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Long-term high densities of African elephants clear the understorey and promote a new stable savanna woodland community

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► To cite this version:

Nicolas Ferry, Stéphane Dray, Hervé Fritz, Audrey Ipavec, Benjamin Wigley, et al.. Long-term high densities of African elephants clear the understorey and promote a new stable savanna woodland community. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, 2021, 32 (6), 10.1111/jvs.13101 . hal-03521533

HAL Id: hal-03521533

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-03521533v1>

Submitted on 12 Oct 2022

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1 **Supporting information to the paper**

2 Ferry N., et al. Long-term high densities of African elephants clear the understorey and
3 promote a new stable savanna woodland community. *Journal of Vegetation Science*

4 **Appendix S1.** GPS location of the twelve vegetation plots monitored (Zone UTM 35S)
5 with distance to the closest waterhole.

Vegetation Type	Plot	GPS.X	GPS.Y	Distance waterhole (m)
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	B1	483462	7928751	920
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	B2	483394	7928869	820
<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>	B3	483192	7928902	940
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	M1	456407	7914882	720
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	M2	456132	7914909	840
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	M3	456548	7915001	980
<i>Combretum hereroense</i>	C1	490193	7927926	1800
<i>Combretum hereroense</i>	C2	490428	7927842	1700
<i>Combretum hereroense</i>	C3	490554	7927844	1650
<i>Terminalia sericea</i>	T1	514499	7914603	1500
<i>Terminalia sericea</i>	T2	514400	7914627	1640
<i>Terminalia sericea</i>	T3	514308	7914820	1750

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10 promote a new stable savanna woodland community. *Journal of Vegetation Science*

11 **Appendix S2.** List of the 26 species contributing to the 90% standing abundance in the plots
12 for which functional traits were gathered.

Species name

Acacia ataxacantha
Acacia erioloba
Acacia fleckii
Acacia luederitzii
Baikiaea plurijuga
Baphia massaiensis
Burkea africana
Colophospermum mopane
Combretum celastroides
Combretum hereroense
Combretum imberbe
Combretum zeyheri
Croton gratissimus
Dalbergia melanoxylon
Dichrostachys cinerea
Diospyros lycioides
Erythrophleum africanum
Grewia flavescens
Grewia monticola
Gymnosporia buxifolia
Gymnosporia senegalensis
Markhamia zanzibarica
Ochna pulchra
Rhus tenuinervis
Terminalia brachystemma
Terminalia sericea

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16 *Journal of Vegetation Science*

17 **Appendix S3.** Distribution of the different elephant impact types.

18 Percentage (%) represents the percentage of woody plants suffering of the specified impact among all the plants being used by
19 elephants. As uprooted plants and plants with root utilization were very seldom recorded, we indicate here only the number of
20 individuals recorded with such impacts.

