Geodiversity and biodiversity on a volcanic island: The role of scattered phonolites for plant diversity and performance

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Abstract. Oceanic islands are cradles of endemism, contributing substantially to global biodiversity. A similarity in magmatic origin translates into high global comparability of substrates of volcanic islands on the oceanic crust with, however, slightly chemically or physically differentiated petrography in some places. Phonolites are examples of rare localities with intermediate chemical characteristics between felsic and mafic and with diverse textures. They contribute to habitat heterogeneity and offer specific growth conditions in a significantly different matrix of basaltic substrates. The explicit contribution of geodiversity to island biodiversity has been little studied, despite growing evidence of its importance on continents. On the island of La Palma, Canary Islands, isolated phonolitic rocks are conspicuous by their light colour and specific shape. Although these outcrops only cover small areas, their unique form and composition increase within-island geodiversity. To investigate how this affects biodiversity on La Palma, we sampled all vascular plant species in 120 plots on four sets of paired sites, to test if plant diversity and performance is enhanced on phonolitic compared to basaltic rocks. We recorded species number and abundance, individual plant height and diameter as proxies for aboveground resource allocation and tested for differences in vegetation cover and species composition between the bedrock types. We found higher species richness and abundance on phonolites than neighbouring basaltic substrates, and individuals of the same species were larger (in height and diameter) on phonolites compared to neighbouring basalt. An endemic woody species with two distinct varieties even appears almost exclusively on the small surfaces of phonolitic rock. Despite extremely limited spatial extent, phonolitic rocks can play an important role for plant biodiversity on islands.

1 Introduction

35 Biodiversity is known to depend mainly on abiotic drivers, such as climate and topography (Field et al., 2009). However, the importance and explicit impacts of geodiversity on biodiversity have long been insufficiently researched and partly ignored. Only recently, the topic started to receive more attention (e.g., Gray, 2004; Lawler et al., 2015; Bailey et al., 2017; Alahuhta et al., 2020; Barajas-Barbosa et al., 2020). Geodiversity is in many respects an abiotic equivalent to biodiversity (Gray, 2011) and represents the variability of chemical components, surface structure, edaphic and hydrological features (Gray, 2004; Bailey

40 et al., 2017). This variability contributes to habitat diversity and thus affects biodiversity patterns via the provisioning of ecological niches (Liu et al., 2013; Gillespie & Roderick, 2014; Bailey et al., 2017). Geological elements provide unique or distinctive habitats for plants and insects, deliver initial growth conditions for vegetation or fungi formation, and are part of nutrient cycling and soil-atmosphere interactions (Tukiainen et al., 2016).

45 Biodiversity is distributed unevenly throughout the world (Gaston, 2000), to which oceanic islands contribute disproportionately much due to their high endemic richness (Kier et al., 2009). Substrates that differ in geochemistry and petrography are likely to be relevant for biodiversity on oceanic islands, where most rocks commonly share similar volcanic genesis, resulting in only slight differences in the parent material. Distinct substrates with limited extent, such as individual rock types, may function as a second isolating abiotic filter for populations in addition to the spatial isolation of oceanic islands

50 that are known to be of outstanding importance for speciation at the global scale (Kier et al. 2009). Specific rock habitats, particularly rocks that exhibit petrographic and geochemical substrates such as serpentinites, are known to be rich in habitat-specific endemics (e.g., Harrison et al., 2006; Kazakou et al., 2010). Those species evolved specific adaptations to the unique nutrient contents and soil conditions and the presence of heavy metals that cannot be tolerated by other plant species (Harrison & Rajakaruna, 2011). This phenomenon is known as well on continents, where substrates such as serpentinite and gypsum

55 outcrops host specialised floras and contribute to broad-scale diversity (see, e.g., Chiarucci et al., 1998; Pausas et al. 2003). It underlines the relevance of understanding the importance of geodiversity for insular biodiversity, which is particularly vulnerable to extinction due to highly restricted ranges and small population sizes of insular endemic species (Paulay, 1994). Phonolites are rocks that occur at volcanic intraplate settings in insular and continental contexts worldwide (Garcia et al., 1986; Ackerman et al., 2015; Hagos et al., 2017). They exist in a variety of geologic outcrops formed by volcanic activity. Such

60 outcrops mainly exist on continents, where they are often linked to faults and tectonic activity. Major components of these extrusive igneous rocks (formed from lava with low silica content) are alkaline feldspars together with foid minerals, nepheline, and pyroxene (Ackerman et al., 2015; Abratis et al., 2015) or their conversion products.

On the island of La Palma (Canary Islands, Spain), several phonolitic rock outcrops are embedded into a matrix of basaltic

65 origin (Middlemost, 1972). The dominant rock type found on La Palma is olivine and augite-titanaugite porphyric basalt, resulting from rapidly rising magma from the upper mantle (Middlemost, 1970). In contrast, there were times when a sizeable

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magmatic chamber below the island enabled differentiation of magma and the removal of silica, thus yielding ultramafic, trachytic, and phonolitic rocks (Middlemost, 1970). Phonolite trachytes (showing the exhalation of gases during eruptions) occur on various volcanic islands such as La Palma and St. Helena. On La Palma their distribution is focused on the southern

70   (young) part of the island. The major chemistry of phonolites on La Palma is comparable to that of "average phonolites", as described by Nockolds (1954). The current volcanic activity and lava flow deriving from the Cumbre Vieja volcano (Pankhurst et al., 2021) are a demonstration of how phonolitic rocks became isolated by younger lava solidifying around the peaks of phonolitic rock. This event illustrates that the isolation of the investigated phonolitic habitats (e.g., Roque Teneguía) is far from being a singularity but rather a process that is highly likely to have happened repeatedly on oceanic islands in general.

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Volcanic activity with the production of tephra and lava flows is a noticeably young phenomenon in the southern part of La Palma, with eruptions as recent as now (Pankhurst et al. 2021). Thus, the remnant phonolitic rocks are the tips of a former land surface that are today embedded in a basaltic matrix of noticeably immature age (Garantje et al., 1998). In consequence, weathering processes on phonolites were active on longer time scales compared to other surrounding rocks. In addition to

80   petrography, differences in weathering between the rock types and resulting nutrient availability also refer to different time scales of exposure.

