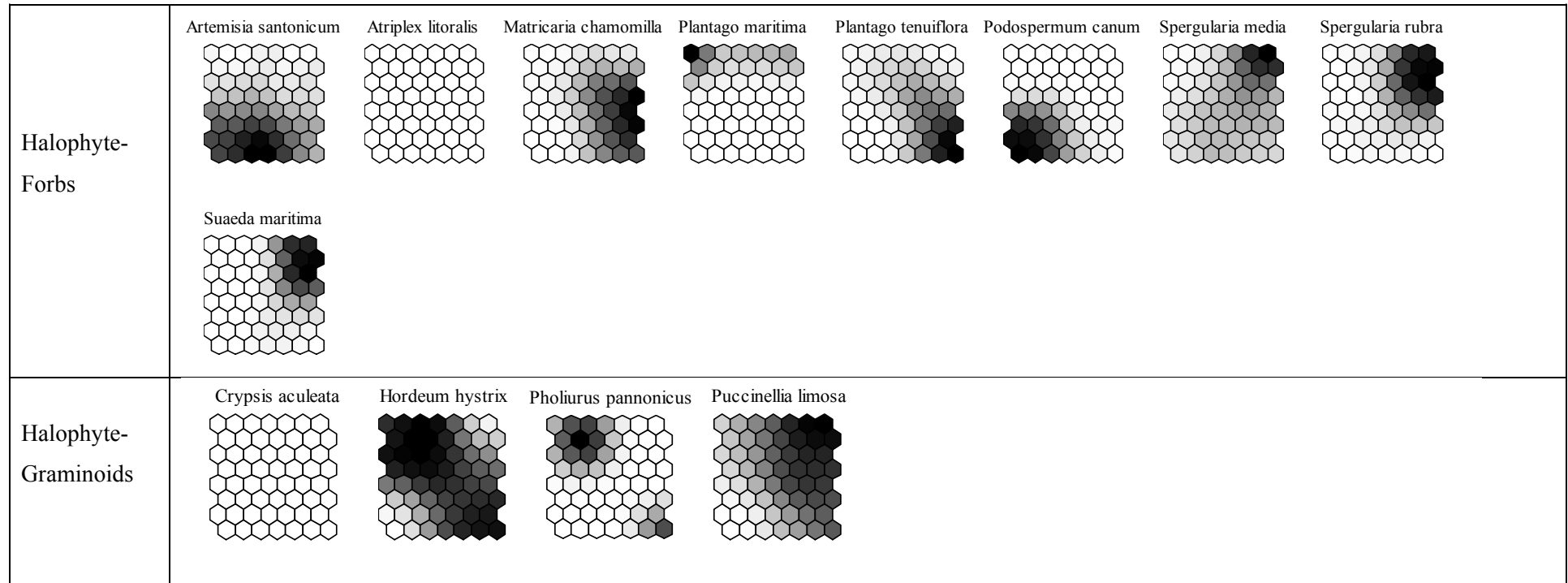


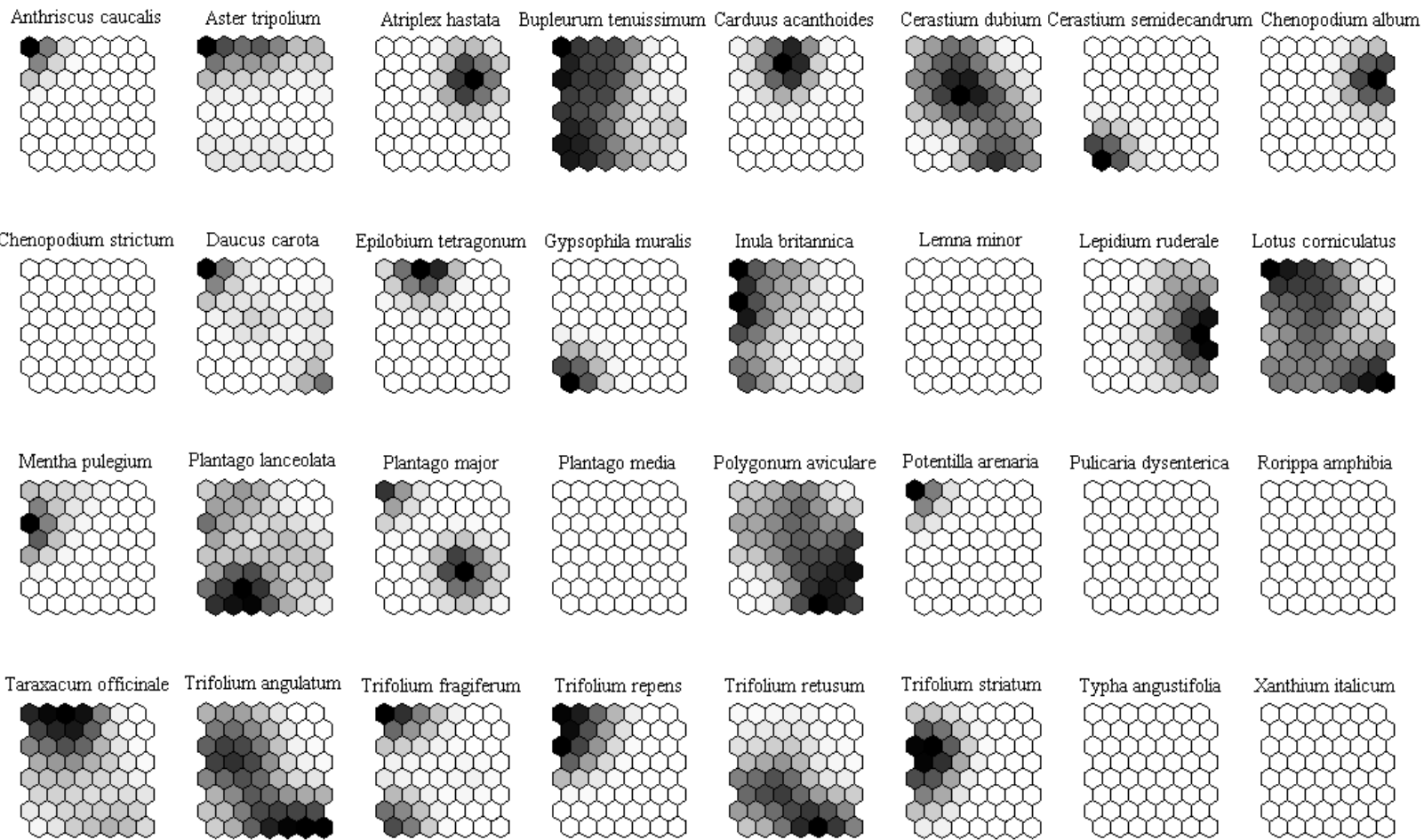
Lukács et al.: Rainfall fluctuations and vegetation patterns in alkali grasslands

Appendix E1. Visualisations of species distribution patterns according to the cover values in 2009. Dark colours indicate higher cover values, while light colours indicate lower values. The values are normalized between 0 and 1 to emphasise the relative importance of each group on the units of the self-organizing map (SOM). The SOM component planes correspond to the SOMs in Fig. 3.

Anhang E1. Darstellung der Verteilung der Arten entsprechend ihrer Deckungswerte im Jahr 2009. Je dunkler eine Zelle ist, desto höher liegen die Deckungswerte. Die Werte wurden 0–1-standardisiert um die relative Bedeutung jeder Gruppe auf die Einheiten der selbstorganisierenden Karten (SOM) deutlich zu machen. Die SOM-Bestandteile entsprechen den SOMs in Abb. 3.

