

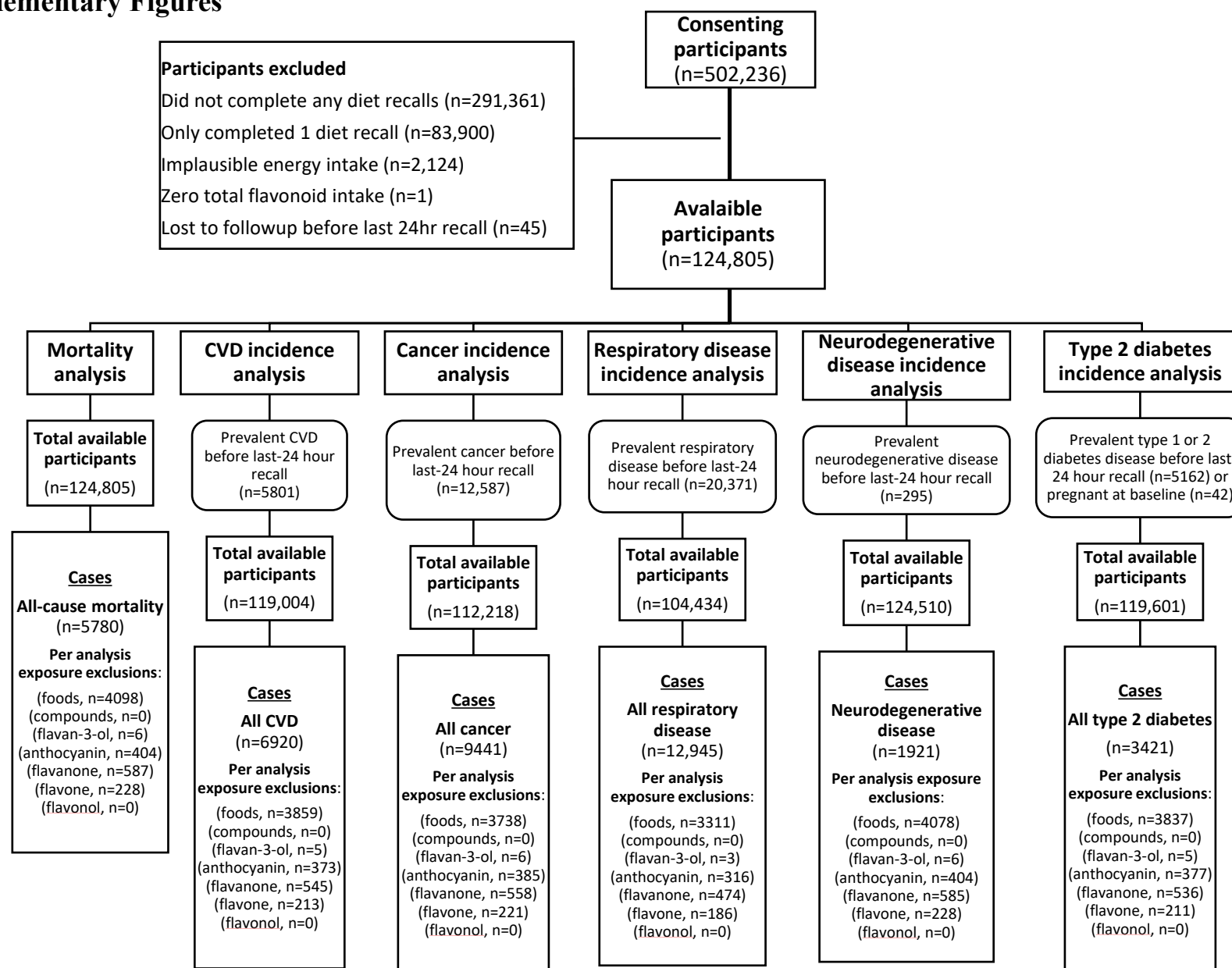
High diversity of dietary flavonoid intake is associated with a lower risk of all-cause mortality and major chronic diseases

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Supplementary Figure 1. Flow diagram of UK Biobank participants through the study. CVD, cardiovascular disease.

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. Sources of flavonoid intake in the UK Biobank (n=124,805).

	Top-most contributing food sources to flavonoid intake
Total flavonoids	Tea (67.3%), Apple (5.8%), Red wine (4.7%), Grapes (1.9%), Berries (1.9%), Dark chocolate (1.2%), Orange & satsuma (1.1%), Orange juice (1.1%), Beans & lentils (0.9%), Pure fruit/vegetable juice (0.9%), Pears (0.9%)
Flavan-3-ols	Tea (75.2%), Apple (4.85%), Red wine (3.35%), Pure fruit/vegetable juice (1.2%), Grapes (1.15%), Dark chocolate (1.05%), Herbal tea (1%), Berries (0.9%), Other tea infusions (0.85%), Banana (0.85%)
Anthocyanins	Red wine (40.3%), Berries (24.3%), Grapes (14.9%), Apple (2.4%), Fruit yoghurt (2.4%), Other vegetables (2.3%), Smoothies (1.6%), Pears (1.3%), Mixed fruit (1.2%), Cherries (1%)
Flavonols	Tea (54.1%), Onion (7.3%), Apple (5.4%), Beer & cider (3.1%), Cabbage & kale (3.1%), Red wine (2.8%), Mixed vegetables (2.4%), Pure fruit/vegetable juice (1.8%), Berries (1.1%), Spinach (1.1%)
Flavanones	Orange juice (38.4%), Orange & satsuma (37.7%), Red wine (6%), Grapefruit juice (5.2%), Grapefruit (3.7%), Smoothies (2.2%), White wine (1.5%), Mixed fruit (1.2%), Tomato (0.9%), Jams (0.8%)
Flavones	Bell peppers (17.4%), Grapes (10.5%), Red wine (9.3%), Tea (6.8%), Celery (6.4%), Apple (4.8%), Olives (3.2%), Butternut squash (3.2%), Orange & satsuma (2.6%), Courgette (2.5%)

¹Food sources do not tally to 100% because minor contributors are not listed. Tea includes both black and green.