A higher nutrient availability enables higher plant abundances and larger plant size. Porder et al. (2004) found comparable conditions at a catena of different rock ages in the Hawaiian Islands. Compared to basaltic lava outcrops, phonolites differ in

85   their chemical composition and additionally, in colour, texture, density, weathering, and formation fracturing (von Fragstein et al., 1988). Tafoni-weathering (Formoso et al., 1989) can be observed on phonolitic surfaces, indicating temperature and moisture gradients between the surface and the solid body of rocks (Brandmeier et al., 2011) that appear in combination with wind exposure. Circulating leachate reaches the rock's surface and evaporates, exposing its dissolved mineral content and enabling the development of secondary mineral assemblages (Spürgin et al., 2019). These can contribute to plant nutrient

90   supply, which is also why ground phonolite rock powder can be used as an effective fertilizer (Faccini et al., 2015). For phonolites, increased release of nutrients can be mediated by bio-weathering actions and plants receiving this fertilizer showed higher productivity and increased accumulation of the macronutrient potassium in plants could be detected when applying phonolite rock powder (Tavares et al., 2018; Nogueira et al., 2021). Phonolites and the related larger-grained nepheline syenites contain significantly larger amounts of the essential nutrient potassium (see Table A1 for a literature overview). Even if

95   quantitatively small, such processes are of particular importance at nutrient-poor sites. In contrast, the young basalts in the southern part of La Palma are barely weathered (Carracedo et al., 1999), appearing rough and friable with sharp spikes. We expect these petrographic and geochemical differences of parent material to affect vegetation cover and species occurrences.

Geologic outcrops, such as phonolites, increase microenvironmental heterogeneity, enhancing species richness at a landscape

100   scale (Hjort et al., 2015). Increased speciation rates on isolated outcrops of scarce rocks are thought to lead to a higher

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percentage of endemic species than the surrounding matrix (Ricketts, 2001). Geodiversity may thus promote both species richness and endemism. However, relatively little is known about the extent to which phonolites promote species diversity in general and particularly endemism. To approach this topic theoretically, phonolitic outcrops could be considered as small habitat islands within a basaltic matrix (Fig. 1b). The established 'species-area relationship' (SAR) and the 'species-isolation relationship' (SIR) (MacArthur & Wilson, 1967; Rosenzweig, 1995; Giladi et al., 2014) predict a smaller number of species on these small and isolated phonolitic rocks in comparison with basaltic rock outcrops in their surroundings. (From the beginning (MacArthur & Wilson, 1967), such concepts were not only meant for real islands but instead took 'islands' as examples for isolated habitats (or habitat islands) within a terrestrial landscape matrix.) However, the expected higher availability of nutrients would give such habitats more favourable conditions for plant growth. Besides, it is by no means certain that the phonolitic rocks were permanently separated from each other in southern La Palma's geological evolution. Possibly, a historically much larger phonolitic rock is today largely buried by basaltic eruptions (Garantje et al., 1998). Thus, a few phonolite outcrops may serve as refugia for remnant populations (Eriksson, 1996) of species specialised to phonolitic rocks.

La Palma hosts 159 vascular plant species that are endemic to the archipelago and 47 single island endemics (hereafter SIEs) (Beierkuhnlein et al. 2021). The endemic plant species *Cheirolophus junonianus* (Svent.) Holub, comprising its var. *junonianus* and var. *isoplexiphyllus* (Svent.) G.Kunkel (Vitales et al., 2014a; 2014b, Beierkuhnlein et al., 2021), occurs within a range of only 3500 m² , solely on La Palma (Bañares et al., 2004). Within this small range, individuals of this species occur only on a few outcrops, which are almost exclusively phonolitic rocks with a chemical composition different from most of the surrounding substrates. Therefore, the species is very restricted in its range size to just a few small locations (Muer et al., 2016; Atlantis, 2021) and appears to be restricted to phonolites (Fig. 1a). This example species evokes the question if phonolites are of special importance for endemic species in the Canary Islands.

Figure 1: The endemic *Cheirolophus junonianus* (a, bottom-left) and further plant species on a phonolite rock (© Severin Irl). Aerial image of rocks of phonolites isolated in a basaltic matrix in southern La Palma (b, © Google Earth 2020).

We aim to investigate plant species richness, abundance and performance on phonolites compared to surrounding basaltic lavas. Therefore, we investigated the occurrences and traits of plant species in a comparative study matching basaltic and phonolitic rock formations on La Palma of comparable size, shape and extent to test the following hypotheses:

i. Species diversity: We expect plant species richness on phonolitic rocks to be higher than on basaltic rocks because phonolites offer more favourable plant growth conditions.

ii. Plant performance: We expect plant species populations on phonolites show a larger abundance of individuals that are taller and have greater canopy diameter than neighbouring basalts due to their advantages in resource availability and porosity. We used plant performance as a surrogate for plant fitness.

iii. Island endemism: We expect phonolitic rocks to host more endemic plant species than basaltic rocks because of their high degree of spatial isolation, in combination with the older age of the phonolitic bedrock than the basaltic matrix.

