

Appendix I

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Abstract

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1. Appendix figures

The following information are available for this article:

Figure A1: Whenever the family or genus were recorded for a vernacular name, the pool of species sampled to replace the vernacular name was restricted to those pertaining to the same higher taxonomic level (i.e species of the same genus when the species is missing, species of the same family when the genus is missing) 1.

Figure A2: Scheme of the redundancy measurement process

Figure A3: Trajectories of seed mass classes proportions over 30 years after disturbance, corresponding to the median (solid line) and 0.025 and 0.975 percentile (gray envelope) observed after 50 iteration of the taxonomic uncertainty propagation. No gap filling process was applied in this case. Initial treatments are represented by solid lines colors with green for control, blue for T1, orange for T2 and red for T3 3.

Figure A4: Trajectories of the difference to the 1989 inventories (5 years after disturbance) over 30 years after disturbance of plots communities (a) Richness, (b) Shannon and (c) Simpson diversities. Trajectories correspond to the median (solid line) and 0.025 and 0.975 percentile (gray envelope) observed after 50 iteration of the taxonomic uncertainty propagation. Initial treatments are represented by

solid lines colors with green for control, blue for T1, orange for T2 and red for T3 4.

Figure A5: Trajectories of the Rao functional diversity over 30 years after disturbance. Trajectories correspond to the median (solid line) and 0.025 and 0.975 percentile (gray envelope) observed after 50 iteration of the taxonomic uncertainty propagation. Initial treatments are represented by solid lines colors with green for control, blue for T1, orange for T2 and red for T3, and the missing trait value filling processes. 5.

Figure A6: Summarizing plots of the functional PCA analysis defining communities functional space. (a) Plot of the samples from the BRIDGE functional database in the two dimensional main plan. (b) bow plot of the PCA eigenvalues in percentage. (c) Plot of the 7 functional traits used in the PCA analysis (Leaf and stem traits, and maximum species height). @ref(fig:PCA_graphs).

Figure A7: Trajectories of the functional redundancy over 30 years after disturbance. Trajectories correspond to the median (solid line) and 0.025 and 0.975 percentile (gray envelope) observed after 50 iteration of the taxonomic uncertainty propagation and the missing trait value filling processes. Initial treatments are represented by solid lines colors with green for control, blue for T1, orange for T2 and red for T3. 7.