Supplementary Table 2. Correlations between quantity and diversity flavonoid intake in the UK Biobank

Quantity and diversity of	Correlation¹
Total flavonoids	-0.43*
Flavonoid-rich foods	0.23*
Flavan-3-ols	-0.26*
Anthocyanins	0.26*
Flavonols	0.46*
Flavanones	0.02*
Flavones	0.14*

¹Pearsons correlation. * $P = 0 < 0.05$. Negative correlation indicates decreasing diversity with increasing quantity. Positive correlation indicates increasing diversity with increasing quantity.

Supplementary Table 3. Abundance of flavonoid compounds among those with the lowest and highest diversity in the UK Biobank.

Subclass	Divisions	Compound	Overall average abundance (%) ¹		Within subclass average abundance (%) ¹	
			Low	High	Low	High
			diversity (Q1)	diversity (Q5)	diversity (Q1)	diversity (Q5)
Flavan-3-ol	Monomers	(-)-epicatechin	2.28	4.73	2.32	5.34
Flavan-3-ol	Monomers	(-)-epicatechin 3-gallate	4.29	3.05	4.59	4.21
Flavan-3-ol	Monomers	(-)-epigallocatechin	5.92	3.95	6.31	5.64
Flavan-3-ol	Monomers	(-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate	7.20	7.14	7.63	10.10
Flavan-3-ol	Monomers	(+)-catechin	1.81	4.19	2.01	4.10
Flavan-3-ol	Monomers	(+)-gallocatechin	0.90	0.42	0.97	0.60
Flavan-3-ol	Proanthocyanidin	Proanthocyanidin dimers	3.14	6.82	3.23	7.10
Flavan-3-ol	Proanthocyanidin	Proanthocyanidin trimers	0.85	2.72	0.82	2.97
Flavan-3-ol	Proanthocyanidin	Proanthocyanidin 4-6-mers	2.04	7.40	1.93	8.37
Flavan-3-ol	Proanthocyanidin	Proanthocyanidin 7-10-mers	1.22	5.30	1.12	5.86
Flavan-3-ol	Proanthocyanidin	Proanthocyanidin 10-mers	3.15	13.84	3.39	14.59
Flavan-3-ol	Other derived compounds	Theaflavin	1.11	0.39	1.19	0.56
Flavan-3-ol	Other derived compounds	theaflavin-3-gallate	0.87	0.30	0.94	0.44
Flavan-3-ol	Other derived compounds	theaflavin-3,3'-digallate	1.22	0.42	1.32	0.62
Flavan-3-ol	Other derived compounds	theaflavin-3'-gallate	1.06	0.37	1.13	0.54
Flavan-3-ol	Other derived compounds	Thearubigins	56.90	19.77	61.10	28.95
Anthocyanin	n.a.	Cyanidin	0.26	1.57	44.65	33.94
Anthocyanin	n.a.	Delphinidin	0.12	1.05	7.72	14.66
Anthocyanin	n.a.	Malvidin	0.35	4.26	21.39	28.26
Anthocyanin	n.a.	Pelargonidin	0.11	0.48	21.25	9.94
Anthocyanin	n.a.	Peonidin	0.05	0.50	3.42	5.57
Anthocyanin	n.a.	Petunidin	0.05	0.68	1.58	7.62
Flavonol	n.a.	Quercetin	2.17	3.04	75.44	55.96
Flavonol	n.a.	Myricetin	0.35	0.36	5.41	8.85
Flavonol	n.a.	Isorhamnetin	0.07	0.23	4.54	5.31
Flavonol	n.a.	Kaempferol	1.18	0.95	14.61	29.88

Flavanones	n.a.	Naringenin	0.45	2.31	40.53	47.62
Flavanones	n.a.	Eriodictyol	0.01	0.03	0.89	0.77
Flavanones	n.a.	Hesperetin	0.81	3.46	58.59	51.61
Flavone	n.a.	Apigenin	0.01	0.07	2.5	47.1
Flavone	n.a.	Luteolin	0.05	0.19	97.5	52.9

¹Low and high diversity are matched for quantity of intake. The corresponding visualisation for the overall abundance distribution is located in Figure 1 (Panel D) in the main manuscript.

Supplementary Table 4. Abundance of flavonoid-rich foods among those with the lowest and highest diversity in the UK Biobank.

	Average abundance (%)¹	
	Low Diversity (Q1)	High diversity (Q5)
Tea	85.3	37.6
Red wine	3.6	10.7
Apples	3.5	12.7
Berries	1.3	7.8
Grapes	1.3	7.1
Oranges	2.1	12.4
Grapefruit	0.5	0.7
Sweet peppers	0.5	4.2
Onions	1.5	5.7
Dark chocolate	0.3	1.1

¹Low and high diversity are matched for quantity of intake

Supplementary Table 5 (Part 1). Diversity of flavonoid-rich food intake and flavonoid subclass intake and risk of all-cause mortality and incidence of major chronic disease in the UK Biobank.¹

