

Additional file 2: Detailed summary of plant species data of the HPC-forest

Table S1 Listing of all plant families and species recorded in HPC-forest, including a summary of relevant statistics. All the listed statistical data and information are described in detail in the footnotes (Parts at the end of the table. **Part a:** Overall summary and families Actinidiaceae-Annonaceae.

[illegible]

Table S1-b Plant family Arecaceae (palms).

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; † - vulnerable species; ‡ - listed least concern † - rare species	IVI Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	<i>TeAGB</i> (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	<i>TBA</i> (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance <i>I/V</i> ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTPF value ^[17]	
										0-10 %	10-20 %	20-30 %	30-40 %	40-50 %	50-60 %	60-70 %	70-80 %	80-90 %	90-100 %					0-5 m a.g.	5-10 m	>10 m a.g.										
										R	R	R	R	R	B	B	B	B	B																	
										1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2																	
										t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c																	
ARECACEAE (Ar)			40	87.5	133	40	1039	4.7	1366											4.1	4.3	37						5.2	3.1	30.0	0.6275					
<i>Calamus bousigonii</i> Becc.	70	C	4		3.8	11	14	3.7	2											11.3	2.3	15	20				1.1	0.2	1.5	0.0004	2.61	0.37	15			
<i>Calamus crispus</i> A.J.Hend., N.K.Ban & N.Q.Dung	48	C	7	3.1	2.5	31	79	14.0	21											14.3	5.3	23	10				2.3	0.9	3.5	0.0026	4.50	0.37	10			
<i>Calamus dioicus</i> (Lour.)	170	C	1		0.6	12	15	24.0	0											4.5		5	10				1.5		1.5	0.0001	0.63	0.37	10		*	
<i>Calamus nambariensis</i> Becc.	171	C	0			13	21		0													3	30						1.2			0.37	25		***	
<i>Calamus rhabdocladus</i> Burret	172	C	0			2	2		0													3	40						1.0			0.37	12		**	
<i>Calamus walkeri</i> Hance	65	C	5		1.9	21	72	38.3	4											4.8	1.6	7	15				2.4	0.8	3.3	0.0009	3.07	0.37	11		*	
<i>Caryota sympetala</i> Gagnep.	4	C	25	46.3	40.6	25	74	0.8	556											2.8	1.5	8	6				6.2	2.6	16.0	0.3062	20.69	0.37	30			
<i>Daemonorops jenkinsiana</i> (Griff.) Mart.	40	T	10	1.9	5.0	28	54	7.8	18											7.0	4.1	17	25				2.5	1.0	5.0	0.0037	6.36	0.37	20		**	
<i>Korthalsia laciniosa</i> (Griff.) Mart.	47	C	7	5.0	1.3	14	20	3.2	60											9.2	3.8	13	75				4.7	1.7	6.5	0.0120	4.55	0.37	18		**	
<i>Licuala centralis</i> A.J.Hend., N.K.Ban & N.Q.Dung	9	T	26	1.9	32.5	40	430	12.5	53											1.9	0.6	5	5				3.5	1.2	8.0	0.0370	17.66	0.37	80		*	
<i>Licuala</i> sp. (<i>dakrongensis</i> ? A.J.Hend., N.K.Ban & B.V. Thanh)	3	T	31	23.1	25.0	19	30	0.6	449											3.0	1.3	7	8?				6.6	4.2	30.0	0.2317	21.55	0.37	80		*	
<i>Nenga banaensis</i> (Magalon) Burret	34	T	11	1.9	10.6	29	152	12.2	31											3.5	1.0	6	6				3.5	1.4	6.6	0.0143	7.33	0.37	14		**	
<i>Plectocomia elongata</i> Mart. & Blume	36	T	11	3.8	6.3	28	68	6.8	155											14.8	9.6	37	50				3.3	2.3	8.8	0.0124	7.16	0.37	30		*	
<i>Plectocomia</i> sp.	88	T	2	0.6	1.9	2	2	0.8	16											3.8	2.8	8	na				4.7	2.9	9.0	0.0055	1.35	0.37	na		na	
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i> (Thunb.) A. Henry	111	S	2		1.3	7	8	6.0	1											2.4	0.1	3	3				2.6	0.2	2.8	0.0007	1.26	0.37	9		**	

Table S1-c Plant families Apocynaceae-Chrysobalanaceae.

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; † - vulnerable species; ‡ - listed least concern † - rare species	I/V Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	TeAGB (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	TBA (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance I/V ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTPF value ^[17]				
										Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]														0-5 m a.g.	5-10 m	>10 m a.g.													
										Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]																													
										Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]																													
										0-10 %	10-20 %	20-30 %	30-40 %	40-50 %	50-60 %	60-70 %	70-80 %	80-90 %	90-100 %																				
R	R	R	R	R	B	B	B	B	B	t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c																				
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2																														
APOCYNACEAE (Ap)													4	3.8						330																			
<i>Wrightia annamensis</i> Dub. & Eberh.											69	T	4	3.8							330																		
AQUIFOLIACEAE (Aq)													1		0.6						2																		
<i>Ilex megistocarpa</i> Merr.											164	T	1		0.6						2				na														
ARALIACEAE (Aa)													26	31.3	7.5	15	288	7.4	979																				
<i>Schefflera pauciflora</i> R. Viguier											129	T	1	0.6							77																		
<i>Schefflera octophylla</i> (Lour.) Harms.											22	T	17	20.6	5.0	12	200	7.8	732																				
<i>Schefflera violea</i> C.B. Shang											38	T	10	10.0	2.5	8	88	7.0	170																				
BURSERACEAE (Bu)													35	79.4	16.3	8	175	1.8	9963																				
<i>Canarium album</i> Raeusch											15	T	21	28.1	6.3	8	163	4.7	2332																				
<i>Canarium bengalensis</i> Guil.											52	T	6	5.0	1.9	1	13	1.8	2626																				
<i>Canarium</i> sp.											125	T	1	1.3					13																				
<i>Canarium tramdenum</i> Dai et Jakovl											154	T	1	0.6					11																				
<i>Garuga pinnata</i> Roxb.											8	T	24	44.4	8.1				4980																				
CAESALPINIACEAE (Ca)													8	6.9	0.6	1	13	1.7	605																				
<i>Peltophorum tonkinensis</i> A. Chev.											150	T	1	0.6					19																				
<i>Sindora siamensis</i> Teysm. ex Miq. ‡											103	T	2	1.3					151																				
<i>Sindora tonkinensis</i> A. Chev. †											54	T	6	5.0	0.6	1	13	2.2	434																				
CHRYSOBALANACEAE (Ch)													1	1.9					184																				
<i>Parinari annamensis</i> Hance.											112	T	1	1.9					184																				
Synonyms: <i>Schefflera pauciflora</i> = <i>Schefflera glomerulata</i>																																							

Table S1-d Plant families Clusiaceae-Elaeocarpaceae.

