**Supplementary material A1**

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# **Summary of theoretical variograms**

# Summary

Description and mathematical formula for the theoretical variograms tested. Theoretical models are curves modelled from sample variograms (point pairs of observations). For a more in depth look into variogram models please refer to Webster & Oliver (2001).

# Symbology

semivariance at distance

= range or distance where there is no more spatial dependency

the semivariance at or above the range

# Spherical variogram (Sph)

The spherical model has a clear range where there is no more spatial autocorrelation. At this distance (α) the observations are no longer correlated in space and the variables greater than this range are independent. The sill (*C)* is the value of the semi variance at or larger than the range. The formula is:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Figure : Spherical variogram where the nugget = 38.0, sill = 79.0 and range = 2.80 m.

# Exponential variogram (Exp)

The exponential model is similar to the spherical model with a linear increase near the nugget, however, there is no finite range which the sill reaches the limit and are considered still correlated. Therefore, there is an effective range that is defined as 3α that is more or less independent.

Chart

Description automatically generated

Figure : Exponential variogram where the nugget = 0.00, sill = 0.02 and range = 0.03 m.

# Gaussian variogram (Gau)

Again, the gaussian model has no limit where there is a range, for this model the effective range is defined as . The gaussian is similar to the exponential curve but has a normal probabilistic curve with an inflection point showing a quadratic increase near the nugget. The formula for the gaussian formula is:

Chart, line chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

Figure : Gaussian variogram where the nugget = 1.00, sill = 3.00 and range = 2.80 m.

# Wave variogram (Wav)

The wave model is different than the other three models as it has a “hole effect”, which is known as a periodic spatial structure. In other words, there are positive and negative correlations along the range that becomes less apparent as the range increases. The range for the wave model is the first peak in the sill in the positive direction. The formula is therefore:

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

Figure : Wave variogram where the nugget = 0.05, sill = 0.13 and range = 1.55 m.