Homogenization of northern U.S. Great Lakes forests due to land use

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Replacement of Table 1

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Table 1 Summary statistics from non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMS) ordination between pre-Euro-American and present periods

Compositional and structural variables	Axis 1 r	Axis 2 r	Axis 3 r
Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)	0.23	−0.38	−0.59
Aspen (<i>Populus</i> spp.)	−0.13	0.06	−0.81
Basswood (<i>Tilia americana</i>)	0.36	−0.47	−0.33
Beech (<i>Fagus americana</i>)	0.18	−0.41	0.44
Birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.)	0.20	0.56	0.29
Cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	0.17	0.31	−0.14
Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.)	0.06	−0.42	0.15
Fir (<i>Abies balsamifera</i>)	0.15	0.58	−0.47
Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)	0.45	0.02	0.77
Hickory (<i>Carya</i> spp.)	−0.04	−0.41	−0.05
Maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.)	0.77	−0.35	−0.17
Oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.)	−0.23	−0.63	−0.30
Pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.)	−0.80	0.05	0.42
Spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.)	−0.21	0.76	−0.24
Tamarack (<i>Larix laricina</i>)	−0.40	0.57	0.14
Extent open vegetation	−0.08	−0.33	−0.86
Percent tree diameters ≥ 51 cm	−0.09	−0.22	0.51
Standard deviation in trees ≥ 51 cm in diameter	0.02	0.18	0.51

Data for tree genera are based on relative dominance values