2 Methods

2.1 Study site and data sampling

We sampled four phonolitic and four adjacent basaltic rocks in the southern part of La Palma in spring 2018 (Walentowitz et al., 2021; Fig. 2). Locations were identified in the field based on Middlemost (1972). The sampled phonolitic rocks represented most of the overall extent of this habitat on the island, covering a large gradient of microclimate, aspect (northerness and easterness), and inclination. Local climate data are not available for individual plots, nor for the sites. Interpolated modelled climate data (Karger et al., 2017) show only small variations in temperature and precipitation values for our study sites (Table A2). We chose comparable neighbouring pairs of phonolite and basalt consisting of one cohesive rock formation each. Outcrop pairs were chosen to match the size and microclimatic conditions (aspect, slope). For each selected phonolitic and basaltic rock, we recorded plant species composition and abiotic parameters within 15 plots of 2 m x 2 m that were randomly selected within the range of accessibility on phonolite and basalt. This resulted in a total of 120 plots sampled across the four pairs of phonolitic and basaltic rocks (60 plots on phonolite and 60 plots on basalt).
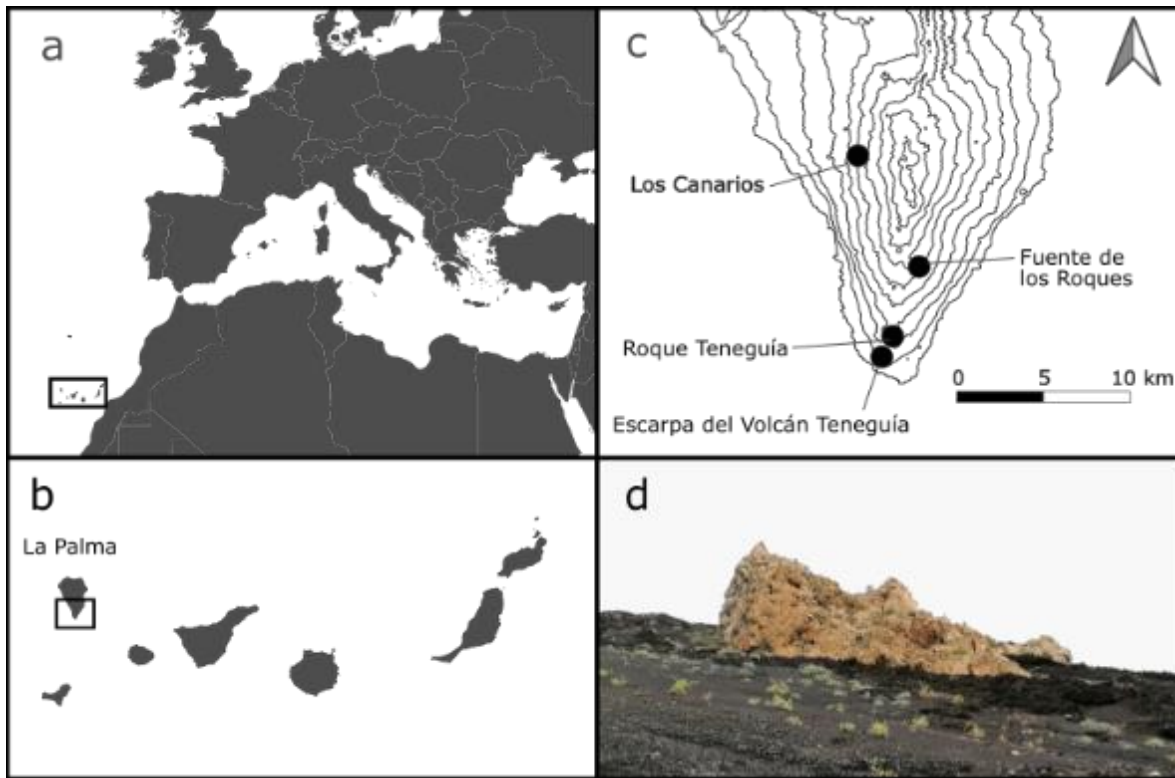
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Figure 2: Location of the Canary Islands (a) and La Palma (b). Southern La Palma with our 4 study sites and contour lines at 200 m intervals (c). Phonolite rock on Southern La Palma downwards slopes of the "Roque Teneguía", located in a basaltic matrix (d, © Anna Walentowitz).

Within each plot, we recorded coordinates, aspect, and slope inclination. Then, we estimated rock surface rugosity using thread transects spanning the two plot diagonals: we measured the transect length along the 3D-rock surface (Walentowitz et al. 2021). Larger values of rugosity indicate higher levels of microtopography (cracks, hollows, uneven slope), while low values indicate smooth, even surfaces.

All vascular plant species within each plot, including ferns, were identified following the taxonomy of Beierkuhnlein et al. (2021) that use "Plants of the World online" (POWO, 2019) as a taxonomic backbone. The biogeographic status of each species (single-island endemic, multi-island endemic, non-endemic native and introduced) is based on Muer et al. (2016) (see extensive plant list in Appendix A3). The number of individuals per species and plot was counted.

Plant height (length from base of the stem to the tip) and canopy diameter (widest part of the plant parallel to the ground) of all single individuals found were measured as traits. Height, diameter, and species abundances were measured for all vascular plant species. As plant communities were dominated by perennial species, we can expect that vegetational differences evolved

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through long-term processes and did not reflect the short-term variability of environmental conditions. We are aware that there is a serious debate on the trade-off between different functional traits and their effect on plant growth responses. However, we assume that height and diameter are good proxies for different components such as survival and reproduction that contribute to plant fitness (Laughlin et al., 2020). We furthermore know that numbers of flowers and seeds might be more accurate to measure and monitor over the course of an entire reproductive cycle, but we chose plant height and width as proxies as these can be measured at the same time.

Lichen cover, which is abundant on the basalt, was estimated as the percent cover of each plot. Moss cover was negligible in all the plots.