	Diversity of flavonoid-rich food intake					Diversity of flavan-3-ol intake					Diversity of anthocyanin intake				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
All-cause mortality															
Population§	24632	24578	24607	24635	24573	24960 (100%)	24960 (100%)	24959 (100%)	24960 (100%)	24960 (100%)	24881 (100%)	24880 (100%)	24880 (100%)	24880 (100%)	24880 (100%)
No. of events	1328 (5.4%)	1164 (4.7%)	1134 (4.6%)	1067 (4.3%)	971 (4.0%)	1286 (5.2%)	1215 (4.9%)	1160 (4.6%)	1066 (4.3%)	1053 (4.2%)	1262 (5.1%)	1197 (4.8%)	1118 (4.5%)	1111 (4.5%)	1076 (4.3%)
Hill number*	1.3 (1, 1.8)	2 (1.8, 2.4)	2.7 (2.4, 3)	3.4 (3, 3.8)	4.5 (3.8, 9)	5.0 (1.0, 5.4)	5.8 (5.4, 6.1)	6.4 (6.1, 6.8)	7.3 (6.8, 7.9)	8.6 (7.9, 10.9)	2.2 (1.0, 2.7)	3.0 (2.7, 3.3)	3.6 (3.3, 3.9)	4.2 (3.9, 4.5)	4.7 (4.5, 5.6)
HR (95% CI)															
Model 1 (minimally adjusted)	ref.	0.86 (0.80, 0.93)	0.82 (0.76, 0.89)	0.77 (0.71, 0.84)	0.71 (0.65, 0.78)	ref.	0.89 (0.82, 0.96)	0.82 (0.75, 0.88)	0.77 (0.71, 0.84)	0.76 (0.70, 0.83)	ref.	0.93 (0.85, 1.01)	0.85 (0.78, 0.93)	0.88 (0.81, 0.97)	0.93 (0.85, 1.02)
Model 2 (+ demographics)	ref.	0.88 (0.82, 0.96)	0.85 (0.79, 0.92)	0.81 (0.75, 0.88)	0.76 (0.69, 0.82)	ref.	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.86 (0.79, 0.93)	0.83 (0.76, 0.90)	0.82 (0.75, 0.90)	ref.	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	0.89 (0.81, 0.97)	0.92 (0.84, 1.01)	0.97 (0.88, 1.06)
Model 3 (+ lifestyle)	ref.	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	0.87 (0.80, 0.95)	0.83 (0.76, 0.90)	ref.	0.96 (0.89, 1.04)	0.91 (0.84, 0.99)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	0.89 (0.81, 0.97)	ref.	0.97 (0.89, 1.05)	0.91 (0.84, 1.00)	0.96 (0.88, 1.05)	0.99 (0.90, 1.08)
Model 4 (+ diet)	ref.	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.91 (0.84, 0.99)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	0.84 (0.77, 0.92)	ref.	0.97 (0.89, 1.05)	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	0.91 (0.83, 1.00)	ref.	0.97 (0.89, 1.06)	0.92 (0.85, 1.01)	0.96 (0.88, 1.05)	0.99 (0.90, 1.09)
Model 5 (+ medical history)	ref.	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.91 (0.84, 0.99)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	0.84 (0.76, 0.91)	ref.	0.97 (0.89, 1.05)	0.93 (0.85, 1.01)	0.91 (0.83, 0.99)	0.90 (0.82, 0.99)	ref.	0.99 (0.91, 1.08)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	0.98 (0.89, 1.07)	1.02 (0.93, 1.11)
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.91 (0.84, 0.99)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	0.83 (0.76, 0.91)	ref.	0.97 (0.89, 1.05)	0.93 (0.85, 1.01)	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	0.90 (0.82, 0.98)	ref.	0.99 (0.91, 1.08)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	0.98 (0.89, 1.07)	1.02 (0.93, 1.11)
Sensitivity analysis 2	ref.	0.93 (0.86, 1.01)	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.90 (0.82, 0.98)	0.85 (0.78, 0.93)	ref.	0.98 (0.90, 1.06)	0.93 (0.86, 1.02)	0.92 (0.84, 1.00)	0.91 (0.83, 1.00)	ref.	0.98 (0.90, 1.07)	0.93 (0.86, 1.02)	0.98 (0.90, 1.07)	1.01 (0.92, 1.11)
Sensitivity analysis 3	ref.	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.90 (0.82, 0.98)	0.87 (0.79, 0.95)	0.83 (0.76, 0.92)	ref.	0.96 (0.88, 1.04)	0.93 (0.85, 1.01)	0.90 (0.82, 0.99)	0.88 (0.80, 0.97)	ref.	0.95 (0.87, 1.04)	0.88 (0.80, 0.97)	0.92 (0.84, 1.02)	0.98 (0.89, 1.08)
Cardiovascular disease incidence															
Population§	24115	22899	23404	23459	23470	23800	23800	23799	23800	23800	23727	23726	23726	23726	23726
No. of events	1546 (6.4%)	1334 (5.8%)	1315 (5.6%)	1360 (5.8%)	1231 (5.2%)	1475 (6.2%)	1422 (6.0%)	1437 (6.0%)	1334 (5.6%)	1252 (5.3%)	1479 (6.2%)	1464 (6.2%)	1378 (5.8%)	1374 (5.8%)	1193 (5.0%)
Hill number*	1.4 (1, 1.8)	2 (1.8, 2.4)	2.7 (2.4, 3)	3.4 (3, 3.8)	4.5 (3.8, 9)	5.0 (1.0, 5.4)	5.8 (5.4, 6.1)	6.4 (6.1, 6.8)	7.3 (6.8, 7.9)	8.6 (7.9, 10.9)	2.2 (1.0, 2.7)	3.0 (2.7, 3.3)	3.6 (3.3, 3.9)	4.2 (3.9, 4.5)	4.7 (4.5, 5.6)
HR (95% CI)															
Model 1 (minimally adjusted)	ref.	0.91 (0.84, 0.98)	0.86 (0.80, 0.93)	0.89 (0.83, 0.96)	0.83 (0.77, 0.90)	ref.	0.92 (0.86, 0.99)	0.89 (0.83, 0.96)	0.84 (0.78, 0.91)	0.81 (0.74, 0.88)	ref.	0.98 (0.91, 1.06)	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.98 (0.90, 1.06)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)