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; † - vulnerable species; ‡ - listed least concern † - rare species	IVI Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	TeAGB (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	TBA (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance I/VI ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTEP value ^[17]
										0-10 %	10-20 %	20-30 %	30-40 %	40-50 %	50-60 %	60-70 %	70-80 %	80-90 %	90-100 %					R	R	R									
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2																										
CLUSIACEAE (Cl)			28	35.0	8.1	29	1125	26.1	3779											9.0	3.3	23					12.2	7.8	46.2	0.7194					
<i>Calophyll. dryobalanoides</i> Pierre †	124	T	1	1.3					16											6.3	1.1	7	30				7.8	2.5	9.6	0.0063	0.67	0.65	22	na	na
<i>Calophyllum</i> sp.	102	T	2	1.3					252											13.5	13.4	23	na				16.9	12.2	25.5	0.0352	1.26	0.52	na	na	na
<i>Garc. cochinchinensis</i> Lour. (Choisy)	11	T	23	28.1	8.1	29	1125	31.0	2679											8.8	2.8	17	15				11.3	6.8	34.1	0.5009	16.04	0.73	45	*	***
<i>Garcinia cowa</i> Roxb. ex DC.	128	T	1	0.6					485											13.0		13	20				46.2		46.2	0.1047	0.64	0.55	40		*
<i>Garcinia</i> sp.	62	T	5	3.8					348											9.7	2.1	13	na				15.0	4.9	20.4	0.0723	3.20	0.73	na	na	na
DILLENIACEAE (Di)			16	6.9	11.9	15	463	24.7	159											5.0	1.7	10					5.9	2.8	15.1	0.0650					
<i>Dillenia scabrella</i> Roxb.	25	T	16	6.9	11.9	15	463	24.7	159											5.0	1.7	10	20				5.9	2.8	15.1	0.0650	10.70	0.61	100		*
DIPTEROCARPACEAE (Dp)			4	3.1	0.6	2	25	6.7	388											7.9	3.7	16					11.6	7.9	27.7	0.0644					
<i>Hopea pierrei</i> Hance ††	101	T	2	0.6	0.6	1	13	10.0	320											11.0	7.1	16	40				16.2	16.2	27.7	0.0388	1.26	0.81	W	***	
<i>Hopea</i> sp. (<i>vietnamensis</i> ? H. V. Sam & D. Vu; FIPI p. 140 ††?)	106	T	2	1.3		1	13	10.0	15											5.8	0.4	6	40?				7.5	1.6	8.6	0.0056	1.26	0.71	W	***	
<i>Parashorea</i> sp. (<i>stellata</i> Kurz. ? ††)	117	T	1	1.3					53											7.3	0.6	8	50?				11.3	3.7	13.4	0.0200	0.67	0.55	W	***	
EBENACEAE (Eb)			4	2.5	1.3	3	63	16.7	66											7.1	1.8	10					7.2	3.3	11.1	0.0180					
<i>Diospyros apiculata</i> Hiern ‡	97	T	2	1.3	0.6				25											6.2	1.3	8	9				7.0	3.3	9.2	0.0083	1.31	0.7	45	*	*
<i>Diospyros eriantha</i> Champ.	96	T	2	1.3	0.6	3	63	33.3	40											8.0	2.0	10	16				7.4	4.0	11.1	0.0097	1.31	0.7	15	*	
ELAEOCARPACEAE (El)			20	14.4	3.8	6	100	5.5	618											7.8	3.0	16					10.6	5.0	21.3	0.1956					
<i>Elaeoc. apiculatus</i> Mast. in Hook. †	73	T	4	2.5		1	13	5.0	115											8.0	3.8	13	25				11.3	5.5	18.8	0.0296	2.53	0.56	24	***	
<i>Elaeocarpus dubius</i> A. DC.	63	T	5	2.5	1.3	3	38	10.0	144											8.1	4.7	16	25				9.8	5.5	17.8	0.0356	3.20	0.53	11	*	*
<i>Elaeocarpus griffithii</i> Mast.	42	T	9	6.3	1.9	2	50	6.2	285											8.1	2.2	12	25				11.2	5.7	21.3	0.0995	5.86	0.49	15	*	*
<i>Elaeoc. nitentifolius</i> Merr. et Chun	161	T	1	0.6					2											3.0		3	20				6.1		6.1	0.0018	0.63	0.49	15	**	*
<i>Elaeocarpus</i> sp.	84	T	2	2.5	0.6				72											7.1	1.9	9	na				10.5	3.2	13.4	0.0292	1.39	0.49	na	na	na

Table S1-e Plant families Euphorbiaceae-Fabaceae.

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; † - vulnerable species; ‡ – listed least concern † - rare species	IVI Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	<i>TeAGB</i> (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	<i>TBA</i> (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance <i>IVI</i> ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTFP value ^[17]
										0-10 %	10-20 %	20-30 %	30-40 %	40-50 %	50-60 %	60-70 %	70-80 %	80-90 %	90-100 %					0-5 m a.g.	5-10 m	>10 m a.g.									
										R	R	R	R	R	B	B	B	B	B																
										1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2																
										t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c																
EUPHORBIACEAE (Eu)			37	73.1	30.6	34	1738	16.7	13528											8.7	5.1	25													
<i>Antidesma hainanense</i> Merr.	20	T	19	11.9	10.0	14	475	21.7	552											5.1	2.0	11	4				7.7	5.9	37.9	0.1755	12.69	0.65	6		*
<i>Breynia fruticosa</i> (L.) Hook.f.	93	T	2	1.3	0.6				101											8.0	3.5	12	6				12.8	7.3	20.4	0.0296	1.31	0.52	6		*
<i>Bridelia balansae</i> Tutch	135	T	1	0.6					127											15.0		15	15				21.0		21.0	0.0217	0.63	0.6	10	**	
<i>Bridelia</i> sp.	167	T	1		0.6				1											4.5		5	na				4.1		4.1	0.0008	0.63	0.56	na	na	na
<i>Croton roxburghii</i> N.P. Balakr.	137	T	1	0.6					48											8.0		8	8				19.1		19.1	0.0179	0.63	0.52	11	na	na
<i>Croton</i> sp.	90	T	2	1.9					375											13.0	2.0	15	na				23.1	8.9	33.1	0.0867	1.31	0.52	na	na	na
<i>Croton tiglium</i> L.	37	T	11	3.8	5.0	22	575	65.7	46											4.8	1.1	7	10				6.0	1.6	9.2	0.0279	7.07	0.52	16		**
<i>Endospermum chinense</i> Benth.	26	T	14	20.0	1.3	2	88	4.1	6646											14.3	4.4	25	35				28.3	15.0	58.9	1.8044	9.76	0.35	10	*	
<i>Glochidion eriocarpum</i> Champ.	27	T	14	11.9	9.4	18	563	26.5	869											6.2	3.1	21	8				7.9	6.6	40.8	0.1802	9.70	0.56	10		**
<i>Glochidion zeylanicum</i> A. Juss.	163	T	1		0.6				2											4.5		5	10				5.1		5.1	0.0013	0.63	0.48	8	*	**
<i>Mallotus apelta</i> (Lour.) Muell-Arg.	66	T	4	7.5	1.9				639											7.9	3.7	17	11				12.8	8.1	31.5	0.1756	3.00	0.5	8	*	**
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i> (Lam.) Muell-Arg.	145	T	1		0.6				10											7.5		8	20				11.1		11.1	0.0061	0.63	0.35	10	*	*
<i>Microdesmis caseariaefolia</i> Planch.	166	T	1		0.6				1											4.0		4	12				4.3		4.3	0.0009	0.63	0.52	5	**	
<i>Sapium discolor</i> (Champ.) Muell-Arg.	75	T	3	3.1					321											11.2	4.9	19	15				18.1	9.2	34.1	0.0969	1.98	0.34	10	**	*
<i>Sapium sebipherum</i> (L.) Roxb.	44	T	8	10.6		2	38	3.5	3788											13.8	3.6	21	15				30.2	10.4	47.8	0.8471	5.47	0.47	13	**	**
FABACEAE (Fa)			5	4.4	0.6	1	113	22.5	227											7.5	2.2	11					12.4	8.5	29.6	0.0962					
<i>Ormosia balansae</i> Drake	141	T	1	0.6					27											9.5		10	20				14.0		14.0	0.0096	0.63	0.45	S	*	
<i>Ormosia fordiana</i> Oliv.	159	T	1	0.6					7											9.0		9	15				6.4		6.4	0.0020	0.63	0.59	S	*	
<i>Ormosia henryi</i> Prain	83	T	2	2.5	0.6				182											7.2	2.5	11	15				13.5	10.2	29.6	0.0795	1.39	0.45	S	**	*
<i>Ormosia</i> sp.	151	T	1	0.6		1	113	180	12											6.0		6	na				10.2		10.2	0.0051	0.63	0.59	S	na	na

