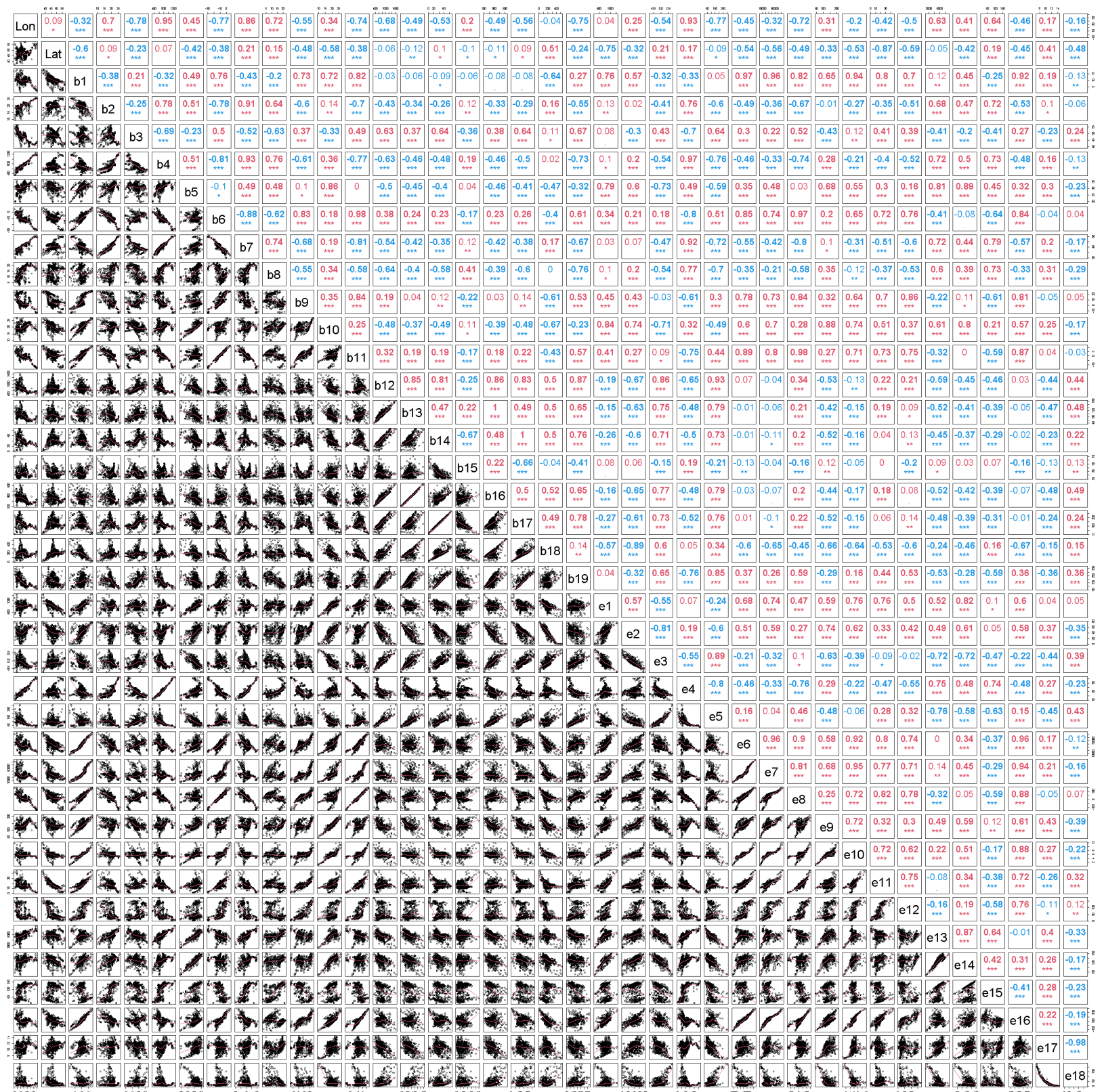


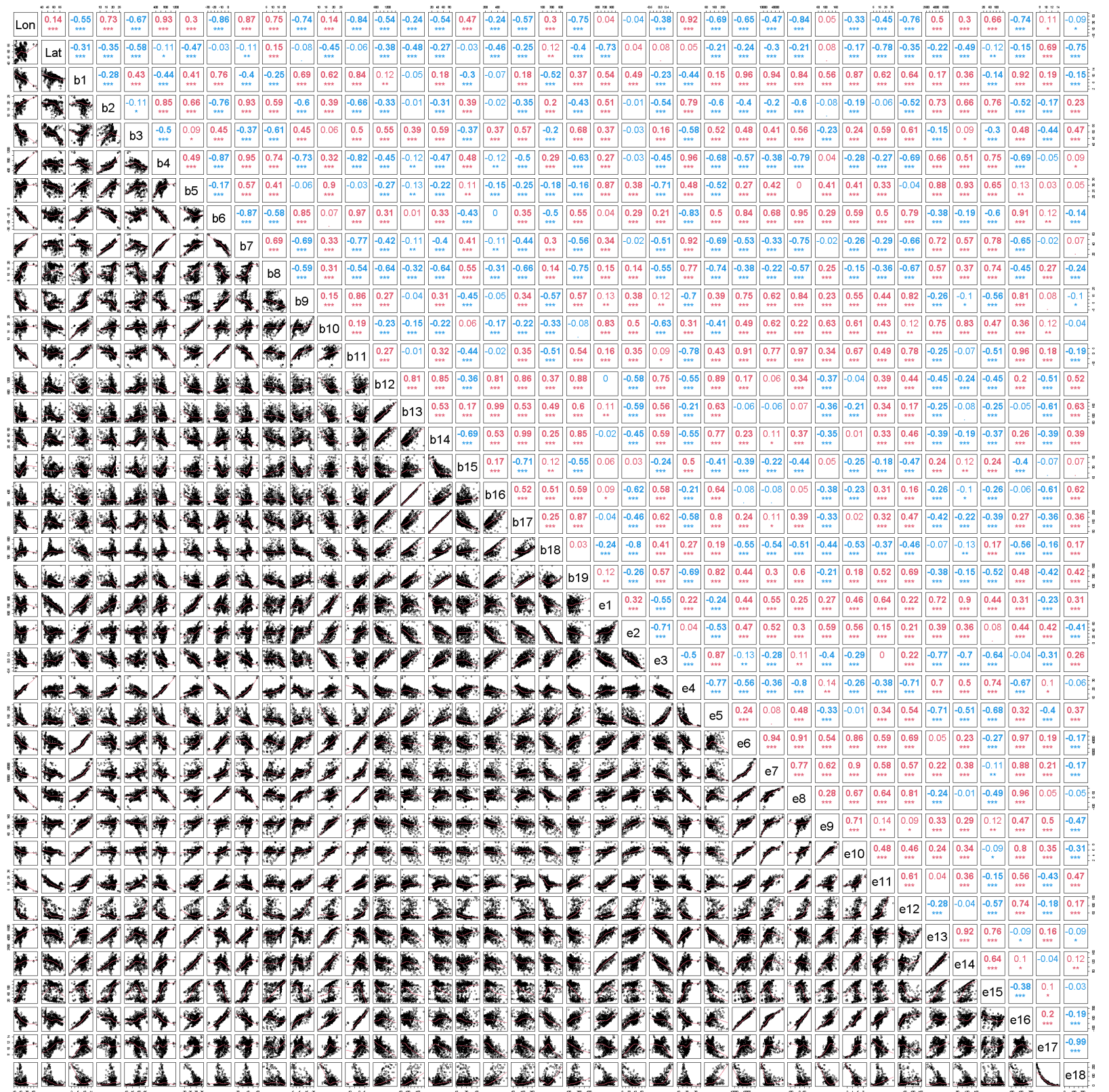
Večeřa M., Axmanová I., Chytrý M., Divíšek J., Ndiribe C., Mones G. V., Čeplová N., Aćić S., Bahn M., Bergamini A., Boenisch G., Biurrun I., Bruun H. H., Byun C., Catford J. A., Cerabolini B. E. L., Cornelissen J. H. C., Dengler J., Jansen F., Jansen S., Kattge J., Kozub Ł., Kuzemko A., Minden V., Mitchell R. M., Moeslund J. E., Mori A. S., Niinemets Ü., Ruprecht E., Rūsiņa S., Šilc H., Soudzilovskaia N. A., van Bodegom P. M., Vassilev K., Weiher E., Wright I. J. & Lososová Z. (2023) Decoupled phylogenetic and functional diversity in European grasslands. – *Preslia* 95: 413–445.

Supplementary Fig. S5. Collinearity patterns of the considered geographical and environmental variables in (a) dry, (b) mesic, (c) wet and (d) alpine grasslands across Europe. For names of variables, see Supplementary Table S4. Average values per all UTM grid cells of 50 × 50 km used in analyses for a particular grassland type were considered here. Upper triangle: Spearman's correlation coefficients and their significance (p -value $' \geq 0.05$ and < 0.1 ; $* \geq 0.01$ and < 0.05 ; $** \geq 0.001$ and < 0.01 ; $*** < 0.001$); lower triangle: scatter plots for pairs of variables.

(a) Dry grasslands



(b) Mesic grasslands



(c) Wet grasslands

