

Supplementary material

Effects of host size and substrate types on the distribution of accidental and obligate epiphytes in a temperate forest of Japan.

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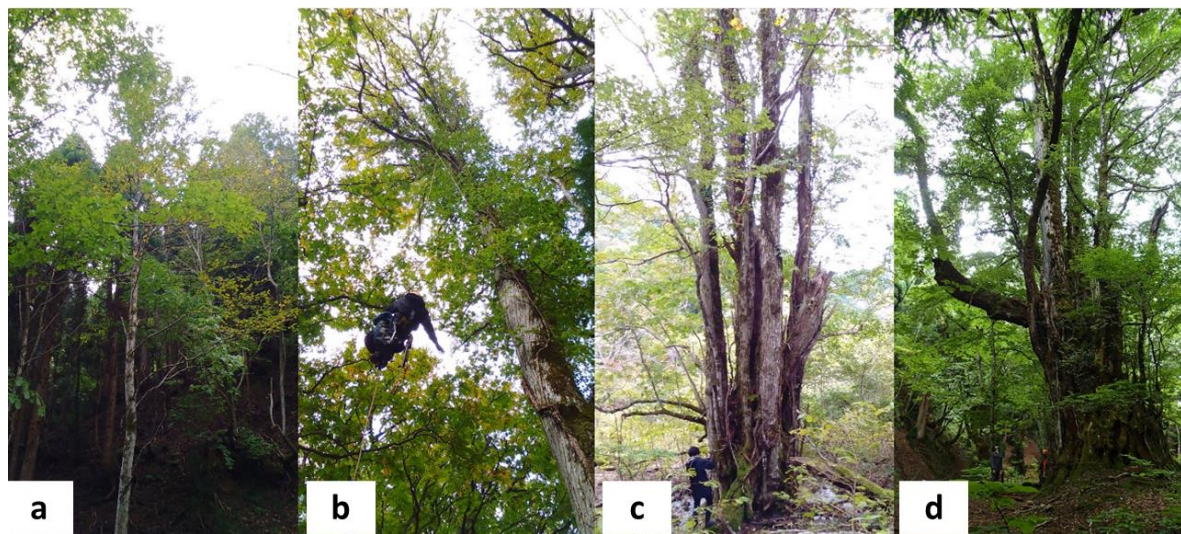


Fig S1. Physiognomy of *Cercidiphyllum* trees Host tree in this study; host ID is 0 (A), representative of 1 – 5 (B), 6 (C), and 7 (D).

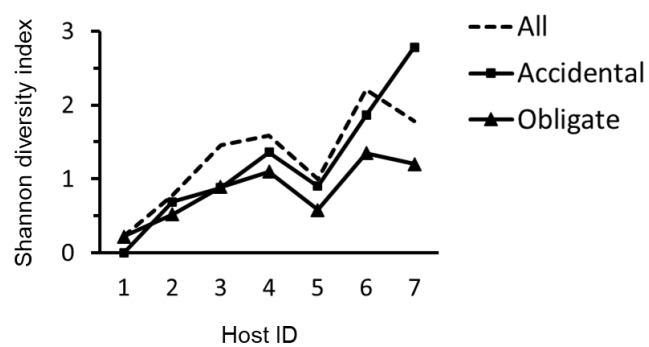


Fig. S2. Plots of Shannon-Wiener diversity index (H') of epiphyte assemblages on each host tree individuals. H' was calculated based on Shannon (1948).