Table S1-f Plant families Fagaceae-Juglandaceae.

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; † - vulnerable species; ‡ - listed least concern † - rare species	IVI Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	TeAGB (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	TBA (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance IVI ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTFP value ^[17]
																								0-5 m a.g.	5-10 m	>10 m a.g.									
										R	R	R	R	R	B	B	B	B	B					t	b	e									
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2																										
t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c																										
FAGACEAE (Fg)			34	91.3	6.9	6	100	1.0	14958											9.6	3.6	21					16.3	10.6	63.1	2.9409	NA	NA			
<i>Castanopsis</i> sp. (<i>fissa</i> Rehd. et Wils. ?)	12	T	21	45.6	3.1	6	100	2.1	6540											10.2	3.8	21	na				16.6	10.0	47.8	1.4313	15.76	0.55	N	na	na
<i>Lithocarpus amygdalifolius</i> (Skan) Hayata.	14	T	20	43.1	3.1				8221											9.2	3.4	20	30				16.4	11.3	63.1	1.4716	15.00	0.72	N	**	
<i>Lithocarpus farinulentus</i> (Hance) A. Camus	122	T	1	1.3					28											8.0	0.0	8	30				8.9	2.9	10.9	0.0081	0.67	0.67	N	**?	
<i>Lithocarpus</i> sp.	104	T	2	1.3					166											11.0	4.2	14	na				15.9	9.2	22.5	0.0291	1.26	0.67	N	na	na
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	168	T	1		0.6				2											5.0		5	na				4.1		4.1	0.0008	0.63	0.7	N	na	na
HYPERICACEAE (Hy)			6	5.6	2.5	3	38	4.6	383											8.1	3.2	17					12.2	7.6	31.8	0.1294	NA	NA			
<i>Cratoxylum ligustrinum</i> (Spach) Bl.	162	T	1		0.6				3											6.0		6	10				5.7		5.7	0.0016	0.63	0.4	12		**
<i>Cratoxylum pruniflorum</i> Dyer	51	T	6	5.6	1.9	3	38	5.0	380											8.3	3.2	17	12				12.7	7.7	31.8	0.1278	4.05	0.4	14		**
ICACINACEAE (Ic)			9	7.5	1.9	7	163	17.3	332											6.5	1.7	9					10.9	6.0	29.6	0.1208	NA	NA			
<i>Gonocaryum maclurei</i> Merr.	41	T	9	7.5	1.9	7	163	17.3	332											6.5	1.7	9	15				10.9	6.0	29.6	0.1208	5.94	0.65	32	*	**
ILLICACEAE (Il)			5	4.4	3.1	4	100	13.3	157											7.4	2.3	12					8.2	3.7	14.3	0.0470	NA	NA			
<i>Illicium griffithii</i> Hook. et Thomas	59	T	5	4.4	3.1	4	100	13.3	157											7.4	2.3	12	15				8.2	3.7	14.3	0.0470	3.46	0.58	S		**
IXONANTHACEAE (Ix)			1	1.9					43											7.7	1.2	9					9.0	3.1	12.4	0.0129	NA	NA			
<i>Ixonanthes reticulata</i> Jack	113	T	1	1.9					43											7.7	1.2	9	30				9.0	3.1	12.4	0.0129	0.72	0.63	30	**	
JUGLANDACEAE (Ju)			3	1.9	0.6				311											10.6	7.1	21					14.3	12.4	31.5	0.0627	NA	NA			
<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i> Bl.	79	T	3	1.9	0.6				311											10.6	7.1	21	15				14.3	12.4	31.5	0.0627	1.94	0.42	N	**	*

Table S1-g Plant family Lauraceae.

[illegible]

Table S1-h Plant families Lecythidaceae-Moraceae.

[illegible]

Table S1-i Plant families Myristicaceae-Rubiaceae.