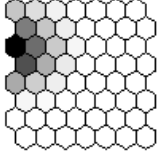


Non-
Halophyte-
Forbs

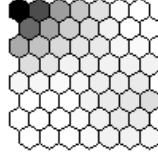


Non-
Halophyte-
Graminoid

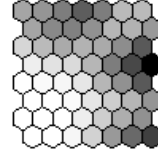
Agropyron repens



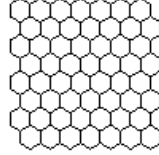
Agrostis stolonifera



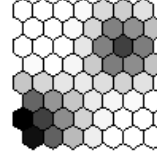
Alopecurus geniculatus



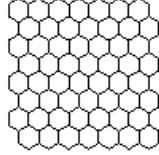
Bolboschoenus maritimus



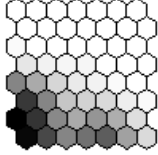
Bromus mollis



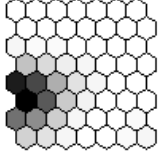
Carex acutiformis



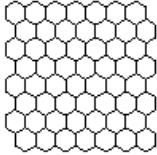
Carex stenophylla



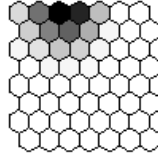
Cynodon dactylon



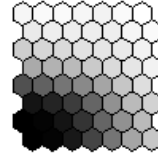
Eleocharis palustris



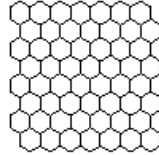
Festuca pratensis



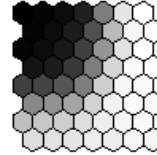
Festuca pseudovina



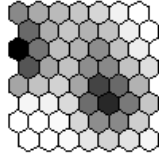
Hordeum jubatum



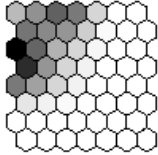
Juncus compressus



Lolium perenne



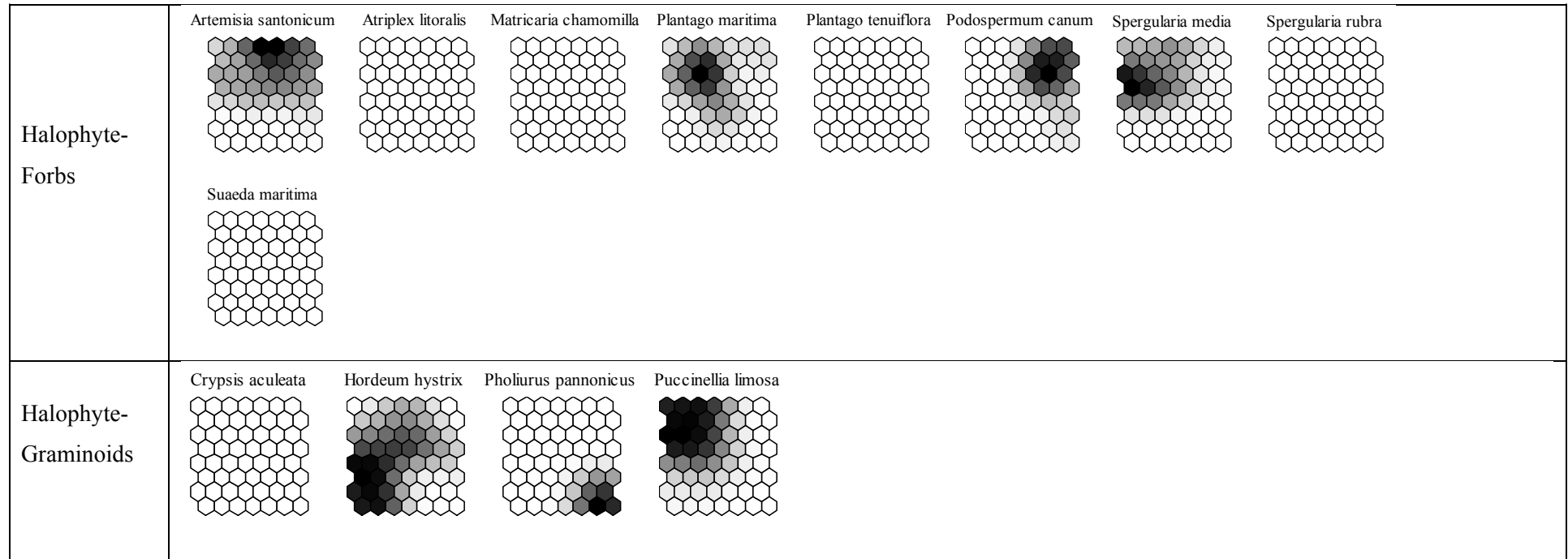
Poa angustifolia



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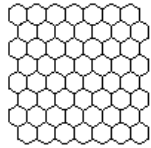
Appendix E2. Visualisations of species distribution patterns according to the cover values in 2010. Dark colours indicate higher cover values, while light colours indicate lower values. The values are normalized between 0 and 1 to emphasise the relative importance of each group on the units of the self-organizing map (SOM). The SOM component planes correspond to the SOMs in Fig. 3.

Anhang E2. Darstellung der Verteilung der Arten entsprechend ihrer Deckungswerte im Jahr 2010. Je dunkler eine Zelle ist, desto höher liegen die Deckungswerte. Die Werte wurden 0–1-standardisiert um die relative Bedeutung jeder Gruppe auf die Einheiten der selbstorganisierenden Karten (SOM) deutlich zu machen. Die SOM-Bestandteile entsprechen den SOMs in Abb. 3.

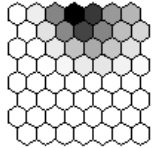


