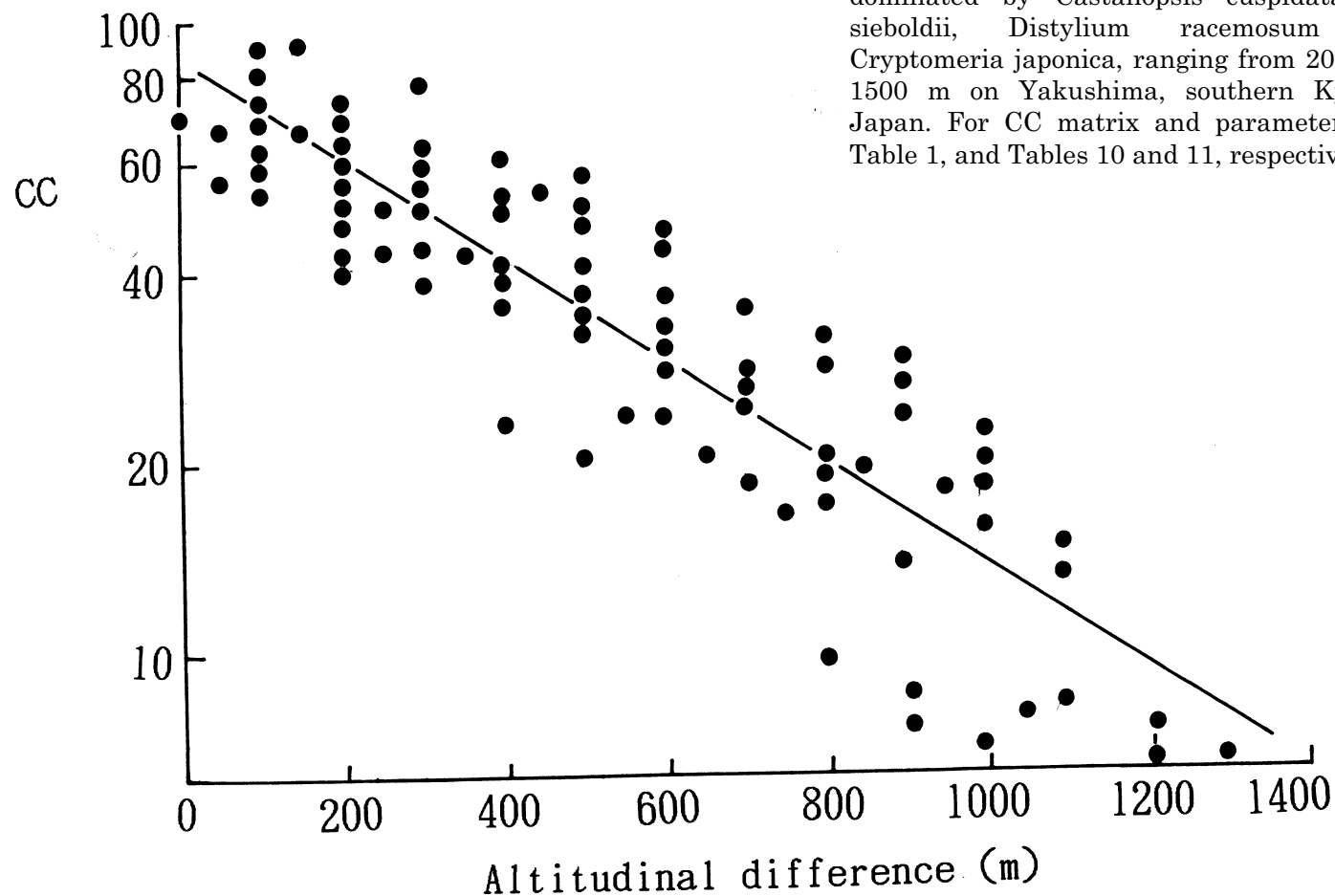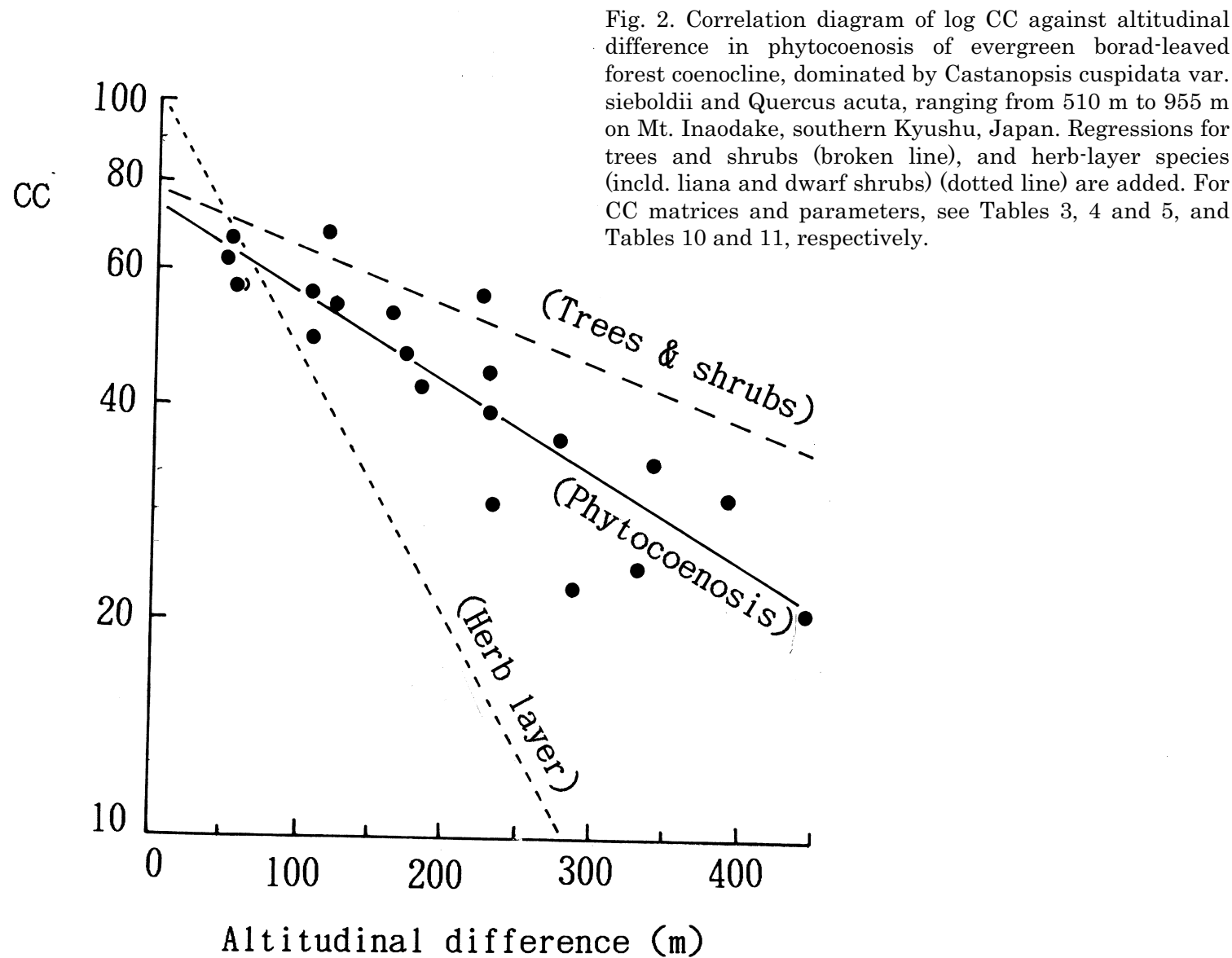Fig. 1. Correlation diagram of log CC (community coefficient) of trees and shrubs (DBH >5 cm) against altitudinal difference in evergreen broad-leaved forest coenocline dominated by Castanopsis cuspidata var. sieboldii, Distylium racemosum and Cryptomeria japonica, ranging from 200 m to 1500 m on Yakushima, southern Kyushu, Japan. For CC matrix and parameters, see Table 1, and Tables 10 and 11, respectively.