2.2 Statistical analysis

Differences in total plant species number and the number of single and multi-island endemics were analysed using Pearson's Chi-squared tests. Percentages of abundance, plant height, diameter, and SIE percentage between plots on phonolites and basalt were analysed using Mann–Whitney U tests. We conducted detrended correspondence analysis (DCA) to investigate the multidimensional aspects of vegetation composition and identify potential fundamental underlying drivers (Fig. A5). Afterwards, we applied a posthoc permutation test (10,000 repetitions) between the environmental variables (substrate, inclination, aspect and relief) and the DCA ordination axes (Table A6). We tested for differences in aspect, inclination, rock surface rugosity and lichen cover between phonolite and basalt using Mann–Whitney U tests.
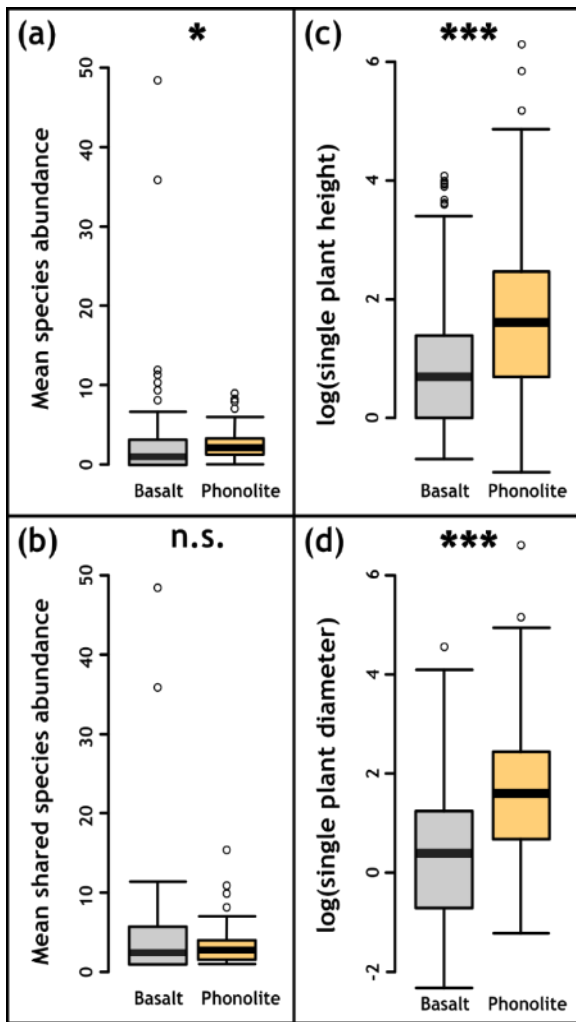
3 Results

We recorded 68 species of vascular plants (pteridophtyes and spermatophtyes) overall. Of these species, nine were Single Island Endemics (SIE) restricted to the island of La Palma, 16 were Multi Island Endemics (MIE) co-occurring also on other islands in the archipelago, 39 were non-endemic natives, and 4 were non-natives. The SIE *Cheirolophus junonianus* was only found on phonolite, and most individuals of var. *junonianus* occurred on one isolated outcrop (Roque Teneguía) and individuals of var. *isoplexiphyllus* on another one (Escarpa del Volcán Teneguía, Fig. 2c).

We found higher plant species richness on phonolitic rocks. While 22 species were encountered on both phonolite and basalt, only eleven species were restricted to basalt, but 34 were recorded only on phonolite (Table A3). Endemism groupings showed similar patterns (SIEs – phonolite: 9, basalt: 5; MIEs – phonolite: 15, basalt: 6). Besides the total number of plant species per rock type, we also found higher species richness on phonolite at the plot scale (p = 0.0164, Fig. 3 a), and higher diversity of SIEs (p = 0.00151, Fig. 3 b) and MIEs (p = 0.00727, Fig. 3 d). The percentage of SIEs (p = 0.1928, Fig. 3 c) and MIEs (p = 0.05346, Fig 3 e) relative to total species number did not differ significantly at this scale between phonolitic and basaltic rocks.

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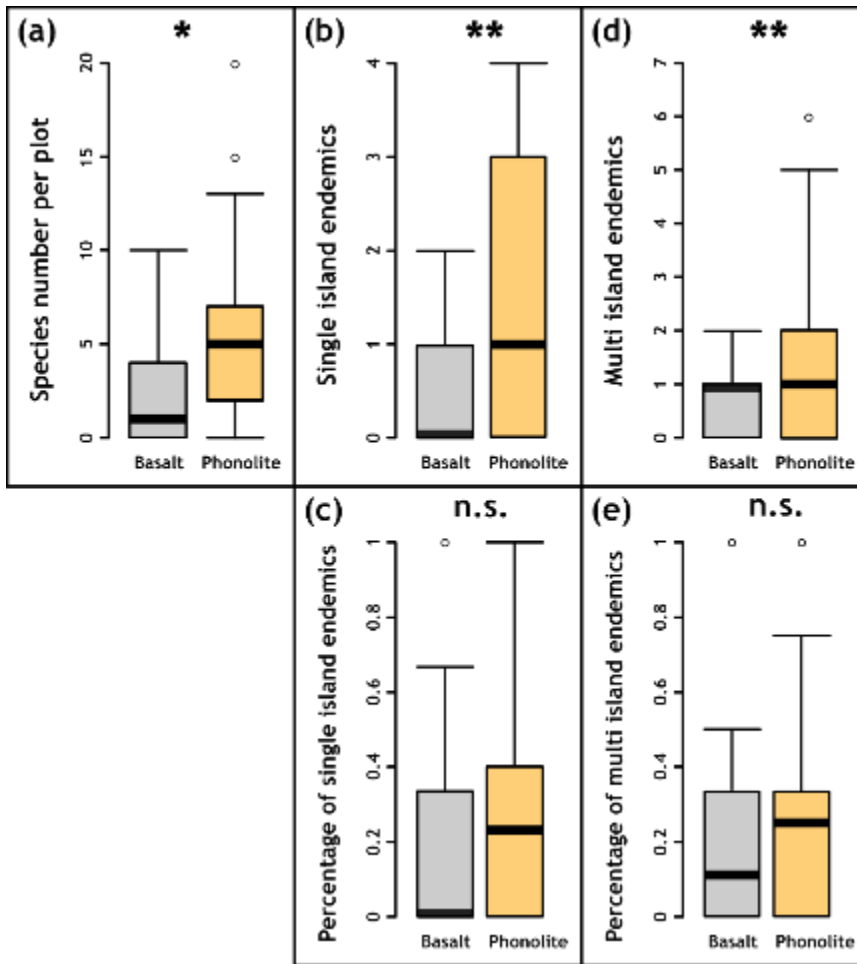
Figure 3: Perennial species per 2 x 2 m plot for basaltic (n = 60) and phonolite substrates (n = 60). a) The number of species per phonolite plot is significantly larger than for basaltic plots. b) Phonolites have significantly more single island endemics (SIE) and (d) multi-island endemics. However, the numbers of endemic species relative to the total number of species do not differ significantly between substrates (c, e). All analyses were conducted with Pearson's Chi-squared test (a, b, c) and the Mann–Whitney U test (c, e).

On phonolitic rocks, we did not find higher total plant abundance (p = 0.169, Fig. 4 a). Moreover, there was no significant difference in abundance when only considering the 23 species found in plots on both substrates (p = 0.179, Fig. 4 b).