Non-
Halophyte-
Forbs

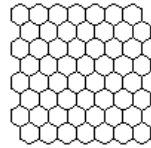
Anthriscus caucalis



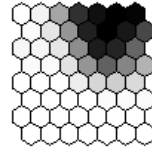
Aster tripolium



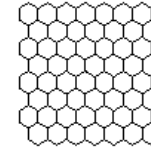
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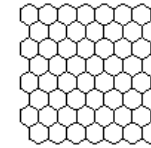
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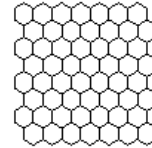
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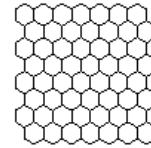
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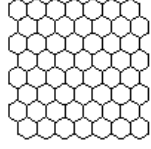
Cerastium semidecandrum



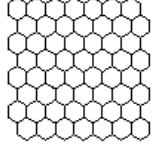
Chenopodium album



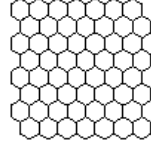
Chenopodium strictum



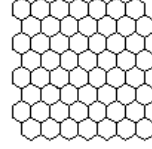
Daucus carota



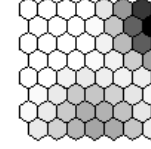
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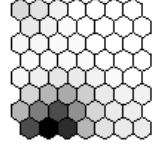
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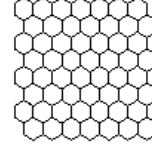
Inula britannica



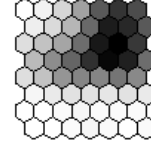
Lemna minor



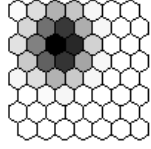
Lepidium ruderales



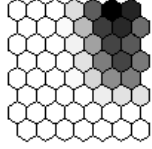
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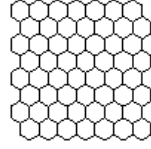
Mentha pulegium



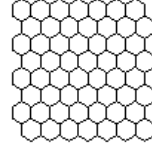
Plantago lanceolata



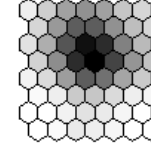
Plantago major



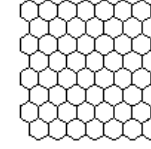
Plantago media



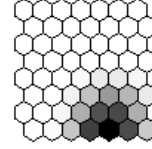
Polygonum aviculare



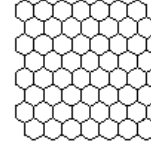
Potentilla arenaria



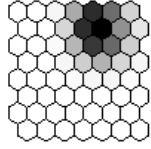
Pulicaria dysenterica



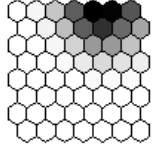
Rorippa amphibia



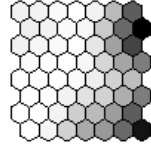
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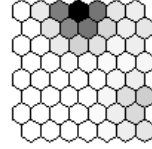
Trifolium angulatum



