

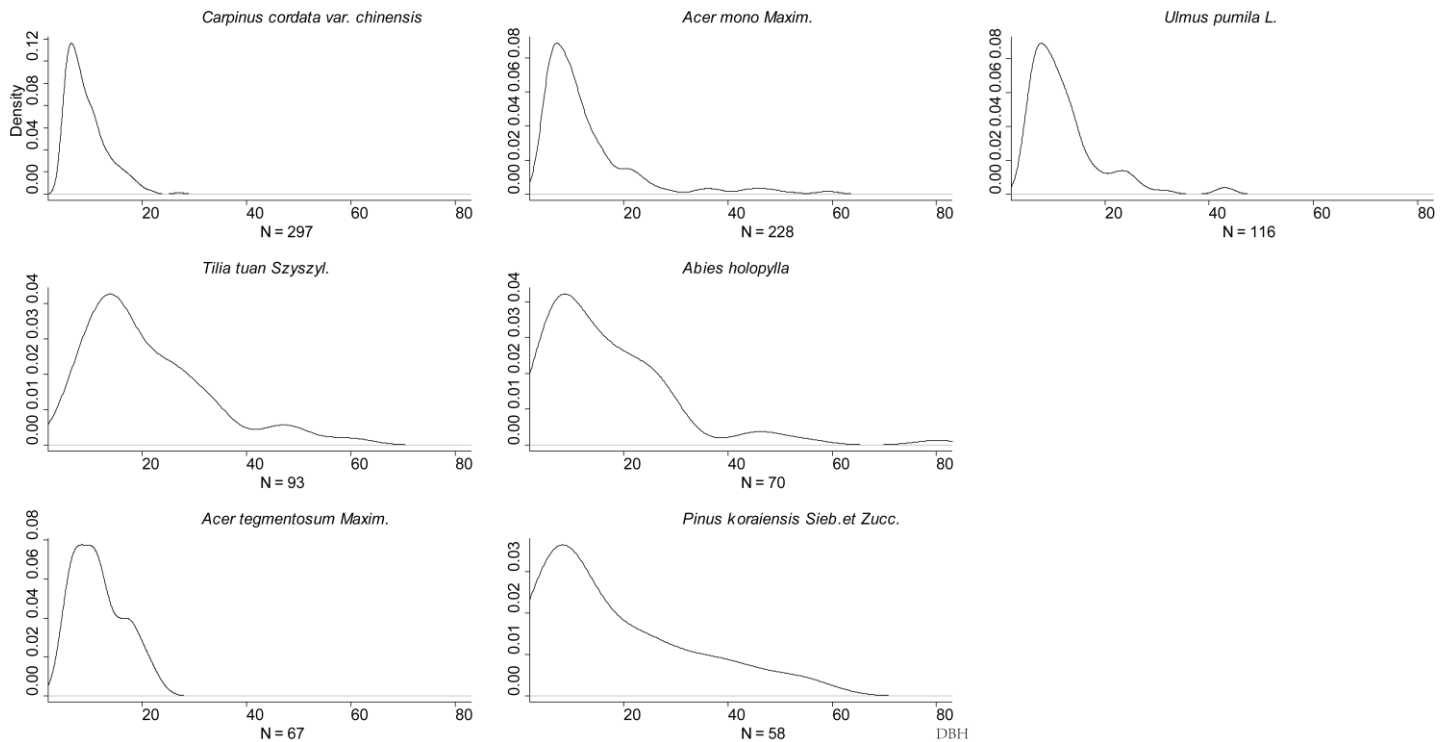
Large trees are surrounded by more heterospecific neighboring trees in Korean pine broad-leaved natural forests

