

Beyond shading: litter production by neighbors
contributes to overyielding in tropical trees

Appendix A

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Appendix A: Figure showing the planting design and Anova table for the temporal change in the magnitude of overyielding

Six-species planting design

Tr	Co	Ca	Ls	Ae	Hc	Tr	...
Co	Ca	Ls	Ae	Hc	Tr	Co	...
Ca	Ls	Ae	Hc	Tr	Co	Ca	...
LS	Ae	Hc	Tr	Co	Ca	Ls	...
Ae	Hc	Tr	Co	Ca	Ls	Ae	...
Hc	Tr	Co	Ca	Ls	Ae	Hc	...
Tr	Co	Ca	Ls	Ae	Hc	Tr	...
...

Three-species planting design

Hc	Ca	Co	Hc	...
Ca	Co	Hc	Ca	...
Co	Hc	Ca	Co	...
...

Tr	Ae	Ls	Tr	...
Ae	Ls	Tr	Ae	...
Ls	Tr	Ae	Ls	...
...

Ls	Ae	Co	Ls	...
Ae	Co	Ls	Ae	...
Co	Ls	Ae	Co	...
...

Ls	Hc	Co	Ls	...
Hc	Co	Ls	Hc	...
Co	Ls	Hc	Co	...
...

Tr	Ca	Hc	Tr	...
Ca	Hc	Tr	Ca	...
Hc	Tr	Ca	Hc	...
...

Tr	Ae	Ca	Tr	...
Ae	Ca	Tr	Ae	...
Ca	Tr	Ae	Ca	...
...

Figure A1: Planting design in mixture plots. The composition of the six 3-species plots was defined by randomly choosing between Ca and Ls, Ae and Hc, and Co and Tr. These three groups of species cover the range of relative growth rates in diameter at breast height in the nearby forest of Barro Colorado Island from 2.3% (Co) to 9.1% (Ls) per year. Consequently, while species composition differed among the six 3-species plots, faster and slower growing species were equally represented in any given plot.

Table A1: Anova table for the effects of time, diversity treatment and their interaction on the magnitude of overyielding (SES) in polycultures between years 5 and 10 after planting.

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
Time	1	67.53	67.53	11.54	0.0094
Diversity level	1	47.67	47.67	8.15	0.0213
Time \times Diversity level	1	3.62	3.62	0.62	0.4544
Residuals	8	46.81	5.85		