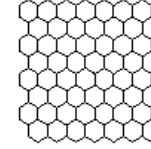
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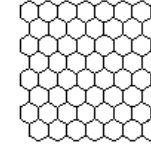
Trifolium repens



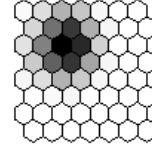
Trifolium retusum



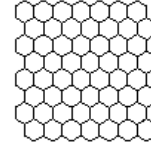
Trifolium striatum



Typha angustifolia

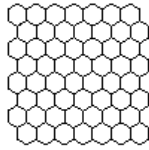


Xanthium italicum

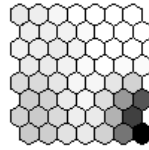


Non-
Halophyte-
Graminoids

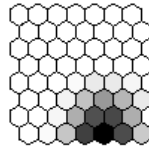
Agropyron repens



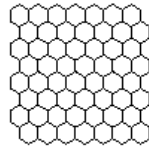
Agrostis stolonifera



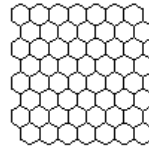
Alopecurus geniculatus



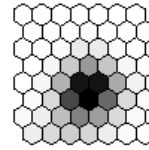
Bolboschoenus maritimus



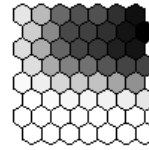
Bromus mollis



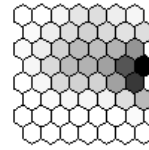
Carex acutiformis



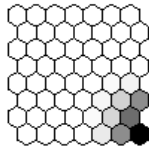
Carex stenophylla



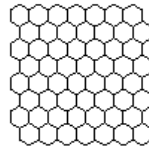
