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David M. Forsyth, Deborah J. Wilson, Tomás A. Easdale, Georges Kunstler, Charles D. Canham, Wendy A. Ruscoe, Elaine F. Wright, Lora Murphy, Andrew M. Gormley, Aurora Gaxiola, and David A. Coomes. 2014. Century-scale effects of invasive deer and rodents on the dynamics of forests growing on soils of contrasting fertility. *Ecological Monographs* VOL:pp–pp.

APPENDIX N. Figures showing predicted 500-year trends in adult basal area, sapling density and seedling density for each of the seven species in the four marine terrace forest herbivory scenarios.

The seven panels of figures below show predicted 500-year changes in adult basal areas (upper row), sapling density (middle row) and seedling density (lower row) for each of the seven tree species in the marine terrace forest model for four rodent-deer herbivory scenarios. The four rodent-deer herbivory scenarios were: + deer + rodents (left panel), – deer + rodents (central left panel), + deer – rodents (central right panel), – deer – rodents (right panel). Each scenario was run for 500 years using a SORTIE/NZ parameter file (available for download; see Supplement) and 100 different starting conditions. Hence, each figure within a panel is a summary of data from 100 simulations at each of 500 annual time-steps, with the areas of decreasing shading represent the 40–60%, 25–75% and 2.5–97.5% quantiles.