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; ‡ - vulnerable species; ! – listed least concern † - rare species	I/V Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	TeAGB (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	TBA (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance I/V ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTFP value ^[17]																	
										0-10 %		10-20 %		20-30 %		30-40 %		40-50 %						50-60 %		60-70 %										70-80 %		80-90 %		90-100 %												
										R	R	R	R	R	B	B	B	B	B					B	B	B										B	B	B	B	B	B	B										
										1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2					1	1	1										2	2	1	1	1	2	2										
										t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c					t	b	e										w	n	s	m	n	b	c	t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c
MYRISTICACEAE (My)			34	70.0	16.3	16	388	4.5	4547																																											
<i>Horsfieldia amygdalina</i> Warb.	31	T	12	10.6	1.3				1410																				*																							
<i>Knema globularia</i> (Lam.) Warb.	16	T	20	27.5	6.9	7	125	3.6	1277																																											
<i>Knema pierreii</i> Warb. ‡	7	T	27	31.9	8.1	14	263	6.6	1861																				*																							
MYRTACEAE (Mr)			32	53.8	16.9	14	438	6.2	4591																																											
<i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston	28	T	14	11.9	4.4				1763																				**	**																						
<i>Syzygium</i> sp.	24	T	16	15.0	6.9	4	63	2.9	1637																			na	na	n																						
<i>Syzygium syzygioides</i> (Miq.) Merr. & L.M.Perry	13	T	23	26.3	5.6	12	375	11.8	1162																				*																							
<i>Syzygium zeylanicum</i> (L.) DC.	142	T	1	0.6					29																				**																							
OLACACEAE (OI)			2	1.9	0.6				305																																											
<i>Harmandia mekongensis</i> Pierre	85	T	2	1.9	0.6				305																					*																						
POLYGALACEAE (Po)			6	5.6	0.6				1133																																											
<i>Xanthophyllum</i> sp.	53	T	6	5.6	0.6				1133																				na	na	n																					
ROSACEAE (Ro)			1	0.6					15																																											
<i>Prunus arborea</i> (Bl.) Kalkm.	146	T	1	0.6					15																				5	*																						
RUBIACEAE (Ru)			29	34.4	13.1	3	50	1.1	2099																																											
<i>Aidia oxyodonta</i> (Drake) T. Yamaz.	67	T	4	3.1	3.8				290																					*																						
<i>Canthium dicoccum</i> (Gaertn.) Merr.	149	T	1	0.6					21																				8	*																						
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L. (var. <i>bracteata</i> Hook. F.)	6	T	28	30.6	9.4	3	50	1.3	1788																				50	**																						
Synonyms: <i>Knema globularia</i> = <i>Knema corticosa</i> (also probably falsely described as <i>K. conferta</i> or <i>K. tonkinensis</i>)																																																				

Table S1-j Plant families Rutaceae-Staphyleaceae.

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; ‡ - vulnerable species; ! – listed least concern † - rare species	I/V Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	TeAGB (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	TBA (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance I/V ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTPF value ^[17]
										0-10 %	10-20 %	20-30 %	30-40 %	40-50 %	50-60 %	60-70 %	70-80 %	80-90 %	90-100 %																
										R	R	R	R	R	B	B	B	B	B																
										1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2																
										t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c																
RUTACEAE (Rt)			13	13.1	3.8	19	550	32.6	463															10.0	4.7	23.2	0.1616								
<i>Acronychia pendunculata</i> (L.) Miq.	60	T	5	5.0	1.3	3	50	8.0	244															11.1	6.1	23.2	0.0773	3.37	0.51	10			**		
<i>Melicope pteleifolia</i> (Champ. ex Benth.) T. G. Hartley	39	T	10	8.1	2.5	18	500	47.1	218															9.4	3.8	16.2	0.0843	6.62	0.47	7					
SAPINDACEAE (Sa)			32	43.1	11.9	31	1613	29.3	5137															12.8	7.8	39.8	0.9630								
<i>Amesiodendron chinense</i> ‡ (Merr.) Hu	43	T	8	11.3	0.6				2610															18.3	8.9	39.8	0.3822	5.54	0.85	25	**				
<i>Mischocarpus fuscescens</i> Bl.	81	T	3	1.3	0.6				94															10.7	8.2	20.1	0.0235	1.89	0.79	20	**				
<i>Nephelium chryseum</i> Bl.	95	T	2	1.3	0.6				40															8.0	3.0	10.8	0.0102	1.31	0.76	5	*	*			
<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> L.	132	T	1	0.6					207															25.8		25.8	0.0327	0.63	0.75	50	*	***			
<i>Nephelium</i> sp.	45	T	8		2.5				341															9.9	6.2	24.2	0.0783	5.22	0.76	na	na	na			
<i>Pometia pinnata</i> Frost.	23	T	17	15.0	5.0	25	775	38.8	1463															12.8	7.6	28.7	0.3459	11.39	0.63	40	**	**			
<i>Pometia</i> sp.	32	T	12	8.8	2.5	21	838	74.4	382															9.2	4.3	20.1	0.0901	7.84	0.63	na	na	na			
SAPOTACEAE (So)			30	51.9	8.1	8	175	2.9	7543															14.9	8.9	40.8	1.4163								
<i>Madhuca pasquieri</i> H.Lec. (†vu)	68	T	4	3.8					657															19.1	6.5	27.7	0.1181	2.62	0.68	30	***	**			
<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	58	T	6	4.4					1099															19.9	9.9	36.0	0.1654	3.84	0.81	25	***	**			
<i>Palaquium annamense</i> Lec.	5	T	28	39.4	7.5	7	150	3.2	4916															13.7	8.7	40.8	0.9605	19.73	0.58	18	*	*			
<i>Palaquium</i> sp.	57	T	6	4.4	0.6	1	25	5.0	871															19.3	8.7	31.2	0.1723	3.88	0.58	na	na	na			
SIMAROUBACEAE (Si)			14	6.9	5.0	11	313	26.3	102															6.8	2.8	13.4	0.0499								
<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> Jack	29	T	14	6.9	5.0	11	313	26.3	102															6.8	2.8	13.4	0.0499	9.05	0.51	15			**		
STAPHYLEACEAE (St)			2	1.9					74															14.1	5.4	18.3	0.0320								
<i>Turpinia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr.	92	T	2	1.9					74															14.1	5.4	18.3	0.0320	1.31	0.4	7					
Synonyms: <i>Melicope pteleifolia</i> = <i>Euodia leptia</i> = <i>Evodia leptia</i>																																			

Table S1-k Plant families Sterculiaceae-Verbenaceae (*Gironniera* spp. listed here were previously in Ulmaceae, but are now placed in Cannabaceae)

