

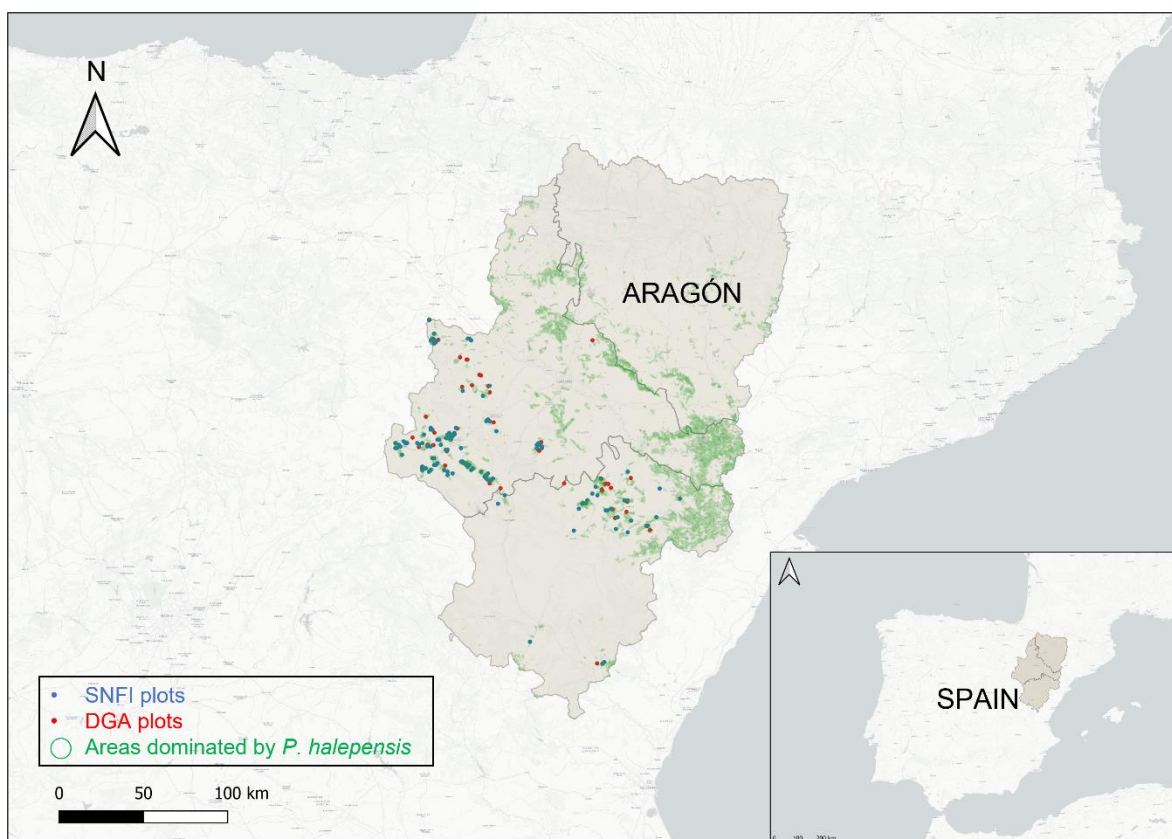


Figure S1. Study area and location of forest inventory plots. Coordinate system: ETRS89 UTM Zone 30 N. SNFI: Spanish National Forest Inventories. DGA: Diputación General de Aragón.

