

Supplementary Material

Co-ordinated performance of leaf hydraulics and economics in 10 Chinese temperate tree species

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Table S1. Leaf economic traits per leaf area for the ten tree species

A_{area} , light-saturated photosynthetic rate per leaf area; g_{area} , stomatal conductance per leaf area; N_{area} , nitrogen concentration per leaf area; P_{area} , phosphorus concentration per leaf mass. The numbers are means ($n = 4$)

Species	A_{area} ($\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)	g_{area} ($\text{mmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)	N_{area} (g m^{-2})	P_{area} (g m^{-2})
<i>Betula platyphylla</i>	15.7	229.5	1.2	0.12
<i>Populus davidiana</i>	15.5	304.7	1.3	0.16
<i>Tilia amurensis</i>	17.4	240.5	2.0	0.16
<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	12.3	185.4	1.7	0.19
<i>Quercus mongolica</i>	14.0	225.8	1.7	0.22
<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>	15.3	256.8	1.5	0.17
<i>Larix gmelinii</i>	4.6	125.8	1.4	0.16
<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	10.4	267.6	1.2	0.24
<i>Picea koraiensis</i>	4.8	151.1	2.2	0.27
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	7.7	112.0	1.9	0.35

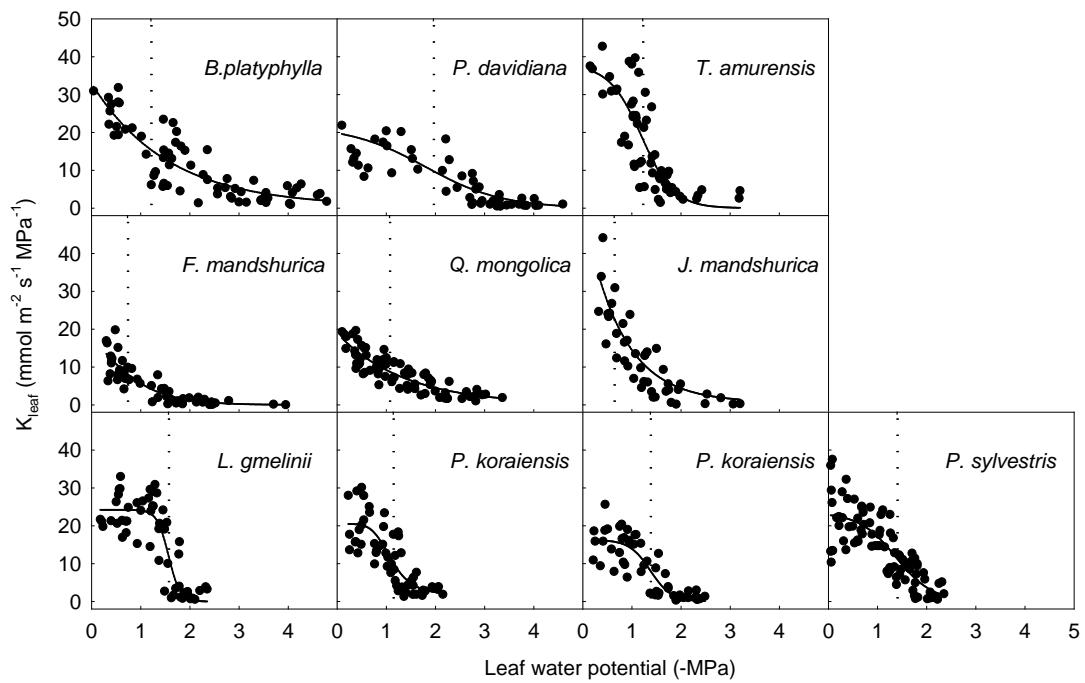


Fig. S1. Leaf hydraulic conductance (K_{leaf}) as a function of leaf water potential for the ten tree species. Vertical dashed lines indicate leaf water potential at 50% loss of K_{leaf} .