

Supplementary Material

Size dependent associations between tree diameter growth rates and functional traits in an Asian tropical seasonal rainforest

Yu-Mei Yan^{A,C}, *Ze-Xin Fan*^{A,B,E}, *Pei-Li Fu*^{A,B}, *Hui Chen*^{A,D} and *Lu-Xiang Lin*^{A,D}

^ACAS Key Laboratory of Tropical Forest Ecology, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Menglun, Mengla, Yunnan, 666303, China.

^BCentre of Plant Ecology, Core Botanical Gardens, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xishuangbanna, 666303, China.

^CUniversity of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100049, China.

^DXishuangbanna Station for Tropical Rain Forest Ecosystem Studies, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Menglun, Mengla, Yunnan, 666303, China.

^ECorresponding author. Email: fanzexin@xtbg.org.cn

Table S1. The detailed information of species, genus, family, species relative density (RA), relative frequency (RF), relative dominance (RD) and mean stem diameter at breast height (DBH) at different class of tree species in the present study

Species	Genus	Family	RA	RF	RD	Mean	Mean	Mean
						DBH	DBH	DBH
						5-10	10-20	> 20
<i>Gironniera subaequalis</i>	<i>Gironniera</i>	<i>Ulmaceae</i>	1.69	1.15	4.26	7.58	12.83	23.97
<i>Cleidion brevipetiolatum</i>	<i>Cleidion</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	2.54	1.00	1.03	7.05	14.23	24.13
<i>Dichapetalum gelonioides</i>	<i>Dichapetalum</i>	<i>Dichapetalaceae</i>	1.31	1.15	0.68	6.87	13.53	-
<i>Aidia pycnantha</i>	<i>Aidia</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	2.09	1.10	0.42	6.28	10.97	-
<i>Pometia tomentosa</i>	<i>Pometia</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	1.97	1.26	13.39	6.85	16.53	75.83
<i>Walsura robusta</i>	<i>Walsura</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	1.55	0.58	1.95	6.4	12.40	23.60
<i>Pseuduvaria indochinensis</i>	<i>Pseuduvaria</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	1.22	1.05	0.93	6.93	12.90	29.43
<i>Pouteria grandifolia</i>	<i>Pouteria</i>	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	0.30	0.58	1.95	9.7	13.32	65.75
<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	<i>Baccaurea</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	2.30	1.31	0.94	6.33	13.55	27.65
<i>Ardisia thyrsoiflora</i>	<i>Ardisia</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	6.32	1.26	2.22	8.27	14.10	-
<i>Ficus langkokensis</i>	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	0.61	0.89	0.43	6.50	13.07	-
<i>Fordia leptobotrys</i>	<i>Millettia</i>	<i>Leguminosae</i>	3.15	0.84	1.00	5.80	11.40	-
<i>Barringtonia fusicarpa</i>	<i>Barringtonia</i>	<i>Lecythidaceae</i>	2.92	1.20	7.17	7.23	14.63	22.07
<i>Chisocheton cumingianus</i>	<i>Chisocheton</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	1.79	1.20	1.84	6.87	11.47	23.37
<i>Polyalthia simiarum</i>	<i>Polyalthia</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	0.89	0.84	0.38	7.50	11.93	23.60
<i>Mezzettiopsis creaghii</i>	<i>Mezzettiopsis</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	3.81	1.15	1.64	7.00	12.87	23.88
<i>Litsea liyuyingi</i>	<i>Litsea</i>	<i>Lauraceae</i>	0.16	0.37	0.48	7.70	13.67	28.6
<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	<i>Symplocos</i>	<i>Symplocaceae</i>	1.31	0.63	0.58	6.87	-	23.85
<i>Garcinia cowa</i>	<i>Garcinia</i>	<i>Guttifera</i>	1.25	0.94	0.85	6.78	15.57	21.43
<i>Picrasma chinensis</i>	<i>Picrasma</i>	<i>Simaroubaceae</i>	1.11	0.94	1.12	7.73	12.40	29.17

Table S2. Pearson correlation matrixes among 18 functional traits of 20 tree species in an Asian tropical rainforest