Dacrydium cupressinum, marine terrace forest

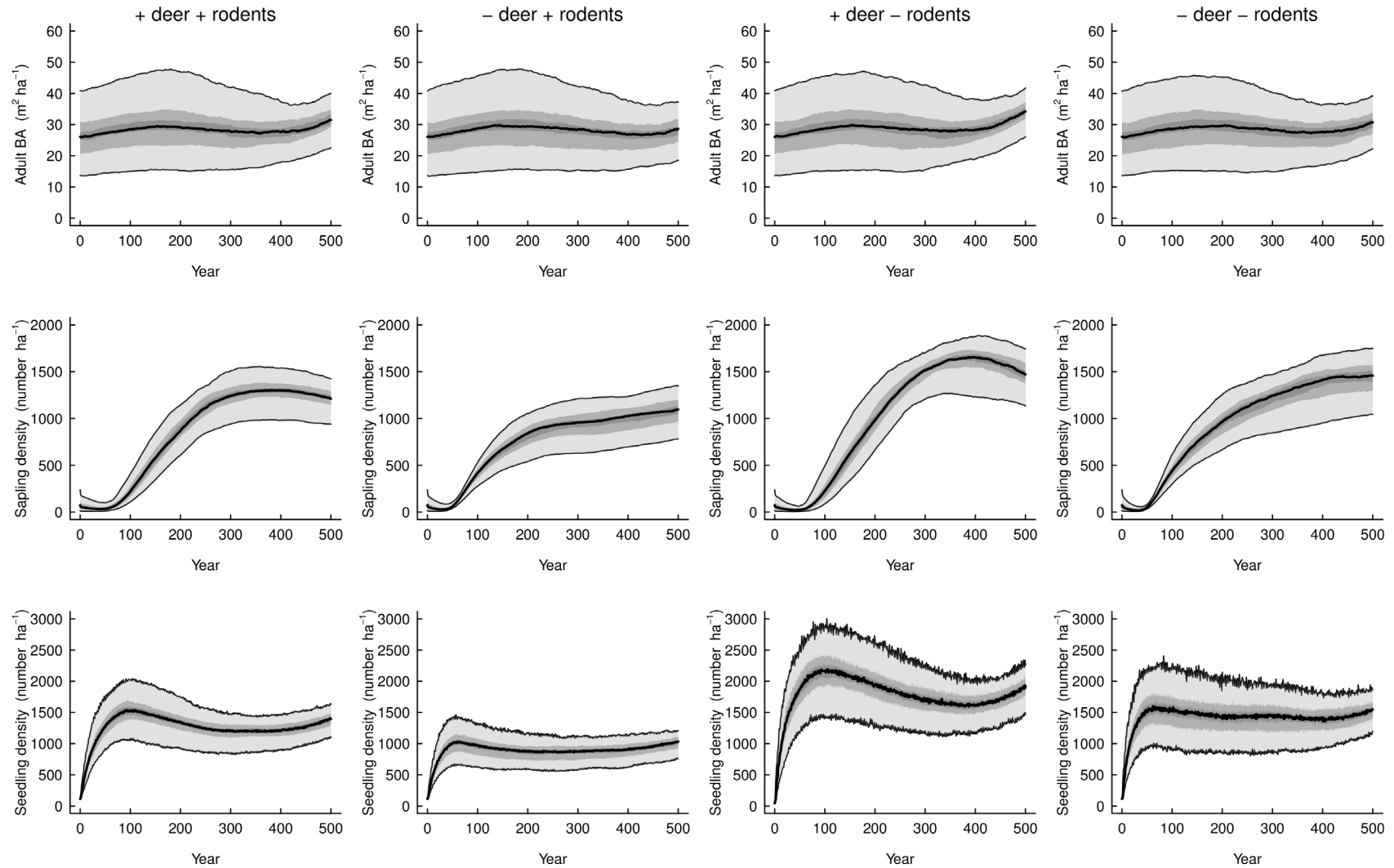


FIG. N1 (continued overleaf). Predicted 500-year trends in adult basal area, sapling density and seedling density for each of the seven species in the four marine terrace forest herbivory scenarios. The areas of decreasing shading represent the 40–60%, 25–75% and 2.5–97.5% quantiles from 100 simulations.

