Supplementary material

Table S1. Generic characteristics of the ecosystems sampled in the municipality of Uruará, state Pará, northern Brazil.

Ecosystems	N. areas	Characteristics
Primary forest – **PF**	02	Composed of vegetation whose facies is an upper canopy formed mainly by green trees, with crowns that touch each other, creating a dense and enclosed canopy all year round. In this ecosystem no traces of anthropic actions were verified (for example, trails, residues, fires, selective cutting of wood, agricultural activities, among others). Large amounts of litter dominate the ground level, which contributes to the maintenance and fertility of the soil, and serves as food and shelter for several species (Da Silva *et al.*, 2018)
Secondary forest - **SF** (vegetation with 15 years of regeneration)	02	A secondary forest (or second-growth forest) is a forest or woodland area which has re-grow after abandonment of agriculture. This type of forest arises from natural succession of vegetation, resulting from abandonment after a period of use, a very common action in the Amazon region (Vieira *et al.*, 2008). Biological diversity gradually increases if there are primary remnants to supply seeds. The average height of the trees is over 12 meters and the average diameter is over 14 centimeters. The understory presents usually a dense vegetation, with an intermediate size, greater than 3 meters of height but also with a high amount of litter on the ground (Da Silva *et al.*, 2018).

Incipient Secondary forest– **IF** (vegetation with five years of regeneration)	02	This type of forest is an embryonic stage of plant succession and consequently presents a more simplified plant composition, with little canopy coverage. These environments have high soil temperature and acidity, little accumulated litter, and a greater presence of several species shrubs, graminoids and forbs (Da Silva, *et al.*, 2018).The average height of trees is no more than four meters and the diameter of the main trees can reach up to eight centimeters This phase typically lasts up to six years and in some cases up to ten years, depending on soil quality and / or seed bank..
Agroforestry – **AF** (cocoa plantations)	02	Agroecosystem represented by areas planted with cacao crops (*Theobroma cacao* L.) in the form of monocultures. Vegetation can reach 5 to 8 m in height, with a closed canopy and a large amount of litter,. Due to the constant cleaning process, the presence and richness of herbaceous and shrubs remains usually low (Santos *et al.*, 2015.
Pasture for extensive livestock – **PA**	02	Herbaceous vegetation consisting predominantly of exotic grasses, namely of the genus *Brachiaria* spp, used for extensive livestock farming (e.g., raising cattle). This environment is characterized by high incidence of sunlight soil, soil compaction by cattle, and absence of litter accumulation (Falcão *et al.*, 2015).

Table S2. Environmental variables monitored during fieldworks.

Temperature, humidity and precipitation were measured during 48 hours (an equivalent period to the pitfall traps activation) with a local portable weather station (Oregon Scientific WMR200A) and linked with online wheatear platforms to check for consistency. Afterwards, these values were aggregated to daily averages.

Ecosystems							Environmental Variables								
	T	H	P	CBH	CAH	GC	RP	HLL	LLC	GC	PES	AP	AS	RS
Primary forest (PF)	25,81 ± 1,35	91,31 ± 5,63	131,66 ± 104,55	343,11 ± 2,67	8,96 ± 0,12	98,35 ± 0,26	219,97 ± 1,91	4,71 ± 0,01	96,74 ± 0,03	65,27 ± 0,25	4,72 ± 0,02	93,27 ± 1,30	14,76 ± 1,03	9,87 ± 0,63
Secondary forest (SF)	26,13 ± 0,83	90,24 ± 5,26	122,82 ± 99,43	150,62 ± 1,09	5,62 ± 0,49	89,06 ± 0,13	190,07 ± 0,72	4,10 ± 0,01	96,91 ± 0,15	58,09 ± 0,12	9,07 ± 0,12	81,00 ± 0,80	16,60 ± 0,50	6,76 ± 0,43
Incipient secondary forest (IF)	26,81 ± 1,37	75,88 ± 14,65	122,41 ± 100,01	13,56 ± 0,50	3,60 ± 0,49	54,59 ± 0,36	41,93 ± 0,80	2,19 ± 0,24	86,91 ± 0,67	18,81 ± 4,38	9,79 ± 2,07	47,42 ± 01,03	34,28 ± 1,20	7,51 ± 0,88
Agroforestry (AF)	27,00 ± 1,44	74,82 ± 15,69	96,72 ± 94,24	44,71 ± 0,46	2,71 ± 0,46	71,00 ± 1,31	22,11 ± 1,81	6,00 ± 0,00	96,25 ± 0,45	20,59 ± 3,97	6,30 ± 0,47	9,60 ± 0,65	7,80 ± 0,59	3,73 ± 0,45
Pasture (PA)	29,34 ± 3,27	71,34 ± 17,03	126,62 ± 100,91	0,00 ± 0,00	2,16 ± 0,40	0,00 ± 0,00	4,64 ± 0,48	0,20 ± 0,10	9,96 ± 0,54	16,52 ± 3,58	16,10 ± 0,71	1,09 ± 0,29	5,20 ± 0,51	2,00 ± 0,00

