

Do understory sapling respond to both light and below-ground competition?: a field experiment in a north-eastern American hardwood forest and a literature review

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Abstract – A study was initiated in 1993 to evaluate the potential effects of both above- and below-ground competition exclusion on yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis* Britton), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* Marsh.) and American beech (*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh.) sapling growth along an understory light gradient ranging from 3% to 50% of full sunlight. We compared four different growth variables between a control and a treatment (trenching and manual removal of nearby vegetation). Height growth, diameter growth, height over stem diameter ratio, and crown area varied with light availability in all three species, whereas trenching treatment had no significant effect. Our results show that light is the main factor affecting understory sapling growth following a selection cut in this northern hardwood forest, at least up to 50% full sunlight. The unresponsiveness of these three species to below-ground competition is discussed in relation to a literature review in which both soil richness and species functional ecology are considered.

above- and below-ground competition / growth / light / northern hardwood species / trenching

Résumé – Les gaulis en sous couvert répondent-ils à la fois à une compétition en dessous et au-dessus du sol ? Une expérience en forêt feuillue du Nord-Est de l'Amérique et une revue de littérature. En 1993, une étude a été entreprise afin de déterminer les effets éventuels de l'élimination de la compétition souterraine sur la croissance de gaulis de bouleau jaune (*Betula alleghaniensis* Britton), d'érable à sucre (*Acer saccharum* Marsh.) et de hêtre à grandes feuilles (*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh.) se trouvant sous un gradient de lumière allant de 3 % à 50 % du rayonnement solaire total. Quatre paramètres de croissance ont été comparés entre des gaulis témoins et des gaulis traités (création d'une tranchée et enlèvement manuel des tiges avoisinantes). Pour les trois espèces, les croissances en hauteur et en diamètre, le ratio hauteur sur diamètre de la tige et la surface de cime ont varié avec la disponibilité en lumière, alors que l'élimination de la compétition n'a eu aucun effet. Nos résultats suggèrent donc que la lumière est le principal facteur limitant la croissance des gaulis en sous-couvert après une coupe de jardinage dans cette forêt feuillue tempérée, au moins jusqu'à 50 % de pleine lumière. La faible réponse des trois espèces à l'élimination de la compétition est discutée à partir d'une revue de littérature dans laquelle la fertilité des sols et le comportement écologique des espèces sont comparés.

compétition au-dessus et en dessous du sol / croissance / lumière / espèces feuillues tempérées / élimination de la compétition souterraine

1. INTRODUCTION

In north-eastern American hardwood forests, understanding the response of understory trees to small canopy openings is important in order to carry out partial cutting that allows the regeneration and growth of a variety of tree species. Over the last decade, many studies have focussed on the relationship between light availability in gaps of various sizes and understory tree growth and physiology [3–6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 25, 26, 29, 36, 46, 47]. All of these studies have reported that increased light availability, as found in small to medium canopy openings, was a major factor affecting seedling and sapling growth.

However, below-ground resource availability is also believed to affect plant growth and species composition [18, 24, 31, 52, 55]. In a temperate oldfield, Putz and Canham [51] found that saplings of red maple (*Acer rubrum* L.) did not respond to canopy openings, but responded to a reduction in root competition. In another ecosystem, Christy [17] found that growth of understory western hemlock seedlings (*Tsuga heterophylla* Raf. [Sarg.]) was mainly affected by below-ground competition reduction and to a much lesser extent by an increase in light availability. While some studies have reported that root competition is a major factor affecting plant performance [23, 40, 41, 56], many others have found either

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Table I. Characteristics of sampled saplings prior to the experiment in 1993 at the Duchesnay experimental forest near Québec, Canada. Mean with standard errors in parentheses.