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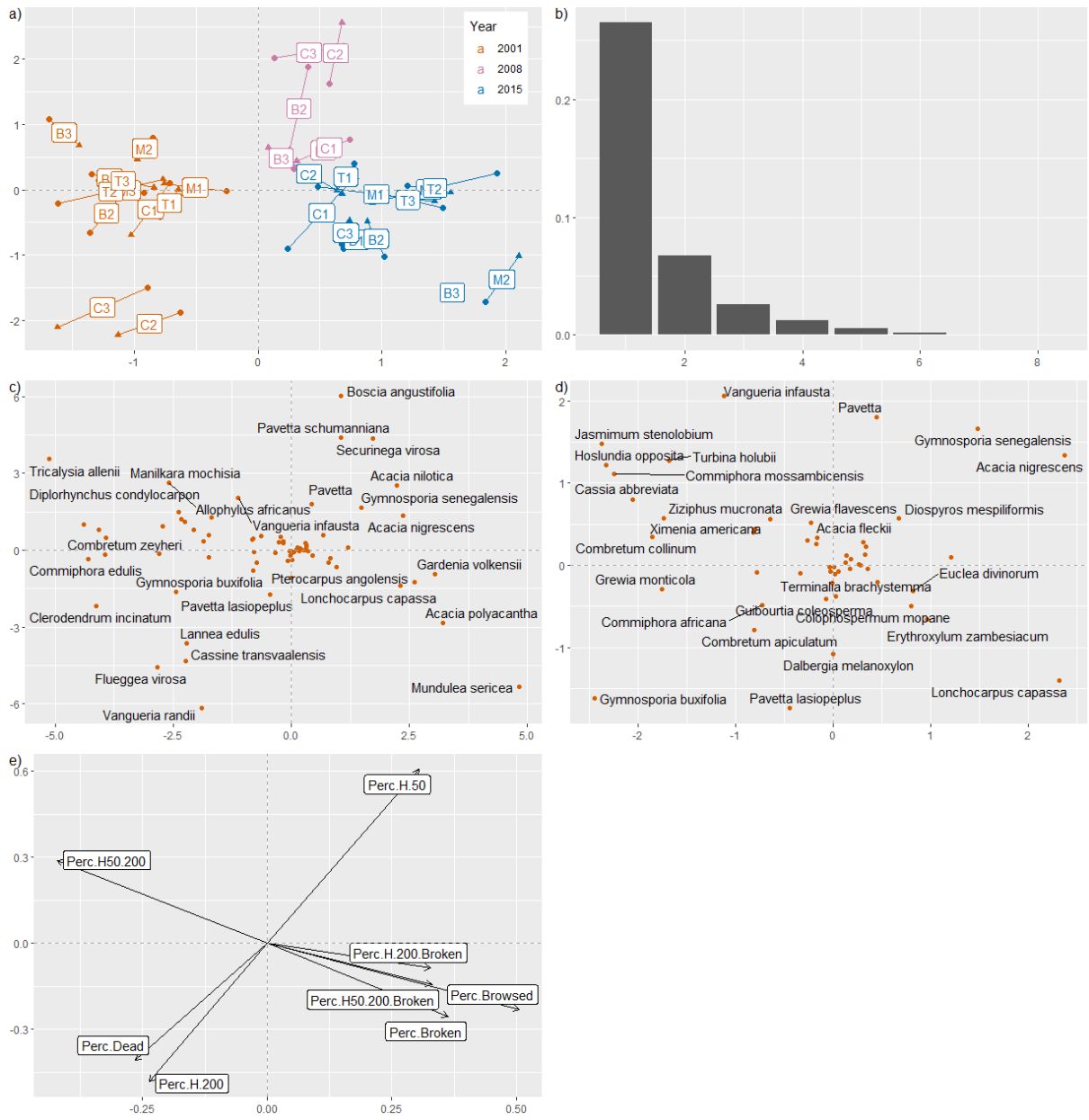
	Number of woody plants	Number of used woody plants	Broken trunk (%)	Browsed (%)	Bark utilization (%)	Uprooted (number of individuals)	Root utilization (number of individuals)
2001	6101	2068	87	21	1	12	1
2008	2456	868	85	37	2.6	2	0
2015	6104	3186	88	58	2.7	5	1

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24 promote a new stable savanna woodland community. *Journal of Vegetation Science*

25 **Appendix S4.** Outputs of co-inertia analysis for the first two axes.

26 a) Scores computed as linear combination of plant species. Each plot in each year (e.g.
27 Baikiaea 1 in 2001) is represented by a pair of points linked together. This pair of points
28 represents the two normalized scores calculated from the elephant impact table (round point)
29 and from the vegetation species abundance table (triangle). The first axis mainly highlights a
30 temporal variation in species abundances. b) Eigenvalue barplot, showing that the first axis
31 captures the largest part of the inertia. c) and d) represent the loadings of vegetation species
32 with d) focusing on species experiencing the lower abundance changes (i.e., around the plot
33 origin (0,0)) and which were not displayed in c) for graphical convenience. For visual
34 convenience, these loadings were not represented as arrows but as points. e) Loading of each
35 elephant impact variable used to compute the linear combination. Perc.Broken represents the
36 percentage of tree broken in each plot*year for all height layers, with specific consideration
37 for height layer under 50 cm (Perc.Broken.H50), between 50 and 200 cm (Perc.Broken.H50-
38 200), and higher than 200 cm, (Perc.Broken.H200). Perc.Dead represents the percentage of
39 dead trees, and Perc. H50, Perc. H50-200 and Perc.H200 the percentage of tree in the height
40 layer under 50 cm, between 50 and 200 cm, and higher than 200 cm respectively.



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45 promote a new stable savanna woodland community. *Journal of Vegetation Science*

46 **Appendix S5.** Total number of woody plants per plot per year a) lower than 50cm height, b)
47 between 50cm and 200cm height and c) higher than 200cm height.