2. Figure A1: Bayesian process scheme

3. Figure A2: Redundancy metric

4. Figure A3: Proportion of seed mass classes along time

5. Figure A4: Richness, Shannon and Simpson taxonomic diversity trajectories

6. Figure A5: Rao diversity trajectories with all plots display

7. Figure A6: Functional PCA

8. Figure A7: Overall functional redundancy

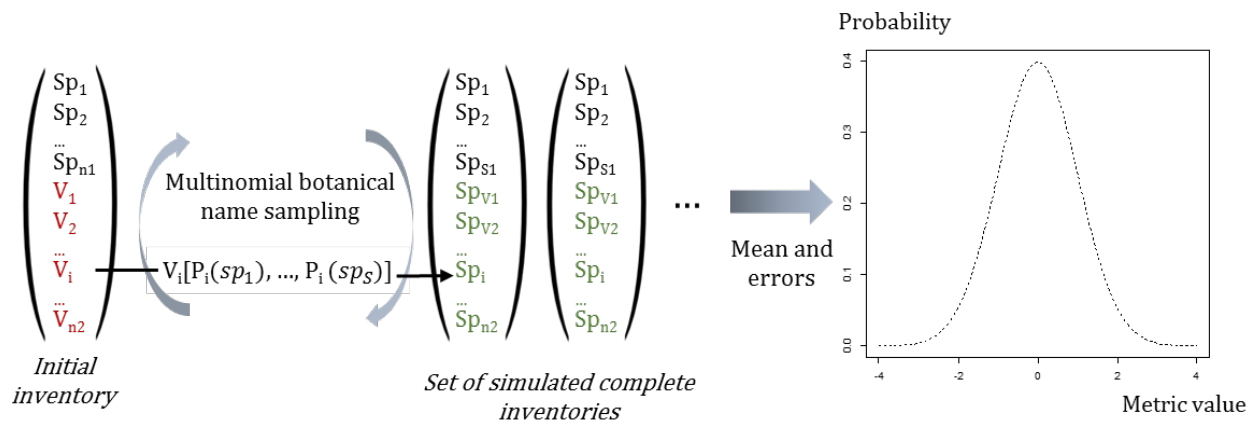


Figure 1. Scheme of the Bayesian process propagating the taxonomic uncertainty

The functional redundancy is measured as the overlap among species in communities' functional space [Carmona et al., 2016]. First, the samples of the trait database are mapped in a 2-dimensional plan with a PCA analysis. Then, multivariate kernel density estimator associated with individual trees were give species traits probability distribution (TDP). TDP, weighted by species abundance, are summed to give communities TDP: the functional redundancy is the sum of TDP overlaps, corresponding to the average number of species that could be removed from without reducing the functional space.

