



Figure S1. The effect of grass height and exclosure status (fenced vs. unfenced) on tree height gain (mean \pm SE). Browsing impact on tree height gain was higher in areas with short grass i.e. browsers utilised trees in short-grass ecosystems more than in tall-grass ecosystems. Results of linear regression analyses are displayed for the unfenced treatment of two dominant woody plant species: a) *D. cinerea* ($R^2 = 0.38$, $p = 0.05$) and b) *A. nilotica* ($R^2 = 0.44$, $p = 0.11$), and for two woody plant functional types: c) fine-leaved ($R^2 = 0.33$, $p = 0.09$) and d) broad-leaved ($R^2 = 0.60$, $p = 0.02$), across 10 sites in Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park for the period 2000-2009.