Figure S2. The PLC of stems repeatedly centrifuged four times at 0.5 MPa for 5 min or once for 20 min and then flushed to remove embolism for three long-vesselled (Quercus wislizeni, Rhus ovata, Fraxinus dipetala) and three short-vesselled species (Heteromeles arbutifolia, Ceanothus...
leucodermis, Ribes malvaceum). Points are means with SE (n = 3, except R. ovata where n = 6). Across the six chaparral shrub species, there was a consistent increase in PLC with each additional centrifugation that averaged 22% from after the first to the fourth centrifugation (centrifugation: $F_{3,57} = 49.73, P < 0.001$). The increase in PLC with centrifugation did not differ between the three long- and three short-vesselled species (centrifugation × vessel length: $F_{3,57} = 1.61, P = 0.183$). The treatment included to test for the effect of centrifugation time (a single 20 min centrifugation) did not induce significantly different PLC than the initial 5 min centrifugation (time: $F_{1,35} = 0.16, P = 0.696$), suggesting the additional time at negative xylem pressure during repeated centrifugation was not the cause of the PLC increases. The $K_s$ measured for stems after they were re-flushed following centrifugation treatments did not differ from their initial $K_s$ for repeated or single centrifugation treatments (contrast of initial to final $K_s$: $F_{1,40} = 2.96, P = 0.093; F_{1,40} = 2.05, P = 0.160$, respectively).