forests

MDPI

Supplementary Material

Biotic and abiotic drivers of sap flux in mature green ash trees (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) experiencing varying levels of emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) infestation

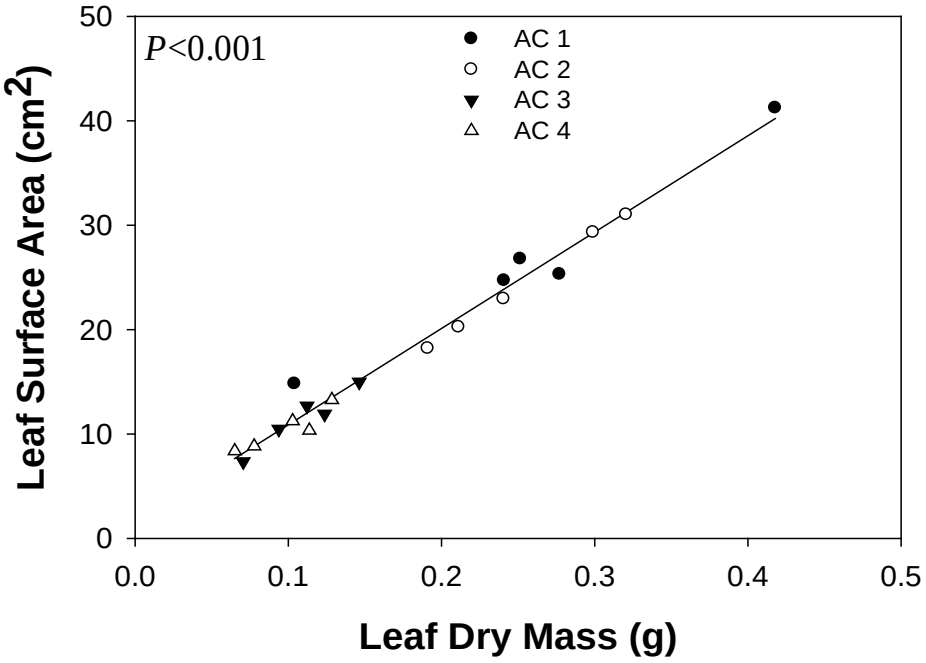

Figure S1. *Relationship between leaf dry mass (g) and leaf surface area (cm²) for ash trees of varying canopy conditions (AC1-4). Line denotes linear regression (Adj. R^2= 0.98; y = 92.324x + 1.6394). Supplementary material*

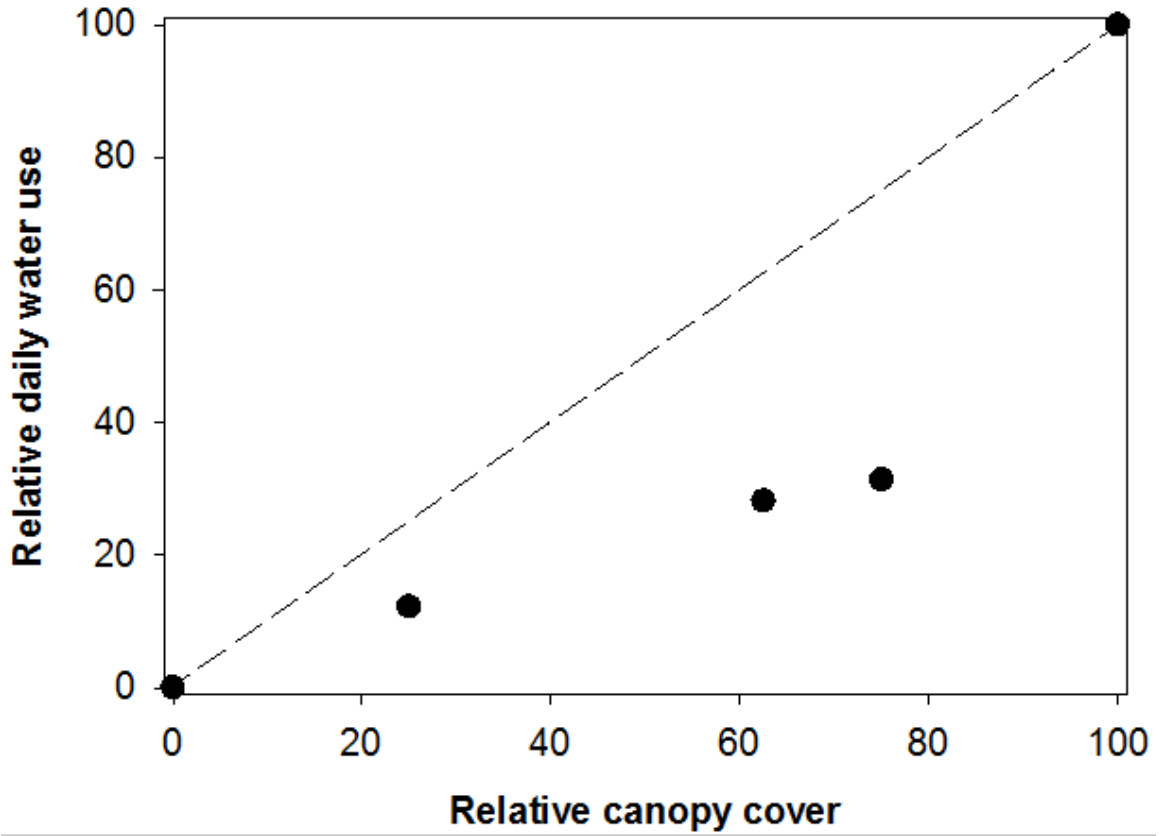

Figure S2. Relationship between relative daily water use and relative canopy cover. Dashed line represents the 1:1 ratio. Relative daily water use is relative to the mean daily water use of healthy green ash trees observed in the study (AC 1). Relative canopy cover is relative to a full healthy canopy (AC 1), for simplicity we have utilized the midpoint of each ash canopy condition class as defined by Smith [1] and Flower [2]. For example an AC 4 is defined as an ash tree with >50% canopy decline, as such the midpoint of the 50-100% canopy decline is 75% or 25% relative canopy cover (25% of a healthy AC 1).

References

1. Smith, A. Effects of community structure on forest susceptibility and response to the emerald ash borer invasion of the Huron River watershed in southeast Michigan, The Ohio State University, 2006.

2. Flower, C. E.; Knight, K. S.; Gonzalez-Meler, M. A. Impacts of the emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis Fairmaire) induced ash (Fraxinus spp.) mortality on forest carbon cycling and successional dynamics in the eastern United States. *Biol. Invasions* **2013**, *15*, doi:10.1007/s10530-012-0341-7.