

Online Resource 4

Supplementary material for the following article published in the European Journal of Forest Research

## Predicting individual-tree growth of central European tree species as a function of site, stand, management, nutrient, and climate effects

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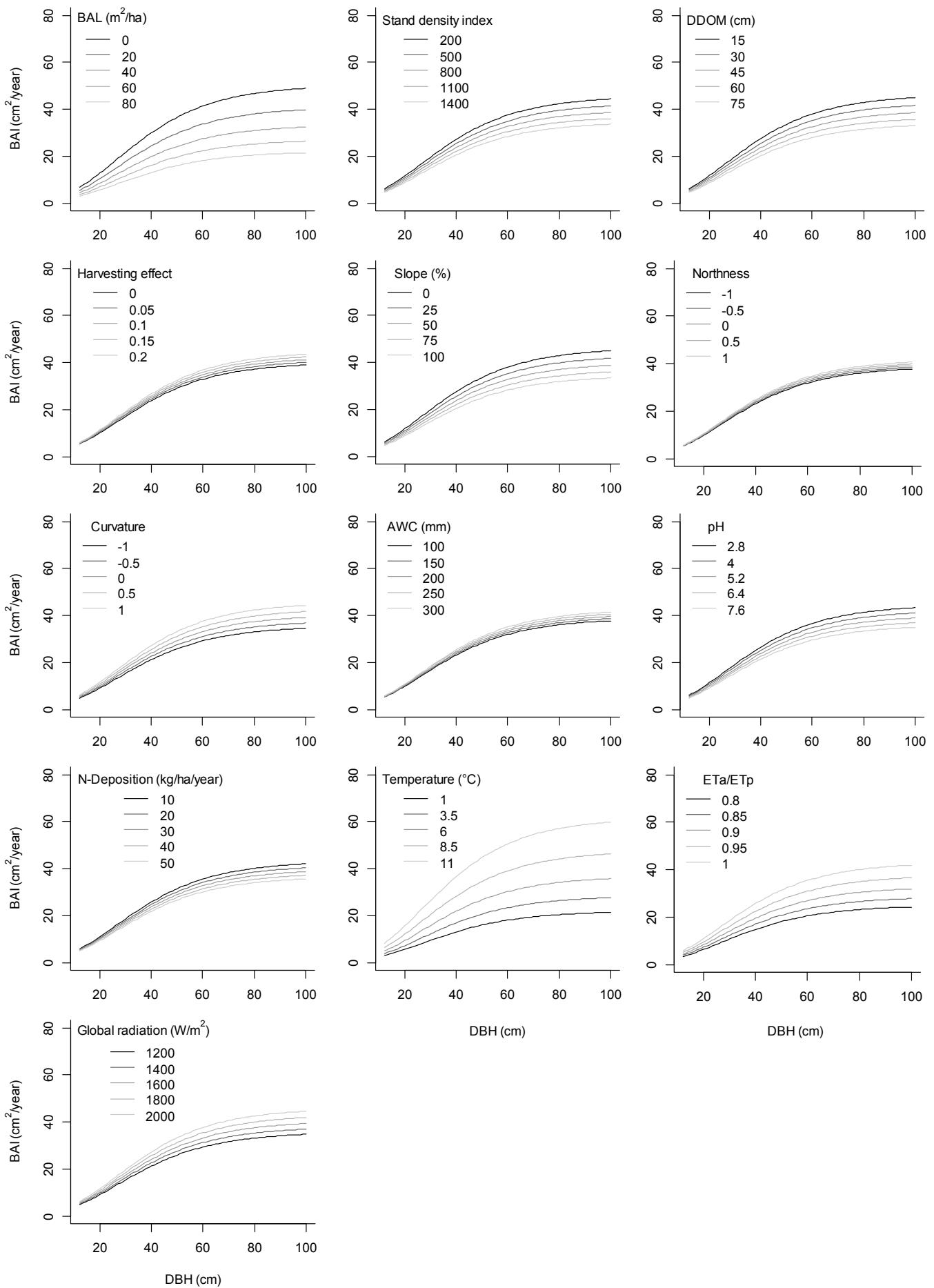


Figure A1. Sensitivity to the included variables in the selected model for spruce. The relationship between basal area increment (BAI) and diameter at breast height (DBH) was predicted by varying one explanatory variable at a time while the other variables were fixed at their mean values.

