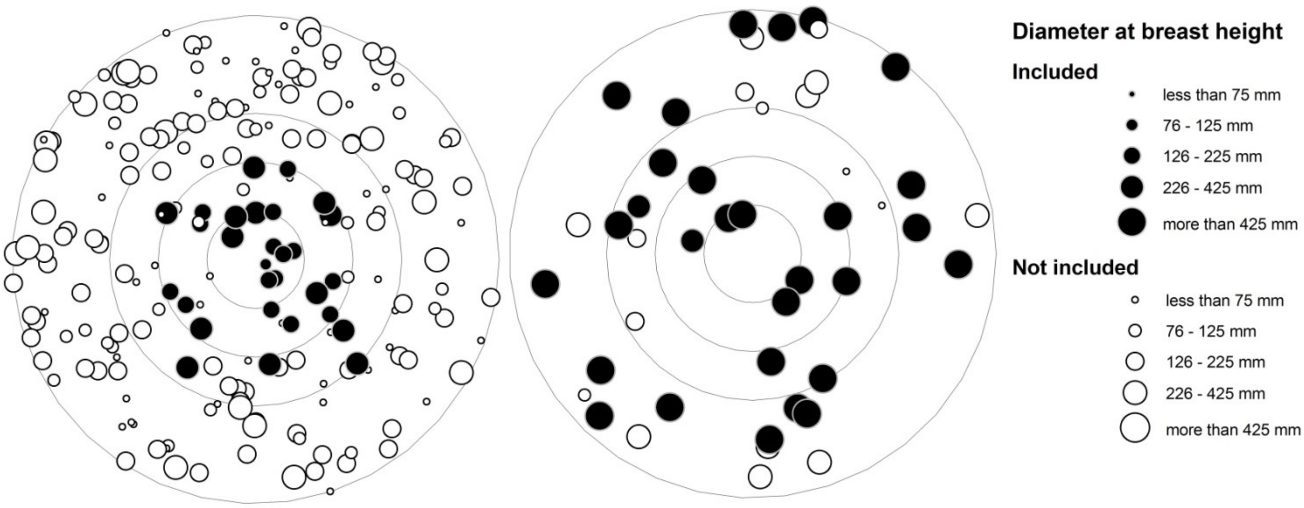

Figure S1. Simulated plots number 1225 (left) and 1210 (right) using the **Poisson** process with homogeneous intensity to generate the spatial distribution of trees in the plot. In the left plot the stand has 1069 stems/ha and 158 mm quadratic mean diameter (note that 30 out of 210 stems are inside the sample). Plot 1210 represents a rather mature stand with 550 mm quadratic mean diameter and 234 stems/ha (just 29 out of 46 trees are inside the sample).

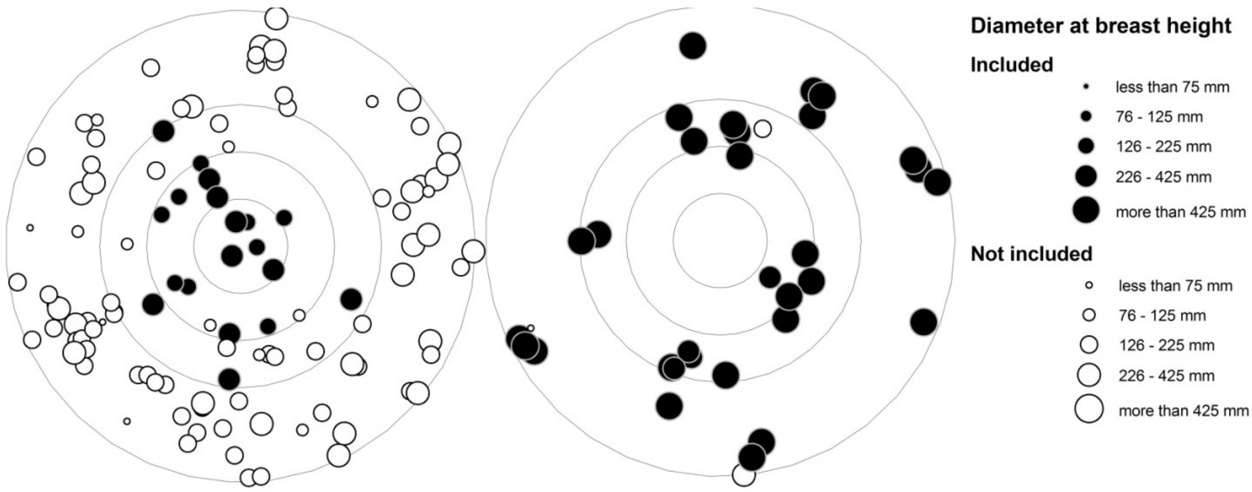

Figure S2. Simulated plots number 21 (left) and 522 (right) using the **Thomas** process to generate the spatial distribution of trees in the plot. Plot number 522 is a mature stand with 173 stems/ha and 570 mm quadratic mean diameter (note that 31 out of 34 stems are inside the sample). Plot 21 is a rather young stand with 214 mm quadratic mean diameter and 575 stems/ha (just 19 out of 113 trees are inside the sample).