Fig. 2. Correlation diagram of log CC against altitudinal difference in phytocoenosis of evergreen borad-leaved forest coenocline, dominated by Castanopsis cuspidata var. sieboldii and Quercus acuta, ranging from 510 m to 955 m on Mt. Inaodake, southern Kyushu, Japan. Regressions for trees and shrubs (broken line), and herb-layer species (incld. liana and dwarf shrubs) (dotted line) are added. For CC matrices and parameters, see Tables 3, 4 and 5, and Tables 10 and 11, respectively.
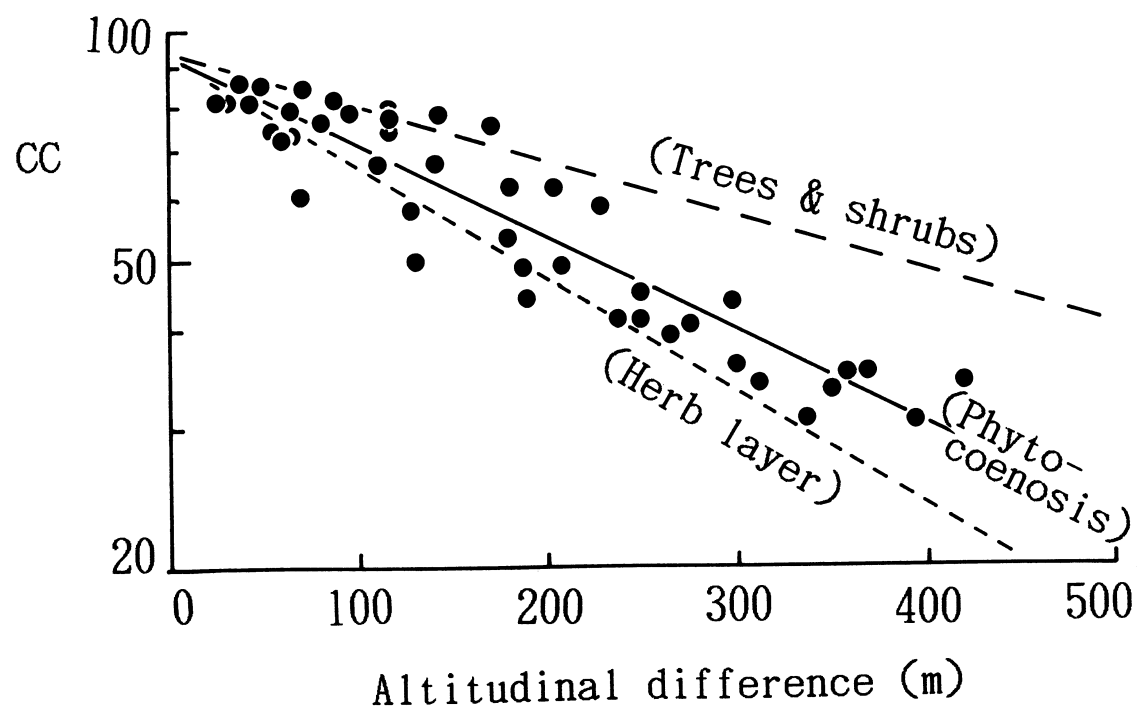
Fig. 3. Correlation diagram of log CC against altitudinal difference in phytocoenosis of evergreen broad-leaved forest coenocline dominated by Castanopsis cuspidata var. sieboldii, Distylium racemosum and Quercus acuta, ranging from 120 m to 560 m on Mt. Tatera, Tsushima, western Kyushu, Japan. Regressions for trees and shrubs (broken line), and herb-layer species (incld. liana and dwarf shrubs) (dotted line) are added. For parameters and the original presentation, see Tables 10 and 11, and ITOW et al. 1992, respectively.