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; † - vulnerable species; ‡ – listed least concern † - rare species	IVI Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	<i>TeAGB</i> (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	<i>TBA</i> (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance <i>IVI</i> ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTPF value ^[17]
										0-10 %	10-20 %	20-30 %	30-40 %	40-50 %	50-60 %	60-70 %	70-80 %	80-90 %	90-100 %					0-5 m a.g.	5-10 m	>10 m a.g.									
										R	R	R	R	R	B	B	B	B	B																
										1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2																
										t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c																
STERCULIACEAE (Sr)			26	30.0	8.8	20	588	15.2	9752											11.0	5.7	23					18.7	14.9	52.5	1.7328					
<i>Pterospermum argenteum</i> Tardieu	160	T	1	0.6					2											4.0		4	12				6.4		6.4	0.0020	0.63	0.45	S	*	
<i>Pterospermum heterophyllum</i> Hance	86	T	2	2.5					77											7.8	0.9	9	20				12.2	5.1	19.7	0.0329	1.35	0.45	S	**	*
<i>Scaphium macropodum</i> Beumee ex K. Heyne	18	T	21	19.4	4.4	12	388	16.3	9102											13.3	6.0	23	25				24.2	16.1	52.5	1.5609	14.04	0.5	S	**	***
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i> Cav.	118	T	1	1.3		1	13	10.0	39											7.3	0.4	8	14				12.9	2.5	14.6	0.0166	0.67	0.5	S		**
<i>Sterculia</i> sp.	109	T	2		1.3				3											5.3	1.1	6	na				3.9	0.1	4.0	0.0015	1.26	0.5	S	na	na
<i>Tarrietia javanica</i> Bl. †	46	T	7	6.3	3.1	10	188	20.0	528											8.0	3.5	14	45				10.3	7.8	27.7	0.1188	4.77	0.59	W	***	
STYRACEAE (Sy)			8	10.0	0.6	1	13	1.2	1091											11.0	4.4	19					15.9	9.3	34.1	0.2782					
<i>Styrax annamensis</i> Guill.	107	T	2	0.6	0.6	1			6											7.8	0.4	8	15				5.4	1.4	6.4	0.0030	1.26	0.42	15?	*	
<i>Styrax argentifolius</i> H.L.Li	50	T	6	8.1			13	1.5	1065											12.2	4.3	19					18.3	9.2	34.1	0.2633	4.10	0.42	23		*
<i>Styrax tonkinensis</i> Pierre	120	T	1	1.3					20											6.8	1.8	8	22				10.7	3.8	13.4	0.0119	0.67	0.35	12	*	**
THEACEAE (Th)			4	5.6	0.6				375											8.7	2.7	13					12.1	7.2	25.8	0.0942					
<i>Eurya ciliata</i> Merr.	80	T	3	2.5					43											8.0	1.8	10	10				8.4	2.6	12.1	0.0147	1.94	0.52	6		**
<i>Eurya japonica</i> Thunb.	87	T	2	1.9	0.6				120											7.6	3.0	12	6				10.7	7.0	19.7	0.0295	1.35	0.62	5		*
<i>Eurya nitida</i> Korth.	115	T	1	1.3					212											12.0	1.4	13	11				22.3	5.0	25.8	0.0500	0.68	0.53	4		**
CANNABACEAE (Cb) ~ULMACEAE			35	51.9	26.9	21	525	6.7	3273											6.7	2.6	15					10.1	7.8	47.8	1.0826					
<i>Gironniera</i> sp.	74	T	3	3.1	2.5				48											6.5	2.3	11	na				6.7	2.2	10.4	0.0216	2.15	0.46	na	na	na
<i>Gironniera subaequalis</i> Planch.	1	T	35	48.8	24.4	21	525	7.2	3225											6.7	2.6	15	20				10.3	8.0	47.8	1.0611	25.65	0.47	10	**	*
VERBENACEAE (Ve)			12	10.6		5	75	7.1	1128											8.6	3.2	17					17.1	11.8	46.2	0.3515					
<i>Vitex trifoliata</i> L.f.	33	T	12	10.6		5	75	7.1	1128											8.6	3.2	17	8				17.1	11.8	46.2	0.3515	7.80	0.55	6	*	*
Notes on synonyms: <i>Scaphium macropodum</i> may previously have been confused with <i>Scaphium lychnophorum</i> (= <i>Sterculia lychnophora</i>). The taxonomy does not seem to be entirely resolved. The English ‚malva nut‘ apparently refers to different closely related species and has been used to describe <i>Scaphium lychnophorum</i> , <i>S. macropodum</i> , <i>S. affine</i> (newly described), <i>S. scaphigerum</i> and other species (or their synonyms) in the region.																																			

Table S1-I Unknown species and plant families, including all dead trees.

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; † - vulnerable species; ‡ – listed least concern + - rare species	I/V Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	TeAGB (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	TBA (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance I/V ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTPF value ^[17]	
										R	R	R	R	R	B	B	B	B	B					0-10 %	10-20 %	20-30 %										30-40 %
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c																	
UNKNOWN SPECIES			11	6.9	1.3				592												9.0	3.3	14					14.0	7.1	28.3	0.1542					
Sp. A	143		1	0.6					28												10.5		11	na				12.7		12.7	0.0080	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. B	144		1	0.6					21												8.0		8	na				12.7		12.7	0.0080	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. C	138		1	0.6					56												11.0		11	na				17.5		17.5	0.0151	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. D	130		1	0.6					186												14.0		14	na				28.3		28.3	0.0394	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. E	147		1	0.6					15												8.0		8	na				10.5		10.5	0.0054	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. F	136		1	0.6					84												13.0		13	na				19.7		19.7	0.0191	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. G	140		1	0.6					46												11.0		11	na				15.9		15.9	0.0124	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. H	169		1		0.6				1												5.0		5	na				3.2		3.2	0.0005	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. I	156		1	0.6					6												6.0		6	na				8.0		8.0	0.0031	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. J	152		1	0.6					8												5.0		5	na				9.6		9.6	0.0045	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. K	165		1		0.6				1												4.0		4	na				4.5		4.5	0.0010	0.63	0.52	na	na	na
Sp. L	116		1	1.3					139												11.0	1.4	12	na				19.6	0.7	20.1	0.0377	0.68	0.52	na	na	na
Dead trees (unidentified)			39	69.4	5.0				8667												7.0	3.9	23					19.9	12.0	58.3	3.1875	NA	0.52			

Table S1-m Footnote explanations (1-7) to the listed statistical data and information.

[illegible]

Table S1-n Footnote explanations (8-17) to the listed statistical data and information.

Taxonomic Plant FAMILY and <i>Species</i> (with authority) ^[1] Status ^[18] : †† - endangered; † - vulnerable species; † - listed least concern † - rare species	IVI Rank ^[14]	Growth type ^[2]	Plots with trees ^[3]	Trees (T) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Saplings (P) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Plots w. seedlings ^[4]	Seedlings (S) ha ⁻¹ ^[4]	Seedlings per tree ^[3,4]	TeAGB (kg ha ⁻¹) ^[5]	Distribution in vegetation types ^[7]										Mean tree height (m)	StDev of height (m) ^[8]	Maximum height (m)	Max. height in lit. ^[9]	Trees per height stratum ^[10]			Mean DBH (cm) ^[11]	StDev DBH (cm) ^[8]	Maximum DBH (cm)	TBA (m ² ha ⁻¹) ^[12]	Importance I/VI ^[13]	Wood density (g/cm ³) ^[6]	Fruit size (mm), lit. ^[15]	Timber value ^[16]	NTFP value ^[17]
										0-10 %	10-20 %	20-30 %	30-40 %	40-50 %	50-60 %	60-70 %	70-80 %	80-90 %	90-100 %																
										R	R	R	R	R	B	B	B	B	B																
										1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2																
										t	b	e	w	n	s	m	n	b	c																

Footnotes

^[8] StDev is the standard deviation from the mean.

