

Supplement of

Drought effects on leaf fall, leaf flushing and stem growth in Neotropical forest; reconciling remote sensing data and field observations

Thomas Janssen¹, Ype van der Velde¹, Florian Hofhansl², Sebastiaan Luyssaert³, Kim Naudts¹, Bart Driessen⁴, Katrin Fleischer⁵ and Han Dolman¹

¹ Department of Earth Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

² International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg, Austria

³ Department of Ecological Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

⁴ Department of Computer Science, Universidad de Alcala de Henares, Madrid, Spain

⁵ Department of Biogeochemical Signals, Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena, Germany

Correspondence to: Thomas Janssen (t.a.j.janssen@vu.nl)

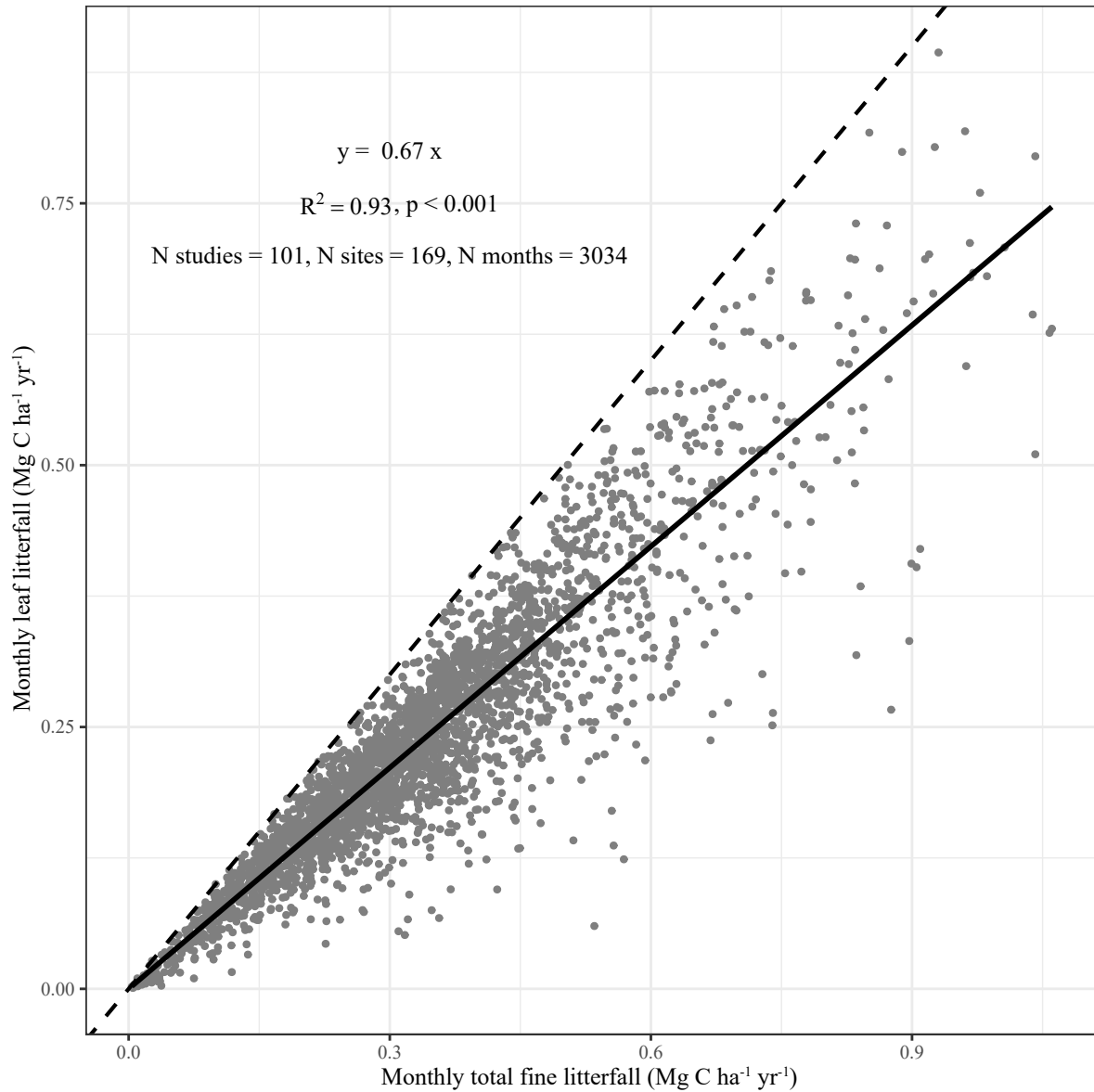


Figure S1: Relationship between monthly leaf litterfall and total fine litterfall. The solid black line represents a linear regression fit that is forced through the origin, which is used to estimate monthly leaf litterfall from studies that only reported total litterfall. The dashed black line represents the 0:0 line where total litterfall is equal to leaf litterfall.