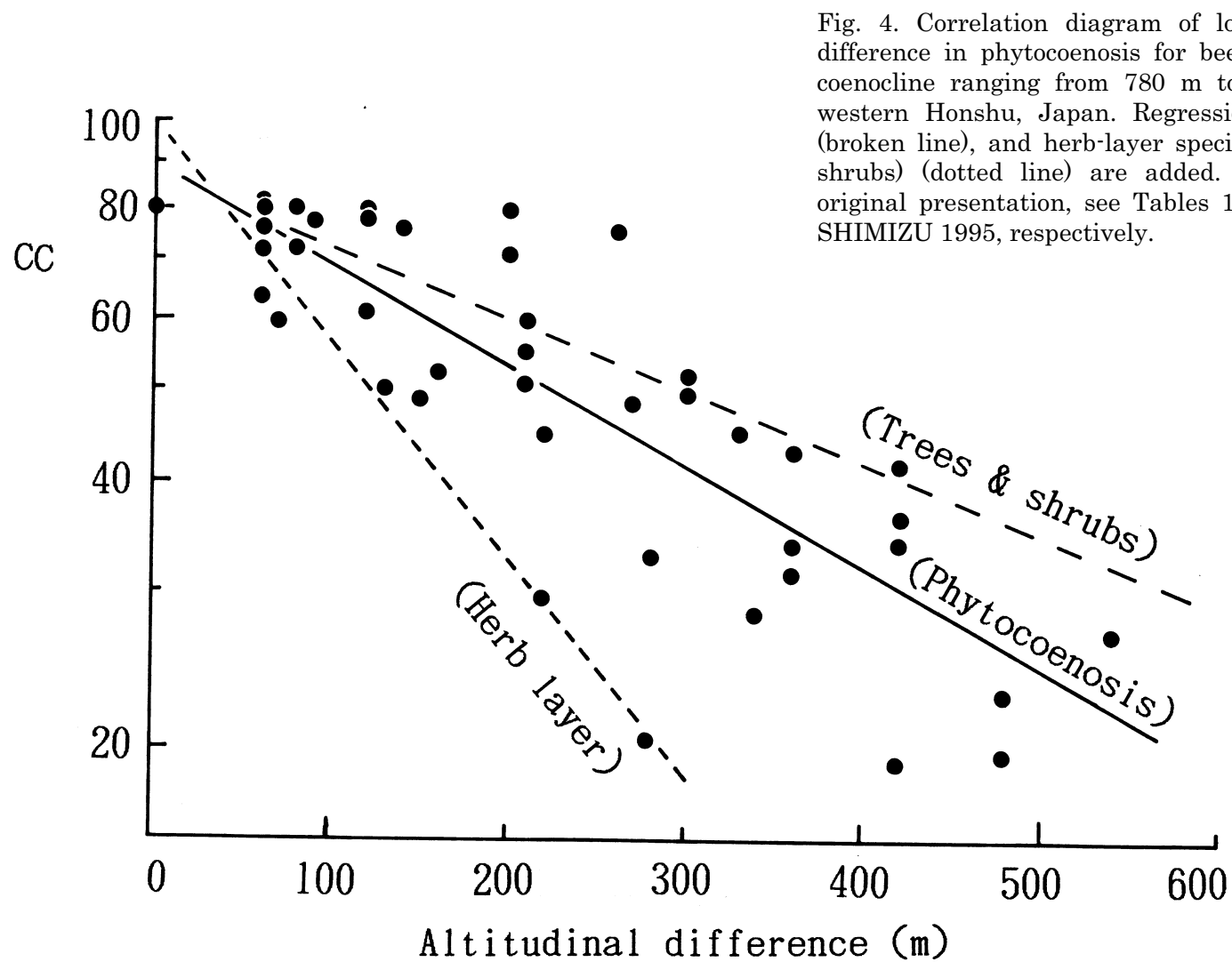
Fig. 4. Correlation diagram of log CC against altitudinal difference in phytocoenosis for beech (Fagus crenata) forest coenocline ranging from 780 m to 1320 m on Mt. Daisen, western Honshu, Japan. Regressions for trees and shrubs (broken line), and herb-layer species (incld. liana and dwarf shrubs) (dotted line) are added. For parameters and the original presentation, see Tables 10 and 11, and ITOW and SHIMIZU 1995, respectively.
