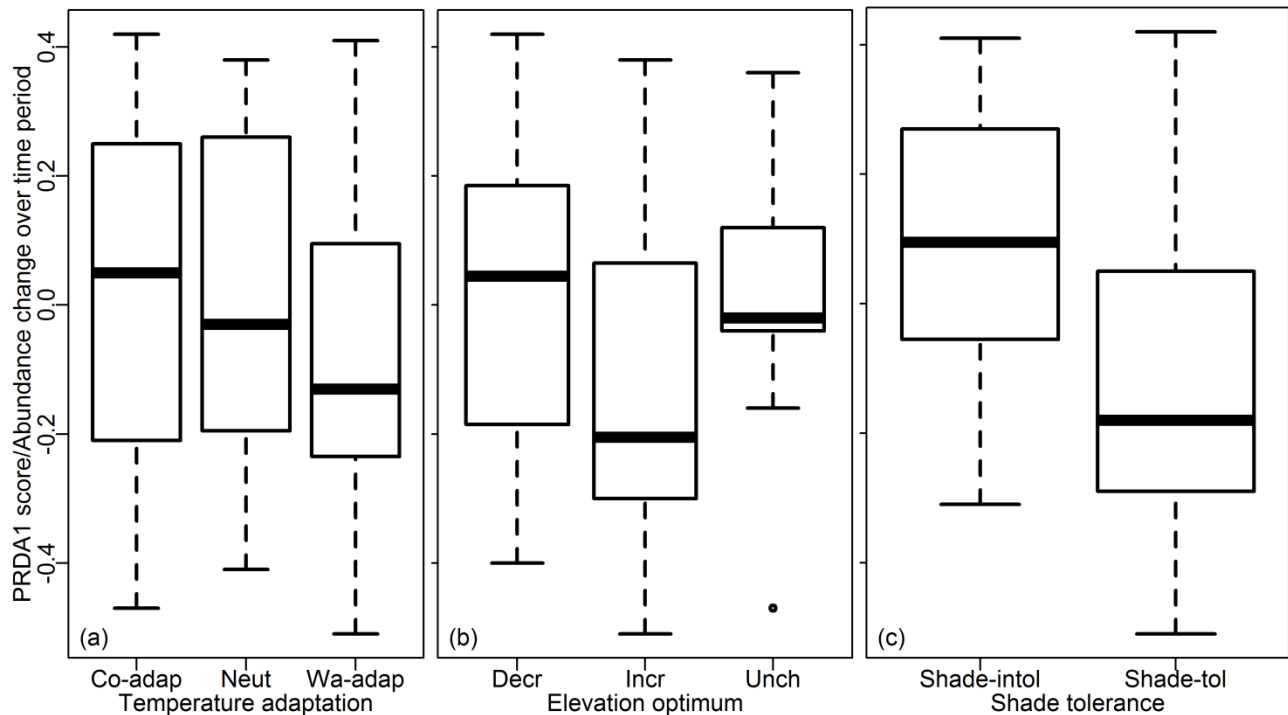


Supporting information to the paper

Bhatta, K.P. & Vetaas, O.R. Does tree-canopy closure moderate the effect of climate warming on plant species composition of temperate Himalayan oak forest? *Journal of Vegetation Science*.

Appendix 6a-c. Temporal change in species abundance (pRDA axis 1 species scores). (a) change in abundance of species according to different temperature adaptation (Co.adap = cold-adapted, Neut = Neutral, Wa-adap = warm-adapted), (b) change in abundance of species according to shifts in their elevational optima (Decr = decreased, Incr = increased, Unch = unchanged), (c) change in abundance of species according to their shade-tolerance (Shade-intol = shade-intolerant, Shade-tol = shade tolerant). The higher negative score of pRDA axis 1 represent an increase in species abundance over time period, and the higher positive scores reveal the decline in species abundance.



Procedure of parameter estimation: To test if the temporal change in abundance is reflective of their temperature range, we estimated the temperature adaptation of species by comparing the elevation range mid-point of each species (Press et al. 2000) with respect to the studied temperature-elevation gradient. Species having elevation range mid-points below the lowest elevation of the sample plots (i.e. < 2300 m a.s.l.) were regarded as warm-adapted and those having optima above the highest elevation of the sample plots (> 2600 m a.s.l.) were considered as cold-adapted species. If warming temperature is the major driver of compositional change, we would expect an increase in abundance of warm-adapted species in our sample plots. Habitat preference (shade-tolerant versus shade-intolerant) of the studied species was categorised using Press et al. (2000) and HMG-Nepal (1969).

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