Figure 4: a) Mean abundance differs significantly between basaltic (n = 60) and phonolite substrates (n = 60), but b) considering only shared species on both substrates resulted in no significant difference between basalt (n = 39) and phonolite (n = 51). c, d) Plant height and diameter (both log10-transformed) are significantly larger on phonolite plots (n = 1560) than on basaltic plots (n = 1173). Plot size: 2 x 2 m. All analyses were conducted with the Mann–Whitney U test.

For plant species recorded on both rock types, individuals were on average taller and had wider canopies (Fig. 4c-d) on phonolitic than on basaltic rocks (Fig. 4c-d). Plant cover only (excluding lichens) was also significantly higher ($p < 0.0001$, Fig. A4a) on phonolites than on basalt. Lichen cover did not show a significant difference ($p = 0548$, Fig. A4b).

The ordination did not show any difference in the species composition, indicating no aspects of beta-diversity at all (Fig. A5, Table A6). Topographic characteristics of basalt and phonolite plots showed no differences in surface rugosity, aspect (northerness, easterness), or differences in slope inclination (Table A7).

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4 Discussion

The vegetation on phonolitic rocks differs compared to equivalent neighbouring basaltic rocks by exhibiting higher species
225   richness and higher performance of plant individuals and higher total plant cover. Larger numbers of single- and multi-island endemics on phonolites also reflect augmented total species numbers on this rock type.

Phonolite rocks on La Palma and other oceanic islands are arranged as habitat islands in a basaltic matrix (Fig. 1b). On La Palma, the total area of phonolite outcrops is tiny compared to the area of the basaltic matrix. Thus, encountering more species
230   on phonolites than on basalt aligns with our hypotheses but defies the area effect on species richness, which predicts species number to be lower on phonolites. Differences in species numbers might be attributed to lower-than-expected species numbers growing on basalt, higher-than-expected species numbers on phonolites, or both. Our findings are congruent with studies that did not find a species-area relationship or relationships with a less steep slope on habitat islands (Matthews et al., 2016; Deák et al., 2018). The existence of unrealised niches due to unsaturated evolutionary dynamics in a young system could explain
235   lower-than expected species numbers on basalt. A possible extinction debt that might lead to the disappearance of species in the future might explain higher-than expected species numbers on phonolitic outcrops. Only the continuous montitoring of populations on both rock types can help to verify these assumptions. Environmental filters (Liu et al., 2020) enhancing growth conditions on phonolite outcrops may also exist, consistent with our findings that plants are larger on phonolites.

240   The rock types phonolite and basalt differ in their chemical composition resulting in different nutrient availability, which explains our observation of increased plant performance on phonolites. Phonolites consist of the potassium-rich nepheline, which dissolves much faster than other potassium sources (Manning, 2010). Various studies indicate that phonolites and the related nepheline syenite contain a higher proportion of potassium than basalt (Manning, 2010; Roqueto do Reis, 2021). Therefore, ground phonolite rock powder has traditionally been used as an inorganic fertilizer (von Wilpert & Lukes, 1998;
245   Ramos et al., 2006; Schoen et al., 2016). Basaltic rock powder has also been used as fertilizer but is considered a less important source of potassium than phonolite (Manning 2010). The usage of ground basalt as fertilizer can also be explained by unclear assignments (potassium-rich trachyte is often assigned to basalt, see Maning (2010)). In addition to geochemical differences, the duration of rock weathering is a decisive factor in providing nutrients. The phonolitic outcrops in Southern La Palma are substantially older than the surrounding basalt, which stems from very young volcanic eruptions (Carracedo et al., 1999). The
250   youngest nearby eruption of the Teneguía volcano took place only 50 years ago, in 1971.

The age of geological formations influences plant diversity and species compositions (Whittaker et al., 2008; Hulshof & Spasojevic, 2020). As noted in previous studies (Carracedo et al., 1999), the Cumbre Vieja rift on La Palma has evolved throughout several eruptions and therefore contains lava formations from different ages as well as slightly different
255   mineralogical compositions. The current volcanic activity and lava flow at the Cumbre Vieja are a live example of this

geological process (Pankhurst et al., 2021). The known phonolite rocks on La Palma are located in the geologically young southern part of the island. In consequence, the species pool in the surrounding basaltic matrix of these rocks is poor. Under the arid conditions of southern La Palma, only very few early successional species establish on these young basaltic outcrops with not more than initial soil formation (Irl et al. 2019). The few rocky outcrops of phonolite are embedded in this species poor matrix of young basalt. We observed partly buried phonolites on which the survival of plants or seedlings during volcanic events was improbable (Garantje et al., 1998). Carracedo et al. (1999) showed that the last phonolite formation occurred in 1585, while basaltic eruptions continue until modern times (Pankhurst et al. 2021). 19 plant species, including *Cheirolophus junonianus,* can solely be encountered on phonolitic rocks (Irl et al., 2015, Muer et al., 2016). This confirms that habitat diversity on islands contributes to their total species richness (Hortal et al., 2009).

Besides petro-chemical characteristics and rock age, the surface structure and colour of phonolites might be suspected to drive plant patterns on such rocks. We observed deeper fractures in phonolitic rocks than in other volcanites on La Palma. Besides, phonolitic rocks show a much smoother surface roughness than their surrounding matrix. Basaltic rocks seem to possess a more dynamic relief, mainly attributed to their origin in congealed lava flows, typically found on oceanic islands. Nevertheless, when testing rock surface rugosity, there were no significant differences between phonolitic and basaltic rocks. Hence, we argue that surface characteristics do not play a role for higher plant growth response, richness and abundance observed on phonolites. Besides fractures, another visual observation was that phonolites are of lighter colour than their surrounding basaltic matrix. We expected that phonolites hold a higher albedo than surrounding rocks and therefore expected them to have a reduced surface temperature compared to volcanic outcrops with darker colouring, such as basalt. However, in an experiment with differently coloured bricks Hall et al. (2005) showed that the albedo of white surfaces only leads to significantly lower temperature of the material when the surface temperature falls below air temperature. With monthly temperatures between 17 and 25° C within large areas of oceanic islands (Harter et al., 2015), no major temperature differences between basalt and phonolite surfaces can be expected. We therefore consider that this effect has no major impact on plants' habitat suitability.