Legend: Means and associated standard deviation for the environmental variables monitored. Ecosystems: Primary forest (PF), Secondary forest (SF), Incipient Secondary Forest (IF), Agroforestry (AF) and Pasture (PA).

Table S3. Abundance (N) and Richness (S) associated with the Recognizable Functional Units (RFU) and Recognizable Taxonomic Units (RTU) (Cardoso *et. al.* 2011), in the ecosystems monitored in the Brazilian Amazon. Ecosystems: PF = Primary forest; SF = Secondary forest (15 years of regeneration); IF = Incipient) secondary forest (5 years of regeneration); AF = Agroforestry (Cocoa); PA = Pasture.

Spider		ecosystems					
RFU	RTU	PF	SF	IF	AF	PA	Total
GH (Ground hunters)	Lycosidae	6	11	4	0	10	31
	Corinnidae	16	7	18	15	3	59
	Oonopidae	25	6	7	41	5	84
	Gnaphosidae (Prodidominae)	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Gnaphosidae (Gnaphosinae)	4	0	0	7	0	11
	Paratropididae	1	0	0	0	3	4
	Sub -Total	53	25	29	63	21	191
S	Zodariida	0	0	2	0	0	2

(Specialists)	*Palpimanidae*	4	2	1	5	0	12
	Caponiidae	0	1	0	1	1	3
	Sub -Total	**4**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**17**
SWW (Sensing web weavers)	*Theraphosidae*	2	0	4	1	1	8
	Segestriidae	36	37	4	53	0	130
	Cyrtaucheniidae	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Sub -Total	**39**	**38**	**8**	**54**	**1**	**140**
OH (Other hunters)	*Oxyopidae*	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Sparassidae	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Scytodidae	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Liocranidae	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Salticidae	9	7	11	15	1	43
	Ctenidae	27	15	12	15	10	79
	Anyphaenidae	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Sub -Total	**38**	**23**	**24**	**34**	**13**	**132**
OWW (Orb web weavers)	*Araneidae*	1	28	1	26	0	56
	Uloboridae	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Tetragnathidae	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Symphytognathidae	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub -Total	**2**	**30**	**1**	**26**	**1**	**60**
ShWWOH (Sheet web weavers/ Others hunters)	*Linyphiidae*	0	7	2	41	3	53
	Sub -Total	**0**	**7**	**2**	**41**	**3**	**53**
ShWW (Sheet web weavers)	*Dipluridae*	7	1	4	4	0	16
	Ochyroceratidae	0	0	7	6	0	13
	Hahniidae	0	2	0	0	0	2

		PF	SF	IF	AF	PA	Total
	Pisauridae	1	0	0	0	2	3
	Sub -Total	**8**	**3**	**11**	**10**	**2**	**34**
SWW (Space web weavers)	*Pholcidae*	3	1	3	3	1	11
	Nesticidae	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Theridiidae	1	2	1	1	0	5
	Sub -Total	**4**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**18**
ShWWGH (Space web weavers/ Ground hunters)	*Dictynidae*	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Sub -Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**
Family Abundance (N)		**148**	**133**	**85**	**239**	**45**	**647**
Family Richness (S)		**19**	**20**	**16**	**18**	**15**	**32**

Table S4. Total number of individuals captured the mean and the standard deviation per ecosystem.

