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Supporting information to the paper

The role of recruitment and dispersal limitation in tree community assembly in Amazonian forests

**APPENDIX S2. FIGURES**



Figure S1. Study area with 26 plots along upper Madeira River in Rondônia, Brazil. The area of influence indicates the extension of reservoir due to the dam for the Jirau’s hydroelectric, concluded after the flora inventory.



Figure S2. Principal Component Analysis of environmental variables on 26 plots in four habitats, comprising *terra firme* (TF), transitional *forest*, (DF), *várzea* (VF) and *campinarana* (C) on the upper Madeira River, Brazilian Amazon.

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Figure S3.Correlation of the *m* parameter (immigration, or recruitment, from unified neutral theory of biodiversity) and the environmental gradient in 26 1-ha plots sampled in four types of vegetation on the upper Madeira River, Brazilian Amazon. (A) Standardized silt content; (B) standardized mean groundwater. The interaction of these environmental predictors was significant in multivariate linear model with F3,22=12.18, *P*<0.00001, R²adj= 57.3%.



Figure S4. Distance-decay in the tree structural similarity (measured as log of Bray-Curtis index) between pairs of tree communities on the upper Madeira River, Brazilian Amazon. Best-fit linear relationships are shown for A) *terra* *firme*; B) transitional forest; C) *várzea*; D) *campinarana*.



Figure S5. Environmental heterogeneity (standardized values) between pair of plots (Euclidian distance) sampled on the upper Madeira River, Brazilian Amazon.