Podocarpus hallii, marine terrace forest

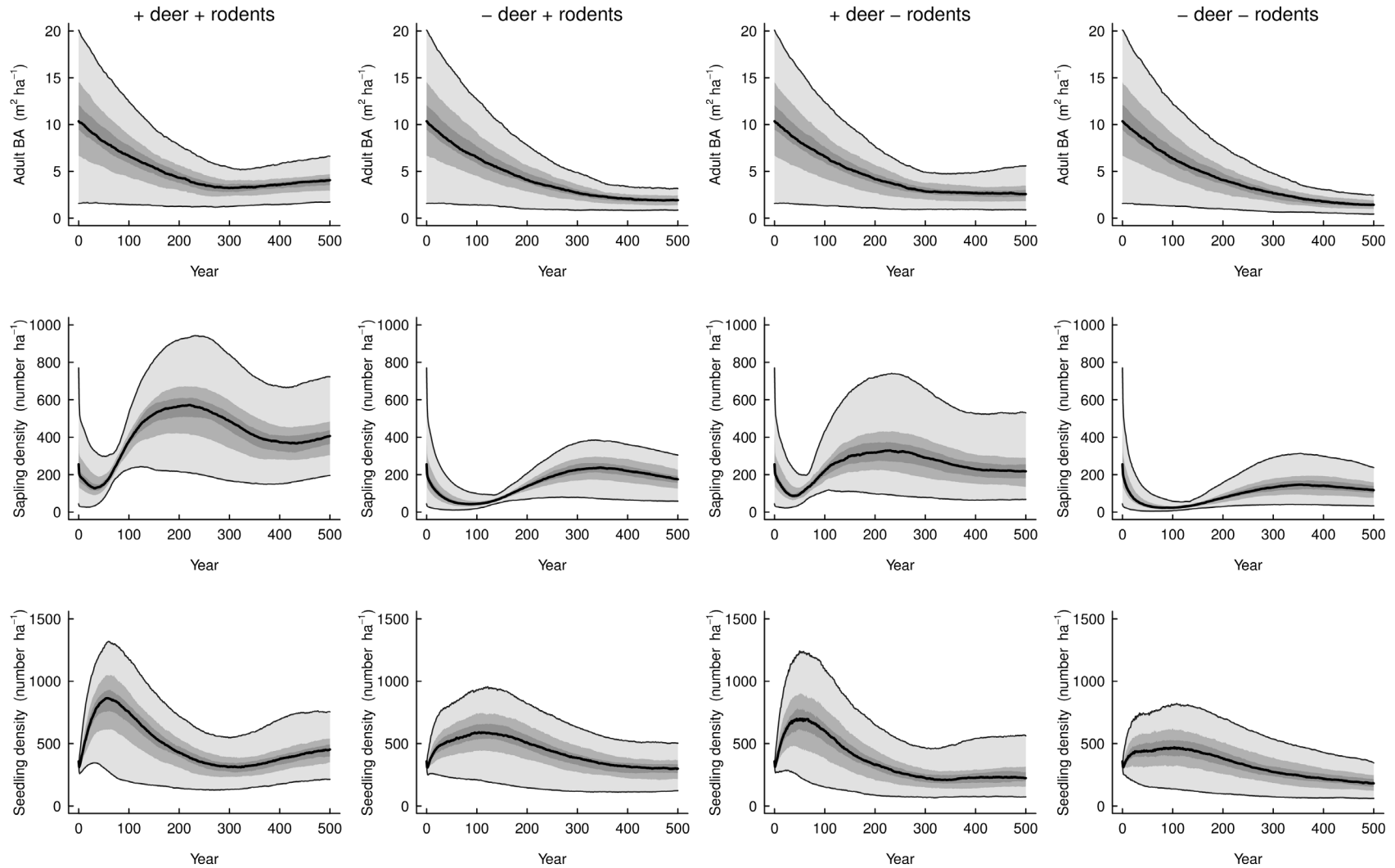


FIG. N1 (continued; continued overleaf). Predicted 500-year trends in adult basal area, sapling density and seedling density for each of the seven species in the four marine terrace forest herbivory scenarios. The areas of decreasing shading represent the 40–60%, 25–75% and 2.5–97.5% quantiles from 100 simulations.