Ecosystems	n.º spiders	n.º spiders/trap
Primary forest (PF)	187	4,16 ± 3,41
Secondary forest (SF)	173	3,84 ± 2,95
Incipient Secondary Forest (IF),	133	2,96 ± 3,21
Agroforestry (AF)	270	6,00 ± 3,21
Pasture for extensive livestock (PA)	46	1,02 ± 0,99
Total	809	3,59 ± 3,29

Legend: Ecosystems: Primary forest (PF), Secondary forest (SF), Incipient Secondary Forest (IF), Agroforestry (AF) and Pasture (PA).

Table S5. Specification of the methodology used for monitoring the environmental variables associate with the ecosystems studied.

Variables	Specification	Monitoring Methodology
Temperature	Celsius (ºC)	Measured during the traps installation and removal with a portable weather station (model Oregon Scientific WMR200A).
Humidity	Humidity (%)	Measured during the traps installation and removal with a portable weather station (model Oregon Scientific WMR200A).
Precipitation	Precipitation (mm)	Measured during the traps installation and removal with a portable weather station (model Oregon Scientific WMR200A).
Circumference at Breast Height	Centimeters (cm)	Trunk diameter was taken at breast height (1.3 m) for the trees.
Circumference at Ankle Height	Centimeters (cm)	The diameter was measured at the ankle height (CAH = 0.1 m) for the shrubs.
Canopy Cover	Percentage (%)	Calculated with a convex spherical densiometer (D) Lemmon and assigned the following classes: 0–5%, 6–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–95% and 96–100%
Richness of Trees	Tree Species/ m^2	The number of tree species was counted in an area of 100 m^2 (10 x 10 m) in the vicinity of each pitfall trap.
Abundance of Trees	Number of Trees/ m^2	The number of tree was counted in an area of 100 m2 (10 x 10 m) in the vicinity of each pitfall trap.
Richness of Shrubs	Shrubs Species / m^2	The number of shrubs species was counted in an area of 100 m^2 (10 x 10 m) in the vicinity of each pitfall trap.
Abundance of Shrubs	Number of Shrubs/ m^2	The number of shrubs was counted in an area of 100 m2 (10 x 10 m) in the vicinity of each pitfall trap.

Percentage of Exposed Soil	Percentage (%)/ m^2	The percentage exposed soil in each quadrant was estimated in different percentage classes (0-5, 6-25, 26-50, 51-75, 76-95, 96-100%)
Percentage of Green (vegetation) Cover	Percentage (%)/ m^2	The percentage green cover (vegetation up to 1 m height) in each quadrant was estimated in different percentage classes (0-5, 6-25, 26-50, 51-75, 76-95, 96-100%)
Percentages of Leaf Litter Cover	Percentage (%)	The percentage of litter in each quadrant was estimated in different percentage classes (0-5, 6-25, 26-50, 51-75, 76-95, 96-100%).
Height of Leaf Litter	Centimeters (cm)	Litter height was measured using a ruler at five points inside the square (near each corner and in the center)

Adapted Da Silva and Hernández (2016)

Table S6. Generalized linear models (GLzM) relating High level diversity abundance (HLDa), High-level diversity richness (HLDr) and High-level functionality (HLF) with the different Ecosystems, seasons, and their interactions.

