SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Responses of functional traits of leaves and reproductive efforts in silver birch under an urban air pollution gradient

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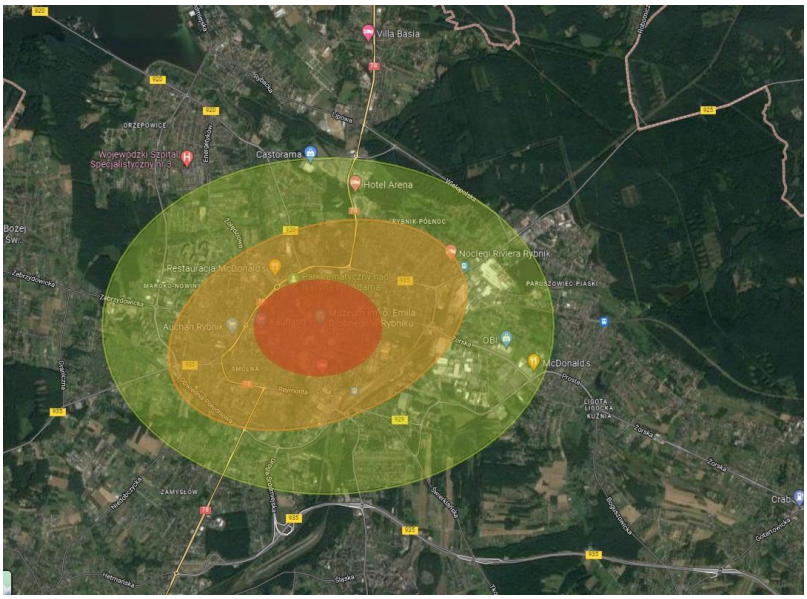

Fig. S1. Zones marked on the study territory of Rybnik; the red zone shows the city centre area with the densest build-up area and the highest traffic, the yellow zone is marked with areas of smaller buildings and medium traffic, the green zone indicates areas with commercial premises, allotment gardens, and smaller buildings with low traffic; source: own study

Table S1. The value of total leaves area and PM values from a given pollution zone in the city of Rybnik from autumn season

Zone	Total leaves area (cm^2)	Sum of PM on leaves (g)	PM ($g \cdot m^{-2}$)
I	1 191.47	1.058	8.883
II	1 508.20	1.246	8.261
III	1 124.46	0.889	7.906

Source: own study.

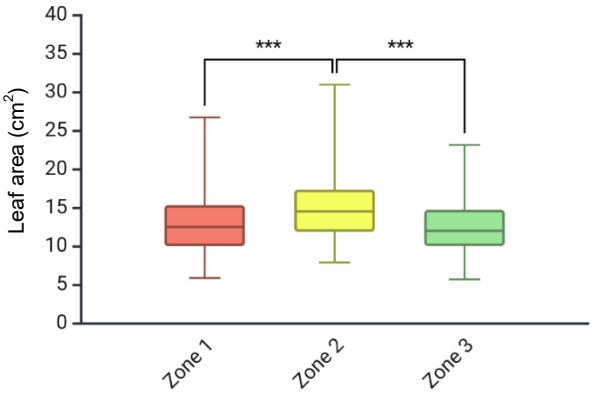

Fig. S2. The leaf area of birch trees growing in polluted zones in Rybnik; the significance level (*** = $p < 0.001$; ns − non significant) represents Dunn's multiple comparison test result; source: own study

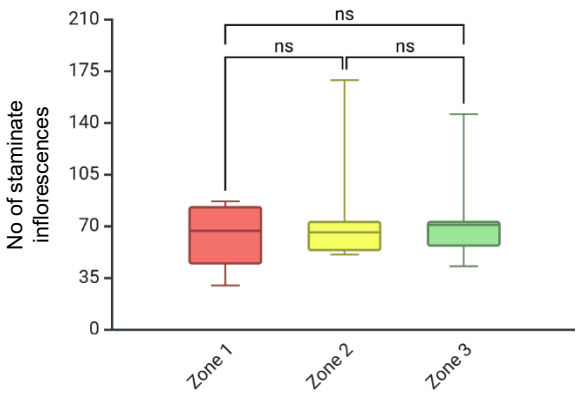

Fig. S3. The number of staminate inflorescences of birch trees growing in polluted zones in the area of Rybnik; the significance level (ns − non significant) represents Dunn's multiple comparison test results; source: own study

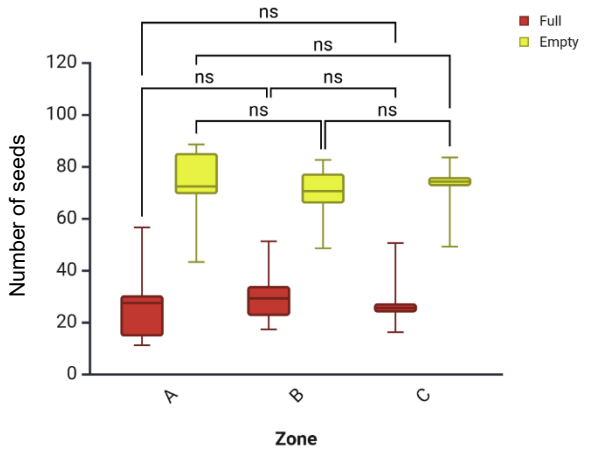

Fig. S4. Number of full versus empty seeds in birch trees occurring in pollution zone; the significance level (ns – non significant) represents Dunn's multiple comparison test results; source: own study