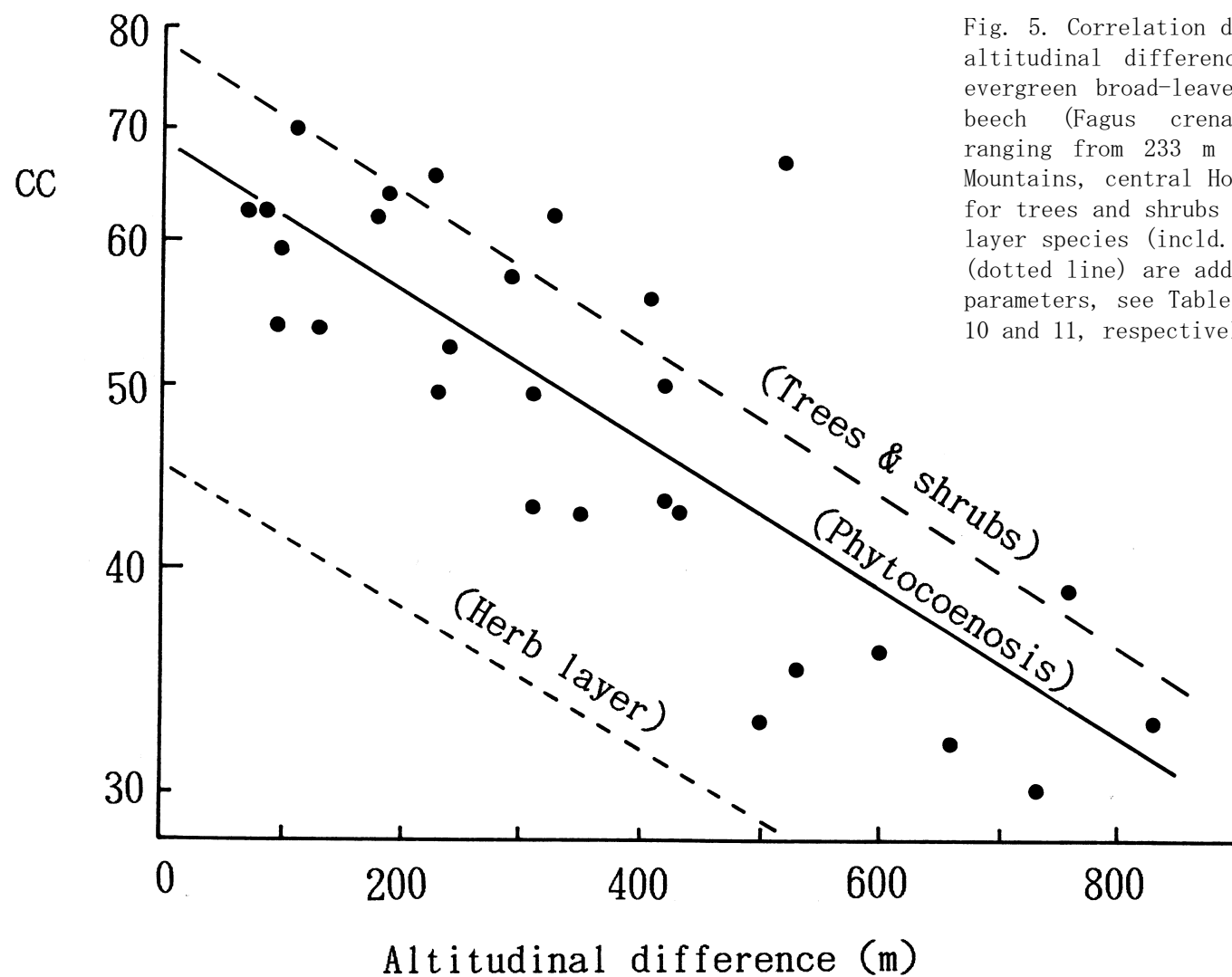
Fig. 5. Correlation diagram of log CC against altitudinal difference in phytocoenosis for evergreen broad-leaved (Quercus salicina) to beech (Fagus crenata) forest coenocline ranging from 233 m to 1061 m in the Hira Mountains, central Honshu, Japan. Regressions for trees and shrubs (broken line), and herb-layer species (incld. liana and dwarf shrubs) (dotted line) are added. For CC matrices and parameters, see Tables 6, 7 and 8, and Tables 10 and 11, respectively.