^[9] The recorded mean and maximum heights were compared to maximum heights indicated in relevant literature (FIPI 1996, Ho 1999, Flora of China 2015, and Henderson 2009), and listed here. The ‘height’ indicated for climbing palms (Arecaceae) must be interpreted as plant ‘length’ since the plants rarely climb perfectly vertically.

^[10] Here the relative height distribution is shown for each species within three distinct canopy height strata, i.e. up to 5 m above ground, between >5 m and 10 m, and higher than 10 m. The percentage values indicate the number of tree individuals (including saplings) within one of the three categories, in relation to all tree individuals counted for the species. The grey colours correspond to the colours in the heading for ‘distribution in vegetation types’ (cf. ^[7]).

^[11] The DBH is the tree bole diameter measured at ‘breast height’ (1.3. m above ground).

^[12] The *TBA* represents the ‘total basal area’ of the species in m². It is the sum of the *BA*’s of all recorded tree individuals (including saplings), recalculated for the area of one hectare. The tree basal area (*BA* in cm³) is a conventional forestry measure to assess tree stocking in terms of *TBA* (cf. IFRI 2004; Bonham 2013). It was calculated for each tree by the formula: *BA* = $\pi \cdot D^2 / 4$ (where π is the Euclidean number Pi, and *D* is the DBH in cm). The *TBA* was als used to calculate the *IVI* (cf. ^[13]).

^[13] The ‘importance value index’ (*IVI*) devised by Curtis and McIntosh (1951) was used to appraise the importance of a species within the forest plant community. The *IVI* was calculated for each species by adding up the three measures of relative density, relative frequency and relative dominance, whereby: 1.) relative density = (total count of a species)/(total counts of all species) × 100; 2.) relative frequency = (frequency of species on plots)/(total number of recorded species) × 100; and 3.) relative dominance = (*TBA* of a species)/(*TBA* of all species) × 100.

^[14] The *IVI* rank represented the species rank in terms of the ‘importance value index’ (*IVI*) from the species with the highest *IVI* value (i.e. *Gironniera subaequalis*) to the one with the lowest value (i.e. *Calamus rhabdocladus*). It is thus an easy non-dimensional identifier of species importance within the vegetation.

^[15] The maximum fruit size (diameter in mm) was listed, as indicated by relevant literature (FIPI 1996; Ho 1999; Henderson 2009; Flora of China 2015). Only the size of fruits are given, whereas winged seeds are listed as W, naked seeds as S (e.g. from leguminous seed pods), and nuts as N. These data were relevant to better understand the regenerative ecology of the forest.

^[16] Using information from relevant literature (FIPI 1996; Ho 1999; Henderson 2009; Flora of China 2015; Fern et al. 2016) and various sources provided on the internet, an approximate assessment was made of the utility and value of timber of the respective species. * = species was used for timber, but limited uses and value; ** = good value of the timber; *** = excellent timber value (species may tend to be in high demand for timber).

^[17] Using information from relevant literature (FIPI 1996; Ho 1999; Wiart 2003; Tanaka and Nguyen 2007; Henderson 2009; Flora of China 2015; Fern et al. 2016) and various sources provided on the internet, an approximate assessment was made of the utility and value of non-timber forest products (NTFP’s) of the respective species. * = species was used (or may have potential) for one or a few minor NTFP’s; ** = species was used (or may have potential) for several NTFP’s; *** = species was used (or may have potential) for a number of important or highly sought-after NTFP’s, and the species may also be planted for NTFP’s.

^[18] The categories were assessed from information by IUCN (2016) or the Vietnam Red Data Book (2007), or indications elsewhere (FIPI 1996; Ho 1999; Henderson 2009; Flora of China 2015)

Table S2 Additional notes on species' habitats and distributional ranges as indicated by literature. The bold species [H] were found on plots by Ha (2015).

Species	Distribution ¹	Habitat	Literature source ²	Species	Distribution ¹	Habitat	Literature source ²
<i>Ac Saurauia tristyla</i>	SAH	sparse mountain forests and thickets (100-1700 m)	FC	Bu <i>Canarium album</i> [H]	SEM	primary and secondary forest (<500 m)	FI
<i>Al Alangium kurzii</i>	SEA	bushy savanna to forest (light demanding; <500 m)	FI	Bu <i>Canarium bengalensis</i> [H]	SEM	humus-rich hills (light-demanding; <300 m)	FI
<i>Al Alangium ridley</i> [H]	SEA	humid monsoon forests, rainforest (50-250 m), sediment soils	FI	Bu <i>Canarium</i> sp.	?	?	?
<i>An Mangifera minutifolia</i>	V*	not known exactly, 600 m	IU	Bu <i>Canarium tramdenum</i>	V* ??	forest, on deep humid soil (light-demanding; <500 m)	FI
<i>An Melanorrhoea laccifera</i> [H]	SEM	open forests (<1000 m), sandy soils	FI	Bu <i>Garuga pinnata</i>	SEA	primary and secondary forest (light-demanding)	FI
<i>An Rhus succedanea</i>	A	light demanding, well-drained soils	FI	Ca <i>Peltophorum tonkinensis</i>	V*	clay soils, mostly near streams	FI
<i>An Semecarpus anacardiopsis</i>	V*	light demanding, 400m	Ho	Ca <i>Sindora siamensis</i>	SEM	foot-hills on poor soils (light-demanding)	FI
<i>Ao Desmos</i> sp. (<i>chinensis</i> ?)	SEA	bushy savanna	Ho	Ca <i>Sindora tonkinensis</i>	CV*	primary and disturbed forest (shade-light; <700 m)	FI
<i>Ao Disepalum plagioneurum</i> [H]	SAH	forested slopes (500-1600 m)	FC	Ch <i>Parinari annamensis</i>	SEM	evergreen forest, humid sandy, or rocky soils	FI
<i>Ap Wrightia annamensis</i> [H]	CV*	bushy savanna, secondary forest (light demanding)	FI	CI <i>Calophyll. dryobalanoides</i>	SAH	rare in evergreen forest	Ho
<i>Aq Ilex megistocarpa</i>	V*	highland forest (200-1500 m)	Ho	CI <i>Calophyllum</i> sp.	?	?	?
<i>Aa Schefflera pauciflora</i>	SAH	valley and mountain slopes (200-1700 m)	Ho	CI <i>Garcinia cochinchinensis</i>	SEM	humd tropical forest	O
<i>Aa Schefflera octophylla</i> [H]	SEA	wet-demanding tree, shade tolerant when young	FI	CI <i>Garcinia cowa</i>	SEM	on hills, streams and in valleys (light demanding; <400 m)	FI
<i>Aa Schefflera violea</i>	V*	?, ~500 m	Ho	CI <i>Garcinia</i> sp.	?	?	?
<i>Ar Calamus bousigonii</i>	SEM	rain forest (<1100 m)	He	Di <i>Dillenia scabrella</i>	VL	on river and stream banks (light and humidity demanding)	FI
<i>Ar Calamus crispus</i>	CV*	lowland rainforest (200-600 m), near rivers	He	Dp <i>Hopea pierrei</i>	CV*	undisturbed evergreen forest on ferrallitic soils	FI
<i>Ar Calamus dioicus</i>	V*	lowland rainforest	He	Dp <i>Hopea</i> sp. (<i>vietnamensis</i> ?)	CV*	primary forest , 250-600 m	FI
<i>Ar Calamus nambariensis</i>	SAH	rainforest (up to 2000 m)	He	Dp <i>Parashorea</i> sp. (<i>stellata</i> ?)	SEM	on mountain slopes, 300-800 m elevation	FI
<i>Ar Calamus rhabdocladus</i>	SAH	rainforest (up to 1600 m)	He	Eb <i>Diospyros apiculata</i>	SEM	lowland and hill forests, 0-800m	Ho
<i>Ar Calamus walkeri</i>	VS	lowland rainforest	He	Eb <i>Diospyros eriantha</i>	SEM	evergreen rain forest (<700 m)	FI
<i>Ar Caryota sympetala</i>	CV*	lowland rainforest (rarely up to 1400 m)	He	El <i>Elaeocarpus apiculatus</i>	VM	wet primary forest (~300 m)	FI
<i>Ar Daemonorops jenkinsiana</i>	SEM	lowland rainforest (up to 800 m)	He	El <i>Elaeocarpus dubius</i>	VS	undergrowth, primary/secondary forests, humid soils	FI
<i>Ar Korthalsia laciniosa</i>	SEA	rainforest (up to 1100 m)	He	El <i>Elaeocarpus griffithii</i>	SEA	secondary forest (light demanding)	FI
<i>Ar Licuala centralis</i>	CV*	lowland rainforest, often disturbed areas (up to 1000 m)	He	El <i>Elaeocarpus nitentifolius</i>	VS	sparsely in primary and secondary forest, on slopes	FI
<i>Ar Licuala</i> sp. (<i>dakrongensis</i> ?)	CV*	lowland rainforest	O	El <i>Elaeocarpus</i> sp.	?	?	?
<i>Ar Nenga banaensis</i>	CV*	lowland rainforest	He	Eu <i>Antidesma hainanense</i>	VSL	dense forests 300-1000 m	Ho
<i>Ar Plectocomia elongata</i>	SEA	rainforest, often disturbed areas (up to 2000 m)	He	Eu <i>Breynia fruticosa</i>	SAH	slopes and forest margins (100-1000 m)	Ho
<i>Ar Plectocomia</i> sp.	?	?	?	Eu <i>Bridelia balansae</i>	SEA	primary and secondary forest, 2nd story (<600 m)	FI
<i>Ar Rhaps excelsa</i>	VS	rainforest (up to 1000 m)	He	Eu <i>Bridelia</i> sp.	?	?	?