While a diversity of rocks with different chemical characteristics and at different ages supports species richness on volcanic islands, such rock characteristics do not necessarily contribute to higher percentages of endemic plants or distinct compositional vegetation on individual rocky outcrops. The overall percentage of single island endemics on phonolites was not significantly enhanced, refuting our expectations. Thus, the differential geology of phonolites itself does not result in a specialized flora. Obviously, the small outcrops of phonolite on La Palma do not suffice to evolve and maintain a substantial set of endemic species, which contrasts with general assumptions that patterns caused by differing topography or discontinuous parent material can be explained by island biogeographic theory (e.g., Kruckerberg 1991). Consequently, lessons learned from other outcrops (Kruckerberg, 1991) cannot be adapted to the phonolitic rocks on La Palma, and the functioning of phonolites as islands of speciation within a matrix of basalt does not seem to apply.

Despite the limited spatial extent of phonolites on La Palma, they contribute to insular habitat heterogeneity that translates into increased species richness and abundance as well as higher plant performance. These phenomena are facilitated by specific characteristics of phonolite rock, like high nutrient availability fortified by longer geological timeframes for erosion and nutrient release compared to basalt. We are not aware of other studies conducted in locations where phonolites can be encountered that explore their potential role as exceptional plant habitat islands, even though phonolites can be found all over the world (Garcia et al., 1986; Ackerman et al., 2015; Hagos et al., 2017). Therefore, further investigation is needed to investigate whether the patterns encountered on La Palma may also be found on comparable phonolitic rocks in other areas of the world. Their benefits for biodiversity found in this study need to be recognized and valued. Especially for isolated areas such as islands, phonolites can contribute to small-scale biodiversity hotspots and our findings suggest that they should be conserved.

5 Conclusion

Phonolites provide unique habitat conditions for plants on oceanic islands compared with surrounding areas. Higher species numbers and abundances as well as higher plant performance underline the importance of these rocks for the vegetation on oceanic islands. Despite the small total area covered by phonolites they play a significant role in enhancing plant biodiversity on the island of La Palma. Our results suggest that exceptional rock outcrops like phonolites contribute to a better understanding of the formation of plant diversity on volcanic islands. As oceanic islands have always been formed through volcanic activity on the oceanic crusts, the combination of basaltic and phonolitic rocks is highly likely a regular pattern in Earth history.

Appendix

Table A1: References of selected chemical components of basaltic and phonolitic substrates. B) indicates basaltic substrates or treatments, P) phonolitic and N) nepheline syenite (phonolite equivalent with larger grain size) ones.

Study	System/ study	Ca	Mg	K	Mn	P	Fe
Roqueto do Reis (2021; thesis)	Substrate used in experiments	B) 8.54% P) 1.76% CaO	B) 4.74% P) 0.32% MgO	B) 1.25% P) 8.05% K_2O	B) 0.21% P) 0.25% MnO	B) 0.42% P) 0.07% P_2O_5	B) 14.82% P) 3.87% Fe_2O_3
Garcia et al. (1986)	Field work (Kaula Isl.)	P) 1.74% CaO	P) 1.93% MgO	P) 4.48% K_2O	P) 0.31% MnO	P) 0.64% P_2O_5	P) 3.33% Fe_2O_3; P) 1.74%

							FeO
Hagos et al. (2017)	Field work (Axum)	P) 1.12% CaO	P) 0.05% MgO	P) 4.94% K_2O	P) 0.30% MnO	P) 0.04% P_2O_5	P) 5.47% Fe_2O_3
Manning (2010)	Review	B) 9.47% N) 2.31% CaO	B) 6.73% N) 0.77% MgO	B) 1.10% N) 5.58% K_2O	B) 0.20% N) 0.15% MnO	B) 0.35% N) 0.13% P_2O_5	B) 3.79% N) 2.25%; Fe_2O_3 B) 7.13% N) 2.05% FeO

Table A2: Interpolated data from Climate models for our research sites bases on the Chelsa Climate Data (Karger et al., 2017).

Site	Annual mean temperature [C °]	Annual precipitation [mm]
Los Canarios	16.7	651
Fuente de los Roques	18.2	536
Roque Teneguía	16.5	633
Ecarpa del Volcán Teneguía	18.8	517

315 **Table A3: Complete list of all study species encountered on phonolites (P) and basalt (B) including their status as single island endemic (SIE), multi-island endemic (MIE), native (nat.) and introduced (intr.). The taxonomy follows the standards of "Plants of the World online" (POWO 2019) updated and adapted to the FloCan Checklist (Beierkuhnlein et al., 2021).**

Species	Family	Rock type	Status	woody	perennial
Aeonium arboreum ssp. *holochrysum* (H.Y.Liu) Bañares	Crassulaceae	B/P	MIE	1	1
Aeonium davidbramwellii H.Y.Liu	Crassulaceae	B/P	SIE	1	1
Aeonium diplocyclum (Webb ex Bolle) T.H.M.Mes	Crassulaceae	B	MIE	1	1
Aichryson bollei Webb ex Bolle	Crassulaceae	P	SIE	0	1
Aira caryophyllea L.	Poaceae	B/P	nat.	0	0
Allium canariense (Regel) N.Friesen & P.Schönfelder	Amaryllidaceae	P	MIE	0	1
Anogramma leptophylla (L.) Link	Pteridaceae	B	nat.	0	0
Anthoxanthum odoratum L.	Poaceae	P	nat.	0	1
Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh.	Brassicaceae	B/P	nat.	0	0
Arenaria leptoclados (Rchb.) Guss.	Caryophyllaceae	B/P	nat.	0	0
Argyranthemum haouarytheum Humphries & Bramwell	Asteraceae	P	SIE	1	1
Astydamia latifolia (L.f.) Baill.	Apiaceae	P	nat.	1	1
Bituminaria bituminosa (L.) C.H.Stirt.	Fabaceae	P	nat.	1	1
Brassica oleracea L.	Brassicaceae	B	intr.	0	1
Bystropogon origanifolius var. *palmensis*	Lamiaceae	B/P	SIE	1	1
Cardamine hirsuta L.	Brassicaceae	B	nat.	0	0

