Drivers of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* infections in inner alpine valleys of North Western Italy

Guglielmo Lione [1,2], Silvia Ongaro [1], Simona Prencipe [1], Marianna Giraudo [1] and Paolo Gonthier [1,2]*

[1] Department of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences (DISAFA), University of Torino, Largo P. Braccini 2, I-10095 Grugliasco, Italy

[2] Interdepartmental Centre for Innovation in the Agro-Environmental Sector (AGROINNOVA), University of Torino, Largo P. Braccini 2, I-10095 Grugliasco, Italy

* Correspondence: paolo.gonthier@unito.it

Supplementary Table S4

Table S4. Decreasing spatial gradients of the incidence and impact of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* and of the monthly precipitations of April (P_4) and July *(P_7)*. For each variable the direction from an octant O1 (R<0) to the opposite O2 (R>0) is expressed as O1→ O2 ($\mp$R) and the corresponding R values are indicated. Impact variables acronyms are defined as follows: incidence of *H. fraxineus* (*inc*), ash crown transparency (*crtr*), number of lesions observed at the stem base (*nl*), and percentage of leaves displaying necrotic stains on the lamina (*pnl*). Directions acronyms used are derived from the standard windrose directions.

Variable	N→S	NE→SW	E→W	SE→NW
inc	$\mp$0.34	$\mp$0.43	$\mp$0.38	$\mp$0.24
crtr	$\mp$0.33	$\mp$0.19	$\mp$0.29	$\mp$0.32
nl	$\mp$0.16	$\mp$0.39	$\mp$0.30	$\mp$0.29
pnl	$\mp$0.44	$\mp$0.22	$\mp$0.09	$\mp$0.05
P_7	$\mp$0.62	$\mp$0.37	$\mp$0.47	$\mp$0.57
P_4	$\mp$0.25	$\mp$0.43	$\mp$0.51	$\mp$0.53