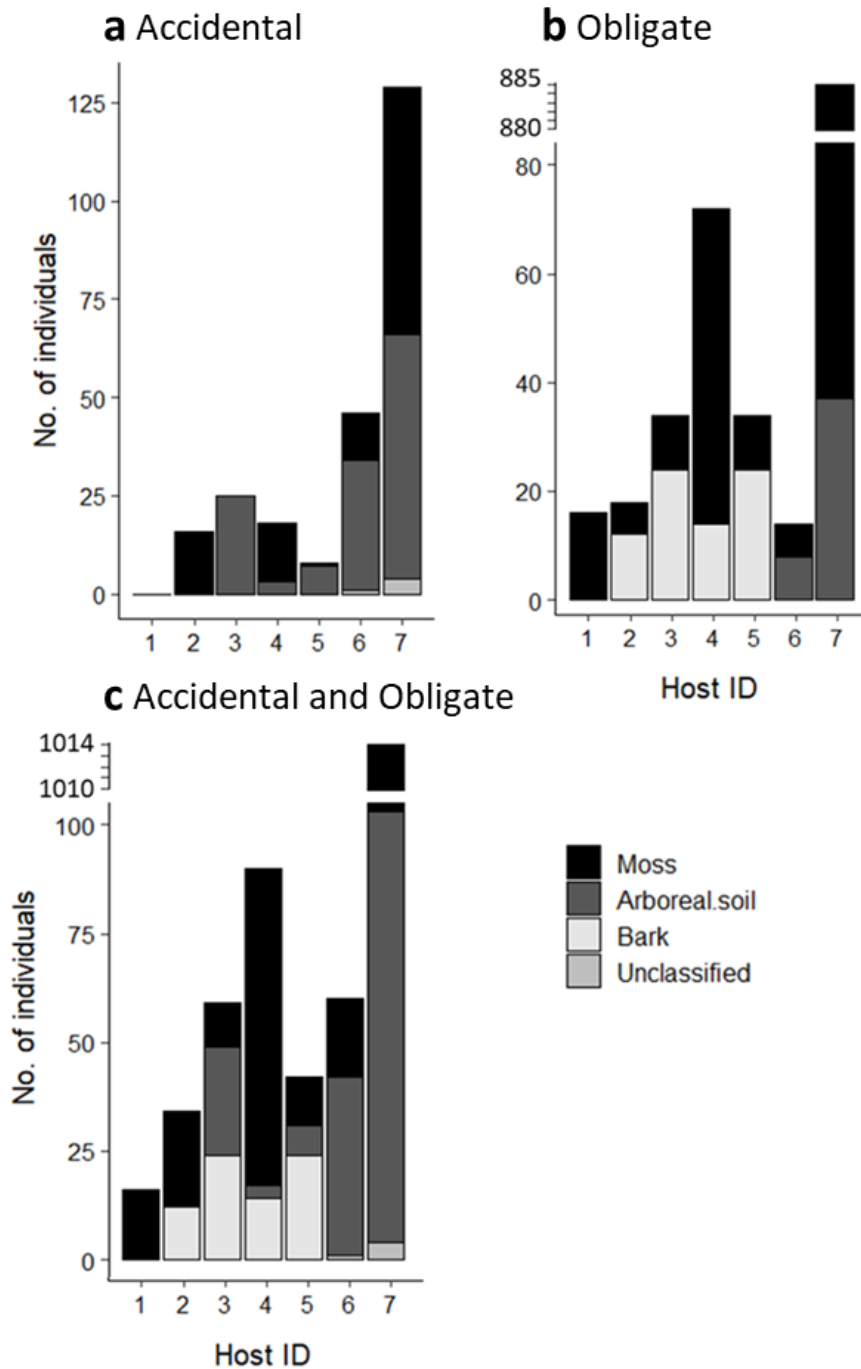


Fig. S3. Number of epiphyte individuals based on substrate types. Correlation of number of individuals on each substrate type were identified by quasi-Poisson GLMs with number of individuals of any substrate type as response variable and host tree GBH as explanatory variable. Estimated results of McFadden pseudo R^2 and P values as follows: accidental epiphytes ($R^2 = 0.64$, $P < 0.05$ in arboreal soil, $R^2 = 0.69$, $P < 0.03$ in moss, n.s. in bark), obligate epiphytes ($R^2 = 0.64$, $P < 0.03$ in arboreal soil, $R^2 = 0.69$, $P < 0.03$ in moss, n.s. in bark), all epiphytes ($R^2 = 0.77$, $P < 0.03$ in arboreal soil, $R^2 = 0.93$, $P < 0.01$ in moss, n.s. in bark).