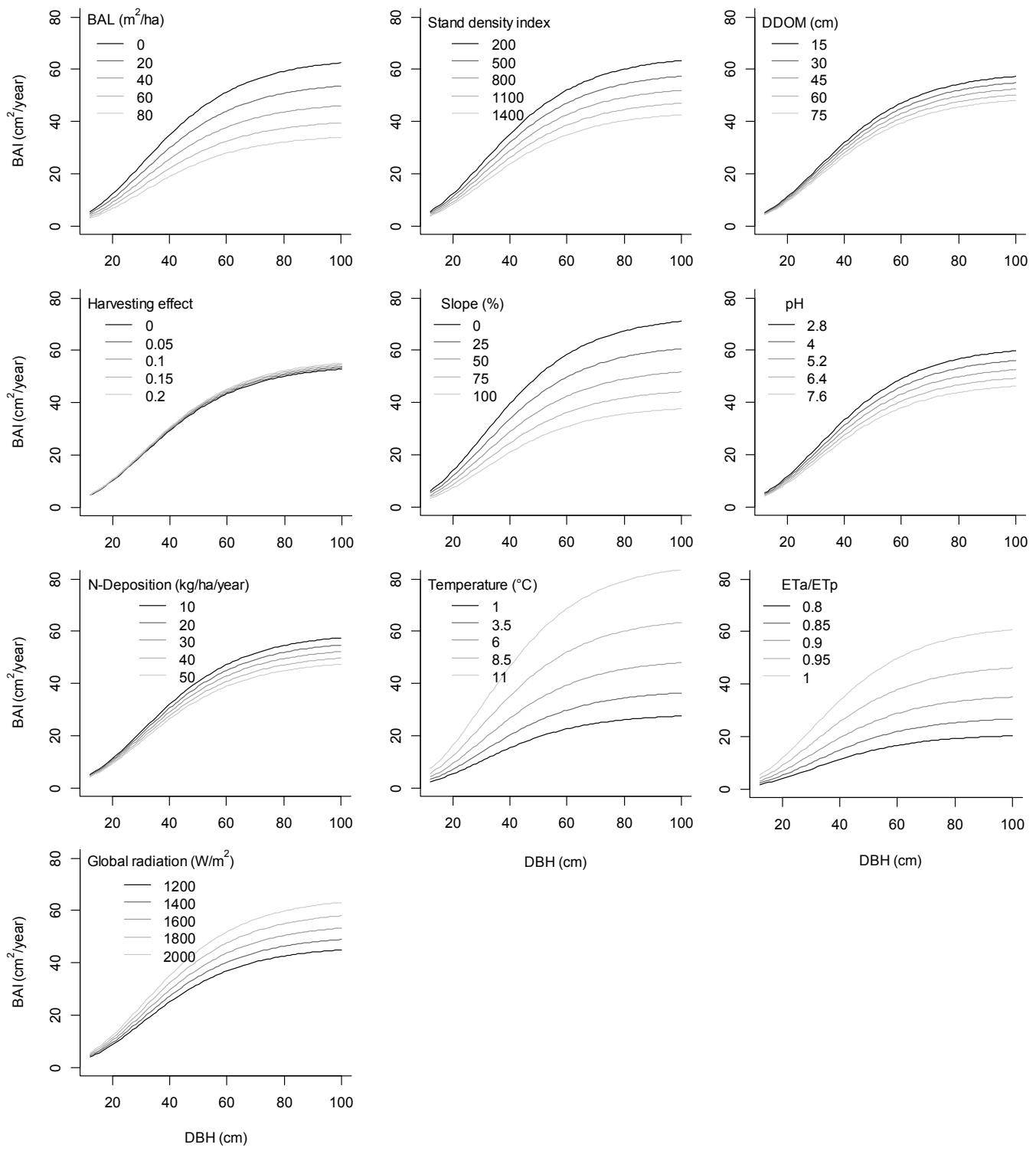


Figure A2. Sensitivity to the included variables in the selected model for fir. The relationship between basal area increment (BAI) and diameter at breast height (DBH) was predicted by varying one explanatory variable at a time while the other variables were fixed at their mean values.