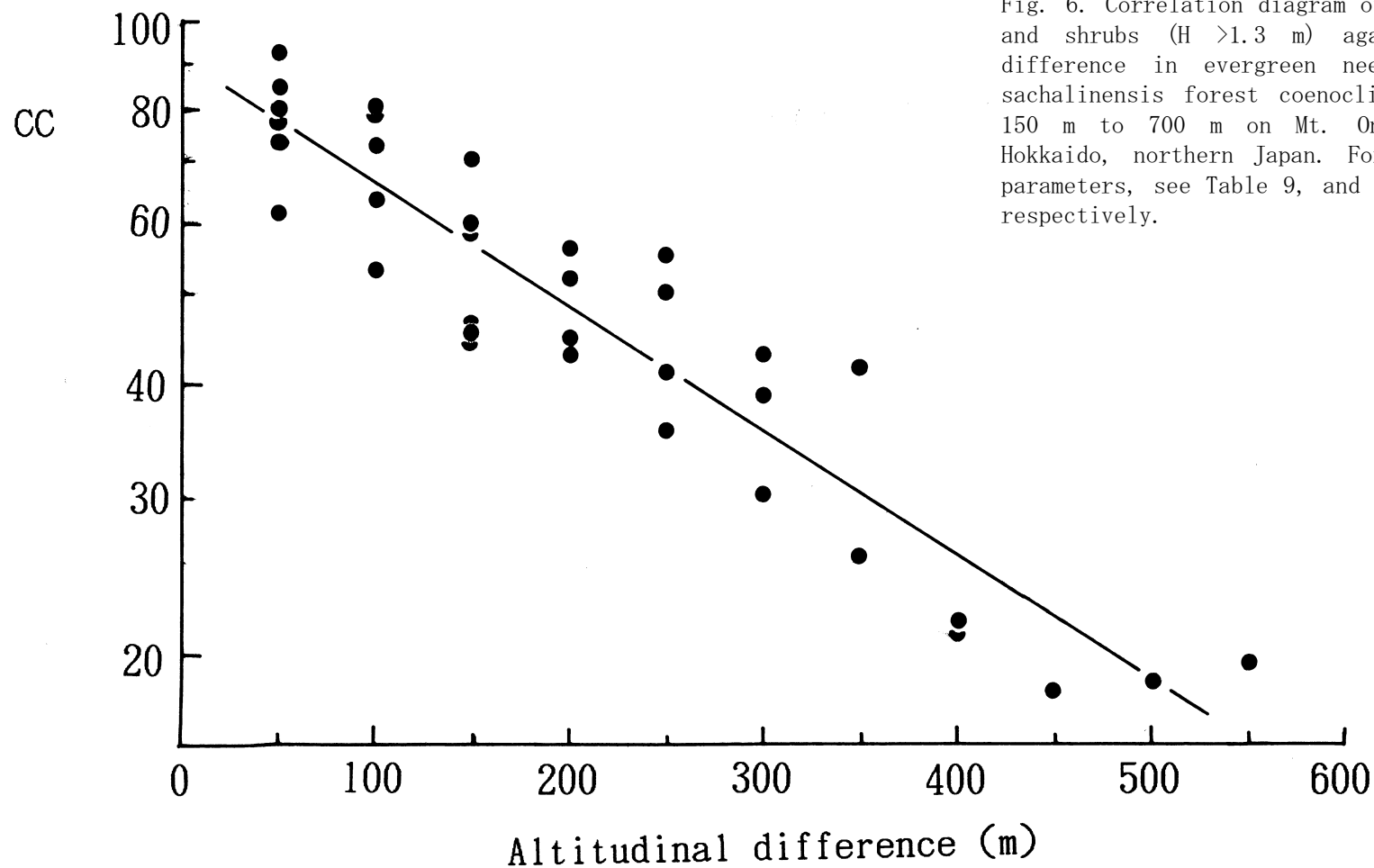Fig. 6. Correlation diagram of log CC of trees and shrubs (H >1.3 m) against altitudinal difference in evergreen needle-leaved Abies sachalinensis forest coenocline, ranging from 150 m to 700 m on Mt. Onnebetsu, eastern Hokkaido, northern Japan. For the matrix and parameters, see Table 9, and Tables 10 and 11, respectively.