Cheirolophus junonianus (Svent.) Holub	Asteraceae	P	SIE	1	1
Cosentinia vellea ssp. *bivalens* (Reichstein) Rivas Mart. & Salvo	Pteridaceae	B/P	nat.	0	1
Crassula campestris (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Endl.	Crassulaceae	B	intr.	0	0
Davallia canariensis (L.) Sm.	Davalliaceae	B/P	nat.	0	1
Echium brevirame Sprague & Hutch	Boraginaceae	B/P	SIE	1	1
Erica arborea L.	Ericaceae	P	nat.	1	1
Erigeron bonariensis L.	Asteraceae	P	nat.	0	0
Erodium botrys (Cav.) Bertol.	Geranicaeae	P	nat.	0	0
Festuca muralis Kunth	Poaceae	B	nat.	0	0
Filago germanica (L.) Huds.	Asteraceae	B	nat.	0	0
Galium aparine L.	Rubiaceae	B/P	nat.	0	0
Geranium molle L.	Geraniaceae	P	nat.	0	0
Geranium purpureum Vill.	Geranicaeae	P	nat.	0	0
Hemionitis gluckuk Christenh.	Pteridaceae	P	nat.	0	1
Hemionitis guanchica (Bolle) Christenh.	Pteridaceae	B/P	nat.	0	1
Holcus lanatus L.	Poaceae	P	nat.	0	1
Hyparrhenia hirta (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	B/P	nat.	0	1
Kleinia neriifolia Haw.	Asteraceae	P	MIE	1	1
Lavandula canariensis Mill.	Lamiaceae	P	MIE	1	1
Lobularia canariensis (DC.) L.Borgen	Brassicaceae	P	MIE	1	1
Medicago truncatula Gaertn.	Fabaceae	P	nat.	0	0
Mercurialis canariensis Obbard & S.A.Harris	Euphorbiaceae	P	MIE	0	0
Micromeria herpyllomorpha Webb & Berthel.	Lamiaceae	B/P	SIE	1	1
Monanthes muralis (Webb ex Bolle) Hook.f.	Crassulaceae	B/P	MIE	0	1
Ononis serrata Forssk.	Fabacea	P	nat.	0	0
Opuntia ficus-indica (L.) Mill.	Cactaceae	P	intr.	1	1
Parietaria debilis G.Forst.	Urticaceae	P	nat.	0	0
Paronychia canariensis (L.f.) Link	Caryophyllaceae	P	MIE	1	1
Periploca laevigata Aiton	Apocynaceae	P	nat.	1	1
Phagnalon purpurascens Sch.Bip.	Asteraceae	P	nat.	1	1
Pinus canariensis C.Sm. ex DC.	Pinaceae	P	MIE	1	1
Polycarpaea aristata (Aiton) C.Sm. ex DC.	Caryophyllaceae	B/P	MIE	0	1
Polycarpaea tenuis Webb ex Christ	Caryophyllacea	P	MIE	0/1	1
Polypodium macaronesicum A.E.Bobrov	Polypodiaceae	B/P	nat.	0	1
Pteridum aquilinium (L.) Kuhn	Pteridaceae	P	nat.	0	1
Pterocephalus porphyranthus Svent.	Caprifoliaceae	P	SIE	1	1
Rubia fruticosa Aiton	Rubiaceae	P	nat.	1	1

|					
Rumex bucephalophorus ssp. canariensis (Steinh.) Rchb.f.	Polygonaceae	B	nat.	1	1
Rumex lunaria L.	Polygonaceae	B/P	MIE	1	1
Schizogyne sericea (L.f.) DC.	Asteraceae	B/P	nat.	1	1
Sideritis barbellata Mend.-Heuer	Lamiaceae	B/P	SIE	1	1
Solanum villosum Mill.	Solanaceae	P	nat.	0	1
Sonchus hierrensis (Pit.) Boulos	Asteraceae	P	MIE	1	1
Sonchus oleraceus L.	Asteraceae	B/P	nat.	0	0
Stachys arvensis (L.) L.	Lamiaceae	B/P	nat.	0	0
Todaroa aurea (Aiton) Parl.	Apiaceae	P	MIE	0	1
Tolpis laciniata Webb	Asteraceae	B/P	MIE	0	1
Trifolium arvense L.	Fabaceae	B	nat.	0	0
Tuberaria guttata (L.) Fourr.	Cistaceae	B	nat.	0	1
Umbilicus gaditanus Boiss.	Crassulaceae	B/P	nat.	0	1
Valeriana dentata (L.) All.	Valerianaceae	P	intr.	0	0
Wahlenbergia lobelioides (L.f.) Link ssp. *lobelioides*	Campanulaceae	B	nat.	0	0

