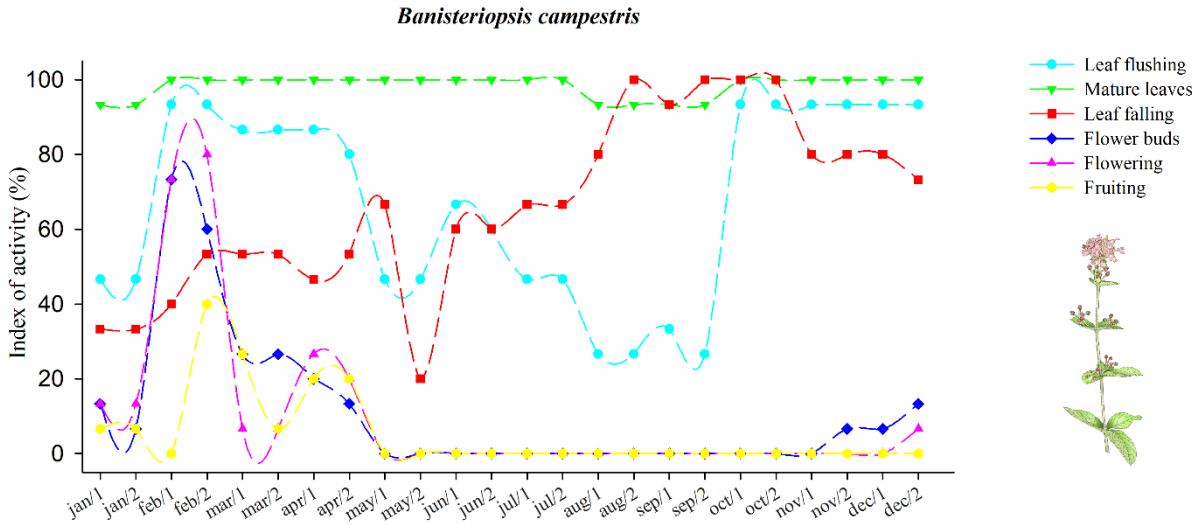
Influence of climatic seasonality on sympatric species of Malpighiaceae Juss. on a tropical savanna

Cássio Cardoso Pereira, Maria Gabriela Boaventura, Tatiana Cornelissen, Yule Roberta Ferreira Nunes and Gislene Carvalho de Castro

Supplementary Material S2

Individuals of *Banisteriopsis campestris* ranged from slightly synchronous to highly synchronous for leaf flushing, with an activity peak of 93.30% in January and from September to November. For mature leaves, they were highly synchronous throughout the year, with activity peaks of 100.00% from January to June and from September to November. The leaf falling ranged from slightly synchronous to highly synchronous among individuals, with an activity peak of 100.00% between July and September. For flower buds and flowering, individuals showed periods of asynchrony, little synchrony, and high synchrony, with activity peaks of 73.30% and 80.00% in January, respectively. Regarding fruiting, they ranged from asynchronous to a little synchronous, with an activity peak of 40.00% in January (Figure S1).



Individuals of *Byrsonima verbascifolia* showed high synchrony throughout the year for the leaf flushing phenophase, except for December, where they were less synchronous. They had a peak of activity of 100.00% from January to April. They showed high synchrony for mature leaves throughout the entire period, with an activity peak of 100.00% from April to December. For leaf falling, periods of low synchrony with high

synchrony varied, with maximum activity between August and October. Regarding reproductive phenophases, they were asynchronous and little synchronous throughout the year, with an activity peak of 53.30% in November for flower buds and 60.00% in November for flower and fruit production (Figure S2).

