

Table S1. Proportional values of mortality (M) in relation to the total number of dead trees of the five species with highest numbers of dead trees along the pre-fire period (1983-1995) and during the post-fire periods (1995-2008 and 2008-2012) in non-burnt (T0) and burnt (T1) plots, Tapajós National Forest, Eastern Amazon, Brazil

	Species	Pre-fire - 1983/1995	Post-fire - 1995/2008	Post-fire - 2008/2012
		(%)	(%)	(%)
Mortality-T0	<i>Inga</i> spp.	9.03%	8.82%	11.69%
	<i>Duguetia echinophora</i> R.E.Fr.	5.56%	9.15%	7.79%
	<i>Rinorea guianensis</i> Aubl.	4.51%	2.94%	2.60%
	<i>Protium apiculatum</i> Swart	5.90%	6.54%	3.90%
	Not identified (Sapotaceae)	2.08%	3.27%	3.90%
	M (5 species)	27.08%	30.72%	29.87%
	M (other species)	72.92%	69.28%	70.13%
Mortality-T1	<i>Inga</i> spp.	14.58%	8.97%	8.05%
	<i>Protium apiculatum</i> Swart	5.08%	8.22%	3.45%
	Not identified (Sapotaceae)	3.73%	4.67%	3.45%
	<i>Duguetia echinophora</i> R.E.Fr.	4.07%	4.30%	2.30%
	<i>Rinorea guianensis</i> Aubl.	3.05%	5.42%	6.90%
	M (5 species)	30.51%	31.59%	24.14%
	M (other species)	69.49%	68.41%	75.86%

Table S2. Proportional values of recruitment (R) in relation to the total number of recruited trees during pre-fire (1983-1995) and post-fire periods (1995-2012) of the 10 species with highest recruitment per ecological group (EG) - shade-tolerant (ST); light-demanding (LD); pioneer (Pi), and non-identified (Ni) in non-burnt (T0) and in burnt plots (T1) of a Dense Ombrophilous Forest damaged by a fire in 1997, Tapajós National Forest, Eastern Amazon, Brazil

Non-burnt plots (T0)					
1983 - 1995	EG	R (%)	1995 - 2012	EG	R (%)
<i>Protium apiculatum</i> Swart	ST	6.17	<i>Protium apiculatum</i> Swart	ST	5.95
<i>Inga</i> spp.	LD	4.94	<i>Rinorea riana</i> Kuntze	ST	5.10
<i>Onychopetalum amazonicum</i> R.E.Fr.	ST	4.63	<i>Onychopetalum amazonicum</i> R.E.Fr.	ST	4.82
<i>Tachigali chrysophylla</i> (Poepp.) Zarucchi & Herend.	LD	4.63	<i>Rinorea guianensis</i> Aubl.	ST	3.97
<i>Duguetia echinophora</i> R.E.Fr.	ST	4.32	<i>Tachigali glauca</i> Tul.	LD	3.68
<i>Guarea</i> spp.	ST	4.01	<i>Duguetia echinophora</i> R.E.Fr.	ST	3.40
<i>Rinorea riana</i> Kuntze.	ST	4.01	<i>Inga</i> spp.	LD	2.55
<i>Vismia cayennensis</i> (Jacq.) Pers.	Pi	4.01	<i>Siparuna decipiens</i> (Tul.) A.DC.	ST	2.55
Not identified (<i>Lauraceae</i>)	Ni	3.09	<i>Cordia</i> spp.	LD	2.27
<i>Rinorea guianensis</i> Aubl.	ST	2.78	<i>Palicourea guianensis</i> Aubl	ST	2.27
10 species		42.59	10 species		36.54
Other species (95)		57.41	Other species (105)		63.46
All		100	All		100
Burnt plots plots (T1)					
Pre-fire (1983 - 1995)	EG	R (%)	Post-fire (1995 - 2012)	EG	R (%)
<i>Inga</i> spp.	LD	11.58	<i>Cordia</i> spp.	LD	5.37
<i>Protium apiculatum</i> Swart	ST	8.49	<i>Protium apiculatum</i> Swart	ST	3.94
<i>Rinorea guianensis</i> Aubl.	ST	4.63	<i>Inga</i> spp.	LD	3.76
<i>Duguetia echinophora</i> R.E.Fr.	ST	3.47	<i>Bixa arborea</i> Huber	Pi	3.22
<i>Talisia macrophylla</i> (Mart.) Radlk	ST	3.47	<i>Tachigali glauca</i> Tul.	LD	3.22
<i>Eugenia lambertiana</i> DC.	LD	3.09	<i>Aparisthmium cordatum</i> (A.Juss)		
<i>Rinorea riana</i> Kuntze	ST	3.09	Baill	Pi	3.04
Not identified (<i>Lauraceae</i>)	Ni	2.32	<i>Pourouma guianensis</i> Aubl.	Pi	2.86
<i>Licaria</i> spp.	ST	2.32	<i>Virola michelii</i> Heckel	ST	2.68
Not identified (<i>Sapotaceae</i>)	ST	2.32	<i>Cecropia sciadophylla</i> Mart.	Pi	2.50
			<i>Duguetia echinophora</i> R.E.Fr.	ST	2.50
10 species		44.79	10 species		33.09
Other species (87)		55.21	Other species (139)		66.91
All		100	All		100

Supplementary tables to the article “Persistent fire effect on forest dynamics and species composition of an old-growth tropical forest”, by Dárlison Fernandes-Carvalho-de-Andrade, Ademir Roberto Ruschel, Gustavo Schwartz; João Olegário Pereira-de-Carvalho and João Ricardo Vasconcellos-Gama. *Forest Systems* Vol. 30 No. 3, December 2021
<https://doi.org/10.5424/fs/2021303-16791>