

Figure S1. Plasticity of wood (blue) and leaf (red) traits within the crown of *Pericopsis elata* (Harms) Meeuwen (Fabaceae). Wood traits include vessel diameter (D), vessel area (A), fibre wall thickness (Fw), vessel density (N), hydraulic weighted vessel diameter (Dh) and theoretical specific hydraulic conductivity (Ktheo). Leaf traits include leaf area (LA), leaf dry mass (LDM), specific leaf area (SLA), stomatal density (Dstomata), stomatal size (Sstomata) and maximum stomatal conductance (Gmax). The horizontal dashed line indicate the mean plasticity over all traits. The significance of the difference between trait means and the overall mean is also provided.

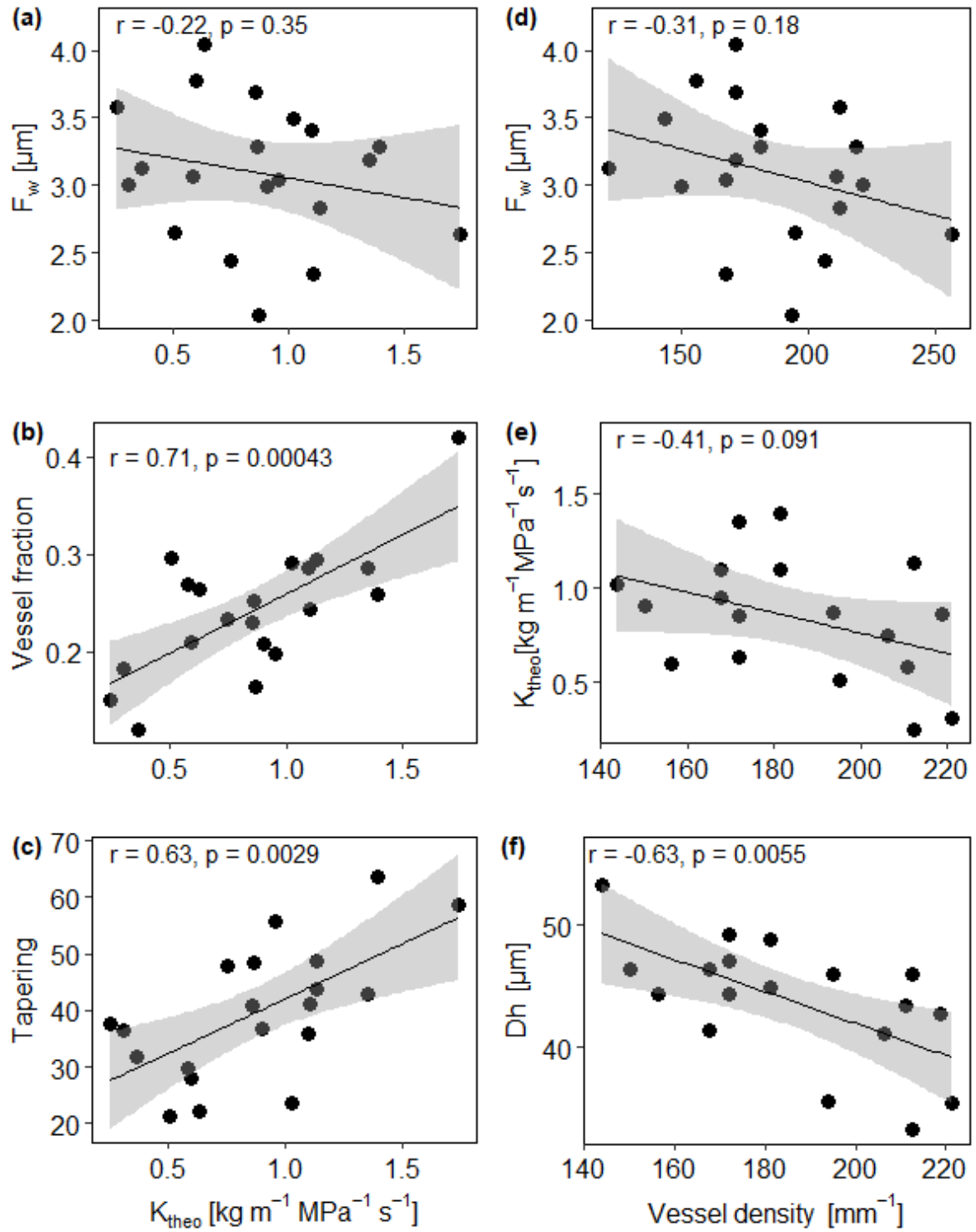


Figure S2. Relationships between wood (twig) traits, theoretical specific hydraulic conductivity (K_{theo}) as a function of the conduit tapering ratio (Tapering), vessel fraction and fibre wall thickness (F_w), and vessel density (number/area, N) as a function of hydraulic weighted vessel diameter (D_h), theoretical specific hydraulic conductivity (K_{theo}), and fibre wall thickness (F_w). of *Pericopsis elata* (Harms) Meeuwen (Fabaceae). Regression line, Pearson correlation (r) and significance levels (p) are provided. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals of linear regression.

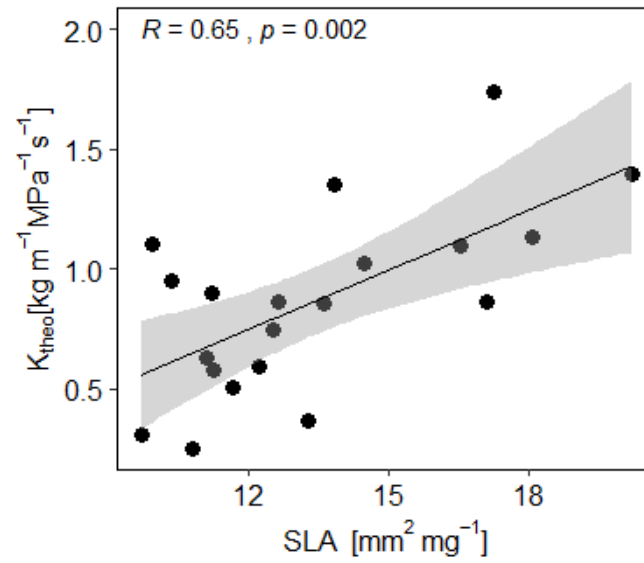


Figure S3. Relationships between theoretical specific hydraulic conductivity (K_{theo}) and specific leaf area (SLA) of *Pericopsis elata* (Harms) Meeuwen (Fabaceae). Regression line, Pearson correlation (r) and significance levels (p) are provided. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals of linear regression.