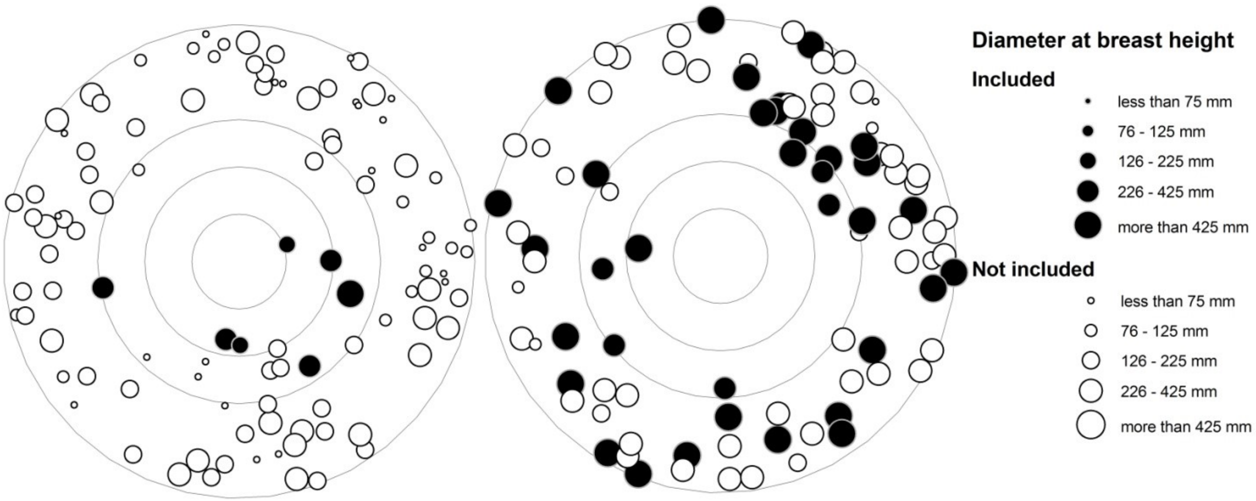

Figure S3. Simulated plots number 3222 (left) and 6717 (right) using the **inhomogeneous Poisson** process (Eq. 10) to generate the spatial distribution of trees in the plot. Plot 3222 (basal area=13.72 m^2/ha) represents a stand with 539 stems/ha and 179 mm quadratic mean diameter (note that 7 out of 106 stems are inside the sample). Plot 6717 with 69.88 m^2/ha basal area is from a mature stand with 435 mm quadratic mean diameter and 468 stems/ha (35 out of 92 trees are inside the sample).

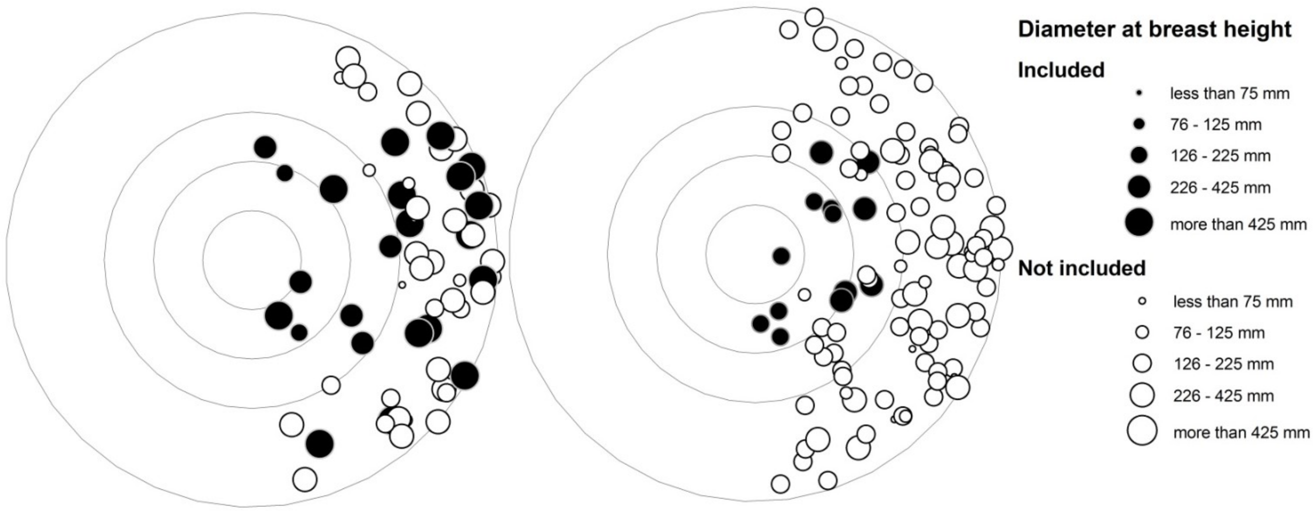

Figure S4. Simulated plots number 2620 (left) and 2003 (right) using the **inhomogeneous Poisson** process to generate the spatial distribution of trees in the plot (Eq. 11). The plot on the left represents a stand with 320 stems/ha and 369 mm quadratic mean diameter (note that 23 out of 63 stems are inside the sample). Plot 2003 is a younger stand with 193 mm quadratic mean diameter and 555 stems/ha (just 13 out of 109 trees are inside the sample).