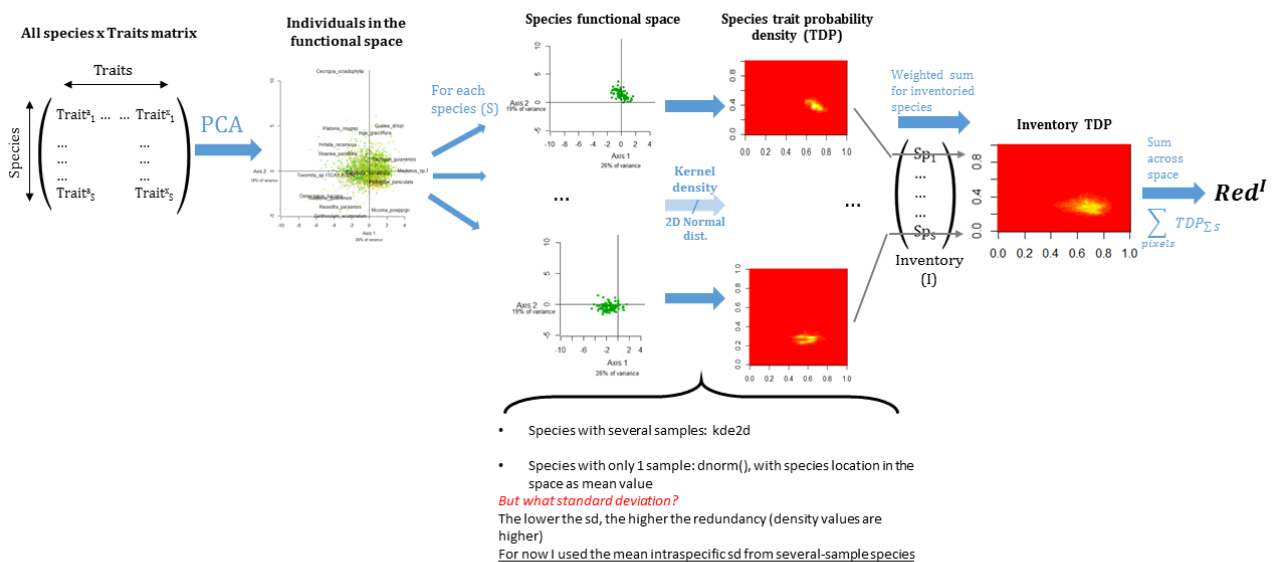


Figure 2. Scheme of the redundancy measurement process

Proportion of seed mass classes

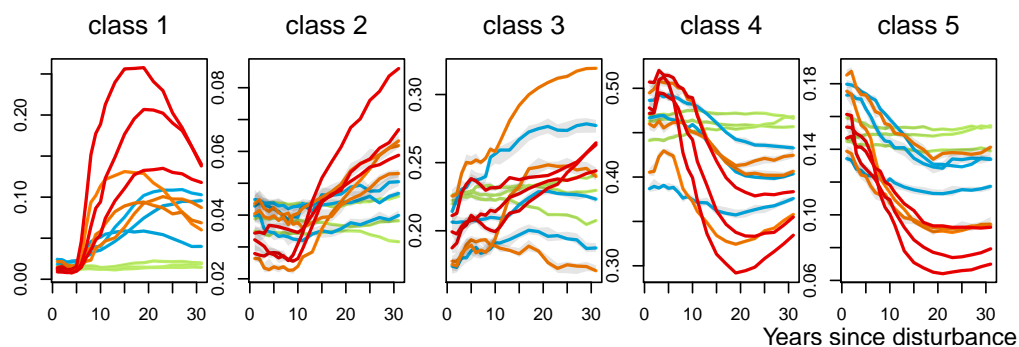


Figure 3. Trajectories of seed mass classes proportions over 30 years after disturbance, corresponding to the median (solid line) and 0.025 and 0.975 percentile (gray envelope) observed after 50 iteration of the taxonomic uncertainty propagation. No gap filling process was applied in this case. Initial treatments are represented by solid lines colors with green for control, blue for T1, orange for T2 and red for T3.

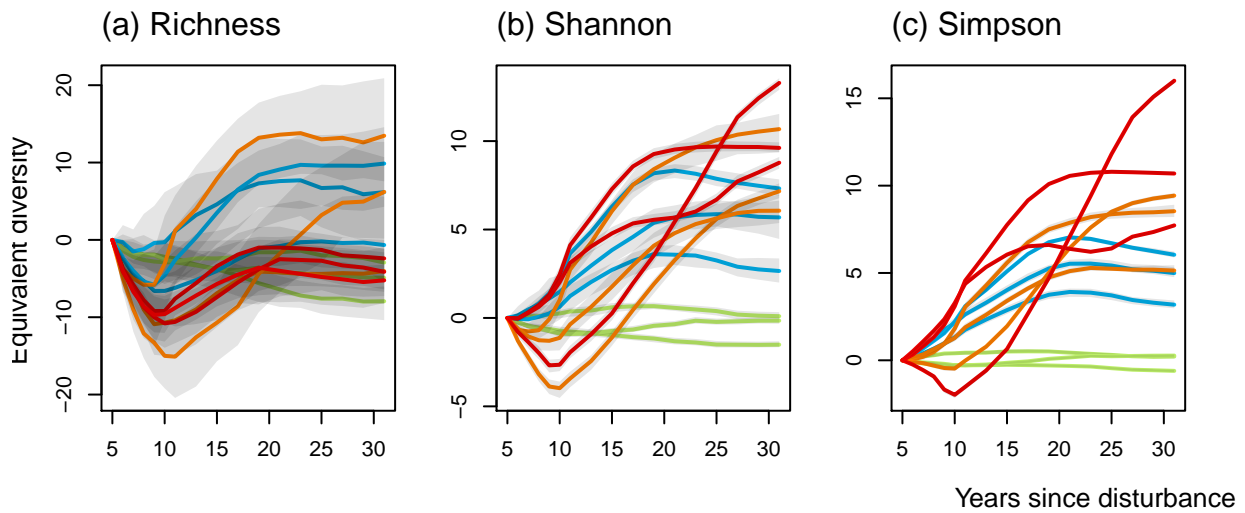


Figure 4. Trajectories of the difference to the 1989 inventories (5 years after disturbance) over 30 years after disturbance of plots communities **(a)** Richness, **(b)** Shannon and **(c)** Simpson diversities. Trajectories correspond to the median (solid line) and 0.025 and 0.975 percentile (gray envelope) observed after 50 iteration of the taxonomic uncertainty propagation. Initial treatments are represented by solid lines colors with green for control, blue for T1, orange for T2 and red for T3.