Model 2 (+ demographics)	ref.	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)	0.89 (0.83, 0.96)	0.94 (0.87, 1.01)	0.88 (0.81, 0.95)	ref.	0.95 (0.89, 1.03)	0.94 (0.87, 1.01)	0.89 (0.83, 0.96)	0.86 (0.80, 0.94)	ref.	1.00 (0.93, 1.08)	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	1.01 (0.93, 1.10)	0.96 (0.88, 1.05)
Model 3 (+ lifestyle)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.02)	0.92 (0.85, 0.99)	0.97 (0.90, 1.05)	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	ref.	0.98 (0.91, 1.05)	0.97 (0.90, 1.04)	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	ref.	1.02 (0.94, 1.10)	0.97 (0.90, 1.05)	1.04 (0.95, 1.12)	0.98 (0.90, 1.06)
Model 4 (+ diet)	ref.	0.95 (0.89, 1.03)	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)	0.98 (0.91, 1.06)	0.94 (0.87, 1.02)	ref.	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.99 (0.91, 1.06)	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	ref.	1.03 (0.95, 1.11)	0.99 (0.91, 1.07)	1.05 (0.97, 1.14)	0.99 (0.91, 1.08)
Model 5 (+ medical history)	ref.	0.95 (0.89, 1.03)	0.92 (0.86, 1.00)	0.98 (0.91, 1.06)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	ref.	1.00 (0.92, 1.07)	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.96 (0.89, 1.04)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	ref.	1.04 (0.96, 1.12)	1.00 (0.92, 1.08)	1.06 (0.98, 1.15)	1.00 (0.92, 1.10)
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.92 (0.86, 1.00)	0.98 (0.90, 1.05)	0.93 (0.86, 1.01)	ref.	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.99 (0.91, 1.06)	0.96 (0.88, 1.03)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	ref.	1.04 (0.96, 1.12)	1.00 (0.92, 1.08)	1.06 (0.98, 1.15)	1.00 (0.92, 1.09)
Sensitivity analysis 2	ref.	0.96 (0.89, 1.03)	0.93 (0.86, 1.01)	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.96 (0.88, 1.04)	ref.	1.00 (0.93, 1.08)	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.96 (0.89, 1.04)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	ref.	1.02 (0.95, 1.10)	0.98 (0.91, 1.07)	1.05 (0.97, 1.14)	0.99 (0.91, 1.08)
Sensitivity analysis 3	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.92 (0.84, 0.99)	0.97 (0.90, 1.06)	0.94 (0.86, 1.03)	ref.	0.98 (0.90, 1.06)	0.98 (0.90, 1.06)	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	0.94 (0.86, 1.03)	ref.	0.99 (0.91, 1.08)	0.97 (0.89, 1.06)	1.03 (0.95, 1.13)	0.97 (0.88, 1.06)
Type 2 diabetes incidence															
Population§	24293	22909	23561	23578	23586	23920	23919	23919	23919	23919	23845	23845	23844	23845	23845
No. of events	849 (3.5%)	718 (3.1%)	676 (2.9%)	587 (2.5%)	508 (2.2%)	828 (3.5%)	737 (3.1%)	686 (2.9%)	620 (2.6%)	550 (2.3%)	881 (3.7%)	741 (3.1%)	612 (2.6%)	582 (2.4%)	574 (2.4%)
Hill number*	1.4 (1, 1.8)	2 (1.8, 2.4)	2.7 (2.4, 3)	3.4 (3, 3.8)	4.5 (3.8, 9)	5.0 (1.0, 5.4)	5.8 (5.4, 6.1)	6.4 (6.1, 6.8)	7.3 (6.8, 7.9)	8.6 (7.9, 10.8)	2.3 (1.0, 2.7)	3.0 (2.7, 3.3)	3.6 (3.3, 3.9)	4.2 (3.9, 4.5)	4.7 (4.5, 5.6)
HR (95% CI)															
Model 1 (minimally adjusted)	ref.	0.94 (0.85, 1.04)	0.86 (0.78, 0.95)	0.77 (0.69, 0.85)	0.69 (0.62, 0.77)	ref.	0.83 (0.75, 0.92)	0.73 (0.66, 0.81)	0.69 (0.62, 0.76)	0.58 (0.52, 0.65)	ref.	0.92 (0.83, 1.02)	0.76 (0.68, 0.85)	0.78 (0.69, 0.87)	0.84 (0.74, 0.94)
Model 2 (+ demographics)	ref.	1.01 (0.91, 1.11)	0.95 (0.86, 1.06)	0.89 (0.80, 0.99)	0.81 (0.72, 0.91)	ref.	0.92 (0.83, 1.02)	0.85 (0.76, 0.94)	0.84 (0.75, 0.93)	0.73 (0.65, 0.82)	ref.	0.99 (0.89, 1.10)	0.87 (0.78, 0.97)	0.89 (0.80, 1.00)	0.93 (0.83, 1.05)
Model 3 (+ lifestyle)	ref.	1.06 (0.96, 1.17)	1.03 (0.93, 1.14)	0.97 (0.87, 1.09)	0.91 (0.81, 1.02)	ref.	0.97 (0.88, 1.07)	0.93 (0.84, 1.03)	0.91 (0.82, 1.01)	0.81 (0.72, 0.91)	ref.	1.01 (0.91, 1.12)	0.89 (0.80, 0.99)	0.90 (0.80, 1.02)	0.92 (0.82, 1.04)
Model 4 (+ diet)	ref.	1.07 (0.97, 1.19)	1.05 (0.95, 1.17)	1.00 (0.89, 1.12)	0.94 (0.83, 1.06)	ref.	0.99 (0.89, 1.10)	0.97 (0.87, 1.07)	0.95 (0.85, 1.06)	0.86 (0.76, 0.97)	ref.	1.02 (0.92, 1.13)	0.89 (0.80, 1.00)	0.91 (0.81, 1.02)	0.91 (0.81, 1.03)
Model 5 (+ medical history)	ref.	1.08 (0.97, 1.19)	1.06 (0.95, 1.17)	1.00 (0.90, 1.12)	0.94 (0.83, 1.06)	ref.	0.99 (0.90, 1.10)	0.98 (0.88, 1.09)	0.95 (0.85, 1.06)	0.87 (0.77, 0.98)	ref.	1.01 (0.91, 1.12)	0.90 (0.80, 1.00)	0.91 (0.81, 1.02)	0.92 (0.82, 1.04)
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	1.08 (0.97, 1.19)	1.06 (0.95, 1.17)	1.00 (0.90, 1.12)	0.94 (0.83, 1.05)	ref.	0.99 (0.89, 1.10)	0.97 (0.87, 1.08)	0.95 (0.85, 1.06)	0.86 (0.77, 0.97)	ref.	1.01 (0.91, 1.12)	0.90 (0.80, 1.00)	0.91 (0.81, 1,	