Species	Treatment	<i>n</i>	Sapling age in 1993	Initial height in 1993 (cm)	Initial diameter in 1993 (cm)
Yellow birch	control (NT)	39	7.9 (3.0)	124.9 (31.6)	1.27 (0.36)
	trenched (T)	36	7.7 (2.9)	112.4 (27.0)	1.37 (0.39)
Sugar maple	control (NT)	37	11.4 (2.5)	104.0 (25.0)	1.06 (0.30)
	trenched (T)	35	12.8 (3.9)	112.1 (26.0)	1.21 (0.31)
American beech	control (NT)	34	11.1 (3.3)	125.2 (33.4)	1.55 (0.54)
	trenched (T)	29	12.4 (3.4)	119.4 (29.6)	1.46 (0.59)

no real effect of trenching or fertilisation on plant growth [21, 22, 33, 51] or a better growth release when both above- and below-ground competition were removed [15, 22, 43, 50].

Studies that have investigated a large number of temperate and tropical tree species [18, 42] have also shown a variation in species response to increased above- and below-ground resources. These variations may be associated with the variation in shade tolerance: growth of shade intolerant species is affected by limited resource whereas growth of shade tolerant species is less affected owing to the slower growth rates and/or high storage capacities of these latter species [9, 16].

All of these studies and a recent review by Coomes and Grubb [19] seem to indicate that the relative importance of above- and below-ground competition for understory tree growth is very dependent on the site conditions and/or the species investigated. In fact, (1) understory trees growing on nutrient poor and dry sites tend to be more affected by below-ground competition than trees growing on sites that are not nutrient- or water-limited [19, 31, 45, 53], and (2) pioneer or shade intolerant species tend to be more sensitive to below-ground competition [16].

The objective of this study was to examine the relative importance of both above- and below-ground competition on the growth of well-established understory sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* Marsh.), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh.) and yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis* Britton) saplings which are found naturally coexisting in hardwood forests of north-eastern America. Of these three species, yellow birch is considered the most shade intolerant, whereas sugar maple and American beech are considered to be shade-tolerant and very shade-tolerant, respectively [1, 10, 13, 28, 30, 35, 54]. This study addresses three specific questions: (1) do understory vegetation and below-ground competition affect understory sapling height and diameter growth, (2) does this change with increasing gap size as measured by light availability, and (3) are shade intolerant species more affected by above- and below-ground competition? We then reviewed the results obtained in several studies done on this subject, as well as the conditions under which the studies were performed, to improve our understanding of the conditions under which exclusion of understory vegetation and below-ground competition may or may not be important for understory tree saplings.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Study area

The study site was located at the Duchesnay experimental forest (46° 55' N, 71° 40' W) near Québec, Canada. The mean annual precipitation is approximately 1220 mm and mean daily temperature ranges from -12 °C in January to 28 °C in July [27]. Elevation ranges from 200 to 300 m, and slopes are generally gentle (2–20%). The humus layer was thin and of the moder type. Soils developed on a well-drained to imperfectly drained glacial till. Soil types ranged from drystic brunisols to humo-ferric podzols. The overstory canopy was dominated by sugar maple, American beech and yellow birch which respectively accounted for 60, 20 and 15%, respectively, of the merchantable volume. A selection cut was performed at the study site in 1989, where 30% of the total tree basal area was harvested. This cut created several gaps ranging in size from approximately 10 m² to 300 m². The main woody species present in the understory prior to the partial cut were Canadian yew (*Taxus canadensis* L.), striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum* L.), mountain maple (*Acer spicatum* Lam.), sugar maple, American beech and yellow birch. Following the cut, early successional species such as red raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.) and pin cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica* L.f.) established in and around gaps.

2.2. Sapling selection and treatments

Fourteen gaps, with similar aspects and slopes, were selected in the partially cut area and in an adjacent undisturbed area of the stand to cover a wide gradient of canopy opening sizes and light availability (3 to 50% of above-canopy PPFD: Photosynthetic Photon Flux Density). Seventy-two (72) sugar maple, 63 beech, and 75 yellow birch saplings were selected. All selected saplings were dominant relative to the surrounding vegetation. Table I presents their average age, height and diameter at the start of the experiment. The removal of understory vegetation and trenching treatment was applied to half the saplings, by manually removing all above-ground vegetation and by trenching in a 1 m radius zone around each sapling to a depth of 30 to 40 cm. Trenching was carried out at the beginning of May 1993 and 1994, as well as in July 1993, 1994 and 1995 to avoid root incursion from adjacent understory vegetation and overstory trees. New growth or establishment of vegetation in the 1 meter radius zone was also manually eliminated as needed. This treatment was aimed at eliminating below-ground competition from both the overstory trees and non-shading understory vegetation. Non-shading understory vegetation was abundant around all selected saplings and composed mainly of tree seedlings and saplings (4 to 75 stems/m²), early and late successional shrubs (0 to 126 stems/m²) and various herb species (5 to 75% cover).