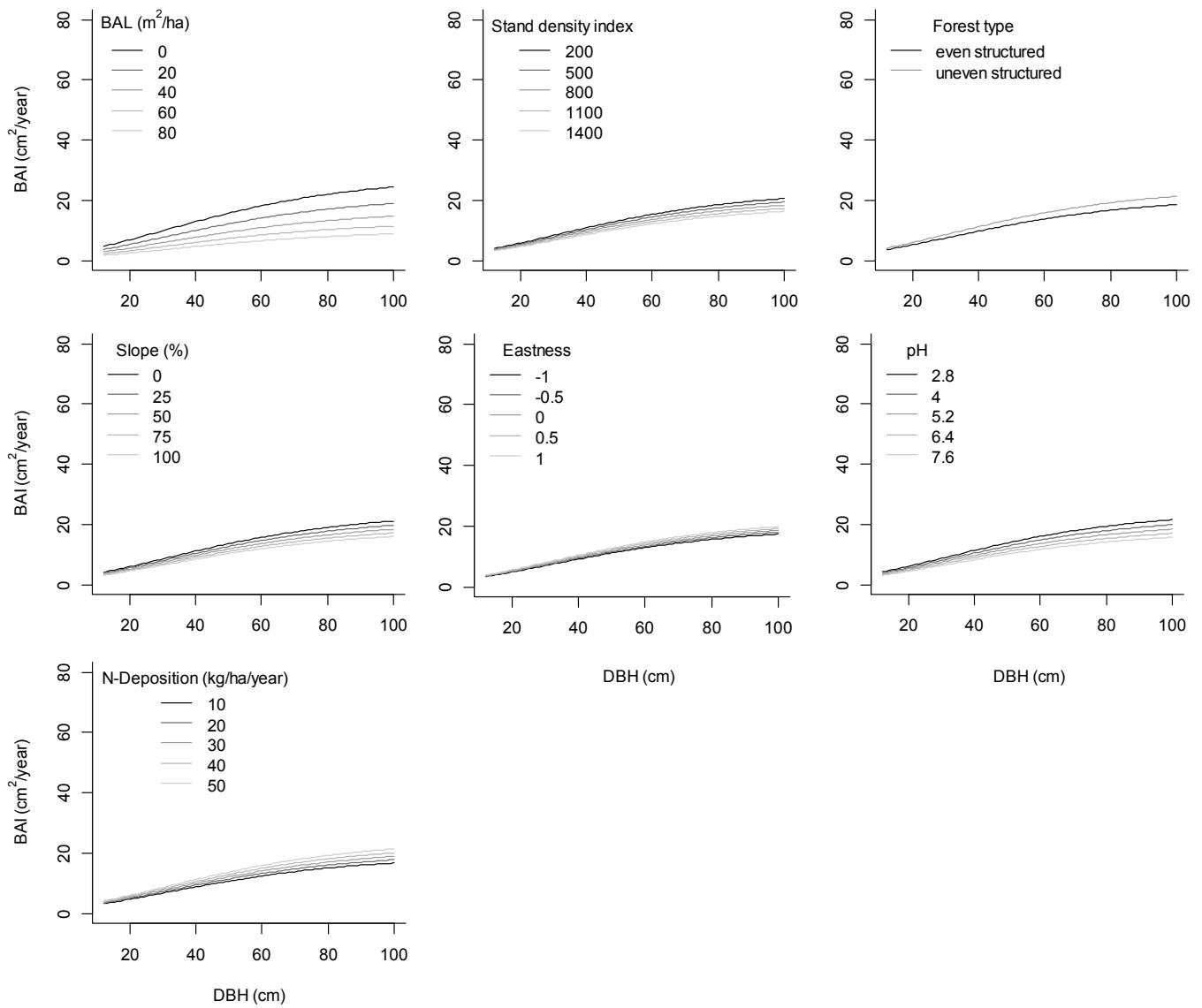


Figure A3. Sensitivity to the included variables in the selected model for pine. The relationship between basal area increment (BAI) and diameter at breast height (DBH) was predicted by varying one explanatory variable at a time while the other variables were fixed at their mean values.

