

Supplementary Material

Resistance, recovery and resilience of two co-occurring palaeotropical *Pinus* species differing in the sizes of their distribution areas

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Table S1. Soil chemical properties of the plots with different *Pinus* species. *PIKE*: *Pinus kesiya*; *PIDA*: *Pinus dalatensis*.

Species	Soil chemical properties						
	pH _{H2O}	Total C (%)	Total N (%)	P _a (mg kg ⁻¹)	Al (mmol _c kg ⁻¹)	Neutral cations (mmol _c kg ⁻¹)	CEC (mmol _c kg ⁻¹)
<i>PIKE</i>	4.5	6.4 ± 0.4	0.23 ± 0.02	1.6 ± 0.1	308.3 ± 26.6	6.0 ± 1.0	314.4 ± 26.0
<i>PIDA</i> ₁	3.9	3.2 ± 0.2	0.17 ± 0.01	3.0 ± 0.8	313.5 ± 45.1	3.1 ± 0.2	316.6 ± 45.0
<i>PIDA</i> ₂	3.9	5.4 ± 0.5	0.26 ± 0.02	2.3 ± 0.4	66.4 ± 6.4	2.2 ± 0.2	68.6 ± 6.4
<i>PIDA</i> ₃	3.8	4.7 ± 0.1	0.33 ± 0.01	4.7 ± 0.5	292.5 ± 16.8	3.7 ± 0.2	296.3 ± 17.0
<i>PIDA</i> ₄	4.0	4.1 ± 0.5	0.24 ± 0.02	1.1 ± 0.1	104.5 ± 11.5	4.0 ± 0.8	108.9 ± 11.9

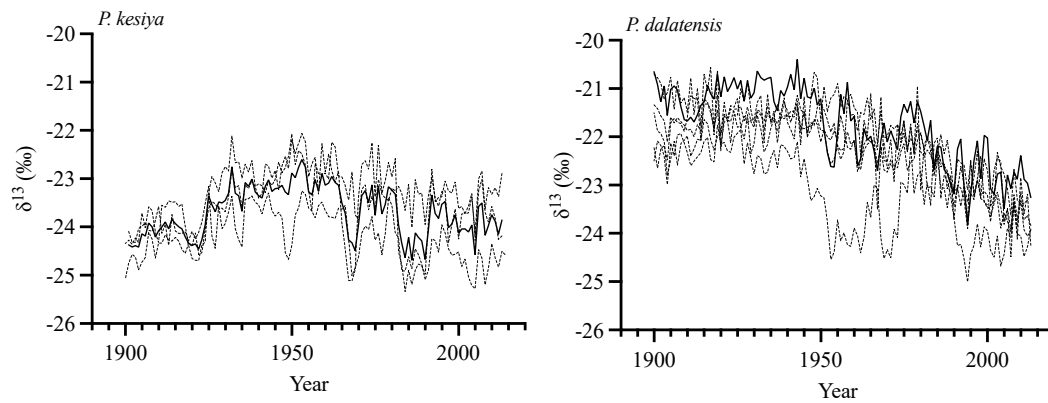


Figure S1. Chronologies of tree-ring stable carbon isotopes ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) of two pine species. *Dashed lines* mean individual $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ time series; *solid lines* mean $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ time series.

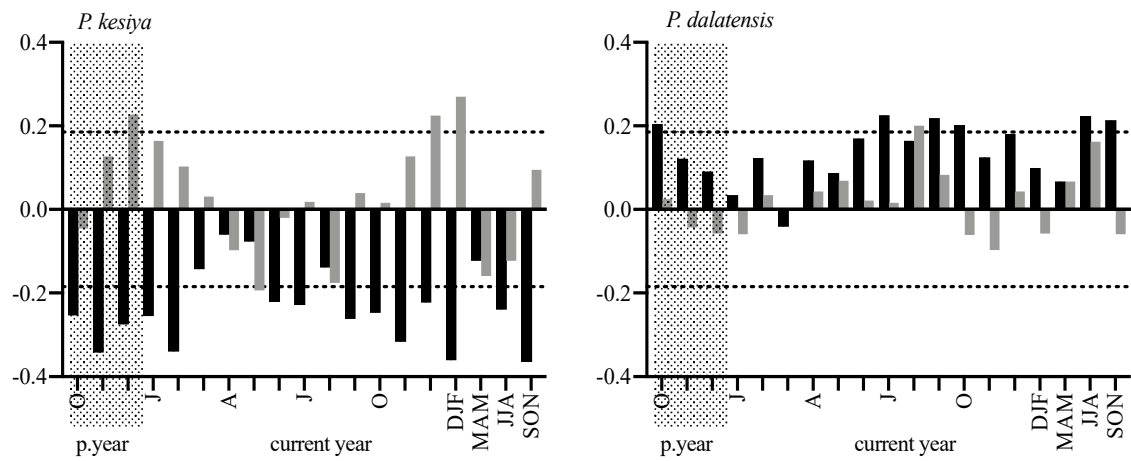


Figure S2. Correlation coefficients of ^{13}C discrimination against atmospheric CO_2 ($\Delta^{13}\text{C}$) of the two pine species with *temperature* (black bars) and *precipitation* (grey bars) from 1901 to 2013. Dotted lines indicate thresholds of significance at $P < 0.05$. The letters on the x-axis indicate calendar months and seasonal periods. *DJF*: December (preceding year) to February; *MAM*: March to May; *JJA*: June to August; *SON*: September to November.