2.3. Growth and light measurements

All saplings were sampled at the end of the 1995 growing season, after three full years of growth following the initial treatment. Annual height growth for the three years following the treatment and the three years before the treatment was estimated from bud scars. Sapling stem diameter growth at the forest floor was measured under binoculars by measuring rings located on two perpendicular lines, from the centre of the stem to the bark. A mean was then calculated from both lines to avoid incorrect estimations resulting from irregular diameter growth. Sapling height over stem diameter ratio was calculated for each sapling, based on its dimension at the end of the 1995 growing season. At the same time, crown area was estimated in a quick way as the product of two perpendicular diameter measurements, one of which was the maximum crown diameter.

Understory percent PPFD was measured above all saplings using the method proposed by Messier and Puttonen [44] and tested by Parent and Messier [49] and Gendron et al. [32]. On three completely overcast days, three instantaneous light measurements were taken at 5–10 cm above each sapling (I_U), using a LI-189 light radiometer (LI-COR, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA). A quantum sensor linked to a LI-1000 datalogger (LI-COR) was placed in an adjacent clear-cut to record the overstory PPFD conditions (I_O). The datalogger was programmed to compute the mean PPFD ($\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) measured every 10 seconds over a one-minute period. The I_U value obtained at a certain time was divided by I_O recorded at the same time (and multiplied by 100) to calculate the percent of above canopy PPFD (% PPFD) above each sapling. According to Messier and Puttonen [44], Parent and Messier [49] and Gendron et al. [32], such instantaneous measurements obtained under completely overcast sky conditions are highly related to the mean daily percent PPFD measured under both overcast and clear sky conditions.

2.4. Soil water, nutrient and temperature measurements

Soil water content, nutrient availability and temperature were measured in early August and late September 1993, at the end of the first growing season after treatment, in order to evaluate the effects of the understory vegetation removal and trenching treatment. Three to four subsamples of soil taken within 40 cm of each replicated sapling were bulked together into one sample. We sampled the soil around 15 treated and 15 untreated saplings selected at random in August and the same number in September 1993 among the 216 saplings used in this study. Soil samples were sifted in order to keep only the fine mineral soil. Water content (% of dry weight), soil temperature measured at 10 cm, nitrogen availability (NH_4^+ et NO_3^-) and total phosphorus (PO_4^{2-}) were measured for each soil sample. KCl was used for N extraction while Bray II (NH_4F et HCl) method was employed for P extraction.

2.5. Data analysis

Sapling height and diameter growth for the three years before the removal of understory vegetation and trenching treatment (1990 to 1992) initiation were investigated to test for any prior growth differences between the control and trenched treatments. No significant difference was found between treatments for any of the three species ($P > 0.60$). Consequently, equation (1) was used to calculate the relative height increment, and equation (2) was used for the relative diameter increment. These equations of relative increment allowed us to take into account the slight differences in initial height and basal stem diameter that were present among study saplings (see Tab. I).

$$\text{Relative height increment} = [(\text{Height}_{95} - \text{Height}_{92}) / \text{Height}_{92}] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Relative diameter increment} = [(\text{Diameter}_{95} - \text{Diameter}_{92}) / \text{Diameter}_{92}] \times 100 \quad (2)$$

where Height_{92} and Diameter_{92} are measurements before treatment, and Height_{95} and Diameter_{95} are measurements three growing seasons after treatment initiation.

Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) using General Linear Models (SYSTAT v.8.0 [SPSS Science, Chicago, Illinois]) was performed to evaluate the effects of the treatment and species on sapling parameters (relative height increment, relative diameter increment, height/diameter ratio in 1995, and crown area in 1995). In all cases, %PPFD was used as a covariable whereas treatments and species were used as grouping factors. Slopes were considered significantly different when the probability associated to the interaction terms (%PPFD \times treatment, or %PPFD \times species) was lower than 0.05. A T-test with unequal variance was used to evaluate the effect of trenching on the various soil parameters.