Supplementary Table 5 (Part 2). Diversity of flavonoid-rich food intake and flavonoid subclass intake and risk of all-cause mortality and incidence of major chronic disease in the UK Biobank.¹

Diversity of flavonol intake						Diversity of flavanone intake					Diversity of flavone intake				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
All-cause mortality															
Population§	24961 (100%)	24961 (100%)	24961 (100%)	24961 (100%)	24961 (100%)	24844	24843	24844	24843	24844	24916	24915	24915	24915	24916
No. of events	1164 (4.7%)	1030 (4.1%)	1150 (4.6%)	1185 (4.7%)	1251 (5.0%)	1246 (5.0%)	1131 (4.6%)	1107 (4.5%)	1134 (4.6%)	1128 (4.5%)	1229 (4.9%)	1125 (4.5%)	1110 (4.5%)	1146 (4.6%)	1159 (4.7%)
Hill number*	2.1 (1.0, 2.4)	2.5 (2.4, 2.5)	2.6 (2.5, 2.6)	2.6 (2.6, 2.7)	2.8 (2.7, 3.6)	1.6 (1.0, 1.7)	1.8 (1.7, 1.9)	1.9 (1.9, 2.0)	2.0 (2.0, 2.0)	2.1 (2.0, 3.0)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)	1.4 (1.2, 1.5)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)	1.8 (1.7, 1.9)	2.0 (1.9, 2.0)
HR (95% CI)															
Model 1 (minimally adjusted)	ref.	0.88 (0.80, 0.96)	0.99 (0.90, 1.08)	0.99 (0.91, 1.09)	1.01 (0.93, 1.11)	ref.	0.84 (0.78, 0.91)	0.80 (0.74, 0.87)	0.85 (0.79, 0.93)	0.81 (0.74, 0.88)	ref.	0.91 (0.84, 0.99)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)
Model 2 (+ demographics)	ref.	0.89 (0.81, 0.97)	0.99 (0.90, 1.08)	0.99 (0.90, 1.08)	1.00 (0.92, 1.10)	ref.	0.87 (0.80, 0.95)	0.82 (0.75, 0.89)	0.87 (0.80, 0.95)	0.84 (0.78, 0.91)	ref.	0.93 (0.86, 1.01)	0.93 (0.85, 1.01)	0.93 (0.85, 1.00)	0.91 (0.84, 0.99)
Model 3 (+ lifestyle)	ref.	0.90 (0.82, 0.98)	0.98 (0.90, 1.08)	0.98 (0.90, 1.07)	1.00 (0.91, 1.09)	ref.	0.91 (0.83, 0.98)	0.85 (0.78, 0.92)	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	0.88 (0.81, 0.95)	ref.	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	0.96 (0.88, 1.04)	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	0.93 (0.86, 1.01)
Model 4 (+ diet)	ref.	0.89 (0.82, 0.98)	0.97 (0.88, 1.06)	0.97 (0.88, 1.06)	0.99 (0.90, 1.08)	ref.	0.91 (0.84, 0.99)	0.85 (0.79, 0.93)	0.92 (0.84, 0.99)	0.89 (0.82, 0.96)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.96 (0.88, 1.04)	0.95 (0.88, 1.04)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)
Model 5 (+ medical history)	ref.	0.89 (0.81, 0.98)	0.98 (0.89, 1.07)	0.96 (0.88, 1.06)	0.98 (0.89, 1.07)	ref.	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	0.84 (0.77, 0.91)	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.95 (0.88, 1.04)	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	0.93 (0.85, 1.01)
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	0.89 (0.82, 0.98)	0.98 (0.89, 1.07)	0.97 (0.88, 1.06)	0.98 (0.89, 1.07)	ref.	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	0.84 (0.77, 0.91)	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.95 (0.88, 1.04)	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	0.93 (0.85, 1.01)
Sensitivity analysis 2	ref.	0.89 (0.81, 0.97)	0.97 (0.88, 1.06)	0.95 (0.87, 1.05)	0.97 (0.88, 1.06)	ref.	0.90 (0.83, 0.98)	0.85 (0.78, 0.92)	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.90 (0.82, 0.97)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	0.94 (0.87, 1.02)	0.92 (0.84, 1.00)
Sensitivity analysis 3	ref.	0.89 (0.81, 0.98)	0.98 (0.89, 1.08)	0.94 (0.85, 1.04)	0.96 (0.87, 1.06)	ref.	0.92 (0.84, 1.00)	0.85 (0.78, 0.94)	0.93 (0.85, 1.01)	0.87 (0.80, 0.95)	ref.	0.96 (0.88, 1.05)	0.93 (0.85, 1.02)	0.94 (0.86, 1.03)	0.91 (0.83, 0.99)
Cardiovascular disease incidence															
Population§	23801	23801	23800	23801	23801	23692	23692	23691	23692	23692	23759	23758	23758	23758	23758
No. of events	1274 (5.4%)	1336 (5.6%)	1435 (6.0%)	1418 (6.0%)	1457 (6.1%)	1379 (5.8%)	1302 (5.5%)	1442 (6.1%)	1366 (5.8%)	1385 (5.8%)	1439 (6.1%)	1316 (5.5%)	1392 (5.9%)	1357 (5.7%)	1390 (5.9%)
Hill number*	2.1 (1.0, 2.4)	2.5 (2.4, 2.5)	2.6 (2.5, 2.6)	2.6 (2.6, 2.7)	2.8 (2.7, 3.6)	1.6 (1.0, 1.7)	1.8 (1.7, 1.9)	1.9 (1.9, 2.0)	2.0 (2.0, 2.0)	2.1 (2.0, 3.0)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)	1.4 (1.2, 1.5)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)	1.8 (1.7, 1.9)	2.0 (1.9, 2.0)
HR (95% CI)															