Abbreviations are the same as in Table 1

	DBH	WD	RWC _s	RWC _i	D _h	VD	K _{theo}	D _{vein}	SS	SD	ILM	SLA	LT	PT	SP	LET	TN	TP	TK
GR	0.24**	-0.10	0.16*	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.22*	0.24*	-0.18	0.16	0.22*	-0.16*	-0.01	0.22**	-0.05	-0.17*	-0.04	0.01	-0.09
DBH		0.02	-0.16*	-0.02	0.08	0.06	0.23**	0.20*	-0.10	0.07	0.21*	-0.26**	0.17*	0.21**	0.15	-0.14	-0.08	0.13	-0.05
WD			-0.20*	-0.23*	-0.56	0.48**	-0.41*	-0.16	0.27*	-0.17	-0.02	-0.19	-0.03	-0.01	-0.07	0.27**	-0.25*	-0.37*	-0.10
RWC _s			*	*	***	*	**		*							*	*	**	
RWC _i				0.36**	0.07	-0.03	0.04	0.28*	-0.08	0.12	-0.03	0.05	-0.34*	-0.14	-0.34*	-0.16	0.14	0.16	0.10
				*				*					**		**				
D _h					0.20*	-0.11	0.15	0.34*	-0.27	0.28**	0.15	-0.14	-0.12	0.01	-0.09	-0.34*	0.02	0.15	-0.06
								**								**			
VD					-0.73*	0.86**	0.23*	-0.25	0.20*	0.08	0.12	-0.04	0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.27	0.27**	0.31**	-0.17*
					**	*	**	**	*							**	*	*	*
K _{theo}						-0.39*	-0.39*	-0.11	0.10	-0.09	-0.06	-0.26*	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.12	-0.33	-0.31*	0.08
						**	**					*					***	**	
D _{vein}							0.33*	-0.31	0.27**	0.21*	-0.14	0.00	0.19*	-0.02	-0.02	-0.32*	0.11	0.14	-0.34*
							**	**	**	*						**			**
SS								-0.51	0.50**	0.29*	-0.19	-0.19	-0.24*	0.13	-0.35*	-0.34*	-0.05	-0.05	-0.44*
								***	*	*		*	*	**	**	**			**
SD									-0.68*	-0.12	-0.02	0.24**	0.10	0.18	0.51**	0.22*	0.08	0.31**	
									**	**		*		*	*	*		*	
ILM										0.24*	-0.07	-0.42*	-0.21*	-0.41*	-0.45*	0.10	-0.01	-0.22*	
										*		**	**	**	**			*	*
SLA											-0.55*	0.17	0.14	0.16	-0.17*	0.05	-0.01	-0.20*	
											**								
LT												-0.46*	-0.42*	-0.42*	0.15	0.31**	0.33**	0.39**	
												**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*
PT													0.66**	0.94**	0.30**	-0.26*	-0.05	-0.09	
													*	*	*	*			
SP														0.44**	0.19*	-0.35*	-0.17*	-0.30*	
														*	**	**	*	**	**
LET															0.12	-0.24	0.00	0.01	
TN																0.08	0.04	0.23*	
																		0.68**	
																	*	*	*
TP																			0.62**
																			*

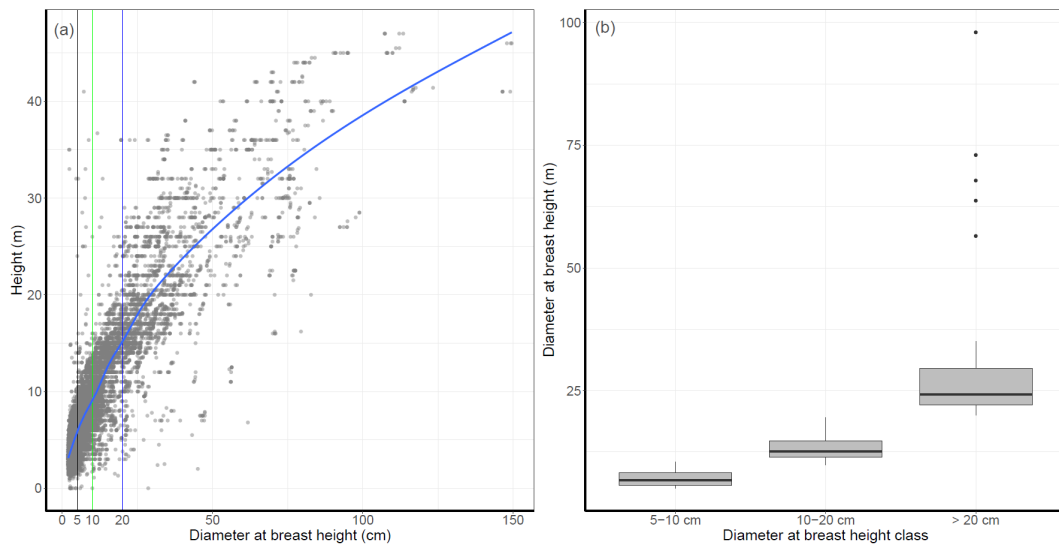


Fig. S1. The relationship between the diameter at breast height (DBH) and the tree species height within the plot in 2015 (a). The box-plot of diameter at breast (DBH) of three size classes of 20 tree species in an Asian tropical rainforest (b). The box-plot shows the median, the 25th and 75th quartile and the maximum to minimum values.

