

Supplementary Material

Table S1. Ten most important species according to their relative abundance (%) in the tree community per sampled forest.

Seasonally flooded forest trees		Terra firme forest trees	
Species	Relative abundance (%)	Species	Relative abundance (%)
<i>Oenocarpus mapora</i>	21.5	<i>Astrocaryum gynacanthum</i>	7.0
<i>Attalea insignis</i>	11.2	<i>Attalea insignis</i>	5.7
<i>Combretum laxum</i>	7.7	<i>Geonoma deversa</i>	5.1
<i>Dichapetalum spruceanum</i>	7.3	<i>Syagrus orinocensis</i>	4.6
<i>Pseudolmedia obliqua</i>	5.0	<i>Oenocarpus mapora</i>	4.5
<i>Protium glabrescens</i>	4.6	<i>Oenocarpus bataua</i>	3.5
<i>Crepidospermum rhoifolium</i>	4.2	<i>Protium guianense</i>	3.3
<i>Pseudolmedia laevis</i>	3.1	<i>Eschweilera bracteosa</i>	3.3
<i>Casearia javitensis</i>	2.7	<i>Ryania speciosa</i>	2.7
<i>Matayba</i> sp.	2.7	<i>Crepidospermum rhoifolium</i>	2.7

Table S2. Ten most important seedling species sampled according to their relative abundance (%) per forest.

Seasonally flooded forest	Relative abundance (%)	
	Beginning of flood	End of flood
<i>Bactris brongniartii</i>	6.7	5.4
<i>Lindackeria paludosa</i>	-	5.1
<i>Miconia elata</i>	5.7	4.1
<i>Maquira coriacea</i>	5.3	-
<i>Combretum laxum</i>	-	4.6
<i>Oenocarpus mapora</i>	-	4.3
<i>Piper obliquum</i>	4.0	3.1
<i>Inga thibaudiana</i>	3.9	-
<i>Attalea insignis</i>	-	3.6

<i>Socratea exorrhiza</i>	-	3.6
<i>Xylopia sericea</i>	3.2	2.8
<i>Crepidospermum rhoifolium</i>	3.1	4.3
<i>Pseudolmedia laevis</i>	2.8	-
<i>Geonoma deversa</i>	2.7	-
<i>Syagrus orinocensis</i>	2.6	-
Terra firme forest	Beginning of rains	End of rains
<i>Iryanthera laevis</i>	12.4	2.1
<i>Tococa guianensis</i>	8.2	2.4
<i>Dialium guianense</i>	-	4.2
<i>Neea amplifolia</i>	3.5	-
<i>Licania kunthiana</i>	3.1	-
<i>Maripa</i> sp.	3.1	-
<i>Oenocarpus bataua</i>	3.1	1.6
<i>Pseudolmedia laevis</i>	3.1	-
<i>Licania subarachnophylla</i>	2.9	-
<i>Cordia nodosa</i>	2.7	-
<i>Schnella outimouta</i>	2.4	-
<i>Brosimum lactescens</i>	-	1.9
<i>Oenocarpus mapora</i>	-	1.9
<i>Virola sebifera</i>	-	1.9
<i>Paullinia pachycarpa</i>	-	1.6
<i>Inga villosissima</i>	-	1.6
<i>Inga brachyrhachis</i>	-	1.6

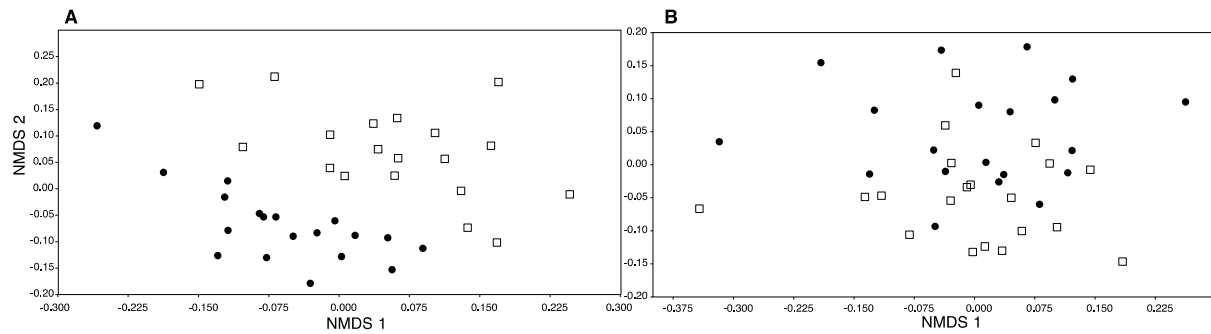


Figure S1. Comparison between ordinations A) SFF palm trees - seedlings at the beginning of the flood ($R = 0.40$; $P < 0.05$; stress = 0.12); B) SFF trees - seedlings at the end of the flood ($R=0.10$; $P < 0.001$; stress = 0.17) by means of Non-Metric Multidimensional Scaling (NMDS) analysis. The empty squares correspond to the composition of seedlings per sampling quadrat and the solid circles to trees. SFF = seasonally flooded forest.

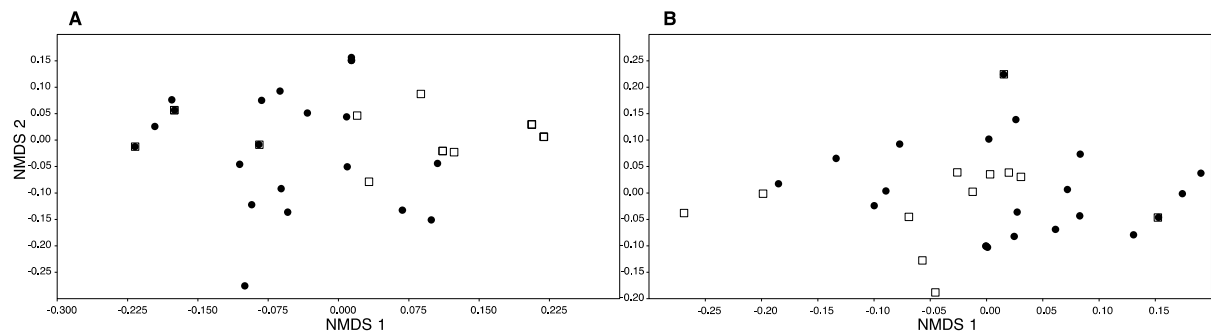


Figure S2. Comparison between ordinations A) TFF palm trees - seedlings at the beginning of the rains ($R = 0.22$; $P < 0.05$; stress = 0.18), B) TFF trees - seedlings at the end of the rains ($R = 0.24$; $P < 0.05$; stress = 0.16) by means of Non-Metric Multidimensional Scaling (NMDS) analysis. The empty squares correspond to the composition of seedlings per sampling quadrat and the solid circles to trees. TFF = terra firme forest.