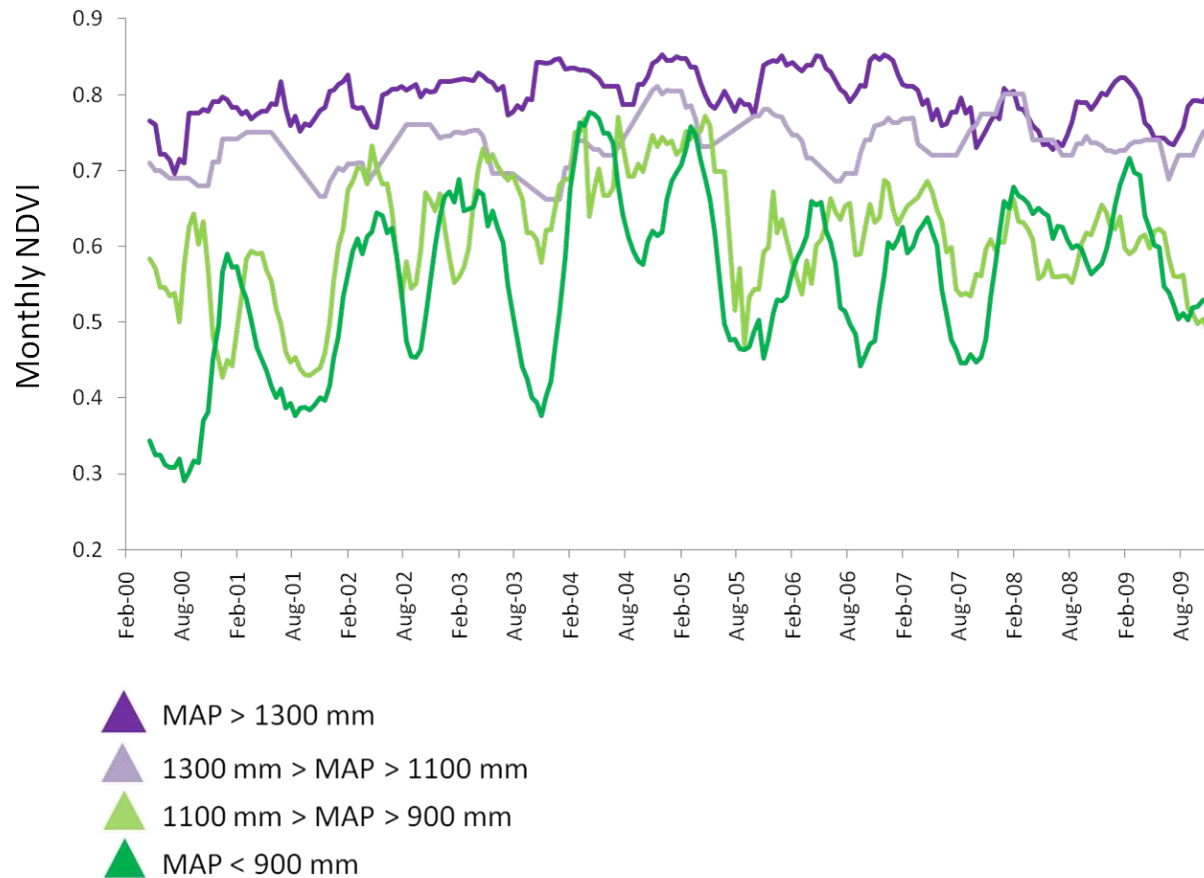


SUPPORTING INFORMATION for “Dissecting NDVI–species richness relationships in Hawaiian dry forests”

by Stephanie Pau, Thomas W. Gillespie and Elizabeth M. Wolkovich, *Journal of Biogeography*

Appendix S1 MODIS NDVI 250-m, monthly values from February 2000 to February 2009. Mean NDVI represents a temporally averaged value of these data, whereas the coefficient of variation (CV NDVI) represents the seasonal and interannual variation of these data. Figure shows sites grouped by mean annual precipitation (MAP), which corresponded to the first ordination axis in species composition based on non-metric dimensional scaling (NMDS; not shown). The wettest sites have the lowest CV NDVI, whereas the driest sites have the highest CV NDVI. Sites grouped using the NMDS scaling corresponded to differences in MAP and showed significantly unequal variance in NDVI based on a Levene's test ($F = 194.22$, $P < 0.001$, d.f. = 3).



Appendix S3 Four structural equation models examining the direct and indirect effects of precipitation, structure, and EVI on species richness. Path coefficients are shown with line weights representing the magnitude of the relationships. Solid lines represent positive relationships and dotted lines represent negative relationships. See Figure 2 and Table 2 for all model descriptions and comparison with NDVI. *** $P < 0.001$.