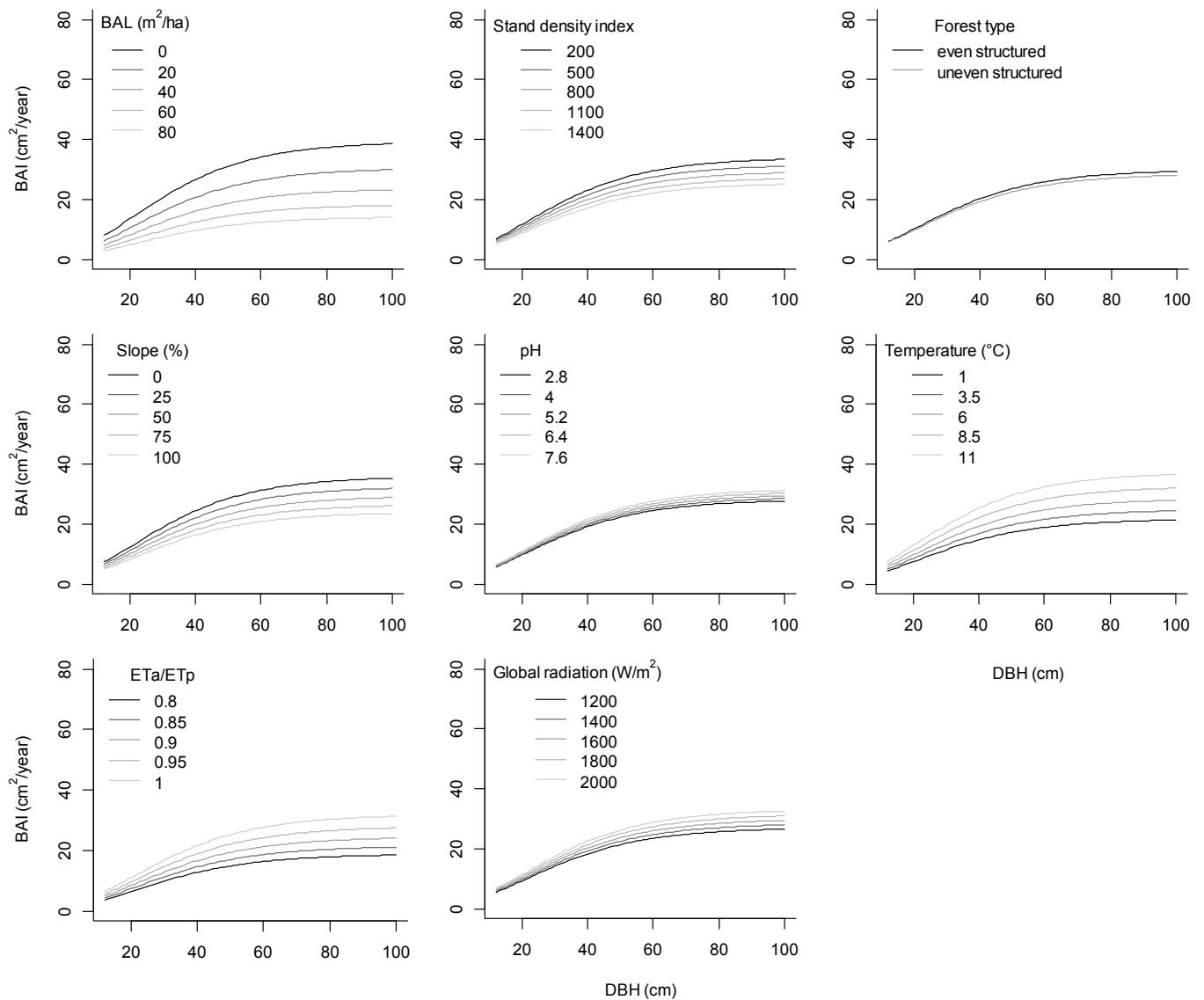


Figure A4. Sensitivity to the included variables in the selected model for larch. The relationship between basal area increment (BAI) and diameter at breast height (DBH) was predicted by varying one explanatory variable at a time while the other variables were fixed at their mean values.

