

Supplementary Material

Noninvasive Analysis of Tree Stems by Electrical Resistivity Tomography: Unravelling the Effects of Temperature, Water Status, and Electrode Installation

Andrea Ganthaler, Julia Sailer, Andreas Bär, Adriano Losso, Stefan Mayr

Supplementary Table S1. Electrical resistivity (ER) parameters (mean $\pm$ SE, minimum and maximum) for tomograms performed at different temperatures (Temp.). For each tree the stem diameter (Diam.) at measurement height is given.

Tree species	Diam. (mm)	Temp. (°C)	ER _{mean} (Ω m)	ER _{max} (Ω m)	ER _{min} (Ω m)
<i>B. pendula</i>	56.3	30	136.34 $\pm$ 1.36	755.33	8.66
		20	158.17 $\pm$ 1.53	891.58	10.22
		10	211.00 $\pm$ 2.00	1057.88	14.59
		0	336.94 $\pm$ 3.39	1697.66	21.87
		-10	1271.67 $\pm$ 32.70	28803.40	85.38
<i>F. sylvatica</i>	46.8	30	265.08 $\pm$ 4.60	1007.48	8.07
		20	316.35 $\pm$ 5.63	1380.61	10.00
		10	394.08 $\pm$ 6.86	2610.23	15.85
		0	613.39 $\pm$ 10.82	4765.38	24.85
		-10	2174.14 $\pm$ 75.88	61033.30	55.80
<i>P. nigra</i>	63.7	30	80.22 $\pm$ 0.94	177.82	8.97
		20	92.95 $\pm$ 1.09	218.31	11.78
		10	124.82 $\pm$ 1.50	315.64	18.68
		0	179.73 $\pm$ 2.11	494.95	30.87
		-10	454.96 $\pm$ 2.98	2094.30	147.86
<i>L. decidua</i>	55.1	30	276.53 $\pm$ 5.18	1279.42	22.04
		20	421.05 $\pm$ 8.66	2123.36	27.73
		10	423.01 $\pm$ 8.13	2099.79	41.83
		0	628.61 $\pm$ 13.07	3506.59	77.24
		-10	930.19 $\pm$ 15.14	6505.26	209.52
<i>P. abies</i>	55.1	30	314.89 $\pm$ 5.19	975.58	25.65
		20	327.47 $\pm$ 5.01	1033.78	36.63
		10	447.94 $\pm$ 6.85	1510.28	61.87
		0	607.61 $\pm$ 8.90	1969.88	90.45
		-10	4455.07 $\pm$ 26.82	9216.53	1501.87

<i>P. cembra</i>	43.0	30	119.74 ± 1.54	350.47	27.25
		20	122.05 ± 1.20	252.17	44.13
		10	206.44 ± 2.72	636.31	56.54
		0	330.38 ± 3.82	896.14	80.52
		-10	855.02 ± 9.59	2378.29	94.00

Supplementary Table S2. Electrical resistivity (ER) parameters (mean ± SE, minimum and maximum) for tomograms performed at varying tree water potential (Ψ). For each tree the stem diameter (Diam.) at measurement height is given.