Cynodon dactylon



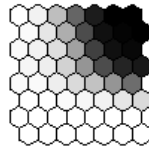
Eleocharis palustris



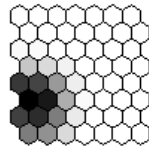
Festuca pratensis



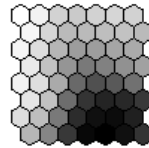
Festuca pseudovina



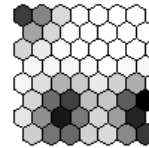
Hordeum jubatum



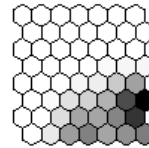
Juncus compressus



Lolium perenne



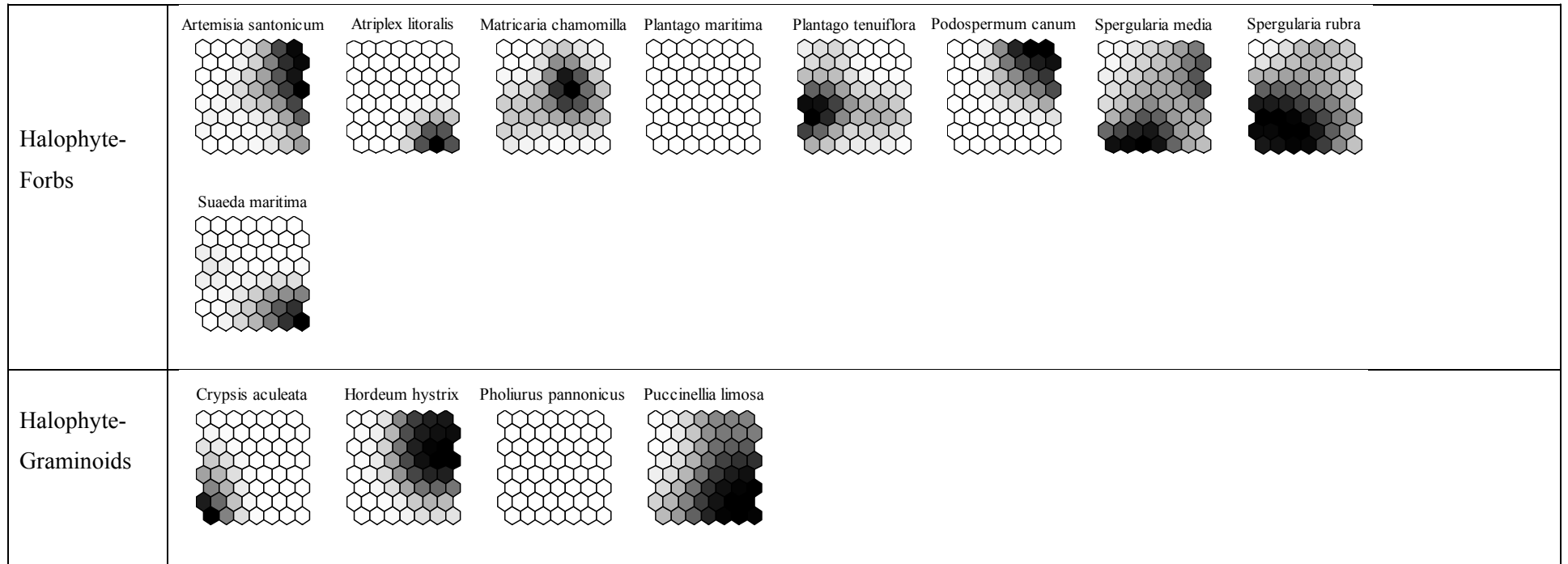
Poa angustifolia



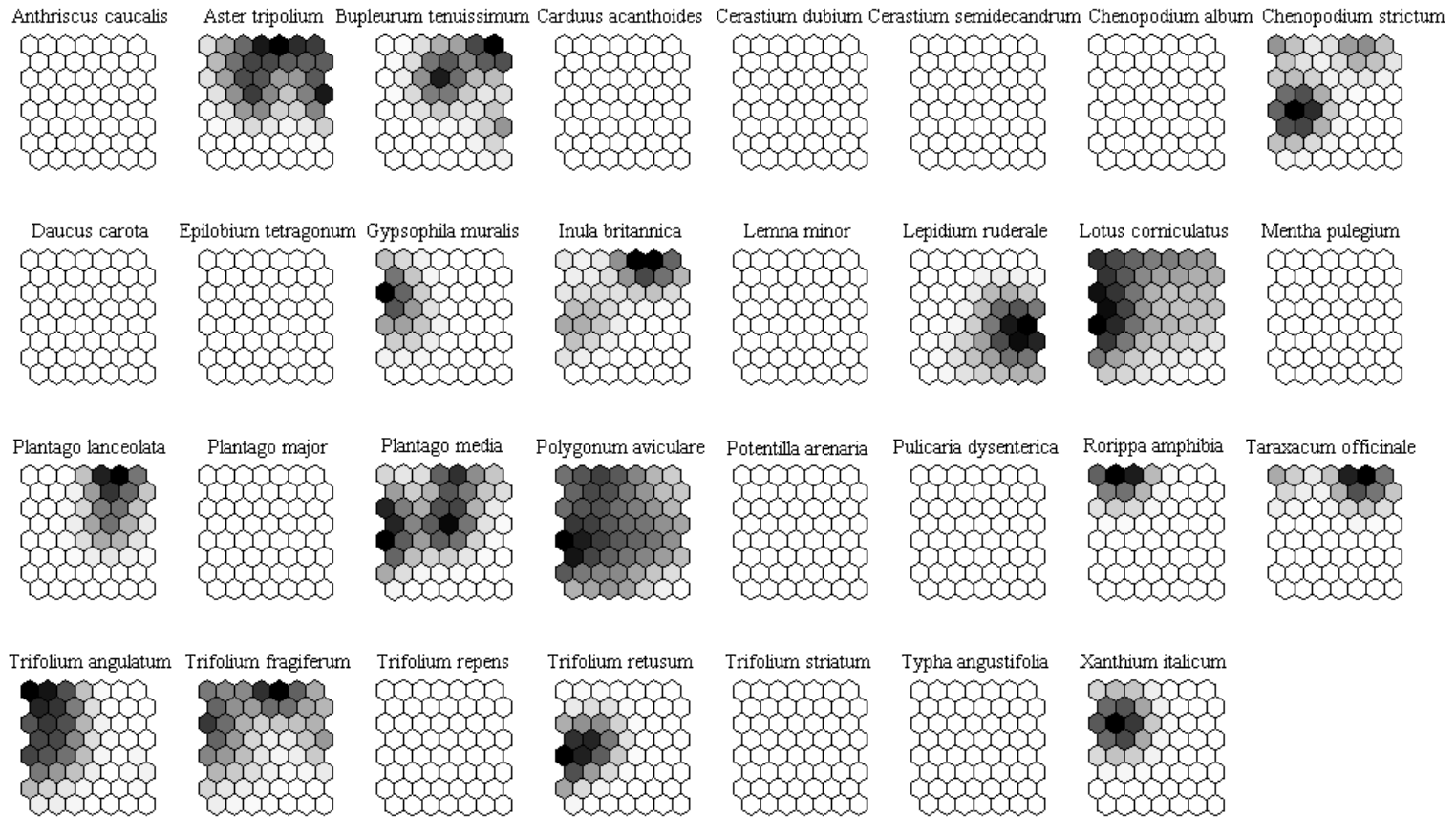
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Appendix E3. Visualisations of species distribution patterns according to the cover values in 2011. Dark colours indicate higher cover values, while light colours indicate lower values. The values are normalized between 0 and 1 to emphasise the relative importance of each group on the units of the self-organizing map (SOM). The SOM component planes correspond to the SOMs in Fig. 3.