Logarithmic transformation ($\log_{10}[x + 1]$) had to be performed on the four dependent variables and on the independent variable (PPFD) to meet statistical assumptions (residuals normality, homogeneity of variance and data linearity). Transformations were also used in some cases for the soil parameters to meet statistical assumptions.

3. RESULTS

Available nitrate (NO_3^-) was slightly higher for treated saplings (70.99 mg/L) compared to the control ones (58.53 mg/L), but these differences were not significant ($P = 0.1338$). Furthermore, we found no changes in ammonium (NH_4^+) (control = 281.87 $\mu\text{g/L}$, treated = 281.07 $\mu\text{g/L}$; $P = 0.9766$) and soil water availability (control = 52.35%, treated 51.07%; $P = 0.4393$) between treatments. Total phosphorus (P) was not influenced by the trenching and understory competition removal treatment (control = 0.151 $\mu\text{g/g}$, trenched 0.164 $\mu\text{g/g}$; $P = 0.4014$). Finally, soil temperature was slightly, but significantly higher near the treated compared to the untreated saplings.

The general linear model (Tab. II) indicated a few significant interactions between species and light for three variables (relative height and diameter increment, and height over diameter ratio). In all three species, relative height increment increased with increasing light, but the increase was the strongest for sugar maple and the weakest for American beech (Fig. 1A; Tab. II: interaction term $\text{Sp} \times \text{L}$). Also, in all three species, the relative diameter increment increased with increasing light, but the increase was clearly stronger for yellow birch compared to the other two species (Fig. 1B; Tab. II: interaction term $\text{Sp} \times \text{L}$). The height over stem diameter ratio decreased with increasing light in all three species, but the decrease was much stronger for American beech (Fig. 2A; Tab. II: interaction term $\text{Sp} \times \text{L}$). Finally, the crown area increased with increasing light and the slopes were parallel among the three species (Fig. 2B; Tab. II: interaction term $\text{Sp} \times \text{L}$ not significant). While light availability had a strong effect on all four growth variables, we did not find any effect of the below-ground exclusion treatment. The F values associated with the below-ground exclusion treatment effect and the interaction terms were all low (generally lower than 2) and the P values all higher than 0.125 (Tab. II).

4. DISCUSSION

Our three objectives were to determine if the exclusion of below-ground competition would affect sapling height and diameter growth, if the effect would vary depending on light

Table II. Summary (degree of freedom; *df*, *F* value and probability; *p*) of analysis of variance of relative height increment, relative diameter increment, height over stem diameter ratio, and crown area. Values in bold are significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Source of variation	Relative height increment			Relative diameter increment			Height/diameter ratio			Crown area		
	<i>df</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
Species (Sp.)	2	13.39	< 0.001	2	0.79	0.457	2	0.71	0.493	2	0.68	0.507
Treatment (T)	1	1.83	0.178	1	0.11	0.744	1	1.18	0.279	1	0.14	0.714
Light (L)	1	186.52	< 0.001	1	142.26	< 0.001	1	37.90	< 0.001	1	37.95	< 0.001
Sp. × T	2	0.02	0.980	2	0.14	0.871	2	0.14	0.868	2	1.59	0.207
Sp. × L	2	6.69	0.002	2	7.61	0.001	2	3.16	0.045	2	0.43	0.650
L × T	1	1.77	0.185	1	0.03	0.866	1	2.38	0.125	1	0.61	0.434
Sp. × T × L	2	0.23	0.796	2	0.13	0.881	2	0.39	0.676	2	1.36	0.259
Error	175			179			166			193		

