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Functional traits determine why species belong to the dark diversity in a dry grassland fragmented landscape. – Oikos doi: 10.1111/oik.07308

## Appendix 1

Table A1. List of vascular plant dry grassland species used in this study, including incidence in observed, dark and species pool diversity. PDD is the probability to belong to the dark diversity calculated as (no. of times in the dark diversity/ no. of times in species pool). The taxonomy and nomenclature of species in this paper follow Tutin, T. G et al. (eds) 1964-1983. Flora Europaea. – Cambridge Univ. Press.

	No times in observed	No times in dark	No times in species pool	PDD
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	254	10	264	0.04
<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	42	114	156	0.73
<i>Anthericum ramosum</i>	18	34	52	0.65
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	67	88	155	0.57
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	5	6	11	0.54
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	45	48	93	0.512
<i>Asperula tinctoria</i>	23	59	82	0.72
<i>Aster amellus</i>	26	118	144	0.8112
<i>Aster linosyris</i>	15	45	60	0.75
<i>Astragalus cicer</i>	109	88	197	0.45
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	175	50	225	0.22
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	229	28	257	0.11
<i>Briza media</i>	127	88	215	0.41
<i>Bromus erectus</i>	119	88	207	0.425
<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	187	40	227	0.178
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	8	96	104	0.92
<i>Carex flacca</i>	113	90	203	0.44
<i>Carex humilis</i>	46	74	120	0.62
<i>Carex tomentosa</i>	72	120	192	0.62
<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	78	92	170	0.54
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	202	47	249	0.19
<i>Centaurea rhenana</i>	7	129	136	0.95
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	187	47	234	0.20
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	80	67	147	0.46
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	30	79	109	0.72
<i>Cirsium pannonicum</i>	9	24	33	0.73
<i>Coronilla vaginalis</i>	3	77	80	0.96
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	43	94	137	0.69
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	130	64	194	0.33
<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i>	14	35	49	0.71
<i>Falcaria vulgaris</i>	135	104	239	0.43
<i>Festuca rupicola</i>	218	26	244	0.11
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	9	52	61	0.85
<i>Fragaria viridis</i>	233	20	253	0.08
<i>Galium verum</i>	206	46	252	0.18
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	28	66	94	0.70
<i>Gentiana cruciata</i>	60	112	172	0.65

<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	25	38	63	0.60
<i>Globularia punctata</i>	15	35	50	0.70
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	3	2	5	0.40
<i>Helianthemum grandiflorum</i>	58	105	163	0.64
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	76	71	147	0.48
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	200	54	254	0.21
<i>Inula hirta</i>	11	96	107	0.89
<i>Inula salicina</i>	199	53	252	0.21
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	239	16	255	0.06
<i>Koeleria pyramidata</i>	58	118	176	0.67
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	71	88	159	0.55
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	147	73	220	0.33
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	79	122	201	0.61
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	195	48	243	0.19
<i>Linum flavum</i>	10	16	26	0.61
<i>Linum tenuifolium</i>	15	85	100	0.85
<i>Listera ovata</i>	10	15	25	0.60
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	223	23	246	0.09
<i>Medicago falcata</i>	103	102	205	0.50
<i>Melampyrum arvense</i>	25	140	165	0.845
<i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i>	15	66	81	0.81
<i>Onobrychis vicifolia</i>	10	59	69	0.85
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	61	114	175	0.65
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	145	83	228	0.36
<i>Peucedanum cervaria</i>	43	95	138	0.69
<i>Peucedanum oreoselinum</i>	11	21	32	0.66
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	137	68	205	0.33
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	182	55	237	0.23
<i>Plantago media</i>	187	59	246	0.24
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	18	96	114	0.84
<i>Potentilla arenaria</i>	35	108	143	0.75
<i>Potentilla heptaphylla</i>	114	85	199	0.43
<i>Primula veris</i>	89	105	194	0.54
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	85	100	185	0.54
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	94	113	207	0.55
<i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i>	3	5	8	0.62
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>	42	121	163	0.74
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	185	41	226	0.18
<i>Salvia verticillata</i>	146	78	224	0.35
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	195	26	221	0.12
<i>Scabiosa ochroleuca</i>	148	47	195	0.24
<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i>	4	14	18	0.78
<i>Securigera varia</i>	246	11	257	0.04
<i>Seseli hippomarathrum</i>	7	10	17	0.59
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	20	110	130	0.85
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	114	124	238	0.52
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	26	90	116	0.78
<i>Stachys recta</i>	102	101	203	0.50
<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i>	43	158	201	0.79
<i>Teucrium chamaedris</i>	61	130	191	0.68
<i>Thesium linophyllon</i>	4	17	21	0.81
<i>Thymus praecox</i>	78	53	131	0.40
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	183	48	231	0.21
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	45	150	195	0.79
<i>Veronica teucrium</i>	33	186	219	0.85
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	154	93	247	0.378
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	72	125	197	0.63
<i>Viola hirta</i>	60	149	209	0.71