¹ A – wider Asian distribution; CV* – Central Vietnam endemic; V* – Vietnam endemic; VS – Vietnam and Southern China; VL – Vietnam and Laos; VSL – Vietnam, China and Laos; VC – Vietnam and Cambodia; VM – Vietnam and mainland Malaysia; SAH – South Asian Himalayan-Annamite distribution; SEM – Southeast Asia tropical mainland; SEA – Southeast Asia including insular regions (Indonesia, Philippines); (I) – introduced species (Asian origin)

² FI – FIPI (1996); Ho – Ho (1999); He – Henderson (2009); FC – Flora of China (2015); O – other literature source

Table S2 continued Additional notes on species' habitats and distributional ranges as indicated by literature.

Species	Distribution ¹	Habitat	Literature source ²	Species	Distribution ¹	Habitat	Literature source ²
Eu <i>Croton roxburghii</i>	SAH	forest (300-700 m)	O	La <i>Cinnam. cambodianum</i>	VC	secondary forest, mountain foot (200-600 m)	FI
Eu <i>Croton</i> sp.	?	?	?	La <i>Cinnamom. camphora</i>	(I)	introduced (Taiwan), planted and wild-growing	FI
Eu <i>Croton tiglium</i>	SEA	on sedimentary, well-drained soils, river banks (300-400 m)	FI	La <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>	VS	primary forest (<800 m)	FI
Eu <i>Endospermum chinense</i> [H]	SAH	evergreen forests (<800 m)	Ho	La <i>Cinnam. obtusifolium</i>	SAH	evergreen forest, sandy soil (<800 m)	FI
Eu <i>Glochidion eriocarpum</i>	VS	slopes, valley scrub, forest margin (100-1700 m)	Ho	La <i>Cinnamomum</i> sp.	?	?	?
Eu <i>Glochidion zeylanicum</i>	SEM	secondary forest, along stream banks, moist places, hillfoot	FI	La <i>Cryptoc. concinna</i> [H]	VS	light-demanding, humid soils (200-800 m)	FI
Eu <i>Mallotus apelta</i>	VS	forest edges (<500 m)	FI	La <i>Cryptocarya</i> sp.	?	?	?
Eu <i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	SEA	slopes, thickets, secondary forest (100-1300 m)	Ho	La <i>Litsea euosma</i>	VS	humus-rich soils (700-800 m)	FI
Eu <i>Microdesmis caseariaefolia</i>	SEA	tropical forests (<1000 m)	FI	La <i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	SEA	streamsides, sparse forest, thickets (500-1900 m)	FC
Eu <i>Sapium discolor</i> [H]	SEA	secondary monsoon forest (<300 m)	FI	La <i>Litsea lacilimba</i>	VSL	monsoon forest, hillfoot and slopes (400-900 m)	FI
Eu <i>Sapium sebipherum</i>	A	deep, wet, fertile soils	FI	La <i>Litsea pierreii</i>	VS	evergreen forest (800-1500 m)	O
Fa <i>Ormosia balansae</i>	VS	deep rich, humid soil (50-500 m)	FI	La <i>Litsea sebifera</i> [H]	SEM	forest edge, along streams (<800 m)	FI
Fa <i>Ormosia fordiana</i>	VS	humid, fertile, well-drained soils	FI	La <i>Litsea</i> sp.	?	?	?
Fa <i>Ormosia henryi</i>	VS	mixed forests, locally restricted	FI	La <i>Litsea verticillata</i>	VSC	sandy, moist, well-drained soils (250-1000 m)	FI
Fa <i>Ormosia</i> sp.	?	?	?	La <i>Machilus</i> sp.	?	?	?
Fg <i>Castanopsis</i> sp. (<i>fissa</i> ?) [H]	VSL	tropical evergreen forest, on slopes (<1000 m)	FI	Le <i>Barringt. macrostachya</i>	SEA	mixed dipterocarp forest (<700 m)	O
Fg <i>Lithocarp. amygdalifolius</i> [H]	VS	evergreen forest (<800 m)	FI	Le <i>Barringtonia</i> sp.	?	?	?
Fg <i>Lithocarpus farinulentus</i>	SEM	evergreen mountain forest (<1000 m)	Ho	Me <i>Aglaia</i> sp.	?	?	?
Fg <i>Lithocarpus</i> sp.	?	?	?	Mi <i>Archidendron clypearia</i>	SEA	forest (500-1800 m)	Ho
Fg <i>Quercus</i> sp.	?	?	?	Mi <i>Archidendron</i> sp.	?	?	?
Hy <i>Cratoxylum ligustrinum</i>	SEA	along streams	O	Mi <i>Pithecellobium lucidum</i>	SAH	disturbed forest (300-800 m)	FI
Hy <i>Cratoxylum pruniflorum</i>	VSL	?	O	Mo <i>Artocarpus rigidus</i> [H]	SEA	hillsides and ridges, alluvial sites (<1000 m)	O
Ic <i>Gonocaryum maclurei</i>	VS	rain forest, middle storey (<700 m)	FI	Mo <i>Artocarpus</i> sp.	?	?	?
Il <i>Illicium griffithii</i>	SAH	shade tolerant in middle storey (400-1500 m)	FI	Mo <i>Artocarpus styracifolius</i>	VSL	on slopes and hill peaks (<1000 m)	FI
Ix <i>Ixonanthes reticulata</i>	SEA	monsoon forest (<700 m)	FI	Mo <i>Ficus glandulifera</i>	VM	evergreen, virgin forest	FI
Ju <i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>	SEA	secondary forest (<700 m)	FI	Mo <i>Ficus hispida</i>	SEM	secondary forest	FI
La <i>Actinodaphne pilosa</i>	VSL	mixed forest, thickets (<500 m)	FC	Mo <i>Ficus</i> sp.	?	?	?
La <i>Actinodaphne</i> sp.	?	?	?	Mo <i>Ficus trivia</i>	VS	along streams	Ho
La <i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	SEA	Sparse or dense forests, thickets, along streams; 100-1400 m	FC	Mo <i>Ficus vasculosa</i>	SEM	forest edges, wet places	FI

