Appendix 1. Diversity profiles of gamma diversity per forest type with respective confidence intervals (shaded polygons). The x-axis represents the order of *q* from **0** to **3** and the y-axis is the calculated "Hill numbers" or the effective number of species (Jost, 2006; Ellison 2010; Chao, Chiu, & Hsieh, 2012). Hill numbers are a family of measures which are analogous to their "order" *q*, a parameter indicating the sensitivity of each measurement to the relative abundance of species. When *q* = **0** abundance does not count at all, and diversity corresponds to **species richness**. When *q* = **1** abundance has weight that is proportional to the species relative abundance, and they can be referred to as "**typical species**" (Shannon index). When *q* = **2**, more weight is placed on the most abundant species, and the measure can be interpreted as the number of "**very abundant species**" (Simpson index, here the contribution of rare species is largely discounted, Gotelli and Chao, 2013). Given that the Hill numbers have a common unit (numbers equivalents), they can be depicted in a single graph as a function of *q*: as diversity profiles (Chao et al., 2012). Whenever the profiles and confidence intervals do not overlap it can be deduced that one community or assemblage is more or less diverse than the other, if profiles crossed it cannot be unambiguously indicated which assemblage is more diverse; although the point where they cross provides useful information on how the assemblages differ (Leinster & Cobbold, 2012). We used the function *d* from the package vegetarian (Charney & Record, 2012).