Prumnopitys ferruginea, marine terrace forest

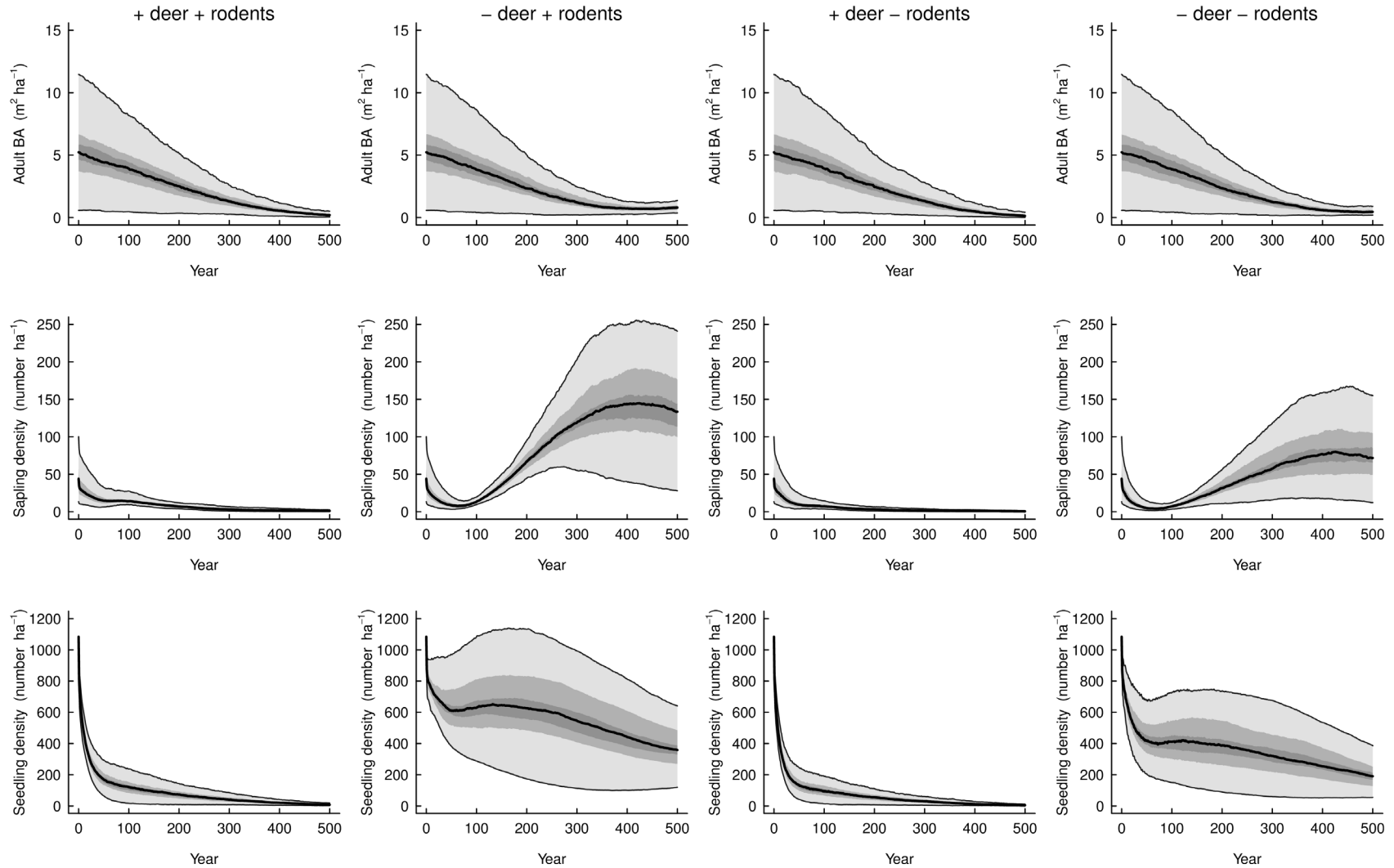


FIG. N1 (continued; continued overleaf). Predicted 500-year trends in adult basal area, sapling density and seedling density for each of the seven species in the four marine terrace forest herbivory scenarios. The areas of decreasing shading represent the 40–60%, 25–75% and 2.5–97.5% quantiles from 100 simulations.

