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Supporting information to the paper

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

**APPENDIX S3. TABLES**

**Table S1.** Mean ± standard deviation values of environmental variables sampled a in four forest habitats: *terra firme* (TF), transitional forest (DF), *várzea* (VF) and *campinarana* (C), in a landscape on the upper Madeira River, Brazilian Amazon. Different letters between vegetation types indicate significant differences in post-hoc TukeyHSD test (*P*<0.05).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **TF** |  |  | **DF** |  |  | **VF** |  |  | **C** |  |
|  | mean | sd |  | mean | sd |  | mean | sd |  | mean | sd |
| **Silt (g/kg)** | 268.46a ± | 74.69 |  | 414.96b ± | 128.24 |  | 500.38b ± | 98.46 |  | 536.32b ± | 49.9 |
| **Ground water (m)** | 6.22a ± | 1.97 |  | 4.76ab ± | 0.84 |  | 5.00ab ± | 1.45 |  | 3.18b ± | 1.07 |
| **Base saturation (%)** | 22.61ab ± | 19.22 |  | 5.57a ± | 1.5 |  | 37.19b ± | 14.4 |  | 17.45ab ± | 15.81 |