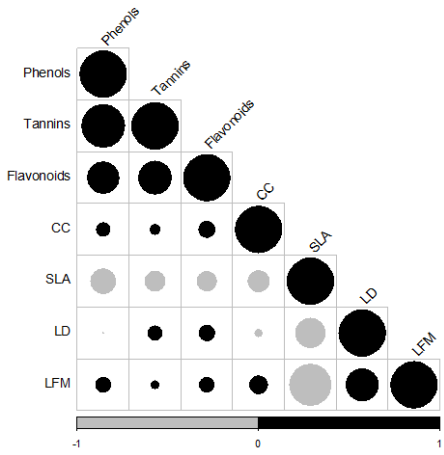
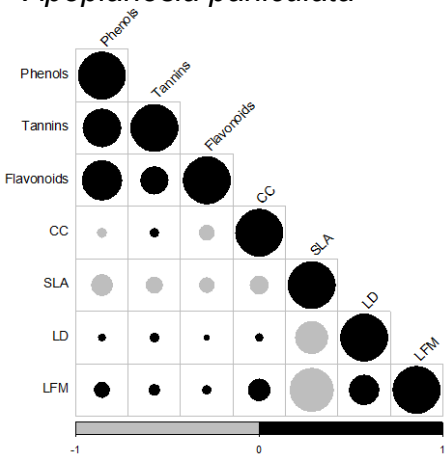
Figure S2 Correlograms showing the relationships (rs: Spearman correlation coefficient) between traits for the most abundant species.