Metrosideros umbellata, marine terrace forest

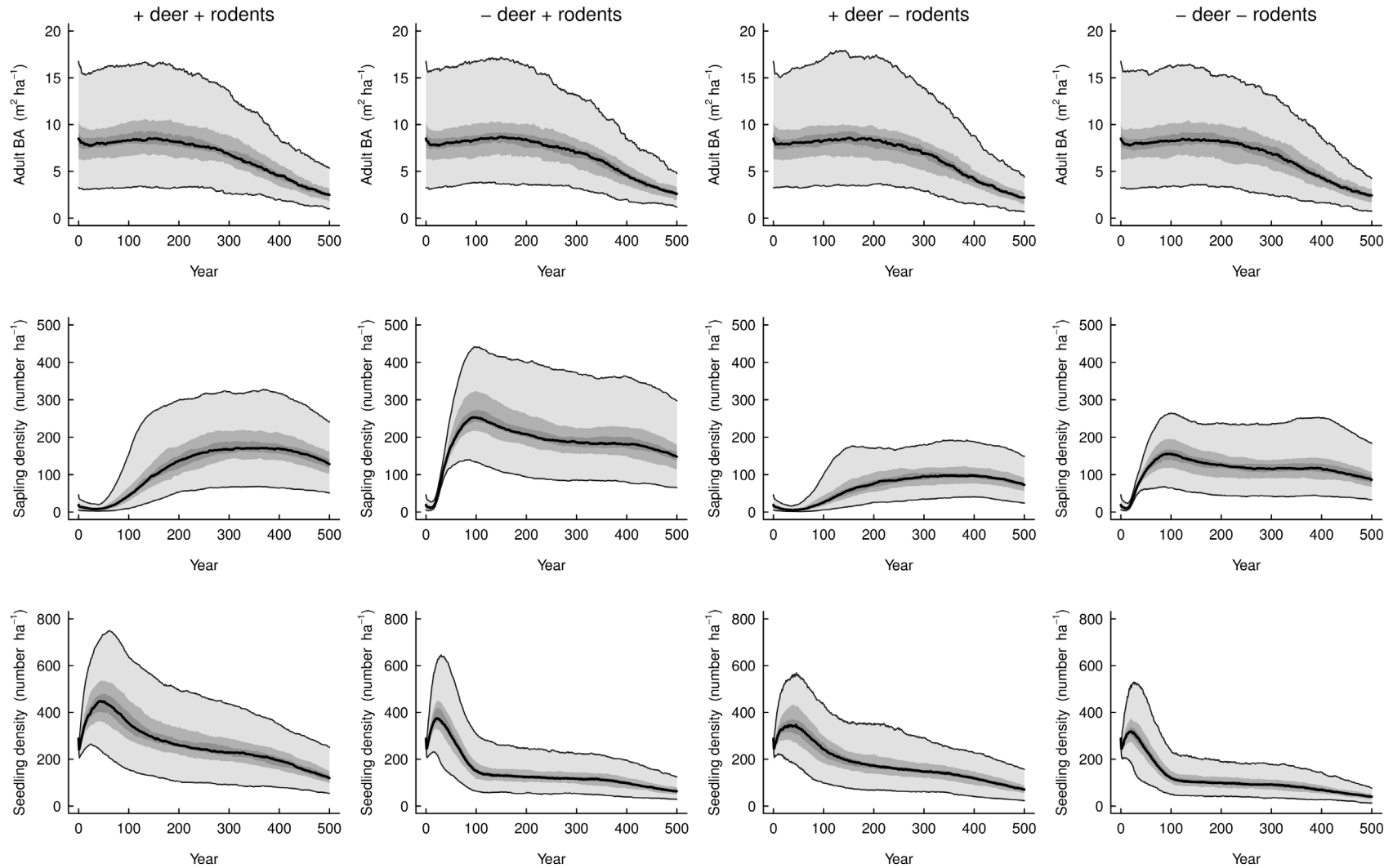


FIG. N1 (continued; continued overleaf). Predicted 500-year trends in adult basal area, sapling density and seedling density for each of the seven species in scenarios for the marine terrace forest. The areas of decreasing shading represent the 40–60%, 25–75% and 2.5–97.5% quantiles from 100 simulations.