320
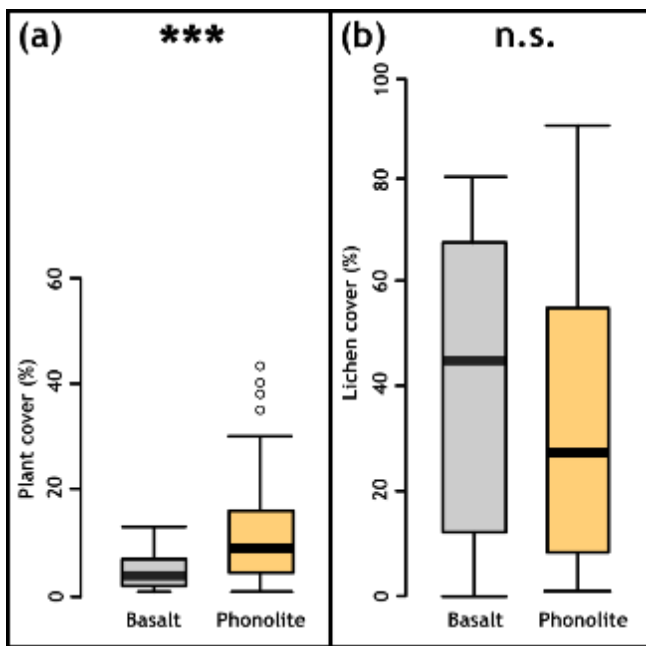
Figure A4: Vegetation cover on basaltic and phonolite plots. (a) Plant cover showed significant (p < 0.001, Mann–Whitney U test) and (b) lichen cover showed no significant difference between the substrates (p > 0.05, Mann–Whitney U test).
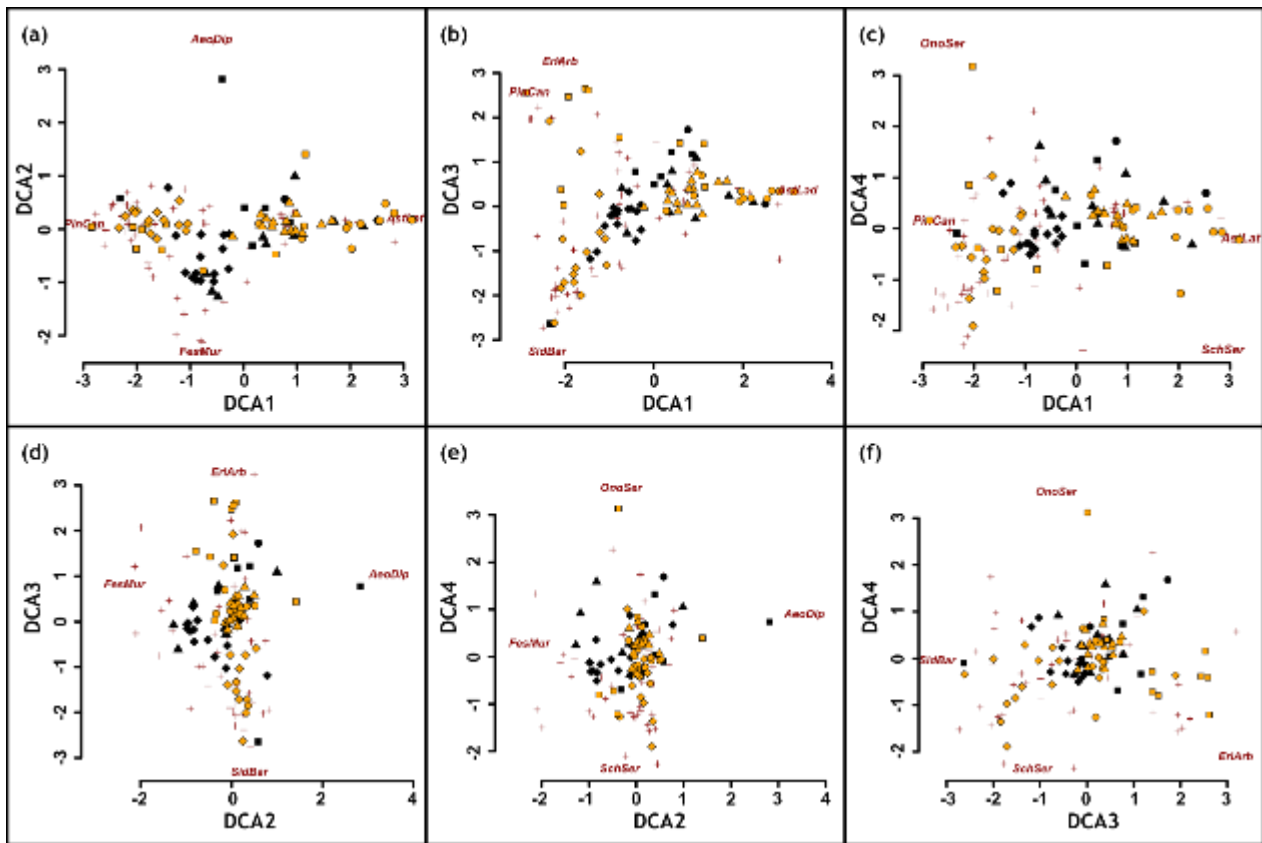
325

Figure A5: Detrended Correspondence Analyses (DCA) shows no clear difference between phonolite and basaltic rock vegetation. Yellow dots show phonolite plots, black dots basalt plots, dark red a subset of species centroids. Species names chosen based on most extreme values along the gradients.

330

Table A6: A posthoc permutation test (10,000 repetitions) between the DCA ordination axes and the environmental variables (substrate, inclination, aspect and relief) showed no significant differences between phonolite and basalt. Obviously, the variation shown in the DCA does not depend on the substrate (but there is a relationship between northerness and the fourth dimension

335 **DCA4).**

	DCA1&DCA2	DCA1&DCA3	DCA1&DCA4	DCA2&DCA3	DCA2&DCA4	DCA3&DCA4
Substrate	p = 0.623	p = 0.503	p = 0.768	p = 0.289	p = 0.959	p = 0.439
Inclination	p = 0.490	p = 0.946	p = 0.315	p = 0.523	p = 0.108	p = 0.365
Northerness	p = 0.914	p = 0.526	p = 0.032	p = 0.875	p = 0.933	p = 0.921
Easterness	p = 0.293	p = 0.564	p = 0.310	p = 0.429	p = 0.213	p = 0.426
Rugosity	p = 0.212	p = 0.387	p = 0.324	p = 0.875	p = 0.933	p = 0.921

Table A7: Environmental plot characteristics. Inclination on phonolites was (despite efforts to sample similar environments)
340 **significantly higher than on basalt. Components of exposition (northerness and easterness) and rugosity showed no significant differences (unpaired Whitney test).**

	Rugosity (m)	Northerness	Easterness	Inclination (°)
Mean Basalt	3.557	0.01407	0.04970	43.0
Mean Phonolite	3.643	-0.09062	0.04303	53.8
p-Value	0.7781	0.6525	0.8827	0.0277

Code availability

Only standard tests and plotting commands in R were used for data analysis. The code is available on request from the
345 corresponding author.

Data availability

Any data supporting the findings of this study are available within the supplementary materials of this article and were taken
from Walentowitz et al. (2021).

Authors contributions

350 C.B., S.D.H.I., D.K., L.S. and A.J.W. developed the research idea, D.K., L.S. and A.J.W. conducted the field work, analysed
the data and led the writing process. All authors developed the methods, discussed the results and contributed to the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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