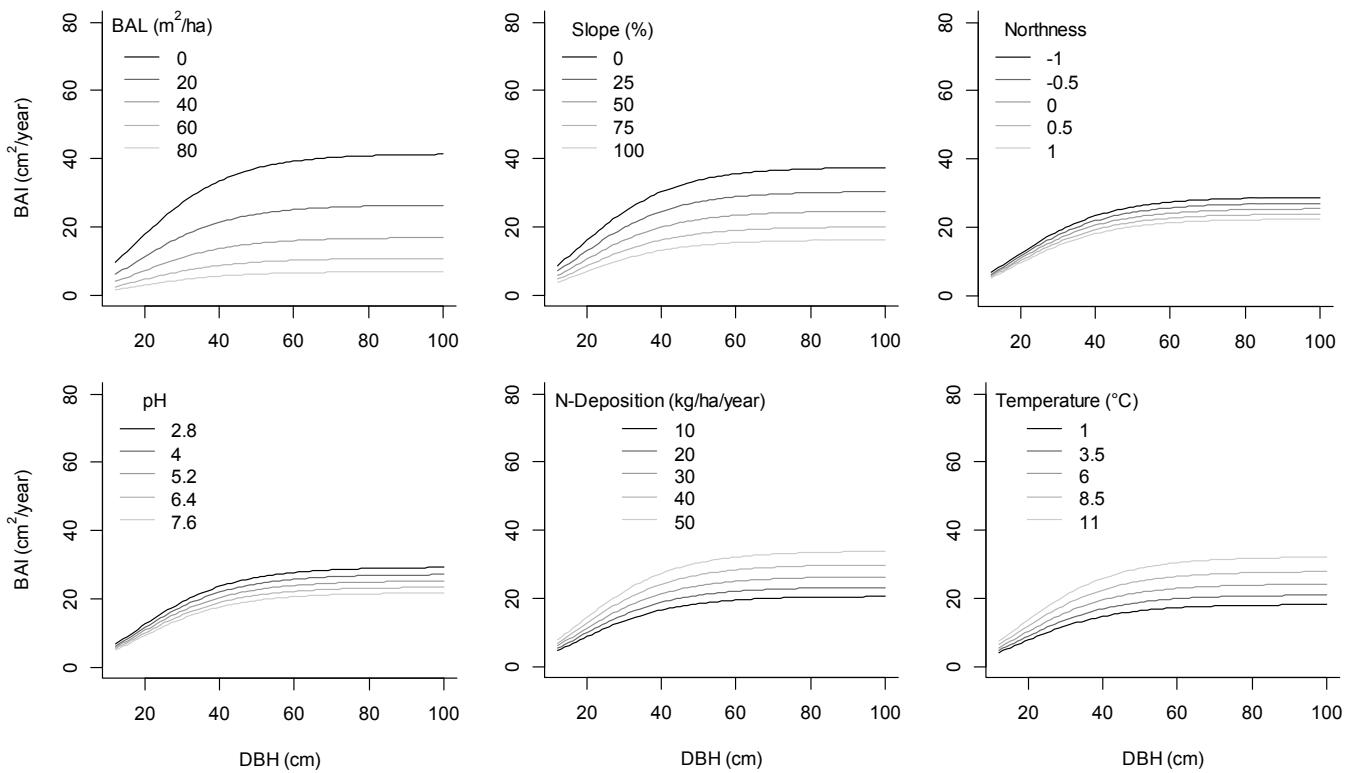


Figure A5. Sensitivity to the included variables in the selected model for the species group 'other conifers'. The relationship between basal area increment (BAI) and diameter at breast height (DBH) was predicted by varying one explanatory variable at a time while the other variables were fixed at their mean values.

