

## Supporting Information

# Tri-variate relationships among vegetation, soil, and topography along the gradient of fluvial biogeomorphic succession

Daehyun Kim · John A. Kupfer

**S1 Table. Average values of surface elevation, inundation depth, soil properties, and selected plant species abundance (18 most common only; basal area,  $\text{cm}^2 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ ) at each study site in the Bates Fork tract of Congaree National Park, South Carolina, USA.**

	Active levee	Backswamp	Remnant levee	<i>F</i> -value <sup>b</sup>
	(n <sup>a</sup> = 31)	(n = 14)	(n = 18)	
Surface elevation (m)	77.9 ± 0.8 <sup>c</sup>	79.5 ± 0.6	80.3 ± 1.0	51.79***
Depth of inundation <sup>d</sup> (m)	9.6 ± 0.9	7.3 ± 0.7	8.4 ± 0.9	36.06***
Soil pH	4.9 ± 0.1	5.0 ± 0.1	4.9 ± 0.1	3.68*
P ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1}$ )	5.2 ± 1.1	6.4 ± 1.7	5.6 ± 1.5	3.70*
K ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1}$ )	62.3 ± 11.9	78.3 ± 23.4	68.1 ± 20.0	4.08*
Ca ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1}$ )	804.9 ± 102.4	932.9 ± 187.2	938.7 ± 155.3	6.90**
Mg ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1}$ )	239.7 ± 40.0	255.3 ± 47.8	242.7 ± 33.5	0.74
Zn ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1}$ )	3.8 ± 1.1	4.8 ± 1.3	5.5 ± 1.4	10.40***
Mn ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1}$ )	89.7 ± 24.3	85.5 ± 37.0	98.8 ± 19.9	1.10
Cu ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1}$ )	4.0 ± 0.5	3.9 ± 0.8	4.2 ± 0.7	1.02
Na ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1}$ )	45.5 ± 11.1	41.3 ± 7.9	33.9 ± 6.9	8.58**
Organic matter (%)	5.9 ± 1.0	6.6 ± 1.0	5.9 ± 0.8	2.70

Cation exchange capacity (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	9.1 ± 0.4	9.6 ± 0.9	9.0 ± 0.5	5.51**
Acidity	6.0 ± 0.4	6.1 ± 0.3	5.5 ± 0.3	14.19***
Base saturation (%)	34.8 ± 3.7	36.9 ± 4.2	38.9 ± 3.9	6.41**
<i>Quercus lyrata</i> (O-W <sup>e</sup> )	6.8 ± 27.2	1.5 ± 3.2	0.7 ± 1.8	0.70
<i>Nyssa</i> species (O-W)	5.7 ± 31.7	0.1 ± 0.3	0.0 ± 0.0	0.50
<i>Carya aquatica</i> (O-W)	4.5 ± 23.0	8.9 ± 29.8	0.1 ± 0.3	0.68
<i>Populus</i> species (O-W)	3.4 ± 10.6	1.9 ± 4.9	0.7 ± 2.2	0.70
<i>Planera aquatica</i> (O-W)	1.4 ± 4.2	4.1 ± 7.6	0.0 ± 0.0	3.16*
<i>Salix nigra</i> (O-W)	0.2 ± 0.9	7.8 ± 25.0	0.0 ± 0.0	2.40
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (O-W)	0.1 ± 0.5	28.2 ± 102.6	0.1 ± 0.4	1.88
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> (F-W)	30.8 ± 61.1	1.3 ± 2.4	68.8 ± 62.6	6.21**
<i>Ilex decidua</i> (F-W)	9.0 ± 20.6	1.5 ± 3.6	0.3 ± 0.8	2.43
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i> (F-W)	3.1 ± 6.1	0.5 ± 1.3	4.5 ± 7.9	1.71
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (F-W)	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	4.2 ± 15.2	1.73
<i>Ulmus americana</i> (F-W)	0.6 ± 1.6	2.0 ± 5.6	2.9 ± 6.2	1.63
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> (F-W)	0.2 ± 0.8	1.6 ± 3.7	1.8 ± 6.2	1.24
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (F)	17.9 ± 26.1	49.8 ± 117.7	11.1 ± 18.8	1.94
<i>Acer rubrum</i> (F)	9.3 ± 37.8	0.0 ± 0.0	10.2 ± 19.6	0.62
<i>Rubus</i> species (F)	20.6 ± 46.1	0.5 ± 0.9	5.2 ± 5.8	2.32
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (F)	0.3 ± 1.5	0.2 ± 0.6	5.0 ± 18.7	1.47
<i>Quercus nigra</i> (F)	0.0 ± 0.0	0.4 ± 1.5	2.4 ± 9.4	1.28

<sup>a</sup> number of plots in the corresponding site

<sup>b</sup> estimated by one-way analysis of variance

<sup>c</sup> standard deviation

<sup>d</sup> during a 98,000 cfs flood

<sup>e</sup> United States Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Wetland Indicator groups (O-W = obligate wetland species, F-W = facultative wetland species, F = facultative species)

\*\*\* significant at the level of 0.1% probability (two-tailed;  $P < 0.001$ )

\*\* significant at the level of 1% probability (two-tailed;  $P < 0.01$ )

\* significant at the level of 5% probability (two-tailed;  $P < 0.05$ )