	4	264.15	4	147.34	6	602.97	6	-5686.30	6	-4446.014
Time	11	170.32	9	99.91	12	615.80	6	-5711.28	6	-4444.298
Time + Treatment	12	149.44	8	83.54	13	591.77	7	-5719.93	7	-4444.663
Time × Treatment	20	49.45	14	31.86	20	473.64	8	-5734.32	8	-4442.671

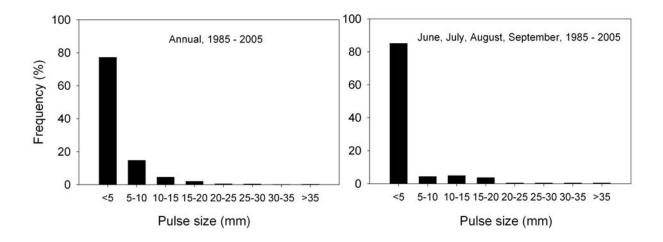


Fig. S1. Frequency of mean annual (left) and mean summer (right) rainfall for a 20-year period in Vernon (UT, USA, 40° 05' N, 112° 27' W, 1671.8 m elevation). Data were compiled from the Utah Climatic Center, located 30kms south of the study site. Source: http://climate.usurf.usu.edu/index.php.