Ecography

ECOG-02062
Balzotti, C. S., Asner, G. P., Taylor, P. G., Cole, R., Osborne, B. B., Cleveland, C. C., Porder, S. and Townsend, A. R. 2016. Topographic distributions of emergent trees in tropical forests of the Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica. – Ecography doi: 10.1111/ecog.02062

Supplementary material

Appendix 1

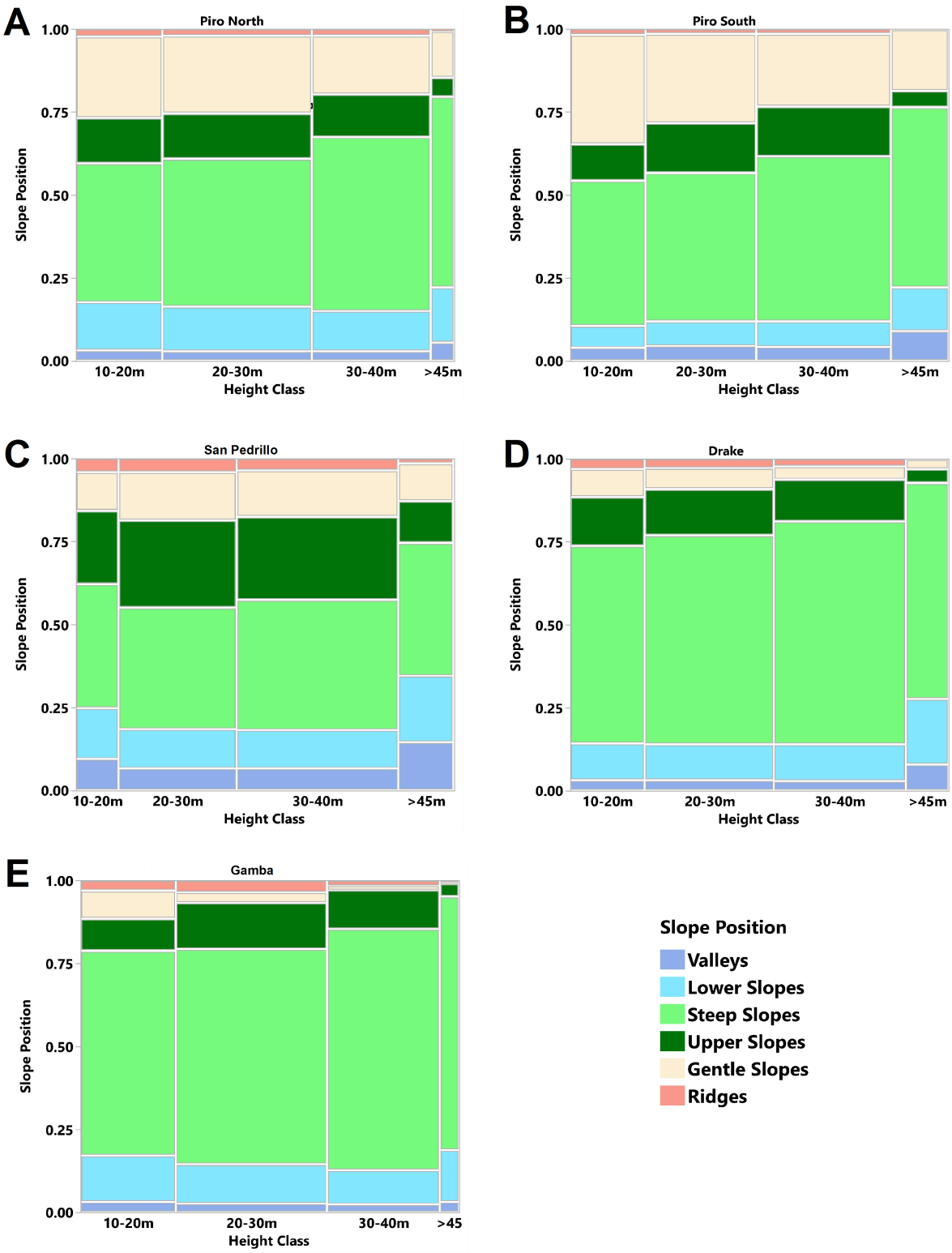

Fig. A1: Individual landscapes contingency tables for height class and topographic position. Statistical relevance was determined with a chi-square test, from a subset of random points

between emergent crowns> 45 m (ETC) and surrounding treecrowns 10-45 m (STC). A) Piro North ($p < .005$), B) Piro South ($p < .005$), C) San Pedrillo ($p < .0001$), D) Drake ($p < .0005$) E) Gamba ($p < .0001$).

