

Table 1: Summary of the results of multinomial generalised linear models fit by artificial neural networks. Each model estimates the probability of transition from one forest state to another as a function only of climate (i.e., without considering dispersal), considering third-order orthogonal polynomials of mean annual temperature ( $T$ ) and total annual precipitation ( $P$ ). Shown are the scaled parameter estimates (with standard errors in parentheses).

	Intercept	$T$	$T^2$	$T^3$	$P$	$P^2$	$P^3$
<b>From T to</b>							
M	-3.900 (0.504)	0.862 (0.957)	-2.420 (0.867)	0.577 (0.460)	-0.027 (0.081)	-0.409 (0.146)	-0.298 (0.103)
R	-5.670 (0.988)	1.630 (1.690)	-2.020 (1.540)	0.809 (0.599)	-0.109 (0.122)	0.046 (0.194)	-0.072 (0.145)
<b>From B to</b>							
M	-3.250 (0.200)	1.590 (0.446)	-1.210 (0.398)	0.607 (0.300)	0.014 (0.071)	-0.252 (0.094)	-0.002 (0.080)
R	-4.220 (0.194)	-0.396 (0.303)	0.057 (0.291)	0.212 (0.241)	-0.140 (0.099)	0.088 (0.066)	0.017 (0.067)
<b>From M to</b>							
B	-3.300 (0.438)	-1.420 (0.972)	1.700 (0.838)	-0.886 (0.575)	-0.545 (0.144)	-0.321 (0.226)	-0.245 (0.169)
T	-2.720 (0.310)	-0.676 (0.616)	1.300 (0.574)	-0.353 (0.326)	-0.451 (0.069)	-0.030 (0.099)	0.031 (0.082)
R	-5.300 (0.884)	0.208 (2.110)	-0.732 (1.690)	0.349 (1.300)	-0.102 (0.175)	-0.218 (0.273)	-0.307 (0.244)
<b>From R to</b>							
B	-0.806 (0.114)	0.106 (0.262)	-1.310 (0.232)	0.218 (0.238)	0.406 (0.062)	-0.080 (0.052)	0.064 (0.072)
T	-2.870 (0.618)	2.780 (1.060)	-1.500 (0.994)	0.366 (0.417)	0.097 (0.144)	-0.386 (0.228)	-0.095 (0.192)
M	-2.720 (0.392)	1.390 (0.753)	-1.870 (0.760)	0.591 (0.473)	0.318 (0.180)	-0.660 (0.285)	-0.214 (0.257)