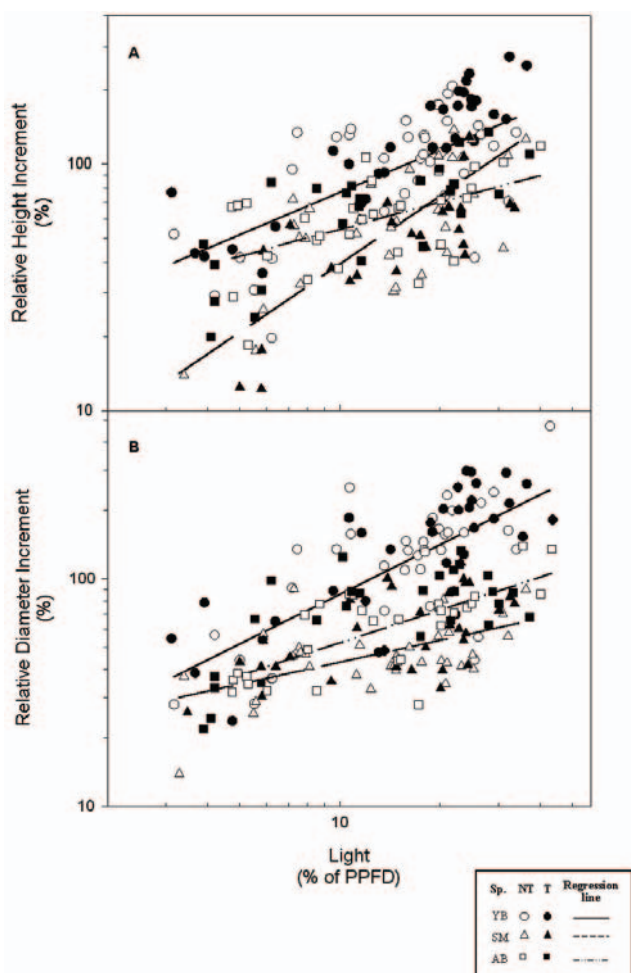


Figure 1. Linear relationships between mean daily percent PPFD and (A) relative height increment, and (B) relative diameter increment (logarithmic scale for both axes). Saplings of yellow birch (YB; circles), sugar maple (SM; triangles) and American beech (AM; squares) were separated in treated (T; filled symbols) and non-treated (NT; open symbols) saplings. As treatment had no effect on relative height growth of our three species, regression lines were drawn for each species after grouping treated and non-treated saplings in a single group.

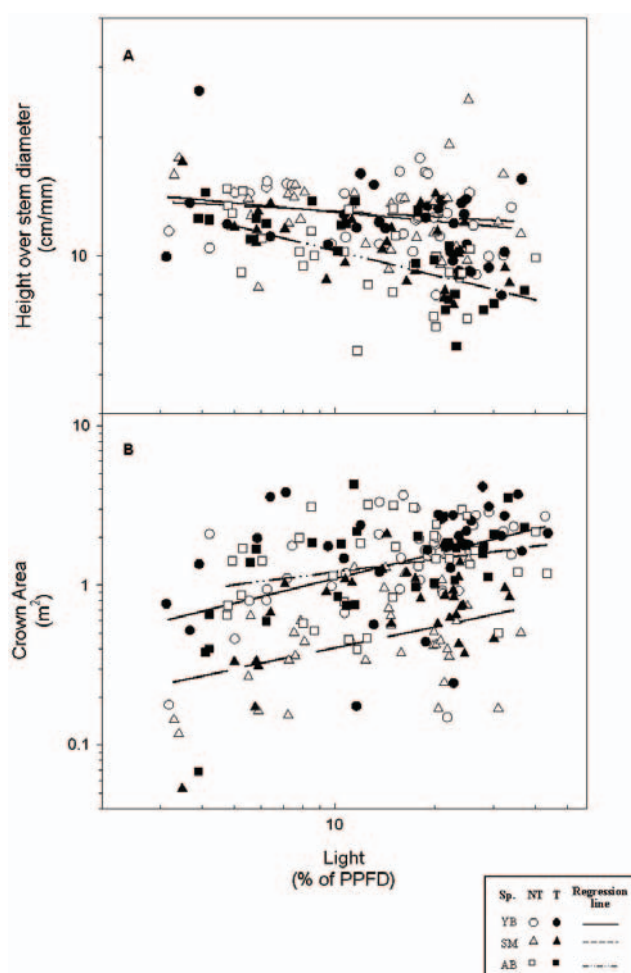


Figure 2. Linear relationships between mean daily percent PPFD and (A) height over stem diameter ratio and (B) crown area (logarithmic scale for both axes). Saplings of yellow birch (YB; circles), sugar maple (SM; triangles) and American beech (AM; squares) were separated in treated (T; filled symbols) and non-treated (NT; open symbols) saplings. As treatment had no effect, regression lines were drawn for each species after grouping treated and non-treated saplings in a single group.