LEGUMINOSAE

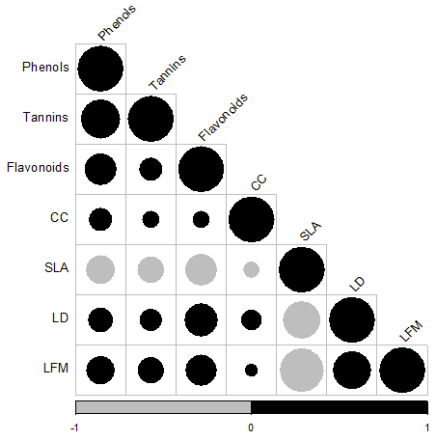
Acacia cochliacantha



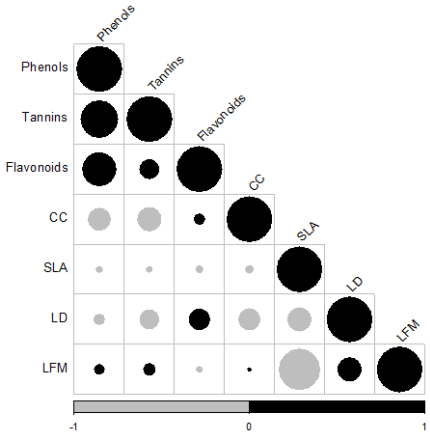
Apoplanesia paniculata



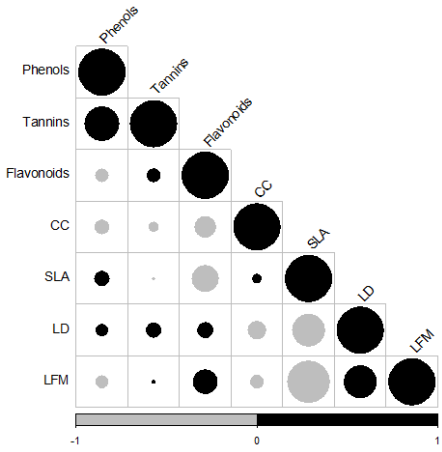
Caesalpinia coriaria



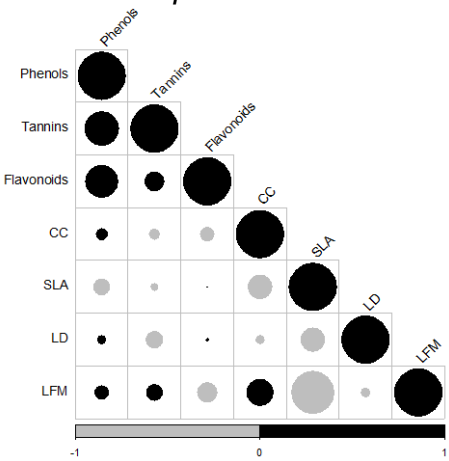
Caesalpinia eriostachys



Haematoxylum brasiletto

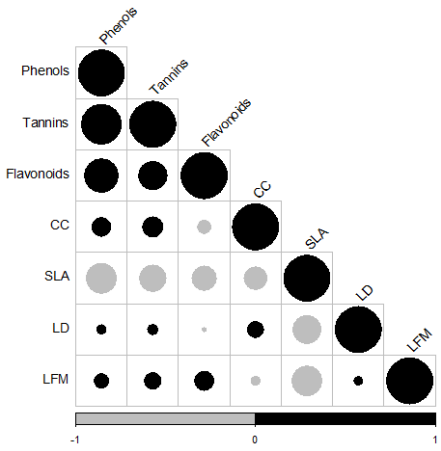


Lonchocarpus lanceolatus

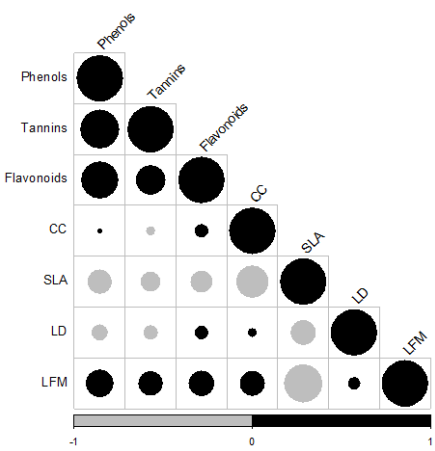


EUPHORBIACEAE

Croton roxanae

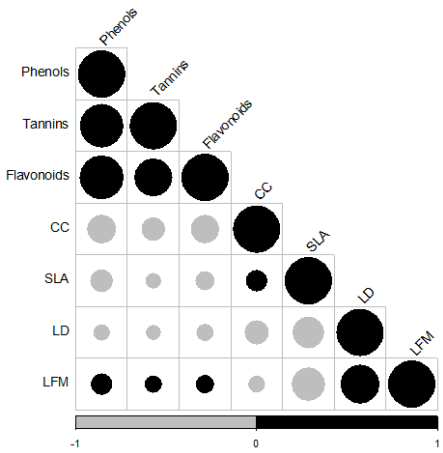


Croton suberosus

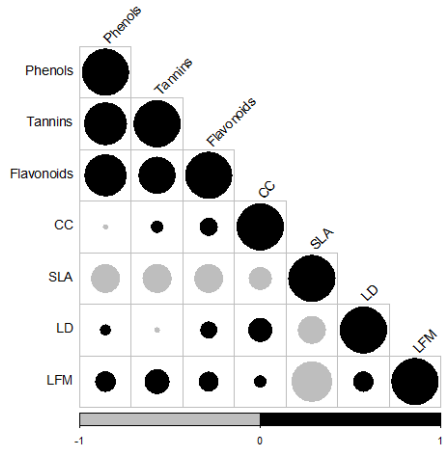


SAPINDACEAE

Serjania brachycarpa

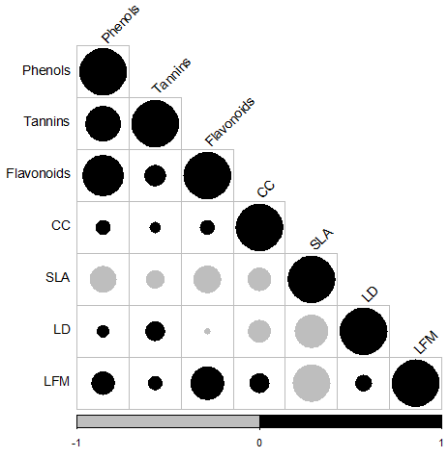


Thouinia paucidentata



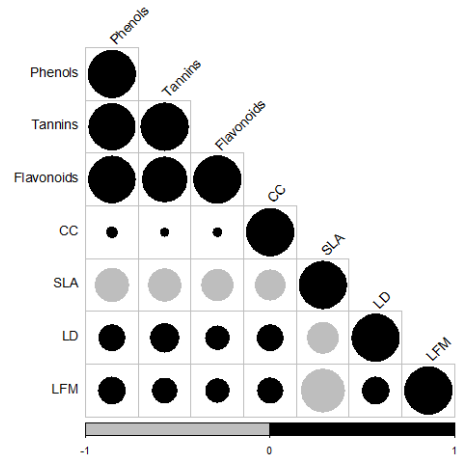
MALVACEAE

Heliocarpus pallidus

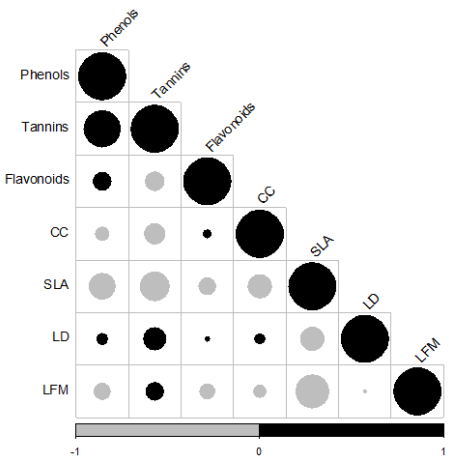


MYRTACEAE

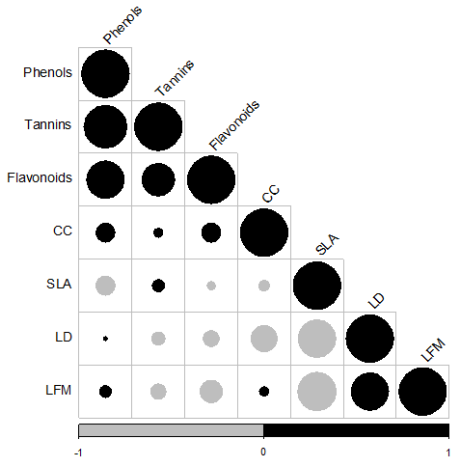
Psidium sartorianum



NYCTAGINACEAE
Guapira petenesis



SALICACEAE
Casearia corymbosa



Black circles indicate positive correlations, whereas gray circles indicate negative correlations. The size of the circle is proportional to the magnitude of r_S. Traits: concentration (mg(GAE)/100g) of total phenols (Phenols), tannins (Tannins), and (mg(CE)/100g) flavonoids (Flavonoids); chlorophyll content (CC), specific leaf area (SLA), leaf density (LD), and leaf fresh mass per unit area (LFM).