Nothofagus menziesii, marine terrace forest

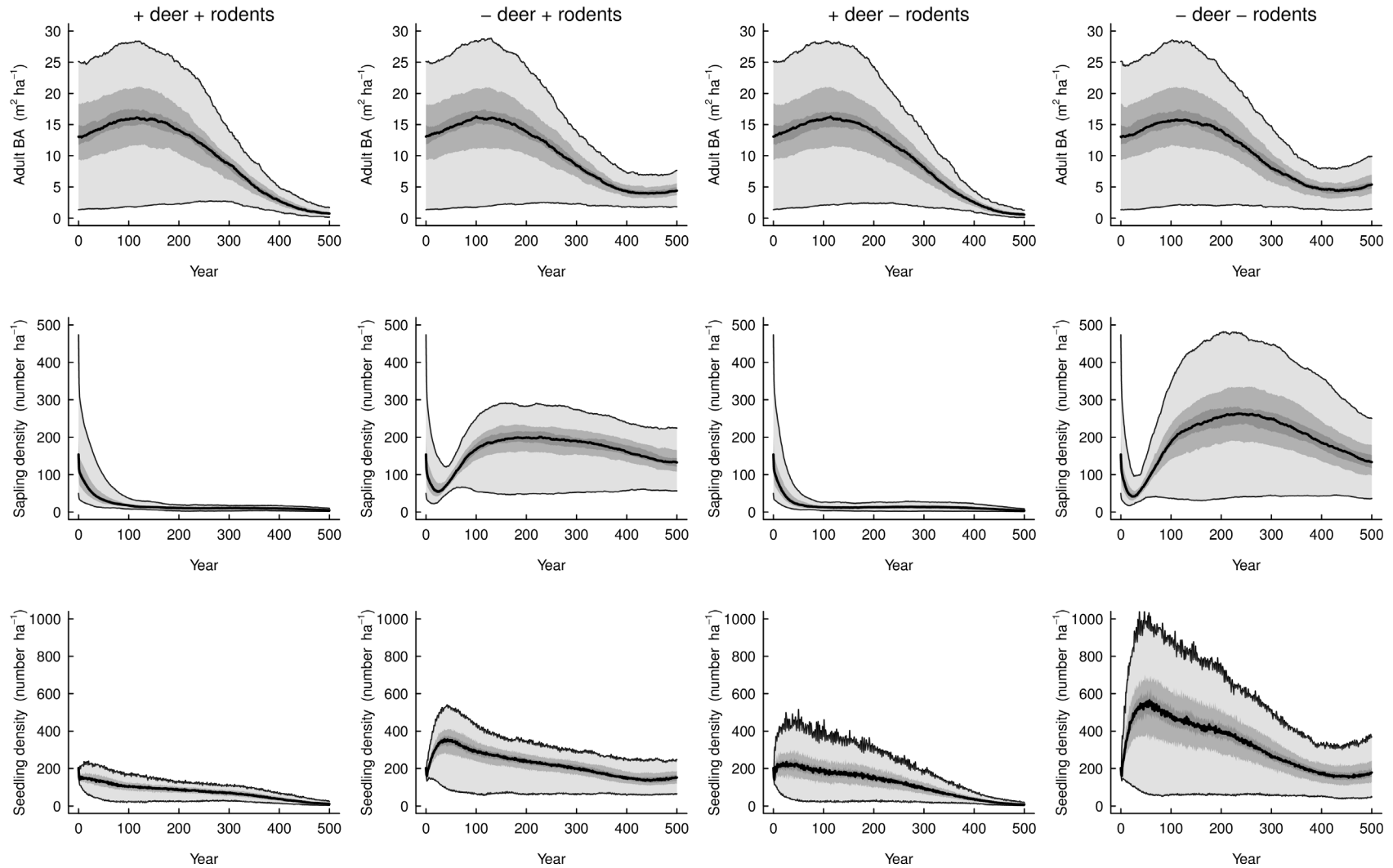


FIG. N1 (continued; continued overleaf). Predicted 500-year trends in adult basal area, sapling density and seedling density for each of the seven species in the four marine terrace forest herbivory scenarios. The areas of decreasing shading represent the 40–60%, 25–75% and 2.5–97.5% quantiles from 100 simulations.