Factors	Estimate Std. Error	z value	Pr (>|z|)
HLDa			
(Intercept)	**1,3863 ± 0,1413**	**9,809**	**< 2x10^{-16} *****
Ecosystem [SF]	**-0,9589 ± 0,2685**	**-3,571**	**4,4x10^{-4} *****
Ecosystem [IF]	**-2,0149 ± 0,4121**	**-4,890**	**2,0x10^{-6} *****
Ecosystem [PF]	-0,1431 ± 0,2074	-0,690	4,9x10^{-1}
Ecosystem [PA]	**-1,7918 ± 0,3739**	**-4,792**	**3,1x10^{-6} *****
Season [I]	**0,5404 ± 0,1778**	**3,039**	**2,67^{-3} ****
Season [R]	0,2364 ± 0,1891	1,250	2,1 x10^{-1}
Ecosystem [SF]: Season [I]	0,5868 ± 0,3172	1,850	6,5 x10^{-2}
Ecosystem [IF]: Season [I]	0,9065 ± 0,4655	1,948	5,3 x10^{-2}
Ecosystem [PF]: Season [I]	-0,1876 ± 0,2662	-0,705	4,8 x10^{-1}
Ecosystem [PA]: Season [I]	0,3351 ± 0,4488	0,747	4,6 x10^{-1}
Ecosystem [SF]: Season [R]	0,2917 ± 0,3444	0,847	4,0 x10^{-1}
Ecosystem [IF]: Season [R]	**1,3730 ± 0,4642**	**2,958**	**3,5 x10^{-3} ****
Ecosystem [PF]: Season [R]	**-1,0966 ± 0,3366**	**-3,258**	**1,3 x10^{-3} ****
Ecosystem [PA]: Season [R]	-0,1411 ± 0,5143	-0,274	7,8 x10^{-1}
HLDr			
(Intercept)	**1,2809 ± 0,1235**	**10,372**	**< 2 x10^{-16} *****
Ecosystem [SF]	**-0,8535 ± 0,2260**	**-3,777**	**2,1 x10^{-4} *****
Ecosystem [IF]	**-1,9095 ± 0,3438**	**-5,554**	**8,4 x10^{-8} *****
Ecosystem [PF]	-0,1823 ± 0,1832	-0,995	3,2 x10^{-1}
Ecosystem [PA]	**-1,6864 ± 0,3124**	**-5,397**	**1,9 x10^{-7} *****
Season [I]	0,2157 ± 0,1660	1,3	2,0 x10^{-1}
Season [R]	-0,0377 ± 0,1763	-0,214	8,3 x10^{-1}
Ecosystem [SF]: Season [I]	**0,6000 ± 0,2814**	**2,132**	**3,4 x10^{-2} ***
Ecosystem [IF]: Season [I]	**1,2014 ± 0,3943**	**3,047**	**2,6 x10^{-3} ****

	Estimate ± SE	value	P
Ecosystem [PF]: Season [I]	0,0552 ± 0,2446	0,226	$8{,}2 \times 10^{-1}$
Ecosystem [PA]: Season [I]	0,6172 ± 0,3817	1,617	0,1074
Ecosystem [SF]: Season [R]	0,2345 ± 0,3104	0,755	0,4508
Ecosystem [IF]: Season [R]	**1,5959 ± 0,3946**	**4,044**	**$7{,}5 \times 10^{-5}$ *****
Ecosystem [PF]: Season [R]	**-0,8244 ± 0,3046**	**-2,707**	**$7{,}3 \times 10^{-3}$ ****
Ecosystem [PA]: Season [R]	0,1331 ± 0,4340	0,307	$7{,}6 \times 10^{-1}$
HLF			
(Intercept)	**1,1600 ± 0,1443**	**8,059**	**7.72e-16 *****
Ecosystem [SF]	**-0,8270 ± 0,2616**	**-3,16**	**0.00158 ****
Ecosystem [IF]	**-1,7900 ± 0,3819**	**-4,692**	**2.71e-06 *****
Ecosystem [PF]	-0,3160 ± 0,2223	-1,421	0,15531
Ecosystem [PA]	**-1,5700 ± 0,3476**	**-4,513**	**6.40e-06 *****
Season [I]	0,2230 ± 0,1936	1,152	0,24919
Season [R]	$-6{,}7 \times 10^{-17}$ ± 0,2041	0,000	1
Ecosystem [SF]: Season [I]	0,5390 ± 0,3276	1,645	0.09994
Ecosystem [IF]: Season [I]	**1,0700 ± 0,4438**	**2,399**	**0.01644 ***
Ecosystem [PF]: Season [I]	0,1130 ± 0,2941	0,385	0,69996
Ecosystem [PA]: Season [I]	0,4700 ± 0,4330	1,085	0,27773
Ecosystem [SF]: Season [R]	0,1340 ± 0,3619	0,369	0,71213
Ecosystem [IF]: Season [R]	**1,4200 ± 0,4438**	**3,193**	**0.00141 ****
Ecosystem [PF]: Season [R]	**-0,9160 ± 0,3764**	**-2,434**	**0.01491 ***
Ecosystem [PA]: Season [R]	-0,3290 ± 0,4916	0,000	1