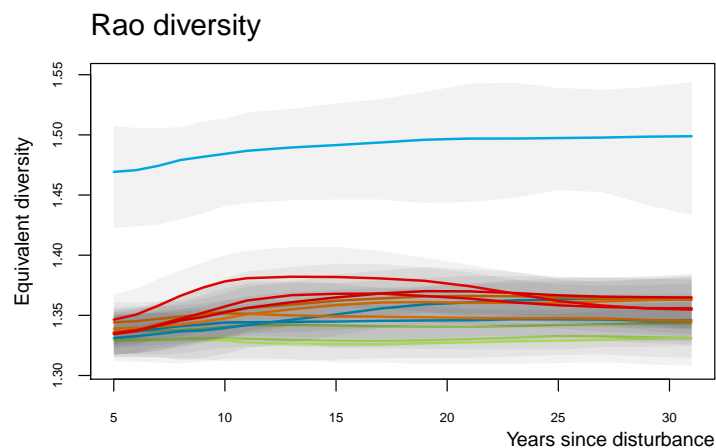


Figure 5. Trajectories of the Rao functional diversity over 30 years after disturbance. Trajectories correspond to the median (solid line) and 0.025 and 0.975 percentile (gray envelope) observed after 50 iteration of the taxonomic uncertainty propagation. Initial treatments are represented by solid lines colors with green for control, blue for T1, orange for T2 and red for T3 and the missing trait value filling processes.