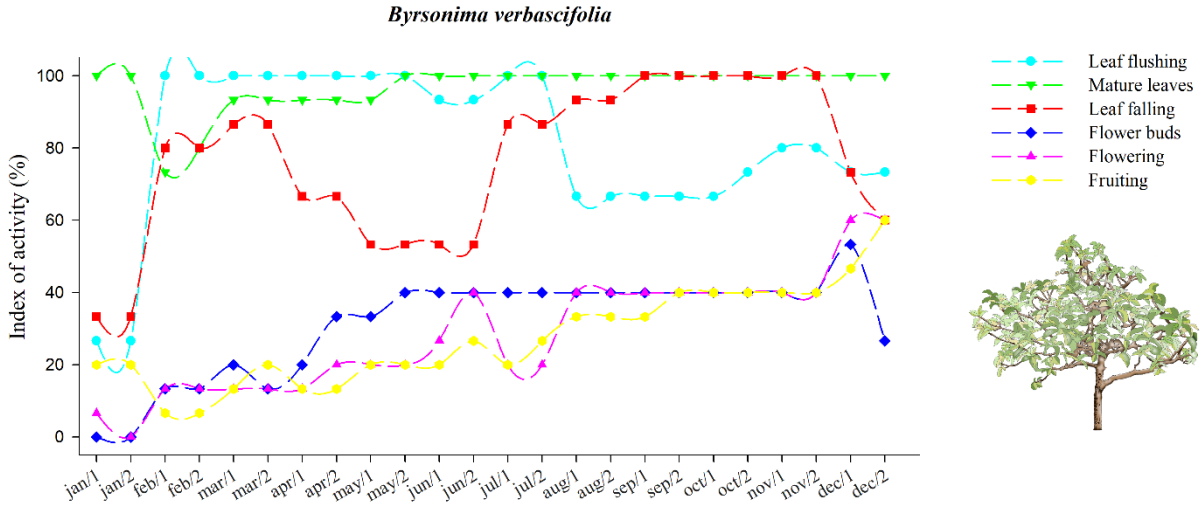


Figure S2. Percentage of individuals (activity) of *Byrsonima verbascifolia* that expressed vegetative and reproductive phenological events from January to December 2017 in the cerrado *sensu stricto* of the São José Environmental Protection Area, Tiradentes, MG, Brazil.

Heteropterys umbellata showed little and high synchrony for leaf flushing and the presence of mature leaves, with an activity peak of 100.00%, from February to May and from August to November for leaf flushing and from January to June, and from September to December for mature leaves. The leaf falling was highly synchronous among individuals, with maximum activity between January and August, except for the first half of September, when it showed asynchrony. The reproductive phenophases occurred in a few fortnights of the year, with synchrony percentages varying a lot, with an activity peak of 100.00% in September for flower buds, September and October for flowers, and October and November for fruits (Figure S3).