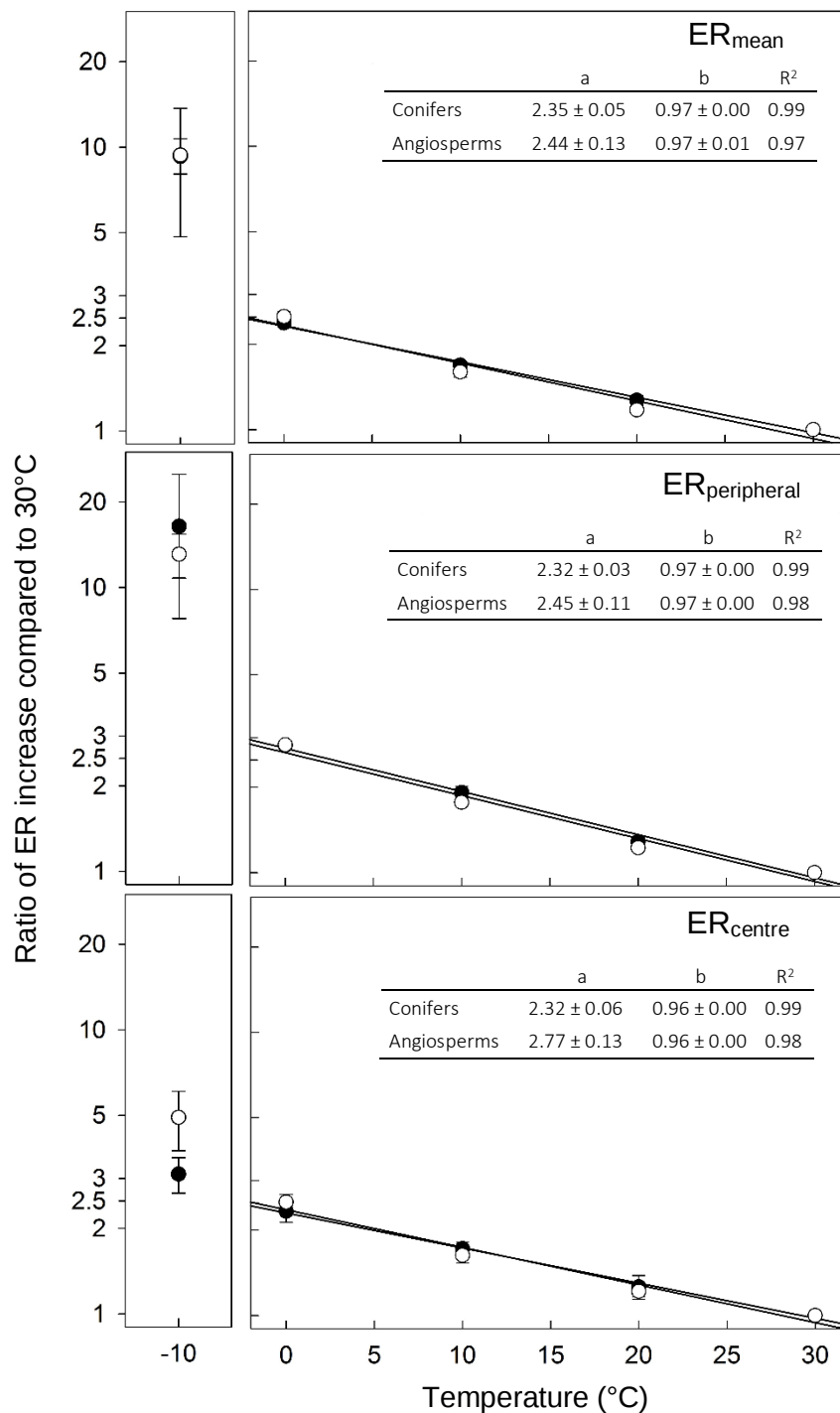
Tree species	Diam. (mm)	Ψ (MPa)	ER _{mean} (Ω m)	ER _{max} (Ω m)	ER _{min} (Ω m)
<i>B. pendula</i>	52.5	-1.2	201.93 ± 1.44	743.86	35.63
		-1.9	236.71 ± 2.03	1386.00	21.48
		-4.5	227.90 ± 1.90	1089.82	34.21
		-6.3	203.52 ± 1.26	390.85	63.94
<i>F. sylvatica</i>	49.3	-0.6	112.66 ± 1.61	1913.87	8.20
		-2.0	103.16 ± 0.71	402.53	14.11
		-4.3	134.54 ± 0.69	318.06	33.32
		-4.6	140.01 ± 0.82	569.87	44.82
<i>P. nigra</i>	42.3	-0.3	83.10 ± 0.98	167.10	11.40
		-1.9	108.93 ± 1.58	291.69	8.55
		-3.1	114.10 ± 1.56	267.56	11.81
		-4.6	160.33 ± 2.20	523.45	30.81
<i>L. decidua</i>	52.5	-0.7	253.58 ± 2.95	685.63	34.37
		-1.8	284.35 ± 3.88	726.63	26.25
		-3.1	351.16 ± 3.53	1121.38	19.64
		-4.3	503.66 ± 3.80	1335.02	99.25
<i>P. abies</i>	43.0	-0.4	272.47 ± 5.08	918.55	14.37
		-1.5	258.35 ± 4.26	778.21	14.69
		-2.9	411.05 ± 5.65	976.06	31.55
		-4.7	706.40 ± 8.91	1655.50	66.74
<i>P. cembra</i>	47.7	-0.5	196.70 ± 3.19	581.84	12.98
		-1.2	182.76 ± 2.65	539.68	15.98
		-2.9	388.56 ± 4.58	846.30	47.94
		-5.3	484.78 ± 5.86	1689.41	47.84

Supplementary Table S3. Electrical resistivity (ER) parameters (mean $\pm$ SE, minimum and maximum) for tomograms performed following progressive bark removal on a *Fagus sylvatica* stem.