Anhang E3. Darstellung der Verteilung der Arten entsprechend ihrer Deckungswerte im Jahr 2011. Je dunkler eine Zelle ist, desto höher liegen die Deckungswerte. Die Werte wurden 0–1-standardisiert um die relative Bedeutung jeder Gruppe auf die Einheiten der selbstorganisierenden Karten (SOM) deutlich zu machen. Die SOM-Bestandteile entsprechen den SOMs in Abb. 3.

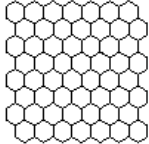


Non-
Halophyte-
Forbs

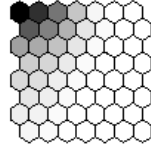


Non-
Halophyte-
Graminoids

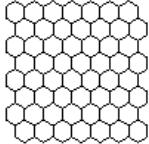
Agropyron repens



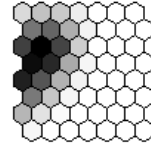
Agrostis stolonifera



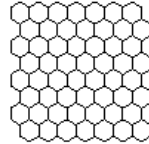
Alopecurus geniculatus



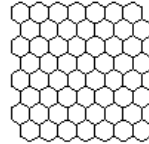
Bolboschoenus maritimus



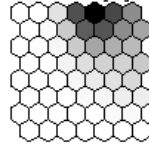
Bromus mollis



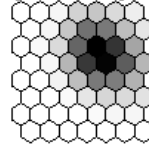
Carex acutiformis



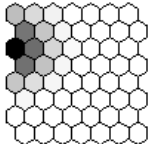
Carex stenophylla



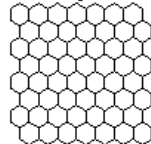
Cynodon dactylon



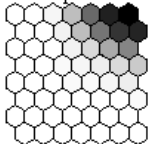
Eleocharis palustris



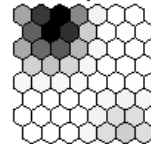
Festuca pratensis



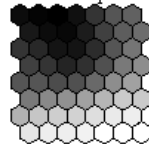
Festuca pseudovina



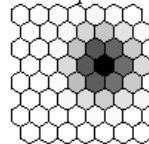
Hordeum jubatum



Juncus compressus



Lolium perenne



Poa angustifolia