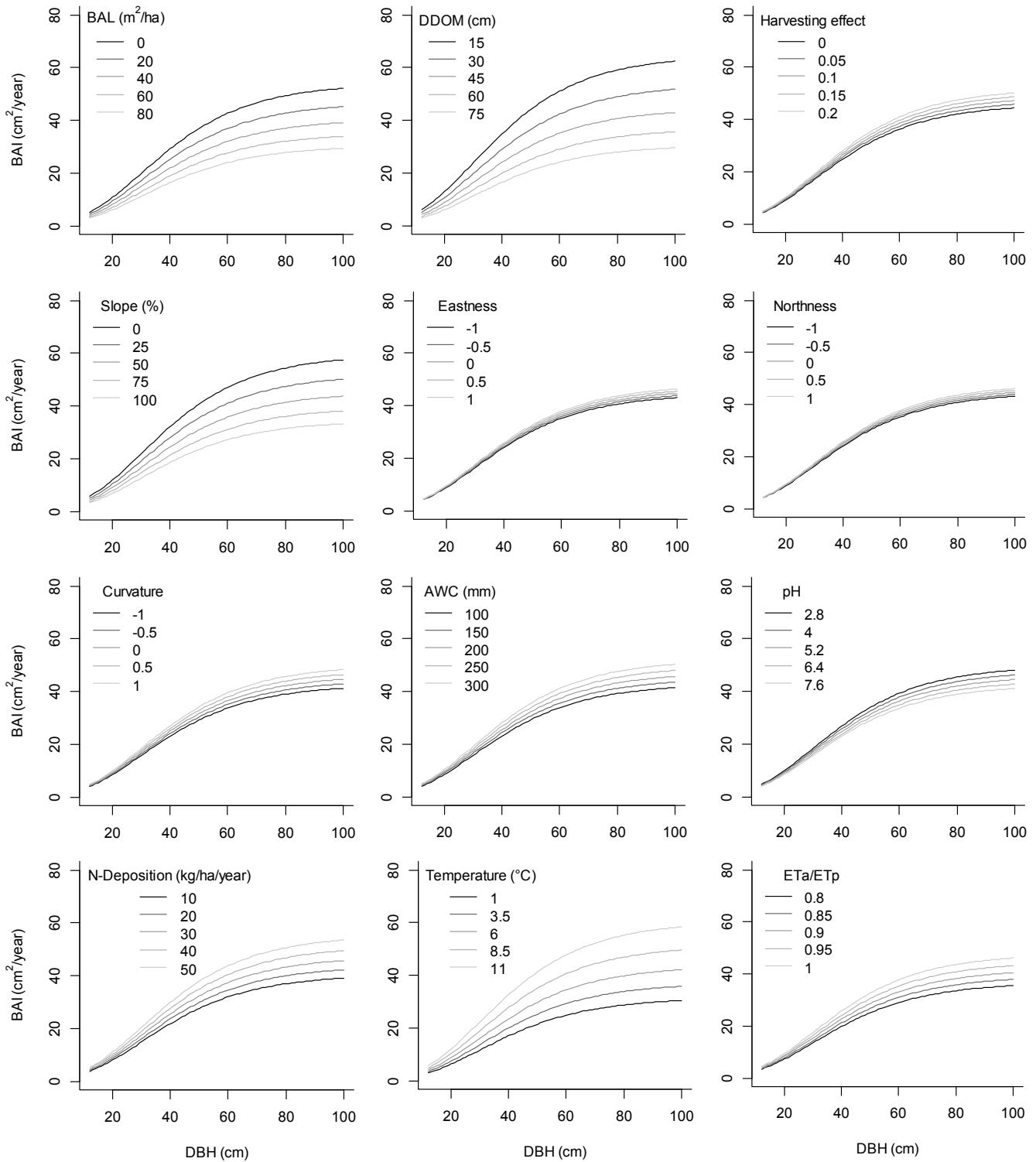


Figure A6. Sensitivity to the included variables in the selected model for beech. The relationship between basal area increment (BAI) and diameter at breast height (DBH) was predicted by varying one explanatory variable at a time while the other variables were fixed at their mean values.