availability and if less shade tolerant species would be more affected than more tolerant species. Our results showed that the below-ground exclusion treatment did not have any effect on height and diameter increment, height over diameter ratio or crown area, and that this was true under all light conditions (up to 50% light) and for all three species.

We expected that the exclusion of below-ground competition would increase nutrient and water availability through the elimination of below-ground competition for those resources. A more or less rapid decomposition of the trenched dead fine-roots could also have led to an increase in nutrient availability over time. Since we did not observe any effect of the below-ground exclusion treatment, we considered the possibility that the treatment may have had other effects than simply increasing nutrient and water availability. The elimination of the understory vegetation surrounding each treated sapling may have led to an increased exposure of the soil to solar radiation, to an increase in soil temperature, and an increased rate of evaporation. However, since precipitation are relatively abundant in our study area, and well distributed during the whole growing season, we think it is unlikely that the treatment led a water stress for treated saplings. The trenching treatment may also have destroyed some exploratory roots and mycorrhizal connections that normally expand beyond 1 m from those saplings. Although this remains possible, preliminary investigation on a few saplings of similar size indicated that roots longer than 1 m in length were very rare. Therefore, we feel very confident that our treatment should have increased the overall availability of below-ground resources, especially nutrient availability. This concurs with the review made by Coomes and Grubb [19].

Our findings therefore clearly demonstrate the overriding importance of the above-ground resource (i.e. light availability) for all four growth variables investigated in this study, for all three hardwood species, at least up to the sapling stage (between 50 and 200 cm in height), and for up to 50% light availability. It is possible, however, that at higher light levels as found in clearcut areas that below-ground competition may occur. This concurs with results reported in several other studies done in the same area [3, 5, 6]. However, the overall lack of responsiveness of our three species contradicts many studies that have found significant effects of understory vegetation and below-ground competition exclusion treatment [17, 18, 40, 41, 48, 56].

To improve our understanding of the conditions under which exclusion of understory vegetation and below-ground competition may or may not be important for understory tree saplings, we reviewed the results obtained in several studies done on this subject, as well as the conditions under which the studies were performed (Tab. III). From this literature review, it becomes evident that simultaneous growth limitation by both above- and below-ground competition ($A > B$, $A < B$, or $A = B$ in Tab. III) is not an exceptional situation, as proposed by Gleason and Tilman [34]. However, except in a few studies [42, 43, 50], above- and below-ground competition usually do not equally affect growth, and their relative importance appears to be related to soil conditions. The results obtained in numerous studies done in very contrasting forest ecosystems (Tab. III) indicate a predominance for below-ground competition in sites with soils of low fertility, such as sandy arid soils [2, 41, 48], abandoned oldfield [51, 56], boreal [40], coniferous forest [17]

and disturbed tropical forests [18, 20]. On the other hand, in many tropical [21, 22, 38, 46] and hardwood temperate ([37, this study] forests, where the soils are rich and where precipitation is abundant, above-ground competition (i.e. light availability) is clearly the main factor affecting understory sapling growth (A; no B in Tab. III). Interestingly, very similar conclusions were obtained independently by Coomes and Grubb [19] in their recent review of the impacts of root competition in forests.

In this review, we have also looked for a possible pattern of response in relation to the successional or tolerance status of the tree species investigated. Such a pattern, if it exists, is not completely clear from this review. However, there appears to be a slightly greater response to below-ground competition [22, 39, 46], and more globally a higher growth response to both above- and below-ground competition removal [22, 39, 42, 43], for early successional and rather shade intolerant species [19]. According to Chapin [16], this could be due to the higher growth rates of shade intolerant species which require more resources to grow and develop. However, a lack of growth response in shade tolerant species when below-ground resources increase do not necessarily mean that such trees did not respond to an increase in those resources. Burslem et al. [9] and Coomes and Grubb [18] have observed that such species could increase nutrient storage, number of leaves or branch length after trenching without any critical growth response.