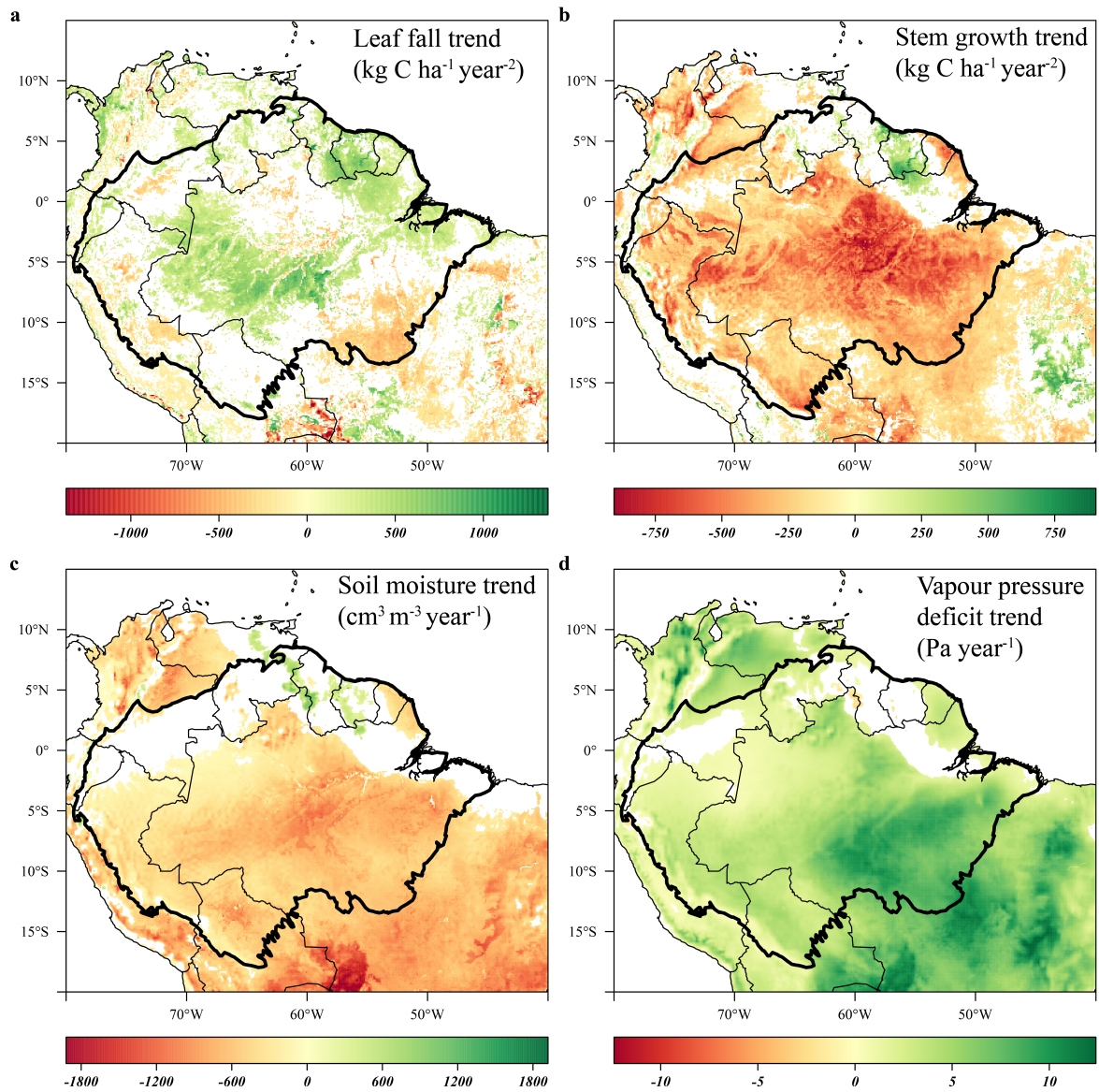


Figure S2: Long-term trends in modelled leaf litterfall and stem growth (1982-2019) and ERA5 topsoil volumetric moisture content and vapour pressure deficit (1981-2019). Only significant trends ($p < 0.05$) are shown. Country borders and the extent of the Amazon basin are marked by thin and thick black lines, respectively.