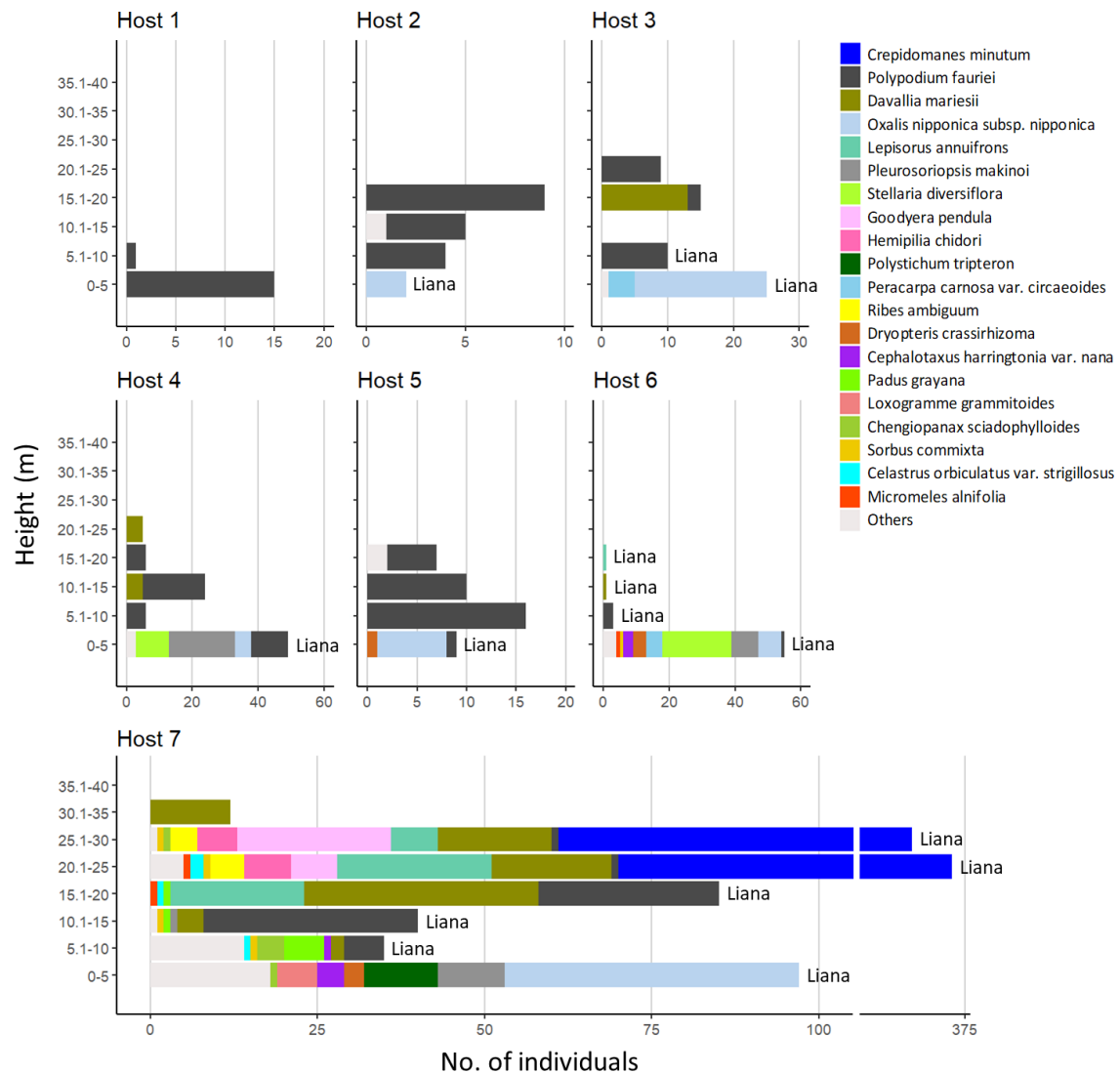


Fig. S4. Vertical change in number of individuals of epiphyte species on each host trees. The relationships of species codes in the figures and scientific names of epiphytes are same as those presented in Figure 2. The characters "Liana" at the right side of each bar indicates the height levels with occurrence of root climbing lianas.