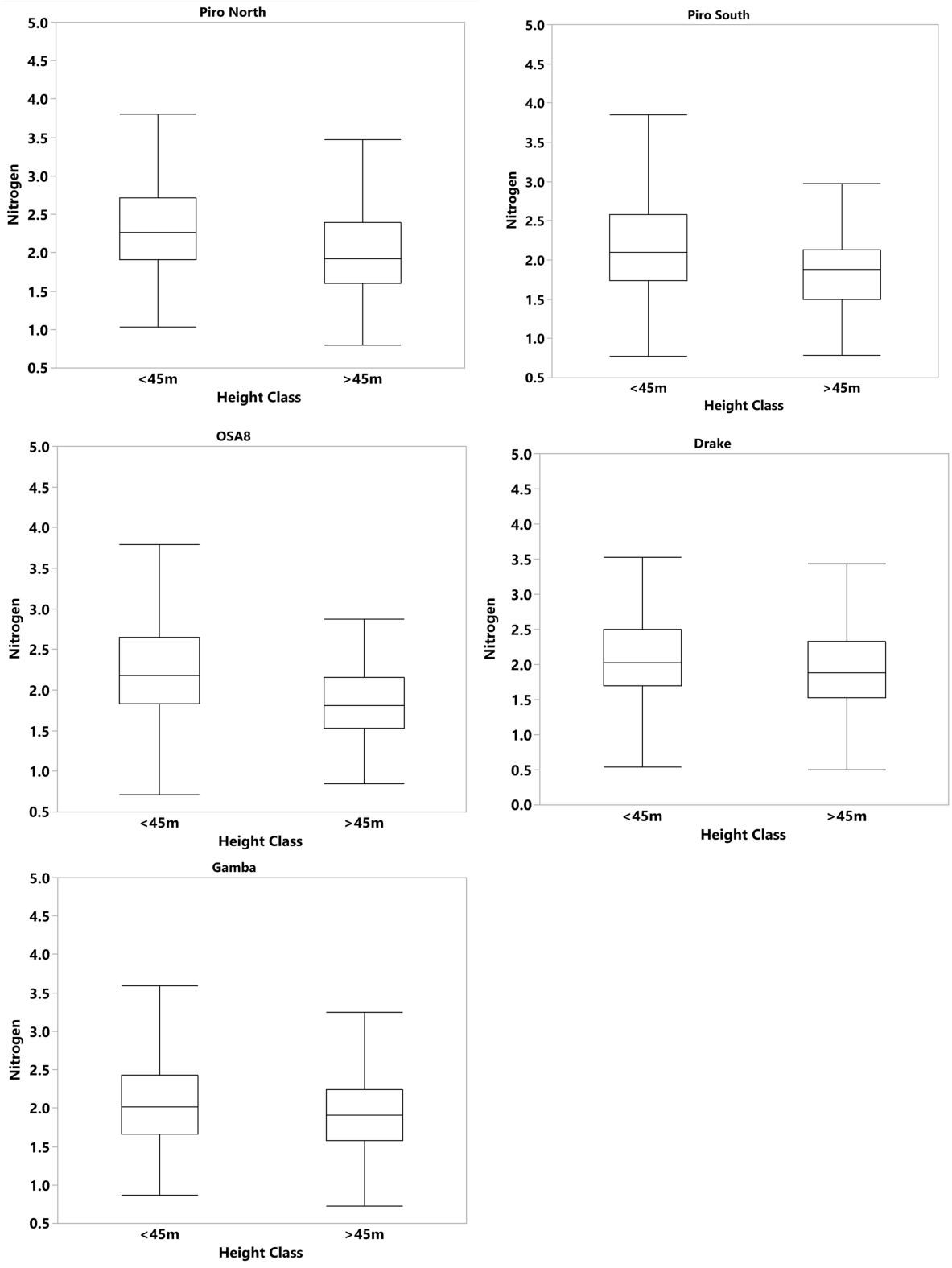

Fig. A2: Remotely sensed foliar N comparisons for each site. Statistical relevance was determined with a *t* test. A) Piro North ($p < .0001$), B) Piro South ($p < .0001$), C) San Pedrillo ($p < .0001$), D) Drake ($p < .05$), E) Gamba ($p < .05$).