Table A2. Minimum, maximum and mean values ( $\pm$  SE) for independent variables for the dry grasslands. I2000, Isolation based on the present-day area of the surrounding dry grasslands (higher values for more isolated sites, when the source dry grasslands were smaller); Dry grassland age, number of years of continuous existence; I1843, Isolation based on the area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1843; I1980, Isolation based on the area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1980s; A1843, Area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1843; A1980, Area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1980s.

	MIN	MAX	MEAN	SE
wetness index	5.97	13.60	8.31	1.08
slope	0.96	28.39	11.89	5.01
elevation	14.83	173.62	70.26	33.81
solar irradiation_June	4635.91	5809.36	5541.57	204.58
Area (m2)	66.27	189304.18	6497.75	15018.31
Log (area)	1.82	5.28	3.31	0.68
I2000	-5.40	1.88	-2.18	1.80
Dry grassland age	13.00	221.50	123.56	95.80
I1843	-6.75	0.38	-3.12	1.24
I1980	-7.92	-0.01	-3.55	1.31
A1843	0.00	1.00	0.21	0.31
A1980	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.42

Table A3. List of diversity metrics for the observed and the dark communities. Bold variables were significant at  $p < 0.05$ , according to a t-test to compare difference in means. Data show species, functional and phylogenetic diversity ('SD', 'FD' and 'PD' respectively).

	observed	dark
	mean $\pm$ SD (max-	mean $\pm$ SD (max-
SD	<b>30.56 <math>\pm</math> 11.76 (3-66)</b>	<b>25.29 <math>\pm</math> 10.07 (4-66)</b>
FD	<b>0.243 (0.20-0.28)</b>	<b>0.255 (0.19-0.29)</b>
PD	0.752 (0.63-0.82)	0.753 (0.62-0.82)

Table A4. Community mean traits (CM) for traits and ecological preference variables used in this study that were significantly different between observed and dark diversity. The difference between observed and dark diversity was tested by a Welch two sample t-test (p-value < 0.001).

	Observed diversity	Dark diversity	t	p-values
<i>Functional traits</i>				
Terminal velocity	2.69	2.11	-13.41	< 0.001
Rate of epizoochory	16.70	14.06	-8.48	< 0.001
Rate of endozoochory	71.55	67.12	-13.34	< 0.001
Seed bank longevity	0.16	0.15	-3.39	< 0.001
Beginning of	3.23	3.29	-3.56	< 0.001
End of flowering	8.05	7.93	-5.28	< 0.001
Duration of flowering	5.82	5.63	-13.02	< 0.001
Seed mass	0.02	-0.08	-8.11	< 0.001
Plant height	-0.40	-0.45	-11.23	< 0.001
SLA	1.30	1.31	0.66	0.509
Clonality	0.37	0.50	3.13	< 0.01
Perenniality	0.66	0.40	-6.12	< 0.001
<i>Ecological preference</i>				
Light	7.21	7.20	-0.49	0.619
Moisture	3.88	3.77	-3.92	< 0.001

Table A5. List of functional traits and ecological preference (Ellenberg's values) for species with low (< 20%) and high (> 85%) probability to belong to the dark diversity. Bold variables were significant at  $p < 0.05$ , according to a t-test to compare difference in means.