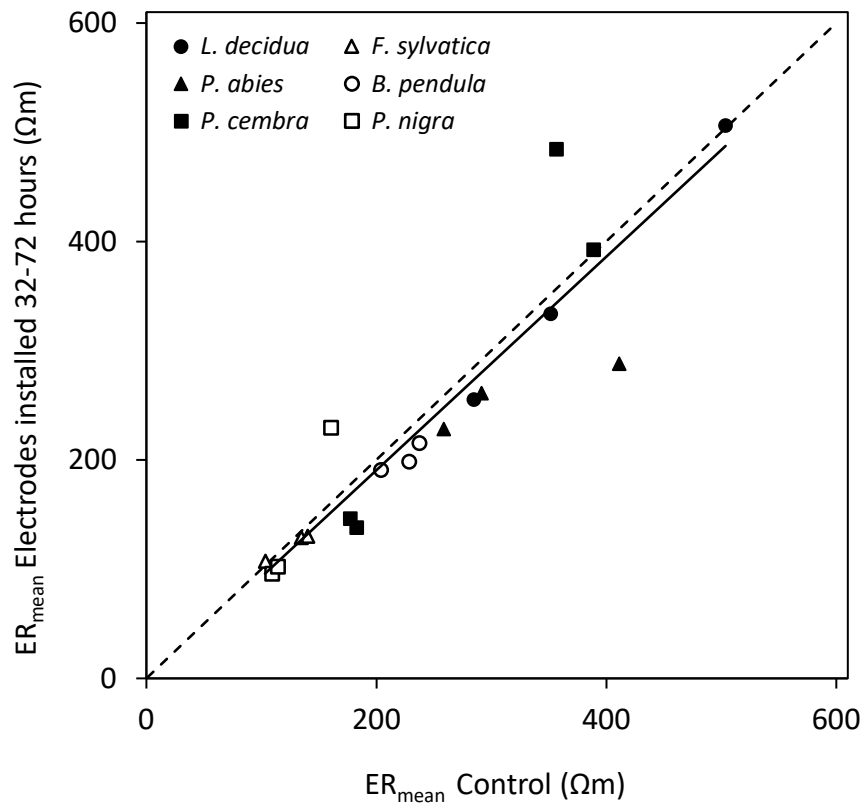
Tree species	Diam. (mm)	Bark removal	ER _{mean} (Ω m)	ER _{max} (Ω m)	ER _{min} (Ω m)
<i>F. sylvatica</i>	76.0	with bark	194.18 $\pm$ 1.09	396.04	24.13
		1 cm periderm	160.87 $\pm$ 0.82	445.22	21.79
		5 cm periderm	161.12 $\pm$ 0.80	436.92	23.41
		5 cm periderm, phloem & cambium	168.29 $\pm$ 0.92	607.40	24.14
		10 cm periderm, phloem & cambium	162.96 $\pm$ 0.89	585.11	23.30

Supplementary Table S4. Electrical resistivity (ER) parameters (mean $\pm$ SE, minimum and maximum) for tomograms of trees performed immediately (control) or with delay (32 – 72 hours) after electrode installation. Additional measurements on *P. cembra* after 10 – 12 months were obtained on a tree in the field. For each tree the stem diameter (Diam.) at measurement height is given.

Tree species	Diam. (mm)	electrode inst.	ER _{mean} (Ω m)	ER _{max} (Ω m)	ER _{min} (Ω m)
<i>B. pendula</i>	56.3	control	236.71 $\pm$ 2.03	1386.00	21.48
		32h	215.90 $\pm$ 1.44	743.86	35.63
<i>F. sylvatica</i>	46.8	control	103.16 $\pm$ 0.71	402.53	14.11
		48h	107.20 $\pm$ 1.90	2310.61	11.69
<i>P. nigra</i>	63.7	control	108.93 $\pm$ 1.58	291.69	8.55
		72h	96.49 $\pm$ 1.03	206.51	16.99
<i>L. decidua</i>	55.1	control	284.35 $\pm$ 3.88	726.63	26.25
		43h	255.53 $\pm$ 2.70	647.66	36.15
<i>P. abies</i>	55.1	control	258.35 $\pm$ 4.26	778.21	14.69
		48h	228.23 $\pm$ 3.28	645.33	19.67
<i>P. cembra</i>	43.0	control	182.76 $\pm$ 2.65	539.68	15.98
		47h	137.89 $\pm$ 1.26	355.22	38.26
<i>P. cembra</i>	70.0	control	232.52 $\pm$ 3.34	660.38	23.88
		10 months	202.07 $\pm$ 1.86	515.49	55.91
		control	300.63 $\pm$ 4.98	1028.81	32.09
		11 months	253.26 $\pm$ 2.11	523.72	26.49
		control	383.39 $\pm$ 6.69	1354.31	22.58
		12 months	502.20 $\pm$ 8.35	2184.46	17.41



Supplementary Figure S1. Temperature induced changes in electrical resistivity (ER) for conifers (filled symbols) and angiosperms (open symbols) in the entire cross section (ER_{mean}), in the peripheral ring between 90-95% relative radial position (ER_{peripheral}), and in the central area within 0-10% relative radial position (ER_{centre}). Ratio of ER increase was calculated by dividing ER measured at -10, 0, 10 and 20°C, respectively, by ER measured at 30°C for each species and by calculating mean values and standard errors for conifers and angiosperms. Solid lines indicate exponential regression lines ($f(x) = a \cdot b^x$) and respective parameters are given in each panel. Not that the y-axis (ratio of ER changes) is plotted on a log scale.



Supplementary Figure S2. Effects of short-term electrode installation on mean cross-sectional electrical resistivity (ER_{mean}). Values obtained using newly installed electrodes (Control) were compared with measurements obtained on electrodes installed for 32 – 72 hours. Presented data include measurements shown in Fig. 6 and two additional measurements per species, respectively. The dashed line indicates the concordance line and the solid line the linear regression between the two ER measurements ($R^2 = 0.85$).