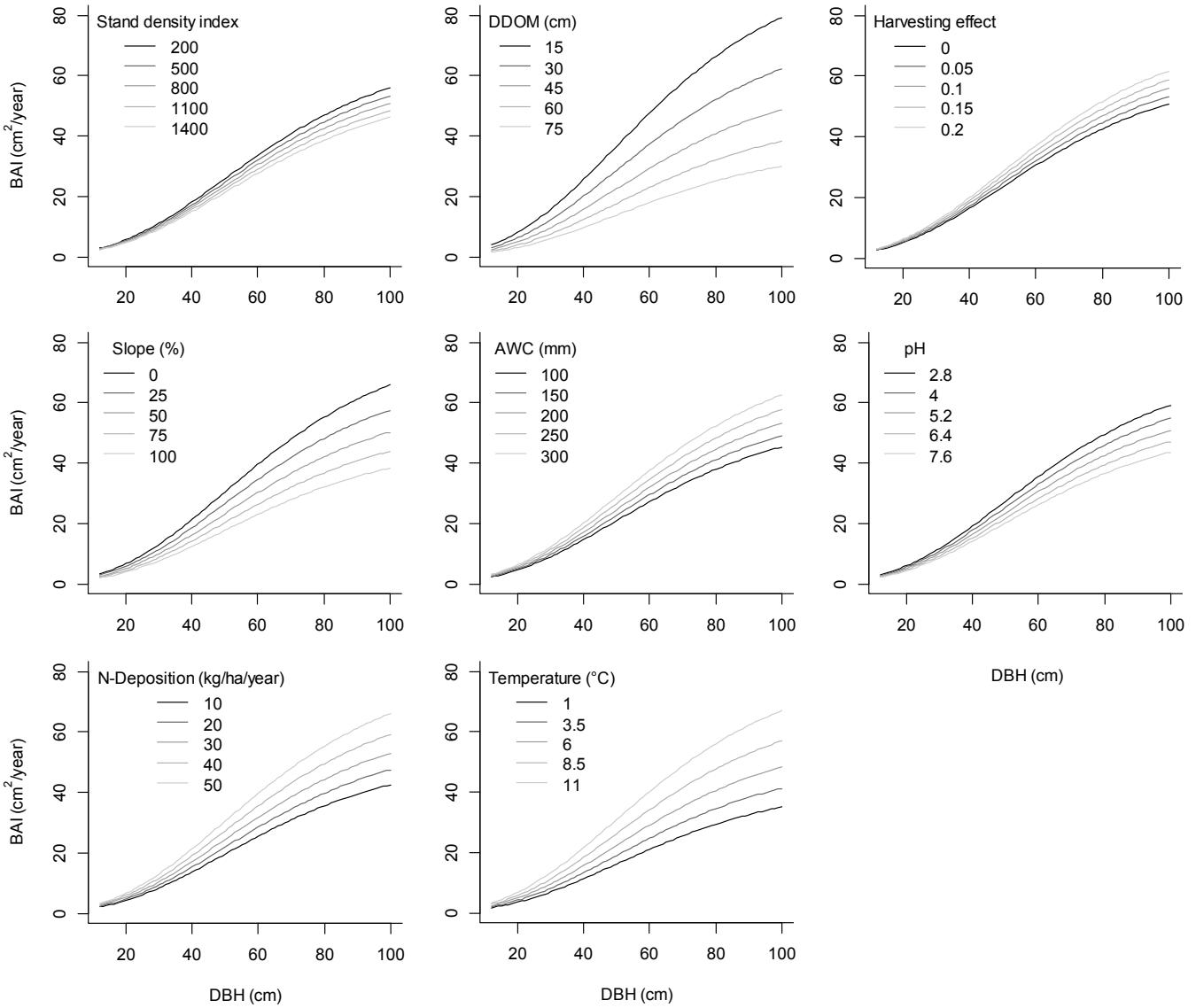


Figure A7. Sensitivity to the included variables in the selected model for oak. The relationship between basal area increment (BAI) and diameter at breast height (DBH) was predicted by varying one explanatory variable at a time while the other variables were fixed at their mean values.

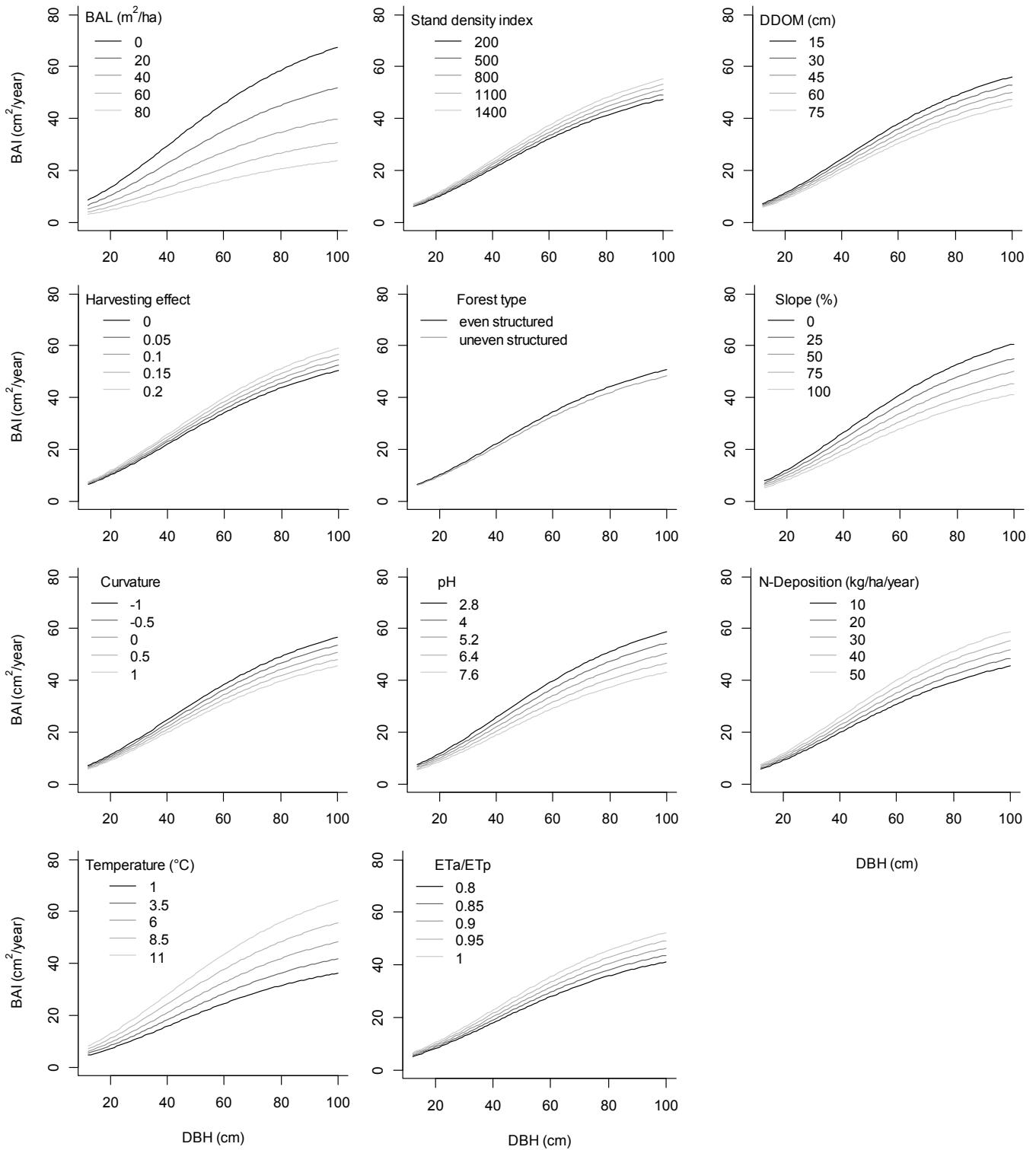


Figure A8. Sensitivity to the included variables in the selected model for the species group 'ash/maple'. The relationship between basal area increment (BAI) and diameter at breast height (DBH) was predicted by varying one explanatory variable at a time while the other variables were fixed at their mean values.