48 a)

	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	M1	M2	M3	T1	T2	T3
2001	64	35	11	19	5	6	280	46	50	10	20	10
2015	65	57	11	81	37	35	366	84	159	101	72	32

49

50 b)

	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	M1	M2	M3	T1	T2	T3
2001	499	197	167	241	162	182	812	383	405	222	278	213
2015	520	181	121	248	346	264	787	347	346	152	159	264

51

52 c)

	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	M1	M2	M3	T1	T2	T3
2001	247	100	98	132	239	133	47	115	111	183	281	255
2015	183	93	108	107	138	98	58	110	70	113	146	139

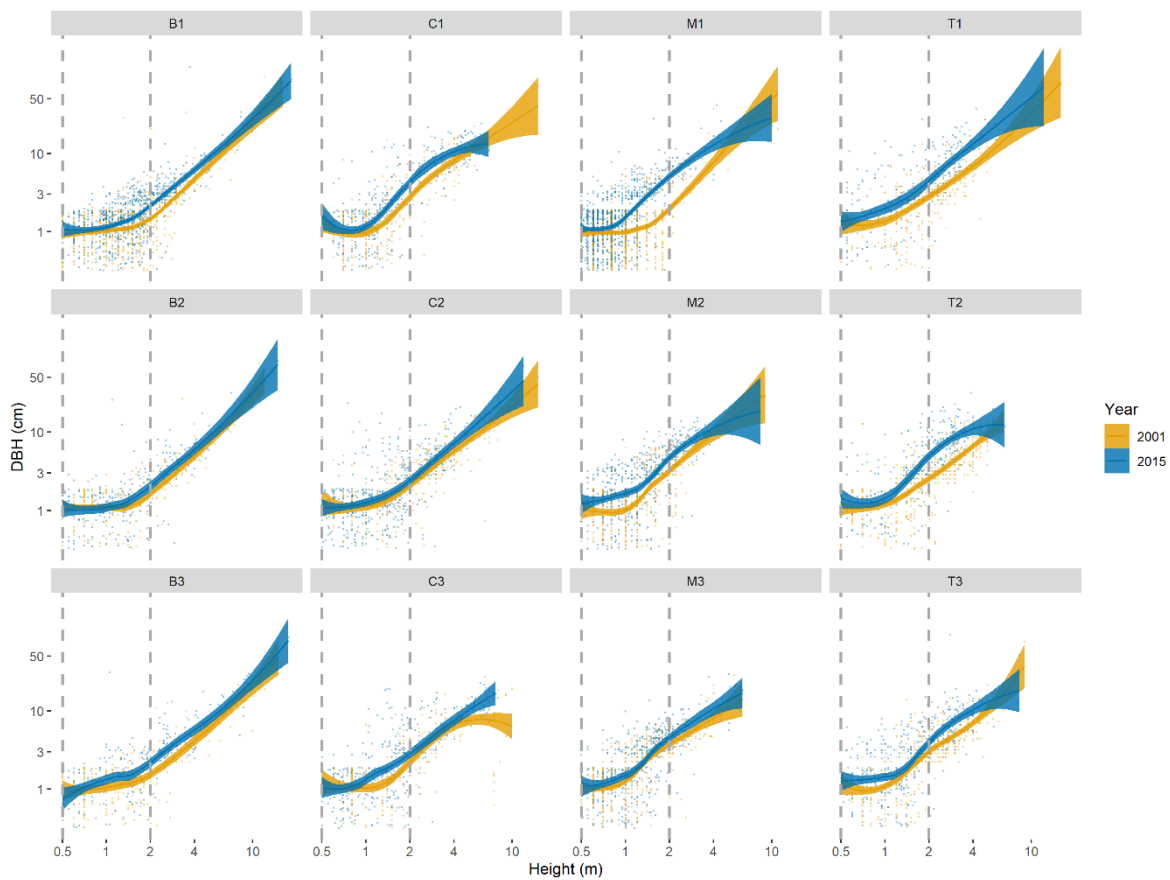
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56 promote a new stable savanna woodland community. *Journal of Vegetation Science*

57 **Appendix S6.** Graph of log-transformed DBH in function of log-transformed height of all
58 woody plants.

59 Representation of the log-transformed DBH in function of log-transformed height of all plants
60 for the three plots monitored for each of the four vegetation types (B = *Baikiaea plurijuga*
61 woodland, C = *Combretum* bushed-woodland, M = *Colophospermum mopane* bushland and T
62 = *Acacia/Terminalia* bushed-woodland). Predicted values with confidence interval (using
63 local polynomial regression fitting “loess” smoothing method) are represented in orange for
64 2001 and in blue for 2015. Vertical lines indicate the heights of 50 cm and 200 cm
65 respectively.



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