	High probability mean $\pm$ SD	Low probability mean $\pm$ SD	p-values
<i>Vegetative traits</i>			
Plant height	-0.48 $\pm$ 0.24	-0.38 $\pm$ 0.23	0.36
SLA	1.30 $\pm$ 0.07	1.29 $\pm$ 0.17	0.89
Perenniality	0.42 $\pm$ 0.53	0.53 $\pm$ 0.51	0.66
Clonality	0.42 $\pm$ 0.53	0.53 $\pm$ 0.51	0.66
<i>Phenology traits</i>			
Beginning of flowering	5.43 $\pm$ 0.79	5.85 $\pm$ 0.80	0.28
Duration of flowering	3.71 $\pm$ 1.11	2.92 $\pm$ 0.86	0.13
End of flowering	8.14 $\pm$ 1.07	7.77 $\pm$ 1.16	0.48
<i>Seed traits</i>			
Rate of endozoochory	60.74 $\pm$ 24.54	70.04 $\pm$ 13.46	0.38
Rate of epizoochory	3.85 $\pm$ 6.03	20.39 $\pm$ 26.96	0.06
Seed bank longevity	0.12 $\pm$ 0.16	0.16 $\pm$ 0.15	0.63
Seed mass	-0.16 $\pm$ 0.87	0.18 $\pm$ 0.64	0.39
Terminal velocity	2.05 $\pm$ 0.95	2.52 $\pm$ 0.70	0.28
<i>Ecological preference</i>			
Light	7.57 $\pm$ 0.98	7.15 $\pm$ 0.80	0.35
<b>Moisture</b>	<b>2.86 <math>\pm</math> 0.90</b>	<b>3.92 <math>\pm</math> 1.12</b>	<b>0.03</b>

Table A6. Results for generalized linear models (GLM) which investigated the relationship between the species pool and completeness of dry grasslands and three groups of explanatory variables separately (abiotic, present-day and historical landscape configuration). Species pool (pool) was calculated as the sum of observed and dark diversity (Pärtel et al. 2013). Community completeness (comp) as the ln (observed/dark diversity) to show how much of the site-specific species pool is realized at the site.

I2000, Isolation based on the present-day area of the surrounding dry grasslands (higher values for more isolated sites, when the source dry grasslands were smaller); Dry grassland age, number of years of continuous existence; I1843, Isolation based on the area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1843; I1980, Isolation based on the area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1980s; A1843, Area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1843; A1980, Area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1980s. z-values shown. p-values: \*\*\* 0.001, \*\* 0.01, \* 0.05, ns > 0.05.

	SD <sub>pool</sub>	SD <sub>comp</sub>
<b>Abiotic</b>		
wetness index	-5.14***	
slope	12.23***	
elevation	-2.77**	
Solar irradiation_June	5.35***	
<b>Present-day</b>		
Log (area)		6.32***
I2000	-6.83***	
<b>Historical</b>		
I1843	-2.40*	
I1980		
A1843	2.23*	-2.12*
A1980	5.17***	
dry grassland age	9.55***	

Table A7. Explained variance of the significant explanatory variables used in the redundancy analysis (RDA) using observed and dark diversity datasets. I2000, Isolation based on the present-day area of the surrounding dry grasslands (higher values for more isolated sites, when the source dry grasslands were smaller); dry grassland age, number of years of continuous existence; I1843, Isolation based on the area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1843; I1980, Isolation based on the area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1980s; A1843, Area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1843; A1980, Area of the surrounding potential grassland habitats in 1980s. p-values: \*\*\* 0.001, \*\* 0.01, \* 0.05, ns > 0.05.

	Observed			Dark		
	Variance (%)	F value	p	Variance (%)	F value	p
<i>Abiotic</i>						
wetness index	8.30	1.75	*	9.43	1.64	*
elevation	25.65	5.40	***	20.55	3.57	***
slope	23.35	4.92	***	33.26	5.79	***
solar irradiation_June	25.06	5.28	***	20.12	3.49	***
Explained variation		7.69 %			7.15 %	
<i>Present-day</i>						
Log (area)	20.93	4.21	***	13.65	2.25	**
I2000	9.17	1.84	*	8.74	1.44	*
Explained variation		2.69 %			1.44 %	
<i>Historical</i>						
dry grassland age	20.43	4.14	***	19.60	3.29	***
I1843	---	---	---	---	---	---
I1980	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1843	9.44	1.91	*	10.14	1.70	*
A1980	8.24	1.67	*	11.71	1.96	**
Explained variation		4.61 %			4.19 %	