Nothofagus solandri var. *cliffortioides*, marine terrace forest

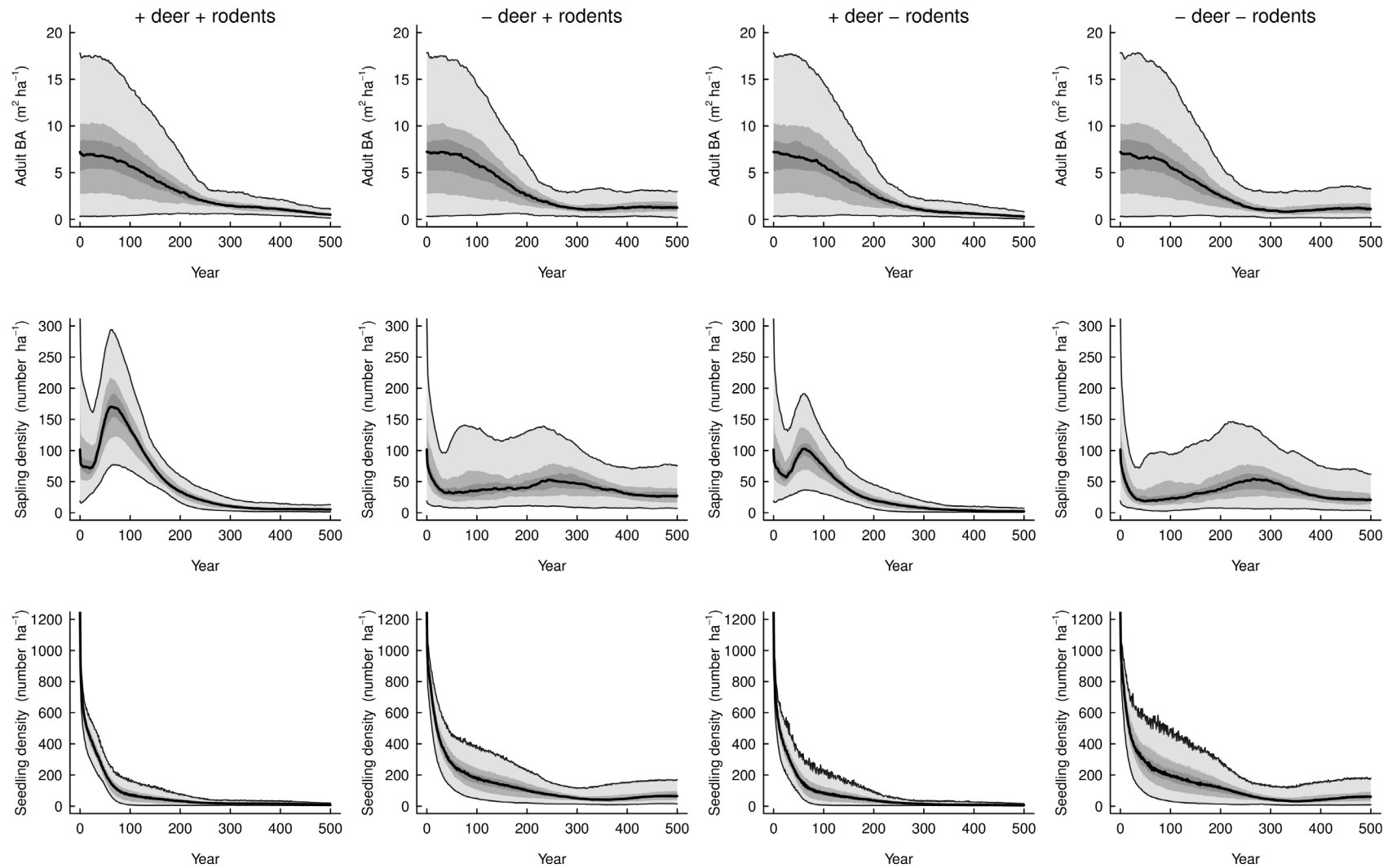


FIG. N1 (continued; continued overleaf). Predicted 500-year trends in adult basal area, sapling density and seedling density for each of the seven species in the four marine terrace forest herbivory scenarios. The areas of decreasing shading represent the 40–60%, 25–75% and 2.5–97.5% quantiles from 100 simulations.