Supporting information

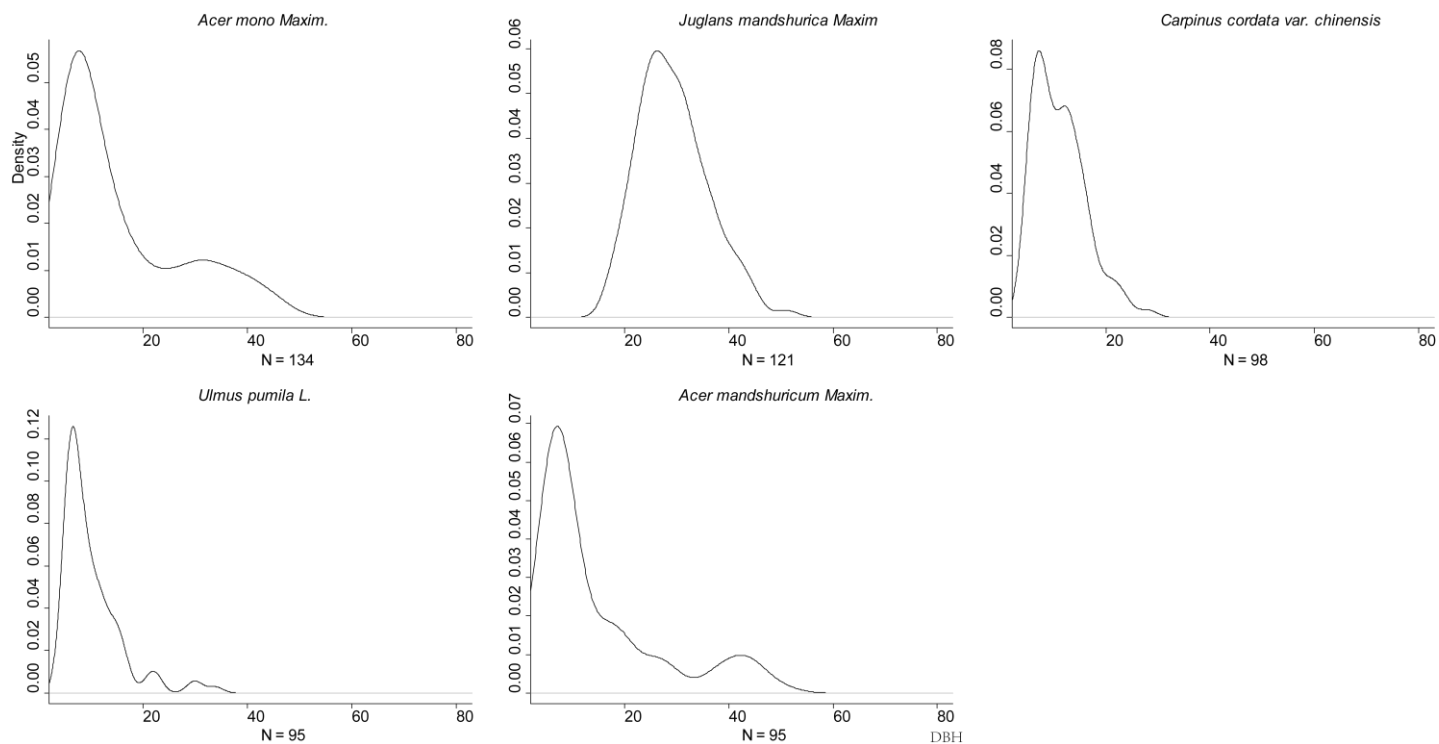
Hongxiang Wang, Hui Peng, Gangying Hui, Yanbo Hu, Zhonghua Zhao