Model 1 (minimally adjusted)	ref.	1.02 (0.93, 1.10)	1.10 (1.01, 1.20)	1.06 (0.98, 1.16)	1.05 (0.97, 1.15)	ref.	0.90 (0.84, 0.98)	0.98 (0.91, 1.06)	0.97 (0.90, 1.05)	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)	ref.	0.92 (0.86, 1.00)	0.96 (0.89, 1.04)	0.90 (0.84, 0.97)	0.91 (0.84, 0.98)
Model 2 (+ demographics)	ref.	1.02 (0.94, 1.11)	1.09 (1.00, 1.19)	1.05 (0.97, 1.14)	1.04 (0.95, 1.13)	ref.	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.96 (0.89, 1.04)	ref.	0.94 (0.87, 1.01)	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)
Model 3 (+ lifestyle)	ref.	1.03 (0.95, 1.12)	1.09 (1.00, 1.19)	1.05 (0.97, 1.15)	1.04 (0.95, 1.13)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	0.99 (0.91, 1.06)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.02)	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	0.94 (0.87, 1.02)	0.93 (0.86, 1.01)
Model 4 (+ diet)	ref.	1.04 (0.96, 1.13)	1.09 (1.00, 1.19)	1.06 (0.97, 1.15)	1.04 (0.95, 1.13)	ref.	0.96 (0.89, 1.04)	1.02 (0.95, 1.10)	1.02 (0.95, 1.10)	1.00 (0.93, 1.08)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	1.02 (0.94, 1.10)	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.94 (0.87, 1.02)
Model 5 (+ medical history)	ref.	1.04 (0.96, 1.13)	1.10 (1.01, 1.20)	1.06 (0.97, 1.16)	1.04 (0.96, 1.13)	ref.	0.96 (0.88, 1.03)	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	1.00 (0.93, 1.08)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	1.02 (0.94, 1.10)	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.94 (0.87, 1.01)
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	1.04 (0.96, 1.13)	1.10 (1.01, 1.20)	1.06 (0.97, 1.16)	1.04 (0.96, 1.14)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	1.00 (0.93, 1.08)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	1.02 (0.94, 1.10)	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.94 (0.87, 1.01)
Sensitivity analysis 2	ref.	1.03 (0.95, 1.12)	1.08 (0.99, 1.17)	1.04 (0.95, 1.13)	1.02 (0.94, 1.12)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	1.02 (0.95, 1.11)	1.03 (0.95, 1.11)	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	ref.	0.96 (0.89, 1.03)	1.02 (0.94, 1.09)	0.94 (0.87, 1.02)	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)
Sensitivity analysis 3	ref.	1.05 (0.96, 1.14)	1.10 (1.00, 1.20)	1.06 (0.97, 1.16)	1.06 (0.96, 1.16)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.04)	1.00 (0.92, 1.09)	0.99 (0.92, 1.08)	0.97 (0.89, 1.05)	ref.	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	1.01 (0.93, 1.10)	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.93 (0.86, 1.01)
Type 2 diabetes incidence															
Population§	23921	23920	23920	23920	23920	23813	23813	23813	23813	23813	23878	23878	23878	23878	23878
No. of events	704 (2.9%)	650 (2.7%)	692 (2.9%)	658 (2.8%)	717 (3.0%)	801 (3.4%)	662 (2.8%)	682 (2.9%)	622 (2.6%)	620 (2.6%)	844 (3.5%)	679 (2.8%)	646 (2.7%)	617 (2.6%)	619 (2.6%)
Hill number*	2.1 (1.0, 2.4)	2.5 (2.4, 2.5)	2.6 (2.5, 2.6)	2.6 (2.6, 2.7)	2.8 (2.7, 3.6)	1.6 (1.0, 1.7)	1.8 (1.7, 1.9)	1.9 (1.9, 2.0)	2.0 (2.0, 2.0)	2.1 (2.0, 3.0)	1.1 (1.0, 1.2)	1.4 (1.2, 1.5)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)	1.9 (1.7, 1.9)	2.0 (1.9, 2.0)
HR (95% CI)															
Model 1 (minimally adjusted)	ref.	1.01 (0.90, 1.13)	1.12 (0.99, 1.26)	1.05 (0.94, 1.19)	1.11 (0.99, 1.25)	ref.	0.82 (0.74, 0.91)	0.83 (0.75, 0.92)	0.78 (0.70, 0.87)	0.73 (0.66, 0.81)	ref.	0.83 (0.75, 0.91)	0.81 (0.73, 0.90)	0.75 (0.67, 0.83)	0.74 (0.67, 0.82)
Model 2 (+ demographics)	ref.	1.03 (0.92, 1.15)	1.10 (0.98, 1.23)	1.02 (0.90, 1.15)	1.07 (0.95, 1.20)	ref.	0.92 (0.83, 1.02)	0.88 (0.79, 0.98)	0.84 (0.76, 0.94)	0.83 (0.75, 0.93)	ref.	0.88 (0.80, 0.98)	0.89 (0.81, 0.99)	0.82 (0.74, 0.91)	0.80 (0.72, 0.89)
Model 3 (+ lifestyle)	ref.	1.05 (0.94, 1.18)	1.11 (0.99, 1.25)	1.05 (0.94, 1.19)	1.11 (0.99, 1.25)	ref.	0.99 (0.89, 1.10)	0.93 (0.84, 1.04)	0.90 (0.81, 1.00)	0.89 (0.80, 0.99)	ref.	0.91 (0.82, 1.00)	0.94 (0.85, 1.05)	0.88 (0.79, 0.97)	0.86 (0.77, 0.96)
Model 4 (+ diet)	ref.	1.05 (0.94, 1.18)	1.09 (0.97, 1.23)	1.04 (0.92, 1.18)	1.10 (0.98, 1.24)	ref.	1.01 (0.91, 1.12)	0.94 (0.85, 1.05)	0.91 (0.82, 1.02)	0.91 (0.81, 1.01)	ref.	0.92 (0.83, 1.02)	0.96 (0.87, 1.07)	0.89 (0.80, 0.99)	0.88 (0.79, 0.98)
Model 5 (+ medical history)	ref.	1.05 (0.94, 1.18)	1.09 (0.97, 1.23)	1.04 (0.92, 1.17)	1.										