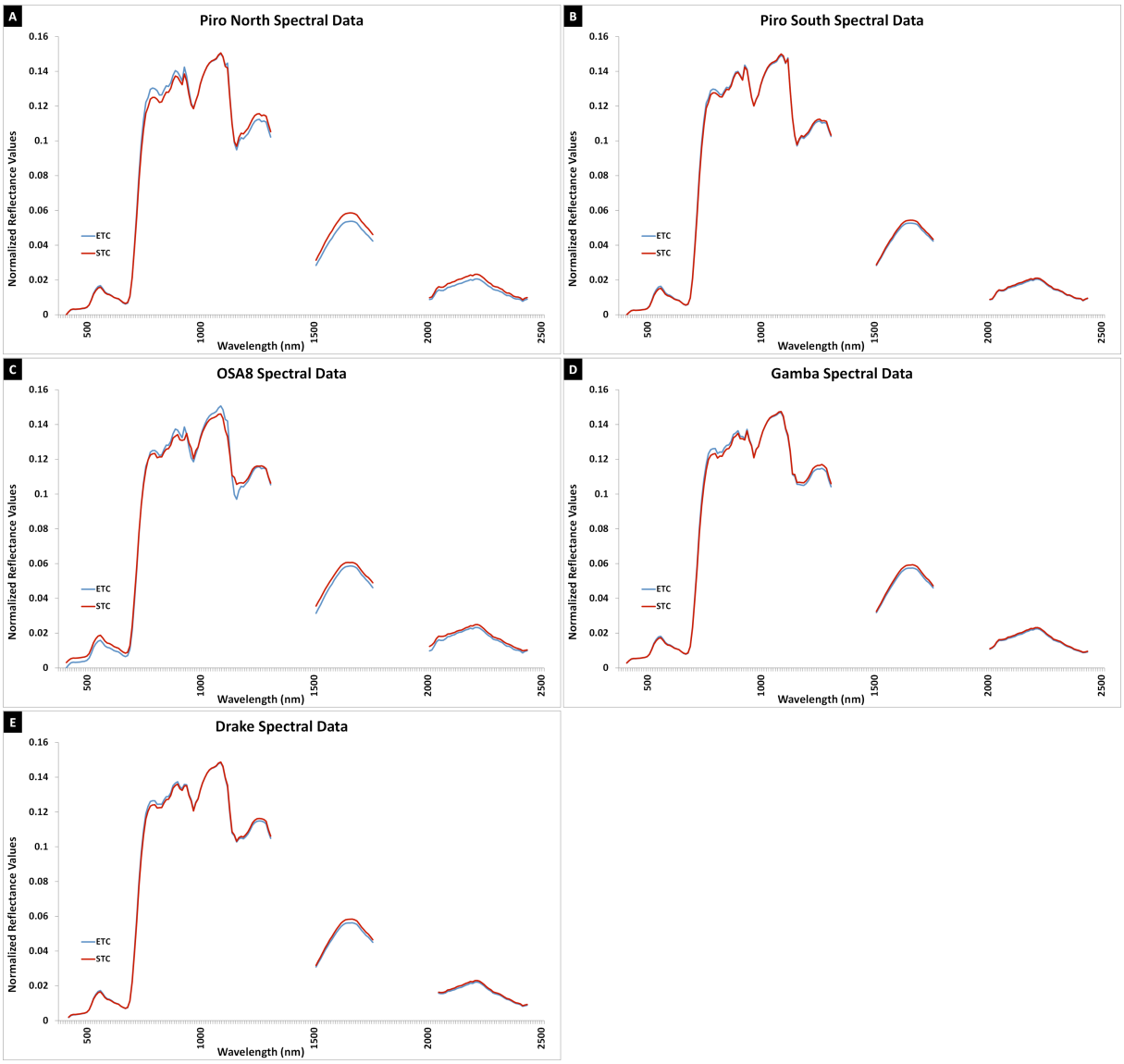

Fig. A3: Normalized reflectance for emergent trees (ETC; in blue) and surrounding trees (STC; in red). A) Piro North, B) Piro South, C) San Pedrillo, D) Gamba, and E) Drake.