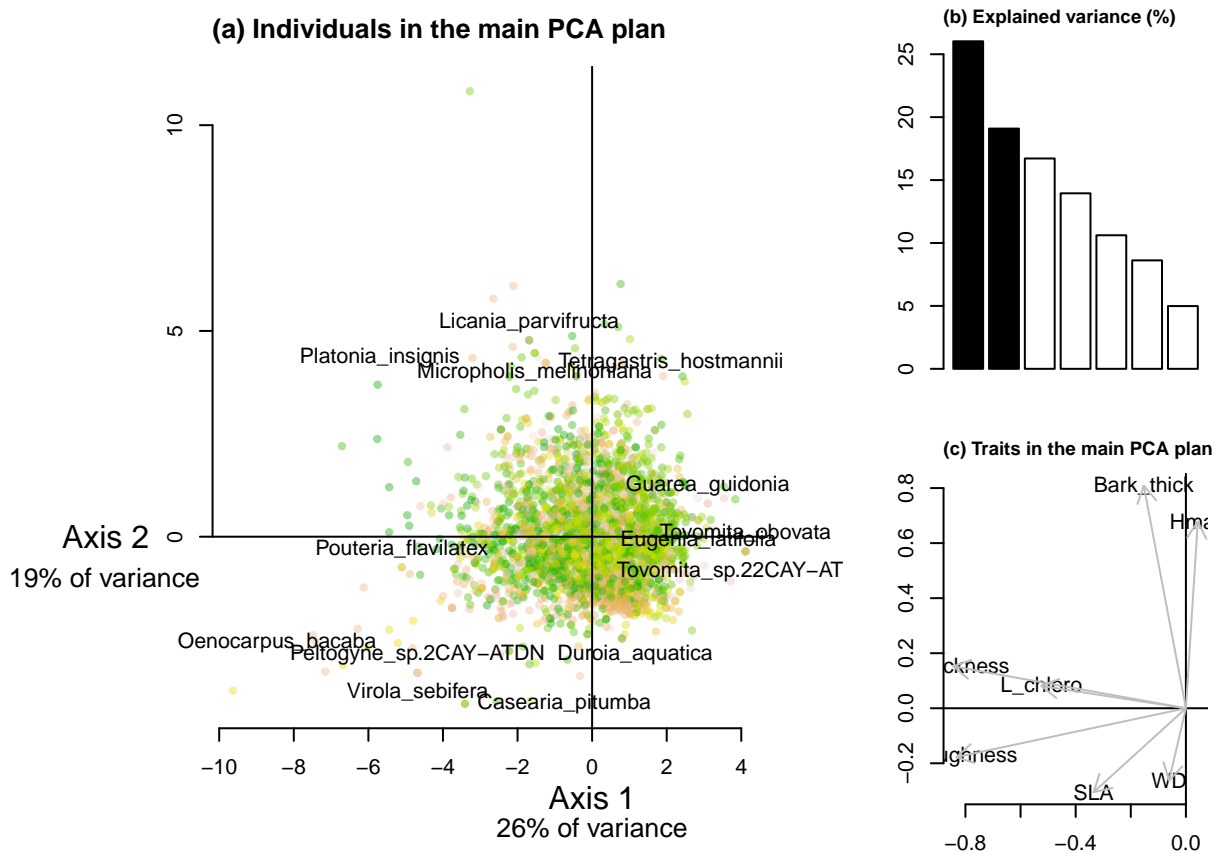


Figure 6. Summarizing plots of the functional PCA analysis defining communities functional space. **(a)** Plot of the samples from the BRIDGE functional database in the two dimensional main plan. **(b)** bow plot of the PCA eigenvalues in percentage. **(c)** Plot of the 7 functional traits used in the PCA analysis (Leaf and stem traits, and maximum species height). (#fig:PCA_graphs)

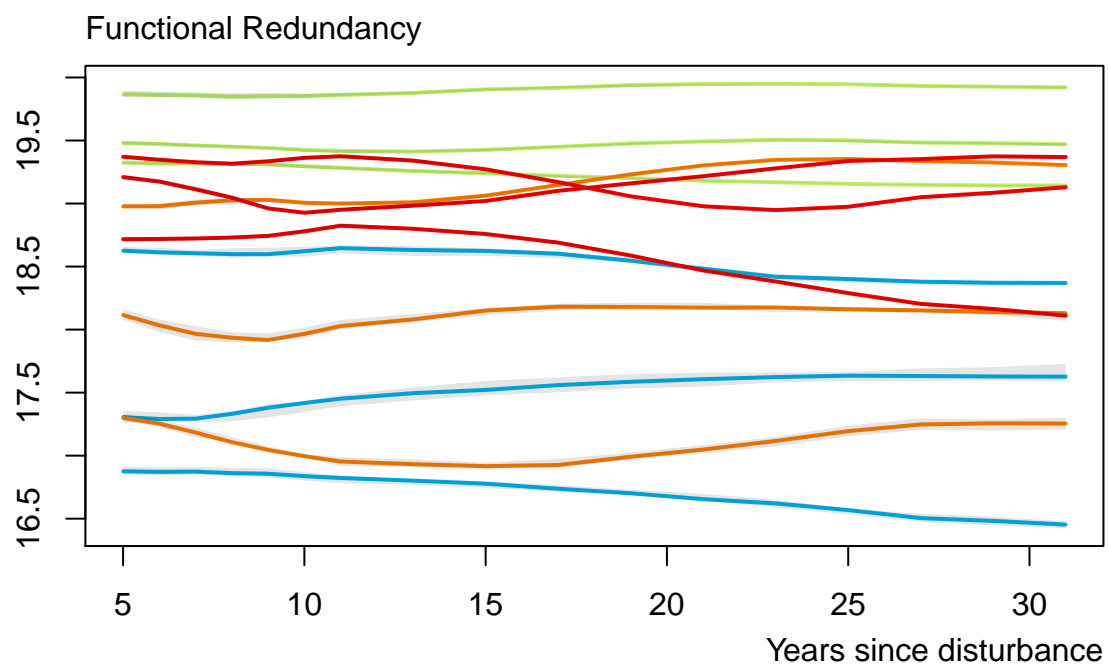


Figure 7. Trajectories of the functional redundancy over 30 years after disturbance. Trajectories correspond to the median (solid line) and 0.025 and 0.975 percentile (gray envelope) observed after 50 iteration of the taxonomic uncertainty propagation and the missing trait value filling processes. Initial treatments are represented by solid lines colors with green for control, blue for T1, orange for T2 and red for T3.