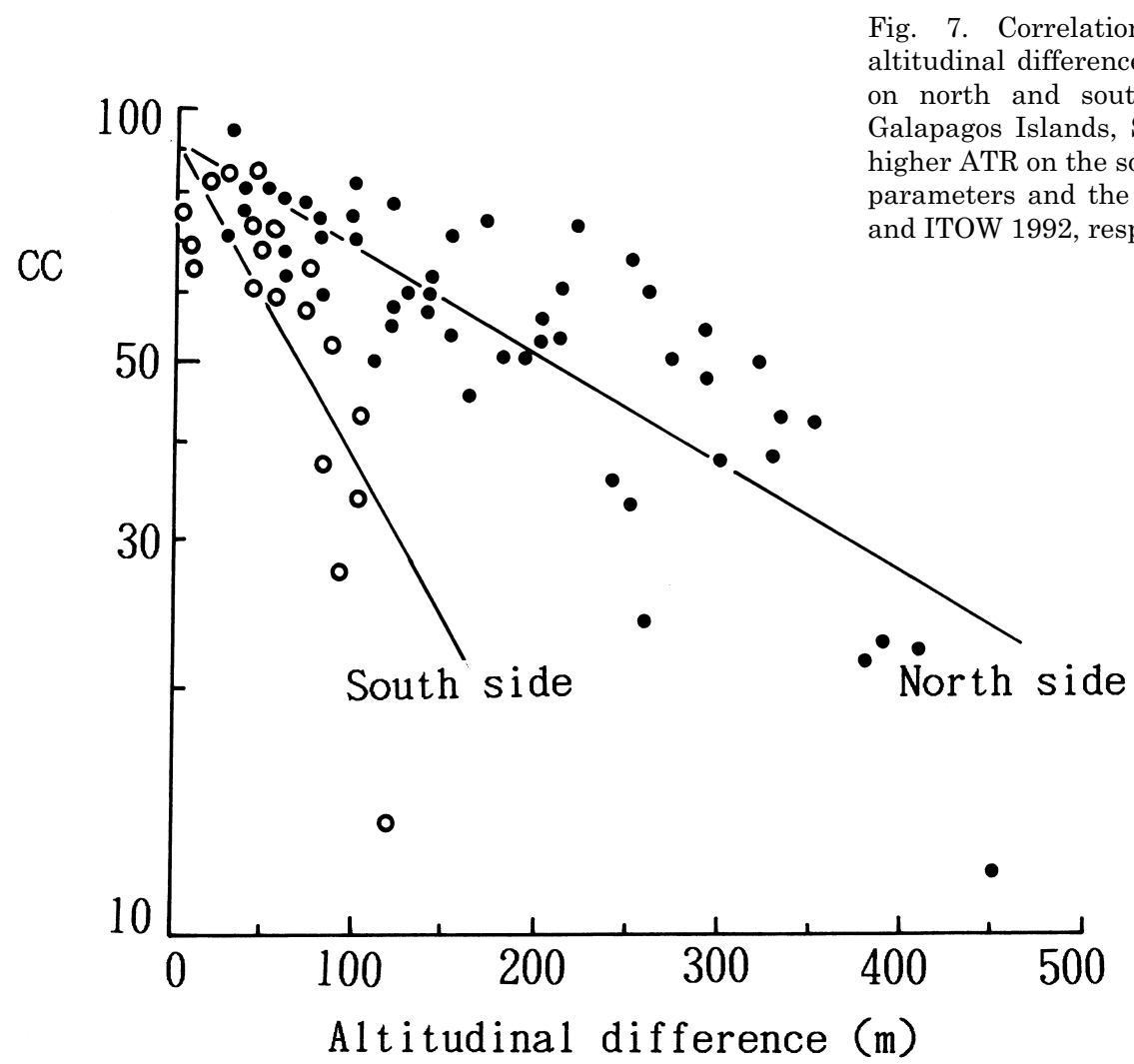
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Fig. 7. Correlation diagrams of log CC against altitudinal difference in trees and shrubs (DBH >3 cm) on north and south sides of Isla Santa Cruz, the Galapagos Islands, South America. Note the three-fold higher ATR on the south side than on the north side. For parameters and the original presentation, see Table 12 and ITOW 1992, respectively.
