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