Legend: Signif. codes: * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; *** P < 0.001; Ecosystems: Primary forest (PF), Secondary forest (SF), Incipient Forest (IF), Agroforestry (AF) and Pasture (PA); Seasons: Dry (D), Intermediate (I), Rainy (R)). Quasi-Poisson GLzM values: HLDa (Null deviance: 508.36 on 224 degrees of freedom, Residual deviance: 236.26 on 210 degrees of freedom, AIC: NA); HLDr (Null deviance: 341.95 on 224 degrees of freedom, Residual deviance: 181.64 on 210 degrees of freedom, AIC: NA); HLF (Null deviance: 269.18 on 224 degrees of freedom, Residual deviance: 132.45 on 210 degrees of freedom; AIC: NA)

Table S7. Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling (NMDS) results for High-level Diversity (HLD): environmental variables and ecosystems association with the principal axis (axis 1 and axis 2). Ecosystems: PF = Primary forest; SF = Secondary forest (15 years of regeneration); IF = Incipient secondary forest (5 years of regeneration); AF = Agroforestry (Cocoa); PA = Pasture. Environmental variables: T = Temperature; H = Humidity; PES = Percentage of exposed soil; LLC = Percentage of leaf litter cover; HLL = Height of leaf litter (cm).

Environmental Variables	Axis 1	Axis 2
T	0,25227	-0,21156
H	-0,261	0,2887
PES	0,34315	-0,05306
HLL	-0,43501	0,11628
LLC	-0,31167	0,18485

Ecosystems	Axis 1	Axis 2
PF	0,323893	-0,31825
SF	0,76704	0,264538
IF	-1,13769	-1,17096
AF	0,19995	0,465317
PA	-0,15318	0,759351

Table S8. Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling (NMDS) results for High-level Functionality (HLF) environmental variables and ecosystems association with the principal axis (axis 1 and axis 2). Ecosystems: PF = Primary forest; SF = Secondary forest (15 years of regeneration); IF = Insipient secondary forest (5 years of regeneration); AF = Agroforestry (Cocoa); PA = Pasture. Environmental variables: T = Temperature; H = Humidity; PES = Percentage of exposed soil; LLC = Percentage of leaf litter cover; HLL = Height of leaf litter (cm).

Environmental Variables	Axis 1	Axis 2
T	-0,2509	0,20969
H	0,1739	0,052127
PES	-0,09697	0,12923
HLL	0,032005	0,1547
LLC	0,21227	-0,15275

Ecosystems	Axis 1	Axis 2
PF	-1,04853	-1,05944
SF	-0,47194	1,029478
IF	0,719777	-0,8759
AF	-1,0735	0,497016
PA	1,874185	0,408857

Table S9. Depicting High-level diversity (HLD) dissimilarities

High-level diversity (HLD) dissimilaritys	PF-SF	PF-IF	PF-AF	PF-PA	SF-IF	SF-AF	SF-PA	IF-PA	IF-AF
Turnover (βsim)	0,286	0,222	0,300	0,353	0,222	0,250	0,294	0,412	0,167
Nestedness (βnes)	0,017	0,060	0,017	0,068	0,078	0,036	0,090	0,017	0,044
Bsor (βsor)	0,302	0,282	0,317	0,421	0,300	0,286	0,385	0,429	0,211

Legend: PF = Primary forest; SF = Secondary forest (15 years of regeneration); IF = Incipient secondary forest (5 years of regeneration); AF = Agroforestry (Cocoa); PA = Pasture. Beta diversity partition analysis was applied to verify the dissimilarity between ecosystems. Using the partitioning framework proposed by Baselga (2010), the pairwise dissimilarity index (βsør) was partitioned into two components: turnover (βsim) and nestedness (βnes): βsør=βsim +βnes

Table S10. Depicting High-level diversity (HLD) dissimilarities

High-level diversity (HLD) dissimilarity	PF-SF	PF-IF	PF-AF	PF-PA	SF-IF	SF-AF	SF-PA	IF-PA	IF-AF
Turnover (βsim)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Nestedness (βnes)	0,059	0,059	0,059	0,111	0,000	0,000	0,053	0,053	0,000
Bsor (βsor)	0,059	0,059	0,059	0,111	0,000	0,000	0,053	0,053	0,000