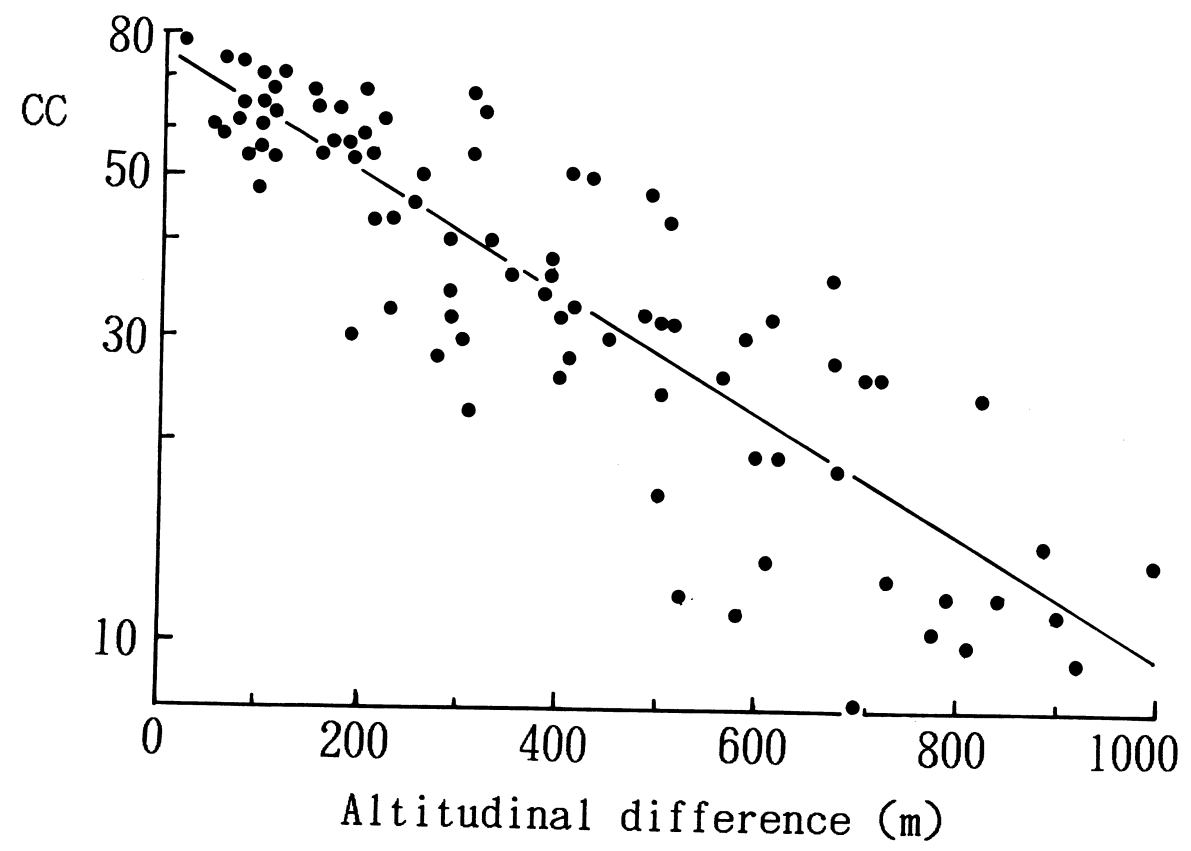
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Fig. 8. Correlaltion diagram of log CC against altitudinal difference in trees and shrubs (DBH >3 cm) on east side of Volcan Alcedo, Isla Isabela, the Galapagos Islands. For parameters, see Table 12.