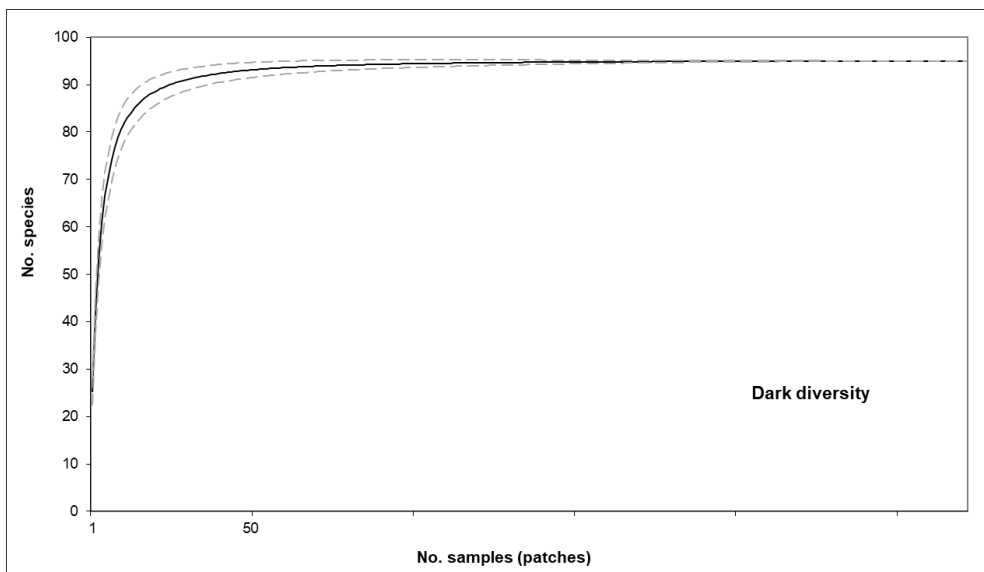
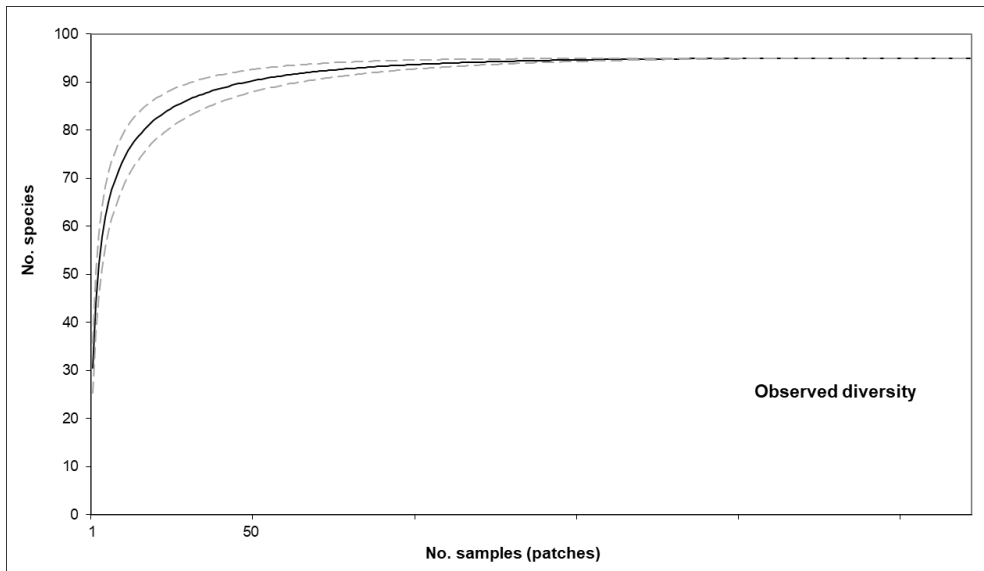


Figure A1. Sample-based accumulation curves comparing species richness per site. The curves show the cumulative number of species with increasing sampling effort. The curves were produced by EstimateS version 9.1. 0 (Colwell 2013) and calculated with 100 random resamples among units (stems).