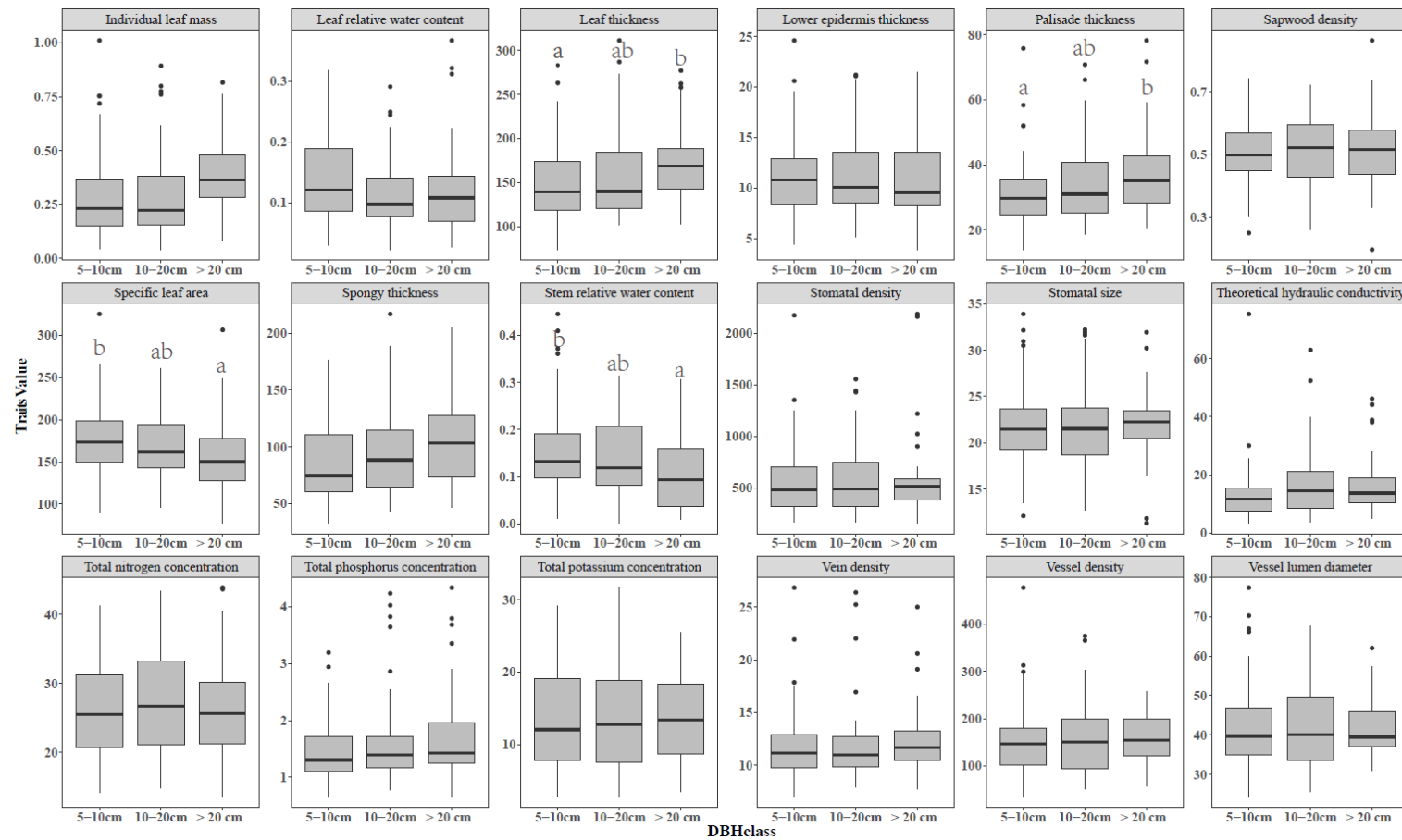


Fig. S2. The box-plot of 18 functional traits differences for three size classes (DBH 5-10 cm, 10-20 cm, > 20 cm) of 20 tree species in an Asian tropical rainforest. The box-plot shows the median, the 25th and 75th quartile and the maximum to minimum values.