Supplementary Table 6. Quantity of intake of flavonoid-rich foods, selected flavonoid subclasses and risk of selected outcomes in the UK Biobank.¹

		Hazard ratio (95% CI) for quantity of intake (adjusted for diversity)				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Flavonoid-rich foods						
	All-cause mortality	ref.	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)
	Cardiovascular disease	ref.	0.98 (0.91, 1.06)	0.95 (0.88, 1.03)	0.91 (0.84, 0.99)	0.98 (0.91, 1.06)
	Type 2 diabetes	ref.	0.87 (0.78, 0.97)	0.86 (0.77, 0.95)	0.81 (0.73, 0.90)	0.82 (0.73, 0.91)
	Cancer incidence	ref.	0.99 (0.92, 1.06)	0.99 (0.93, 1.06)	0.98 (0.92, 1.05)	0.97 (0.91, 1.04)
	Respiratory disease	ref.	0.93 (0.88, 0.99)	0.93 (0.88, 0.98)	0.93 (0.88, 0.98)	0.97 (0.92, 1.03)
	Neurodegenerative disease	ref.	0.86 (0.74, 1.00)	0.91 (0.79, 1.06)	0.91 (0.79, 1.05)	0.86 (0.74, 1.00)
Flavan-3-ols [†]						
	All-cause mortality	ref.	0.85 (0.78, 0.93)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	0.88 (0.81, 0.95)	0.86 (0.79, 0.94)
	Type 2 diabetes incidence	ref.	0.92 (0.82, 1.02)	0.90 (0.81, 1.00)	0.85 (0.77, 0.95)	0.80 (0.72, 0.89)
	Cancer incidence	ref.	1.02 (0.95, 1.09)	0.99 (0.92, 1.05)	0.99 (0.93, 1.06)	0.95 (0.89, 1.02)
Flavanones						
	All-cause mortality	ref.	0.98 (0.90, 1.06)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	1.00 (0.92, 1.09)
	Cancer incidence	ref.	1.00 (0.94, 1.07)	0.95 (0.89, 1.02)	0.93 (0.87, 1.00)	0.97 (0.91, 1.04)
	Respiratory disease incidence	ref.	0.98 (0.92, 1.03)	0.95 (0.90, 1.01)	0.91 (0.86, 0.97)	0.96 (0.90, 1.01)
Flavones						
	Type 2 diabetes incidence	ref.	0.99 (0.90, 1.10)	0.89 (0.80, 0.99)	0.84 (0.75, 0.94)	0.87 (0.77, 0.97)
	Neurodegenerative disease incidence	ref.	0.97 (0.84, 1.12)	0.99 (0.86, 1.14)	0.90 (0.78, 1.05)	0.85 (0.73, 1.00)

¹Hazard ratios (95% CI) for risk of all-cause mortality and major chronic diseases obtained from Cox proportional hazards models with age as the underlying timescale. All models considering quantity of servings of flavonoid-rich food intake were adjusted for diversity of servings of the same flavonoid-rich foods. All models considering quantity of flavonoid subclasses were additionally individually adjusted for diversity of intake of the specific flavonoid subclass of interest. All models were adjusted for sex, region of residence, number of dietary recalls, ethnicity, BMI, education, social economic status (Townsend deprivation index), smoking, physical activity, alcohol intake, and intakes (g/d) of red and processed meat, refined grains, whole grains, sugary drinks, coffee, saturated fatty acids, sodium and (kcal/d) energy and history of diabetes mellitus, hypertension and hypercholesterolemia and for analysis of all-cause mortality, models were further adjusted for prevalent CVD, cancer, respiratory disease, and neurodegenerative disease at baseline. Ref, reference.

[†]Includes monomers, proanthocyanidins and theaflavins/thearubigins.

Supplementary Table 7. Sensitivity analysis for quantity and diversity of dietary flavonoid intake and the risk of all-cause mortality and major chronic disease in the UK Biobank.¹

	Quantity of total flavonoid intake					Diversity of total flavonoid intake				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
All-cause mortality										
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	0.84 (0.78, 0.92)	0.85 (0.78, 0.92)	0.83 (0.76, 0.90)	0.84 (0.77, 0.92)	ref.	0.99 (0.91, 1.07)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)	0.98 (0.90, 1.07)	0.86 (0.78, 0.94)
Sensitivity analysis 2	ref.	0.85 (0.78, 0.92)	0.85 (0.78, 0.93)	0.84 (0.76, 0.91)	0.85 (0.78, 0.94)	ref.	1.00 (0.92, 1.08)	0.91 (0.83, 0.99)	0.99 (0.91, 1.09)	0.87 (0.79, 0.96)
Sensitivity analysis 3	ref.	0.85 (0.78, 0.93)	0.84 (0.77, 0.92)	0.81 (0.74, 0.90)	0.83 (0.75, 0.92)	ref.	0.98 (0.90, 1.07)	0.89 (0.81, 0.98)	0.95 (0.86, 1.05)	0.84 (0.76, 0.94)
Cardiovascular disease incidence										
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	0.91 (0.84, 0.98)	0.92 (0.85, 1.00)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	ref.	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	0.94 (0.87, 1.01)	0.94 (0.87, 1.02)	0.90 (0.82, 0.98)
Sensitivity analysis 2	ref.	0.90 (0.83, 0.97)	0.91 (0.84, 0.98)	0.89 (0.82, 0.96)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	ref.	1.00 (0.93, 1.08)	0.94 (0.87, 1.02)	0.95 (0.87, 1.03)	0.90 (0.83, 0.99)
Sensitivity analysis 3	ref.	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)	0.85 (0.78, 0.92)	0.85 (0.77, 0.93)	ref.	0.99 (0.91, 1.07)	0.94 (0.86, 1.02)	0.92 (0.84, 1.00)	0.89 (0.81, 0.98)
Type 2 diabetes incidence										
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	0.88 (0.79, 0.98)	0.83 (0.75, 0.93)	0.79 (0.71, 0.88)	0.75 (0.66, 0.84)	ref.	0.93 (0.84, 1.03)	0.93 (0.84, 1.04)	0.88 (0.79, 0.99)	0.80 (0.71, 0.91)
Sensitivity analysis 2	ref.	0.88 (0.79, 0.98)	0.83 (0.75, 0.93)	0.79 (0.71, 0.89)	0.75 (0.66, 0.85)	ref.	0.93 (0.84, 1.03)	0.92 (0.83, 1.03)	0.88 (0.78, 0.99)	0.80 (0.70, 0.90)
Sensitivity analysis 3	ref.	0.88 (0.79, 0.99)	0.83 (0.74, 0.93)	0.77 (0.68, 0.87)	0.75 (0.66, 0.85)	ref.	0.92 (0.82, 1.03)	0.92 (0.81, 1.03)	0.89 (0.78, 1.00)	0.77 (0.67, 0.89)
Cancer incidence										
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	0.96 (0.90, 1.03)	0.95 (0.89, 1.01)	0.98 (0.92, 1.05)	0.92 (0.86, 0.99)	ref.	0.95 (0.89, 1.01)	0.92 (0.86, 0.98)	0.97 (0.91, 1.04)	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)
Sensitivity analysis 2		0.96 (0.90, 1.03)	0.95 (0.88, 1.01)	0.98 (0.91, 1.05)	0.92 (0.86, 1.00)		0.95 (0.89, 1.01)	0.91 (0.85, 0.97)	0.96 (0.90, 1.03)	0.92 (0.85, 0.99)
Sensitivity analysis 3		0.93 (0.86, 1.00)	0.91 (0.84, 0.98)	0.94 (0.87, 1.02)	0.88 (0.81, 0.95)	ref.	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)	0.89 (0.82, 0.96)	0.93 (0.86, 1.01)	0.87 (0.79, 0.94)
Respiratory disease incidence										
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	0.87 (0.83, 0.92)	0.88 (0.84, 0.94)	0.87 (0.82, 0.92)	0.91 (0.86, 0.97)	ref.	0.93 (0.88, 0.99)	0.91 (0.86, 0.96)	0.93 (0.88, 0.99)	0.92 (0.86, 0.98)
Sensitivity analysis 2	ref.	0.87 (0.82, 0.92)	0.88 (0.83, 0.93)	0.87 (0.82, 0.92)	0.92 (0.86, 0.98)	ref.	0.93 (0.88, 0.99)	0.91 (0.86, 0.96)	0.94 (0.88, 0.99)	0.92 (0.86, 0.98)
Sensitivity analysis 3	ref.	0.85 (0.80, 0.90)	0.85 (0.80, 0.90)	0.83 (0.78, 0.89)	0.88 (0.82, 0.94)	ref.	0.92 (0.87, 0.98)	0.88 (0.83, 0.94)	0.91 (0.85, 0.97)	0.89 (0.83, 0.95)
Neurodegenerative disease incidence										
Sensitivity analysis 1	ref.	0.82 (0.71, 0.95)	0.90 (0.78, 1.04)	0.87 (0.75, 1.01)	0.80 (0.68, 0.94)	ref.	1.12 (0.96, 1.30)	1.17 (1.00, 1.36)	1.12 (0.95, 1.31)	1.07 (0.90, 1.27)
Sensitivity analysis 2	ref.	0.81 (0.70, 0.93)	0.88 (0.76, 1.02)	0.85 (0.73, 0.99)	0.78 (0.66, 0.93)	ref.	1.13 (0.97, 1.31)	1.19 (1.02, 1.39)	1.14 (0.96, 1.34)	1.09 (0.91, 1.30)
Sensitivity analysis 3	ref.	0.81 (0.70, 0.94)	0.88 (0.76, 1.03)	0.87 (0.75, 1.02)	0.80 (0.67, 0.94)	ref.	1.12 (0.96, 1.31)	1.20 (1.02, 1.41)	1.15 (0.97, 1.36)	1.09 (0.91, 1.30)