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Table S2 continued Additional notes on species' habitats and distributional ranges as indicated by literature.

Species	Distribution ^[1]	Habitat	Literature source ^[2]	Species	Distribution ^[1]	Habitat	Literature source ^[2]
Mo <i>Morus alba</i>	(I)	introduced (Central China), cultivated and naturalised	FC	Sr <i>Pterosperm. argenteum</i>	CV*	> 1.000 m, Lam Dong, Vietnam	Ho
My <i>Horsfieldia amygdalina</i>	SEM	monsoon rain forest	FI	Sr <i>Pterosp. heterophyllum</i>	VS	secondary forest on hills (500-700 m)	FI
My <i>Knema globularia</i> [H]	SEA	fertile, deep, moist soils, rainforest, shade-demanding	FI	Sr <i>Scaph. macropod.</i> [H]	VLC	moist primary, secondary forest, hills	Ho
My <i>Knema pierrei</i> [H]	VM	shade-tolerant, wet-demanding, evergreen forest, 300-600 m	FI	Sr <i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	SAH	dipterocarp forest (<1000 m)	FC
Mr <i>Syzygium jambos</i>	VS	often cultivated, near water banks	FI	Sr <i>Sterculia</i> sp.	?	?	?
Mr <i>Syzygium</i> sp.	?	?	?	Sr <i>Tarrietia javanica</i> [H]	SEA	lowland rain forest (<800 m)	FI
Mr <i>Syzygium syzygioides</i>	SEA	evergreen forest near streamsides (<500 m)	O	Sy <i>Styrax annamensis</i> [H]	V*	semi-deciduous forest	FI
Mr <i>Syzygium zeylanicum</i>	SEA	evergreen rain forest on hills (<1000 m)	FI	Sy <i>Styrax argentifolius</i>	VS	poor forest, sandy forest	Ho
Ol <i>Harmandia mekongensis</i>	VL	secondary forest, hill sides (200-800 m)	FI	Sy <i>Styrax tonkinensis</i>	SEM	shifting cultivation land and degraded forest	FI
Po <i>Xanthophyllum</i> sp.	?	?	?	Th <i>Eurya ciliata</i>	VS	slopes and along streams (100-1300 m)	Ho
Ro <i>Prunus arborea</i>	SAH	mountainous evergreen humid forest (200-500 m)	O	Th <i>Eurya japonica</i>	VS	slopes and valleys (300-2500 m)	Ho
Ru <i>Aidia oxyodonta</i>	VS	thickets or forests on hillsides (100-1000 m)	Ho	Th <i>Eurya nitida</i>	SEA	forests, thickets (500-1000 m)	FC
Ru <i>Canthium dicocum</i>	VS	humid, light-demanding tree, second forest layer (<900 m)	FI	Cb <i>Gironniera</i> sp.	?	?	?
Ru <i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	A	lowland (<100 m), open forests	Ho	Cb <i>Giron. subaequalis</i> [H]	SEM	secondary forests, deep, wet soils (<800 m)	FI
Rt <i>Acronychia pendunculata</i>	SEA	sloping midland forest	FI	Ve <i>Vitex trifoliata</i>	A	light- and wet-demanding tree, secondary forest	FI
Rt <i>Melicope pteleifolia</i>	SEM	evergreen thicked, mixed deciduous forest (<2300 m)	FC	Sp. A	?	?	?
Sa <i>Amesiodendron chinense</i> [H]	VL	tropical monsoon forest (<1000 m)	FI	Sp. B	?	?	?
Sa <i>Mischocarpus fuscescens</i> [H]	SEA	tropical rain forest	FI	Sp. C	?	?	?
Sa <i>Nephelium chryseum</i>	SEA	along streams (400-600 m)	FI	Sp. D	?	?	?
Sa <i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	(I)	introduced (SEA), cultivated, dipterocarp forest (<1900 m)	FC	Sp. E	?	?	?
Sa <i>Nephelium</i> sp.	?	?	?	Sp. F	?	?	?
Sa <i>Pometia pinnata</i>	SEA	secondary forest (<1000 m)	FI	Sp. G	?	?	?
Sa <i>Pometia</i> sp.	?	?	?	Sp. H	?	?	?
So <i>Madhuca pasquieri</i>	V*	primary forest, on moist soils (200-1000 m)	FI	Sp. I	?	?	?
So <i>Mimusops elengi</i>	SEA	(semi-)evergreen forest	FI	Sp. J	?	?	?
So <i>Palaquium annamense</i> [H]	CV*	Ba Na, Vietnam, 1000 m	Ho	Sp. K	?	?	?
So <i>Palaquium</i> sp.	?	?	?	Sp. L	?	?	?
Si <i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> [H]	SEA	rain forests	O	dead trees	?	?	?
St <i>Turpin. cochinchinensis</i>	SEM	moist and shady forests (1200-2100 m)	FC				

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