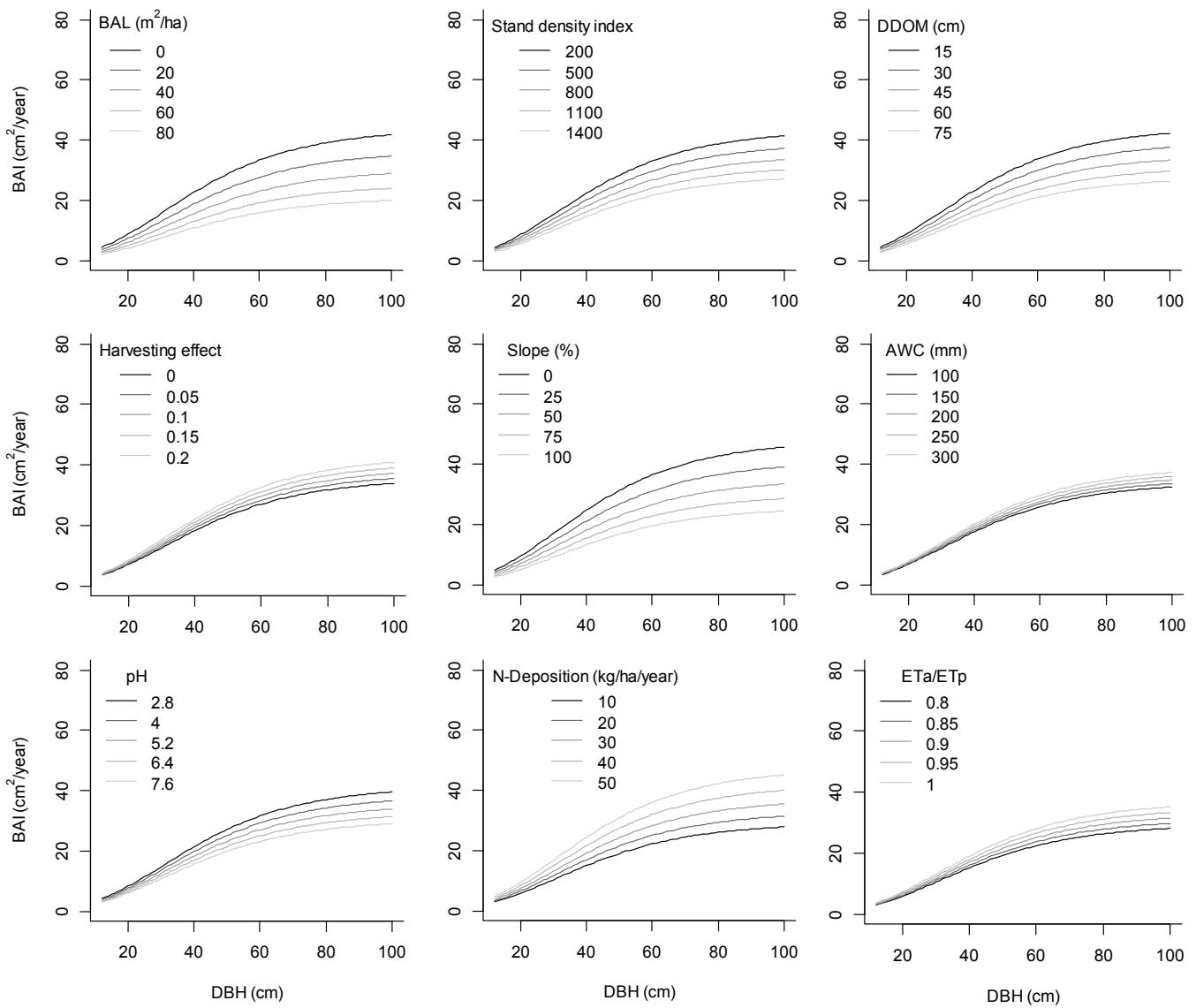


Figure A9. Sensitivity to the included variables in the selected model for the species group ‘other broadleaves’. The relationship between basal area increment (BAI) and diameter at breast height (DBH) was predicted by varying one explanatory variable at a time while the other variables were fixed at their mean.