Therefore, considering that precipitation in our study area is fairly high (i.e. approximately 1220 mm/year) and well distributed throughout the growing season, and that the soil is relatively nutrient rich (dystric brunisol to humo-ferric podzol), it is not surprising that our understory vegetation and below-ground competition exclusion treatment did not produce any strong growth response. Bellefleur and Pétilion [7], who studied the growth of the same three species, but at the seedling stage, following the elimination of understory vegetation over 3 years in the same area, also reported that soil moisture was not a limiting factor for the growth of these same three species.

5. CONCLUSION

Our results suggest that the exclusion of the understory vegetation and below-ground competition in this northern hardwood forest does not improve the understory soil conditions enough to trigger any significant changes in growth for any of the three species investigated in this study. Furthermore, we did not find any measurable threshold of light availability (up to 50% light availability) at which the effects of the treatment became significant (i.e. no light \times treatment interaction). A thorough review of the literature on this subject also indicated that understory tree saplings respond to the elimination of below-ground competition only in relatively nutrient poor and/or dry sites. Therefore, given the relatively nutrient rich soil and wet conditions in this study, light is the overriding factor limiting understory tree growth, at least up to the sapling stage and up to 50% light availability.

Table III. Literature review of the relative importance and strength of the effects of both above- and below-ground competition on the growth response of understory trees in various forest ecosystems and soil conditions. The table includes: authors, types of treatment applied to separate the below-ground effects from the above-ground effect, types of forest and soil conditions of the study, tree species investigated with a rough classification of their shade tolerance level, and a summary of (1) the relative response to both above (A)- and below (B)-ground competition and, (2) the overall strength of the response. References were ranked in a decreasing importance of above-ground competition importance (column 5).