SI Text

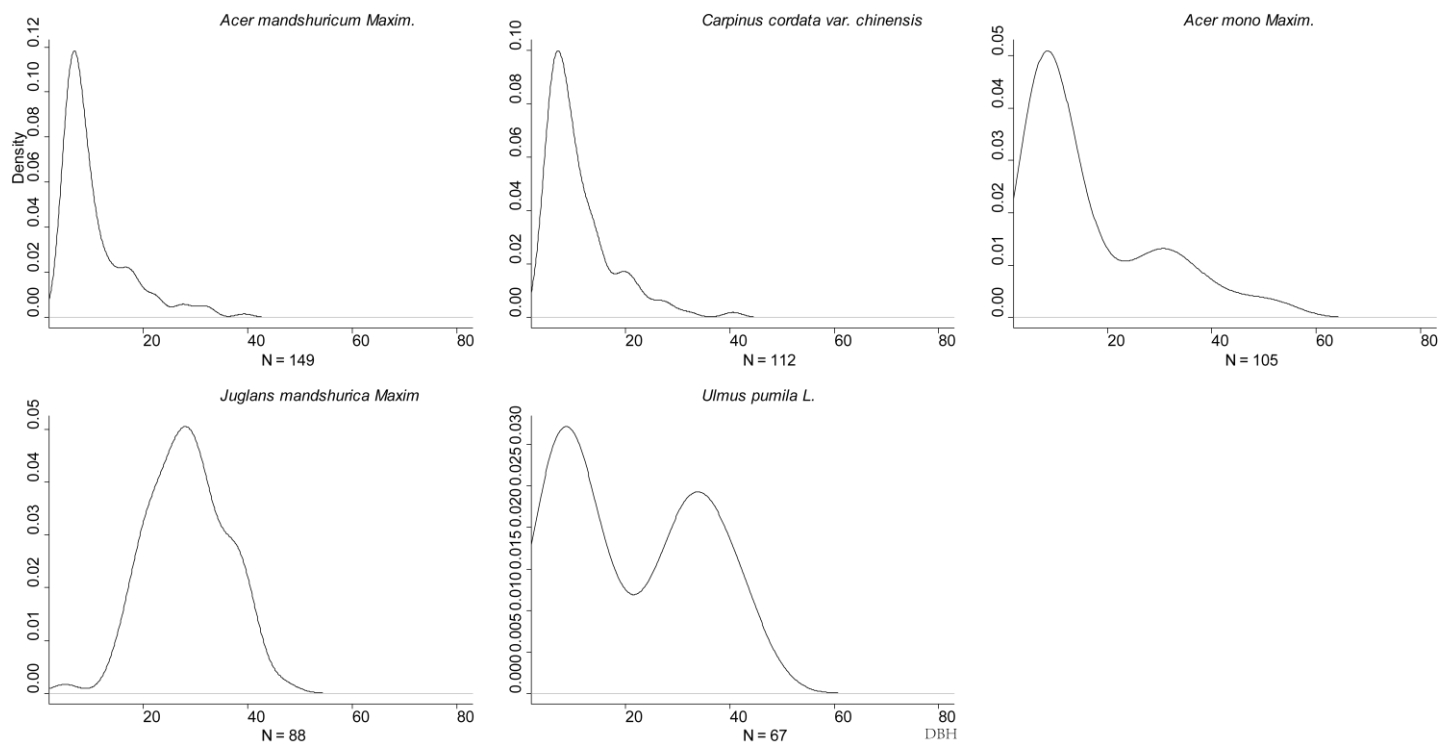
Supplementary Figs. S1-S4 presented tree *dbh* size distributions of the species represented by more than 50 individuals in the four plots, respectively. For plot *a*, the most common three species (*Carpinus cordata* var. *chinensis*, *Acer mono* Maxim. and *Ulmus pumila* L.) exhibited greater proportion of small trees than the relatively less abundant species (*Tilia tuan* Szyszyl., *Abies holopylla* and *Pinus koraiensis* Sieb.et Zucc.), i.e., big trees (*dbh*>20 cm) contained larger proportion of less abundant species than small trees. For plot *c*, it also showed that relatively less abundant species (*Ulmus pumila* L. and *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim) exhibited larger proportion of large trees (*dbh* > 20 cm) than abundant species (*Acer mandshuricum* Maxim., *Carpinus cordata* var. *Chinensis* and *Acer mono* Maxim.). However, there was no clear evidence showing big trees (*dbh* > 20 cm) were likely associated with less abundant tree species in plot *b* and *d*.