Legend: PF = Primary forest; SF = Secondary forest (15 years of regeneration); IF = Incipient secondary forest (5 years of regeneration); AF = Agroforestry (Cocoa); PA = Pasture. Beta diversity partition analysis was applied to verify the dissimilarity between ecosystems. Using the partitioning framework proposed by Baselga (2010), the pairwise dissimilarity index (βsør) was partitioned into two components: turnover (βsim) and nestedness (βnes): βsør=βsim +βnes

Table S11. SIMPER results comparing the composition of High-level Diversity (Recognizable Taxonomy Units (RTU)) and High-level Functionality (Recognizable Functional Units (RFU)) between ecosystems. Ecosystems: PF = Primary forest; SF = Secondary forest (15 years of regeneration); IF = Insipient secondary forest (5 years of regeneration); AF = Agroforestry (Cocoa); Guilds explanation: TA.GH (Ground hunters); TA.SWW (Space web weavers); TA.OH (Other Hunters); TA.OWW (Orb web weavers); TA.ShWWOT (Sheet web weavers/ Others hunters).

RTU	PF vs SF	PF vs IF	PF vs AF	PF vs PA	SF vs IF	SF vs AF	SF vs PA	IF vs AF	IF vs PA	AF vs PA
Araneidae	59%		29%		38%	35%	60%	31%		36%
Corinnidae	76%	56%	62%	72%	68%	64%		62%	49%	62%
Ctenidae	33%	45%	52%	53%	58%	46%	34%	71%	27%	45%
Linyphiidae		64%	70%		48%	55%	73%	53%	39%	54%
Lycosidae	67%			64%			48%		60%	
Oonopidae	47%	17%	41%	38%	27%		67%	43%	16%	75%
Salticidae		72%			75%	72%			68%	69%
Segestriidae	19%	33%	17%	22%	15%	20%	20%	20%	73%	24%
Median	50%	48%	45%	50%	47%	49%	50%	47%	47%	52%

RFU	PF vs SF	PF vs IF	PF vs AF	PF vs PA	SF vs IF	SF vs AF	SF vs PA	IF vs AF	IF vs PA	AF vs PA
TA.GH	28%	28%	22%	31%	26%	42%	25%	44%	32%	47%
TA.SWW	51%	49%	43%	59%	44%	23%	47%	23%	78%	29%
TA.OH	72%	71%	63%	82%	60%	78%	66%	60%	53%	64%
TA.OWW			77%		73%	60%	82%	73%		79%
TA.ShWWOT									67%	
Median	50%	49%	51%	57%	51%	51%	55%	50%	58%	55%

Table S12. Indicator Recognizable Taxonomic Units (RTU) and indicator Recognizable Functional Units (RFU), derived from the Indicator value analysis (Indval), associated with the Spiders of the ecosystems studied. Ecosystems: PF = Primary forest; SF = Secondary forest (15 years of regeneration); IF = Incipient secondary forest (5 years of regeneration); AF = Agroforestry (Cocoa); RFU explanation: TA.GH (Ground hunters); TA.SWW (Space web weavers); TA.OH (Other Hunters); TA.OWW (Orb web weavers); TA.ShWWOT (Sheet web weavers/ Others hunters).

RTU	Ecosystem	Indval	p-value	Freq
Ctenidae	PF	0,16152166	0,045	68
Oonopidae	IF	0,15898272	0,025	60
Ochyroceratidae	IF	0,0974026	0,016	12
Segestriidae	AF	0,35622673	0,001	88
Araneidae	AF	0,2483236	0,001	34
Linyphiidae	AF	0,19618313	0,001	41
Salticidae	AF	0,1781531	0,003	41
Scytodidae	AF	0,1	0,003	3
Palpimanidae	AF	0,08349698	0,033	11
Lycosidae	PA	0,11502951	0,027	29
Paratropididae	PA	0,07729367	0,042	4
Dictynidae	PA	0,06451613	0,05	2

RFU	Ecosystem	Indval	p-value	Freq
TA.OWW	SF	0,20601012	0,001	35
TA.ShWW	IF	0,11392688	0,03	32
TA.ShWWOT	AF	0,49176493	0,001	41
TA.SWW	AF	0,27221801	0,002	95
TA.GH	AF	0,21194044	0,038	119
TA.SWWGH	PA	0,06451613	0,035	2