¹Hazard ratios (95% CI) for risk of all-cause mortality and major chronic diseases obtained from Cox proportional hazards models with age as the underlying timescale. All models considering diversity of flavonoid intake were adjusted for quantity of flavonoid intake and vice versa. Sensitivity analysis 1: excludes energy intake from Model 5. Sensitivity analysis 2: adjusts for a healthful plant-based diet index in place of other dietary covariates in Model 5 retaining energy intake. Sensitivity analysis 3: excludes participants who had an event in the first 2 years of follow-up using Model 5.

Supplementary Table 8. Definitions of disease history used in the current study.

	ICD-9	ICD-10	Self-reported fields
Cardiovascular disease	410-412, 414, 433, 434, 443.9	I20-I25, I63 and I70-I74	20002(1075, 1074, 1583, 1067, 1087, 1088)
Diabetes	250	E10-E14	20002(1220, 1222, 1223), 100045(6177[3], 6153[3]))
Hypertension	401.9	I10	20002(1072, 1065), 100045(6177[2], 6153[2])
Cancer	140-208, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer: 173	C00-C97, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer: C44	20001(All cancer codes excluding: 1060)
Respiratory disease	460-519	J09-J98, I26 and I27	20002(1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1117, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1126)
Neurodegenerative disease	331	F00-03, G12.2, G20, G21, G23.1-23.3, G23.8, G23.9, G30 and G31	20002(1263, 1258, 1259, 1262)
High cholesterol	Nil	Nil	20002(1473), 100045(6177[1], 6153[1]))

Abbreviations: ICD, International Classification of Diseases.

Supplementary Methods

Explanation and elaboration: Use of effective numbers to describe flavonoid diversity

The purpose of using Hill's effective numbers is to convert Shannon's nonlinear score into an interpretable metric which describes diversity¹. In the context of flavonoids, by using this method, we account for 1) the number (i.e., variation) of consumed flavonoids (wherein consumption of more different types of flavonoids contributes to greater diversity) and 2) the relative abundance (i.e., distribution) of the consumed flavonoids (wherein those compounds contributing less or minor intakes relative to other flavonoid types are weighted less). By using Shannon's equation with Hill numbers, we create a new variable which combines the two traits of variation and distribution. This variable is a hypothetical construct, showing the number of different types of flavonoids which would need to be consumed in a specific proportional makeup, to meet the same relative diversity as the diet under study, which we term the "effective number of flavonoids" and wherein a higher value indicates a wider diversity. Effective numbers are often explained in the context of holding one trait constant (usually distribution) while changing the other (usually variation). For example, starting at the effective number of one (or no diversity), when only one type of flavonoid is consumed, a diet with an effective number of exactly 10 (representing a diet as diverse as 10-equally consumed flavonoids) is twice as diverse as a diet with an effective number of exactly 5 (or a diet as diverse as 5-equally consumed flavonoids). On the other hand, a diet with an effective number of 3.8, is still more diverse than a diet with an effective number of 3.2, but these two diets now represent a diet which is as diverse as 3 compounds consumed in equal proportions, plus the fraction of variation and distribution which is contributed by another compound consumed in an unequal amount. Because effective numbers are hypothetical constructs, it is possible that a diet low in variation, but good proportional makeup can have an effective number which is the same as a diet high in variation but poor in proportional makeup. Hill numbers do not show us the actual underlying dietary intakes (or at least, probably not in most cases), rather they simply provide us with an intuitively understandable scale, deriving a hypothetical number of flavonoid types which would need to be consumed in a specific proportional way, in order to describe the relative underlying diversity of the diet under study. The Shannon equation and Hill numbers produce a measure of diversity that is relative and independent from quantity of flavonoid intake, such that it is possible that two individuals can have exactly the same diversity score, yet one of them may consume, for example, a three-fold higher quantity of flavonoids. Therefore, following statistical adjustment for quantity of flavonoid consumption, it is possible to study the independent benefit of diversity of flavonoid intake.

Supplementary References

1. Jost, L. Entropy and diversity. *Oikos* 113, 363–375 (2006).