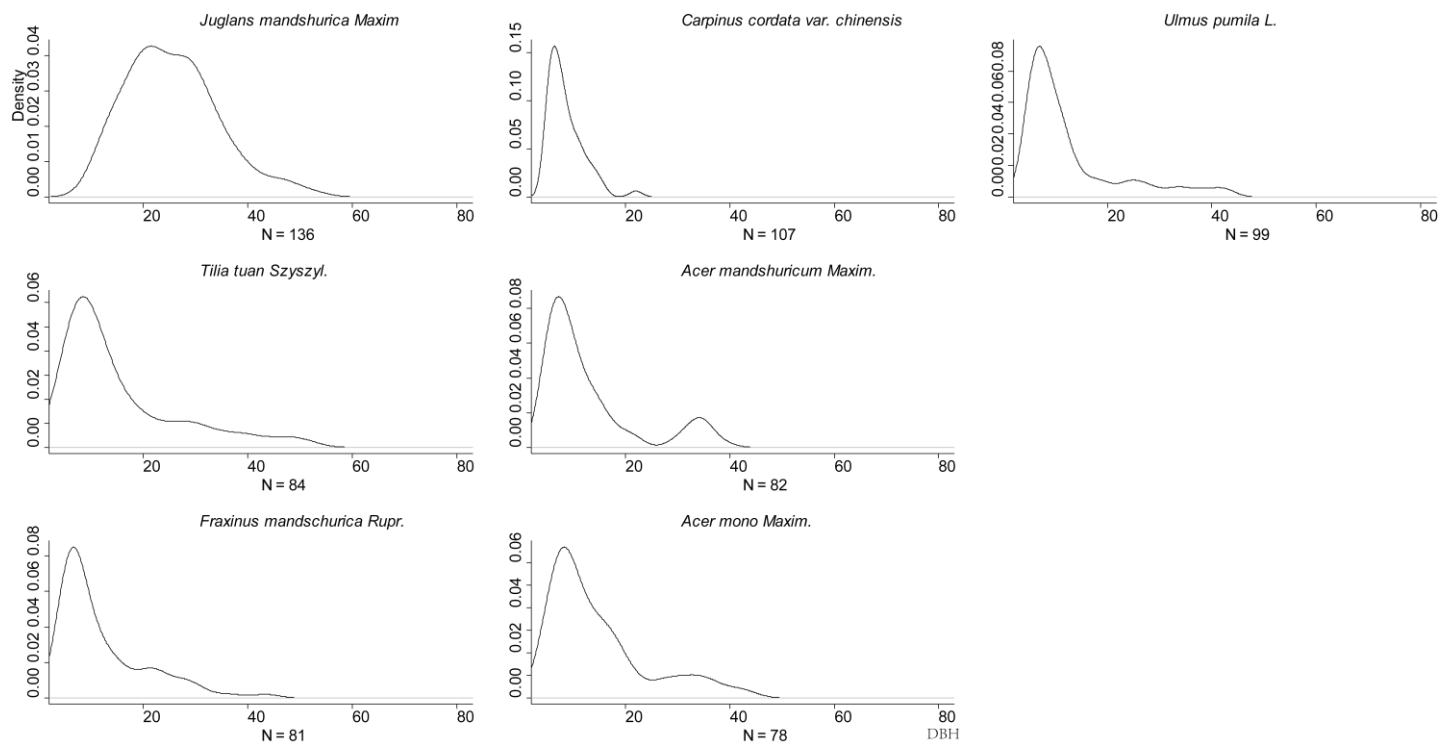
Supplementary Fig. S1 Tree *dbh* size distributions for species represented by more than 50 individuals in plot *a*.



Supplementary Fig. S2 Tree dbh size distributions for species represented by more than 50 individuals in plot b.



Supplementary Fig. S3 Tree dbh size distributions for species represented by more than 50 individuals in plot c.



Supplementary Fig. S4 Tree dbh size distributions for species represented by more than 50 individuals in plot d.