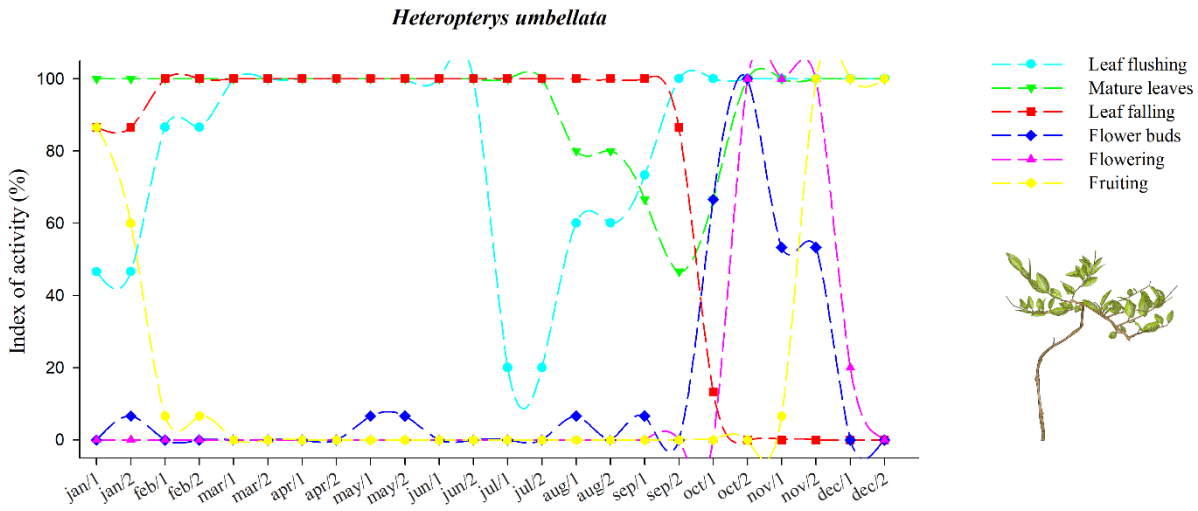


Figure S3. Percentage of individuals (activity) of *Heteropterys umbellata* that expressed vegetative and reproductive phenological events from January to December 2017 in the cerrado *sensu stricto* of the São José Environmental Protection Area, Tiradentes, MG, Brazil.

Individuals of *Peixotoa tomentosa* were highly synchronous throughout the year for the leaf flushing phenophase, except for December, where they were less synchronous. Peak activity was 100.00% from January to March and from July to November. For mature leaves, they showed high synchrony, with maximum activity from January to June and from September to December. The leaf falling varied from little synchronous to highly synchronous throughout the year. The individuals had 100.00% activity peak in the first fortnights from February to July, and between August and November, varying from little synchronous to highly synchronous throughout the year. The reproductive phenophases were asynchronous, little synchronous, and highly synchronous throughout the year, with peak activity of 93.30% between October and November for flower buds, 100.00% in the second half of October for flowering, and in the first half of November for fruiting (Figure S4).

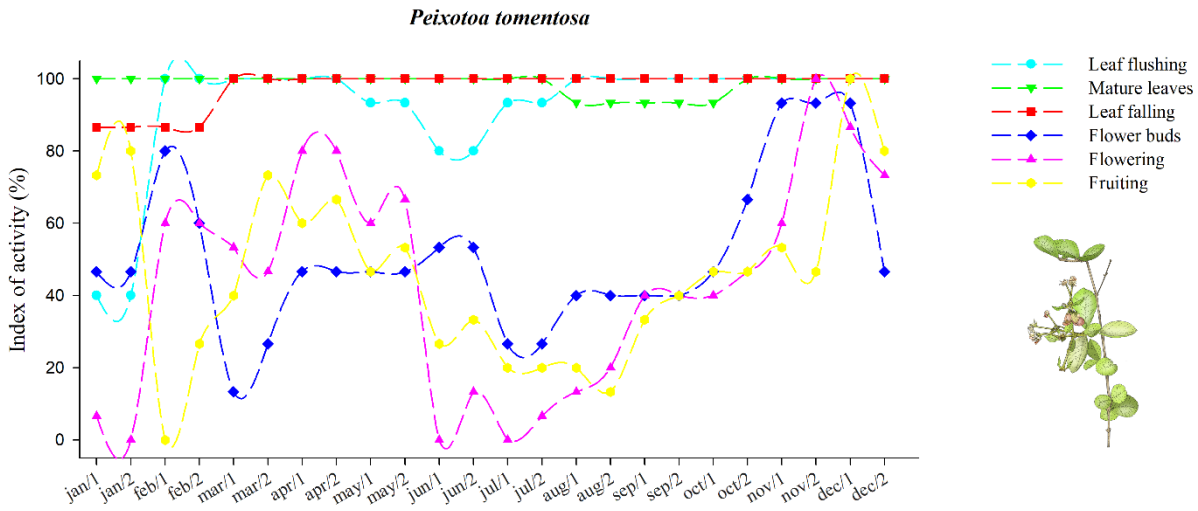


Figure S4. Percentage of individuals (activity) of *Peixotoa tomentosa* that expressed vegetative and reproductive phenological events from January to December 2017 in the cerrado *sensu stricto* of the São José Environmental Protection Area, Tiradentes, MG, Brazil.