Weinmannia racemosa, marine terrace forest

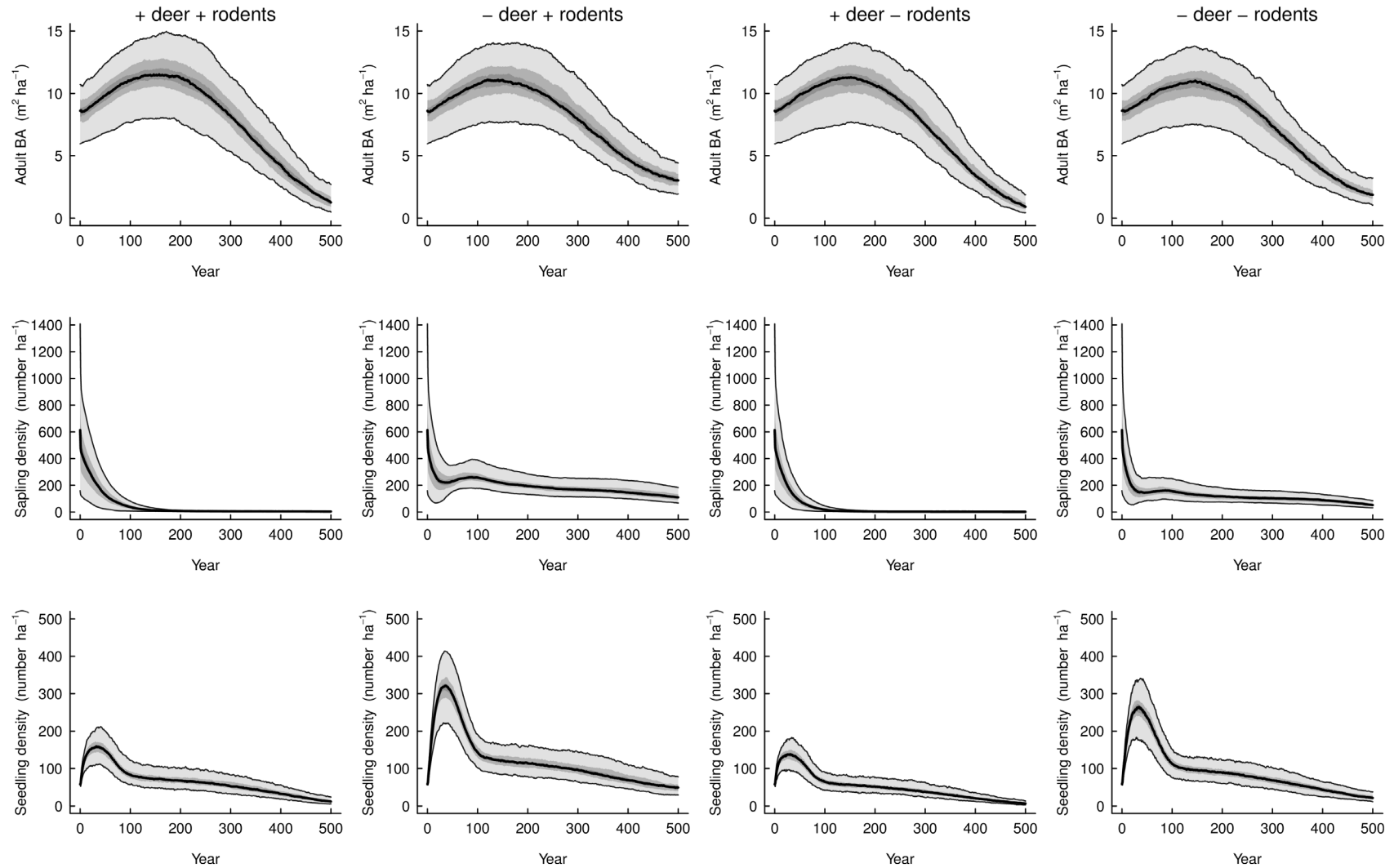


FIG. N1 (continued). Predicted 500-year trends in adult basal area, sapling density and seedling density for each of the seven species in the four marine terrace forest herbivory scenarios. The areas of decreasing shading represent the 40–60%, 25–75% and 2.5–97.5% quantiles from 100 simulations.