Reference	Treatment applied	Forest and Soil conditions *	Species	Relative and strength of the response #
Ricard et al. (this study)	Trenching and Gradient of light regimes	Temperate hardwood forest (Quebec, Ca)	Tol (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> , <i>Acer saccharum</i>) Mid (<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>)	A; (no B) – Low A; (no B) – Medium
Denslow et al., 1990	Fertilisation and Contrasting location in forest (gap centre, gap edges and adjacent understory)	Tropical wet forest (Costa Rica)	Tol (<i>Miconia gracilis</i> , <i>Piper arieianum</i> , <i>Piper urostachyum</i>) Mid (<i>Miconia nervosa</i>) Int (<i>Miconia barbinervis</i> , <i>Piper sancti-felices</i> , <i>Piper culebratum</i>)	A; no B – Medium A; no B – Medium A; no B – Medium
Denslow et al., 1998	Fertilisation and Gaps	Tropical wet forest (Costa Rica)	Tol (<i>Miconia multispicata</i> , <i>Miconia gracilis</i>) Mid (<i>Miconia nervosa</i>) Int (<i>Miconia affinis</i>)	A; no B – Low A; no B – Low A = B – Medium
Ostertag, 1998	Trenching and Gaps in medium and poor soils	Tropical wet forest (Costa Rica) Tropical residual forest (Costa Rica)	Int (<i>Hampea appendiculata</i>)	A; no B – Medium A > B – Medium
Putz and Canham, 1992	Trenching and Gaps	Temperate abandoned rich area (New York, USA)	Tol (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	A; no B – Low
Gerdol et al., 2002	Fertilisation and Above-ground clearing	Temperate heath (Italy)	Int? (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , <i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>)	A; no B – Medium
Grubb et al., 1996 ^	Rich and poor soil samples and 4 contrasting light regimes (from 0.3 to 63% PPF)	Temperate scrubland (Rich-fertile) Temperate grassland (Poor: low P and N)	Tol (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> , <i>Rhamnus cartharticus</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> , <i>Viburnum lantana</i> , <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) Mid (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> , <i>Juniperus communis</i> , <i>Rosa canina</i>)	A > B – Medium A > B – Medium
Holl, 1998	Trenching and Above-ground clearing	Tropical abandoned pasture (Costa Rica)	Int (<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i>)	A > B – Medium
Canham et al., 1996	Fertilisation and Contrasting light regimes	Temperate substrate	Tol (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	A > B – Medium
Dalling and Tanner, 1995	Fertilisation in rich-closed site	Tropical rain forest (Jamaica)	Int (<i>Alchornea latifolia</i> , <i>Clethra occidentalis</i> , <i>Vaccinium meridionale</i>)	A > B – Medium
Lewis and Tanner, 2000	Trenching and Gaps	Tropical central Amazonian forest (Brazil)	Tol (<i>Aspidosperma carapanauba</i>) Int (<i>Dinizia excelsa</i>)	A = B – Medium A = B – High
Peace and Grubb, 1982 ^	Fertilisation and 4 light regimes	Temperate woodland forest (England, U.K.)	Int (<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>)	A = B – Low
Putz and Canham, 1992	Trenching and Gaps	Temperate abandoned medium area (New York, USA)	Tol (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) Mid (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>)	A = B – Low A = B – Low
Latham, 1992 ^	Fertilisation and Light regimes	Sand/Peat/Vermiculite (1/3;1/3;1/3)	Tol (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> , <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>) Mid (<i>Castanea dentata</i> , <i>Quercus rubra</i>) Int (<i>Carya tomentosa</i> , <i>Liriodendron tuliiifera</i>)	A = B – Low A = B – Medium A = B – Medium
Dillenburg et al., 1993	Trenching and Above-ground space partitioning in open area	Temperate open forest (Maryland, USA)	Int (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>) versus vines (<i>Lonicera japonica</i> , <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>)	A < B – Medium
Horn, 1984	Trenching and Gaps	Temperate hardwood forest (North Carolina, USA)	Tol (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) Mid (<i>Cornus florida</i>)	A > B – Low A < B – Medium
Dalling and Tanner, 1995	Fertilisation in poor-open site	Tropical mountain landslide (Jamaica)	Int (<i>Alchornea latifolia</i> , <i>Clethra occidentalis</i> , <i>Vaccinium meridionale</i>)	A < B – Medium
Christy, 1986	Trenching and Gaps	Temperate mixed forest (Oregon, USA)	Tol (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	A < B – Low
Coomes and Grubb, 1998	Trenching and Gaps	Tropical nutrient starved forest (Venezuela)	Gradient of tolerance (14 sp.)	A < B – Low to Medium
Bauhus et al., 2000	Contrasting proportion of planted trees in open area	Dry mixed forest (Australia)	Int (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , <i>Acacia mearnsii</i>)	A < B – Medium
Jäderlund et al., 1997	Above- and below-ground space partitioning	Northern boreal forest (Sweden)	Tol (<i>Picea abies</i>)	A < B – High
Wilson, 1993	Plantation in open grassland	Grassland snowy mountain (Australia)	Int (<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>)	A < B – High
Putz and Canham, 1992	Trenching and Gaps	Temperate abandoned nutrient poor area (New York, USA)	Tol (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	B; no A – Low
Kadmon, 1995 ¶	Watering in a natural gradient of soil moistures	Sandy Mediterranean area (Israel)	Unkown tol (<i>Stipa capensis</i>)	B; no A – High
Pantastico-Caldas and Venable, 1993 ¶	Natural gradient of soil moistures along a hill	Dry desert (Arizona, USA)	Unkown tol (<i>Plantago patagonica</i>) Unkown tol (<i>Pectocarya recurvata</i>)	B; no A – Medium B; no A – Medium

Tol = Shade tolerant species; Mid = Intermediate tolerant species; Int = Shade intolerant species. A = Above-ground competition; B = Below-ground competition. ^: Studies carried out in controlled conditions. ¶: Studies performed on herbaceous species. *: Soil categories are indicated according to authors description in their material and methods. #: Results were standardised and represent first Above- and Below-ground competition rank and second the impact of competition(s) on species performance.

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