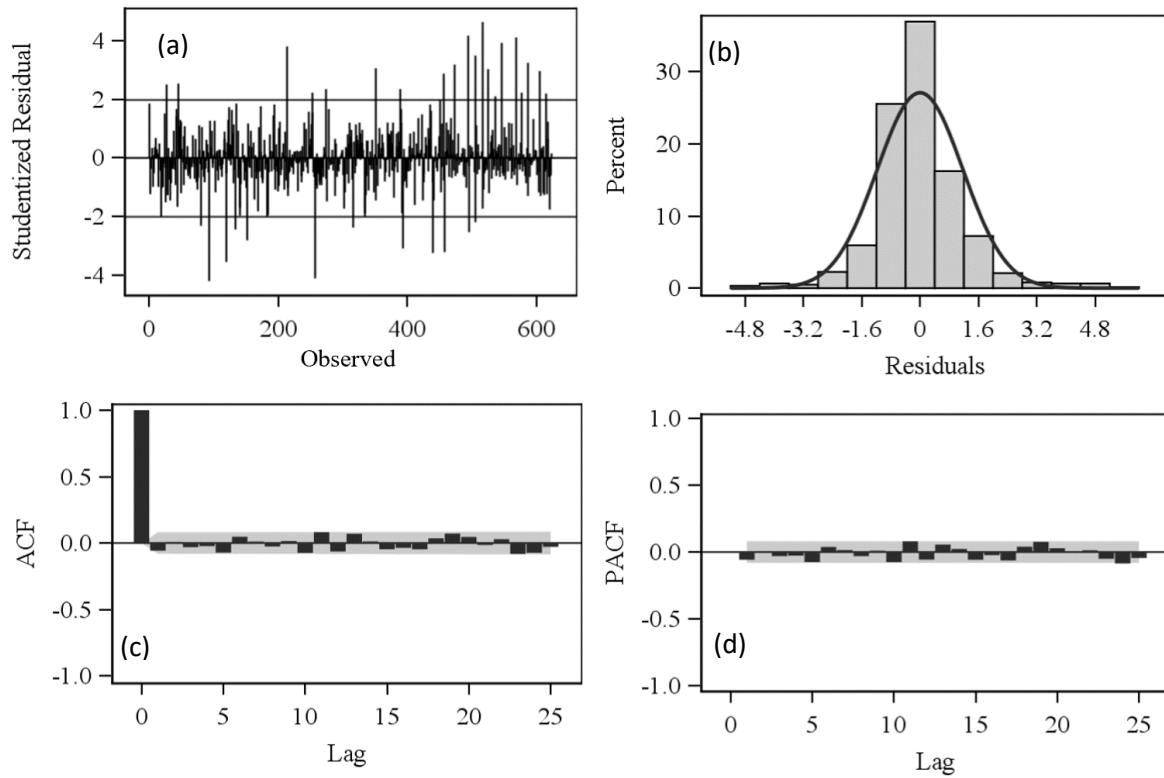


Figure S2. Graphical analysis of the residuals obtained after fitting the Stud stem taper function: (a) graph of studentized residuals, (b) histogram of the residuals, (c) graph of the complete autocorrelation function (ACF) and (d) graph of the partial autocorrelation function (PACF).

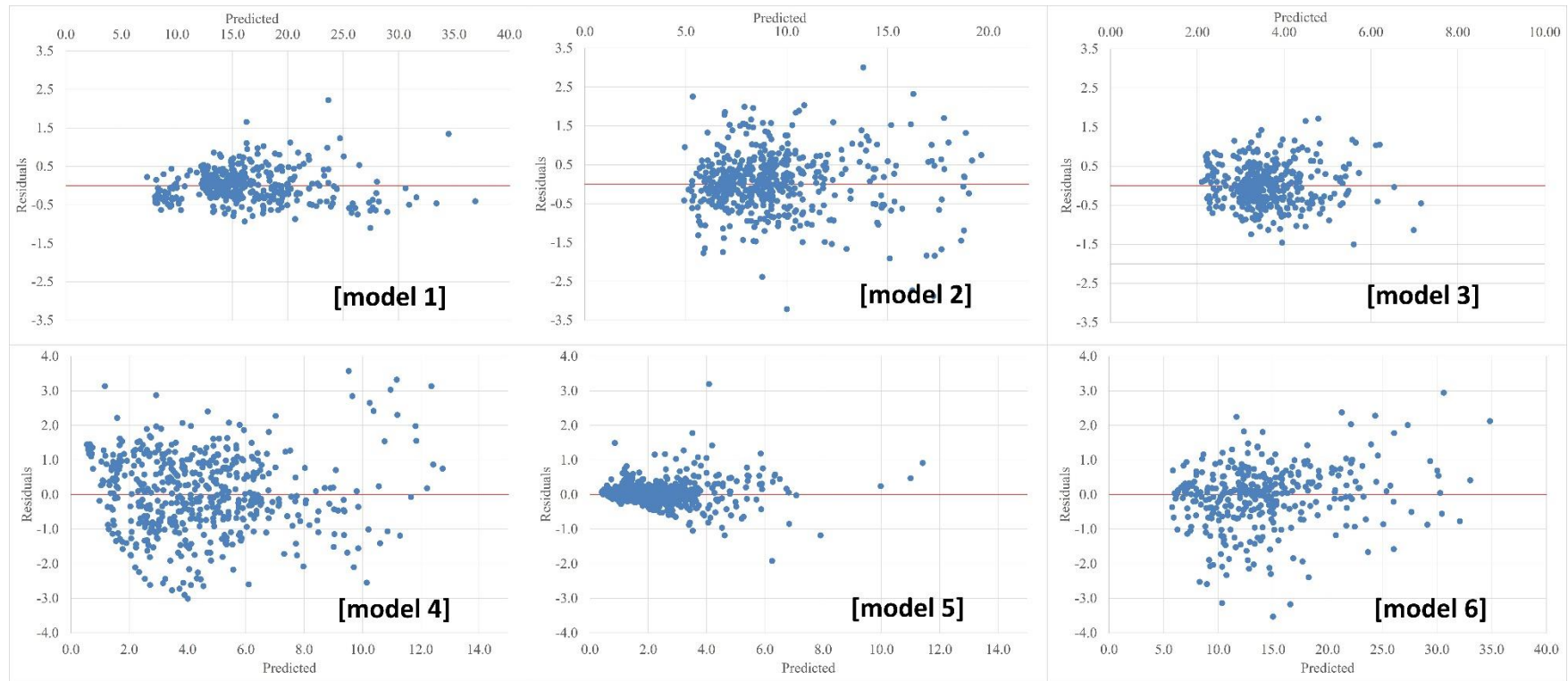


Figure S3. Residuals against the predicted values for the first six fitted models carried out [models 1 to 6].

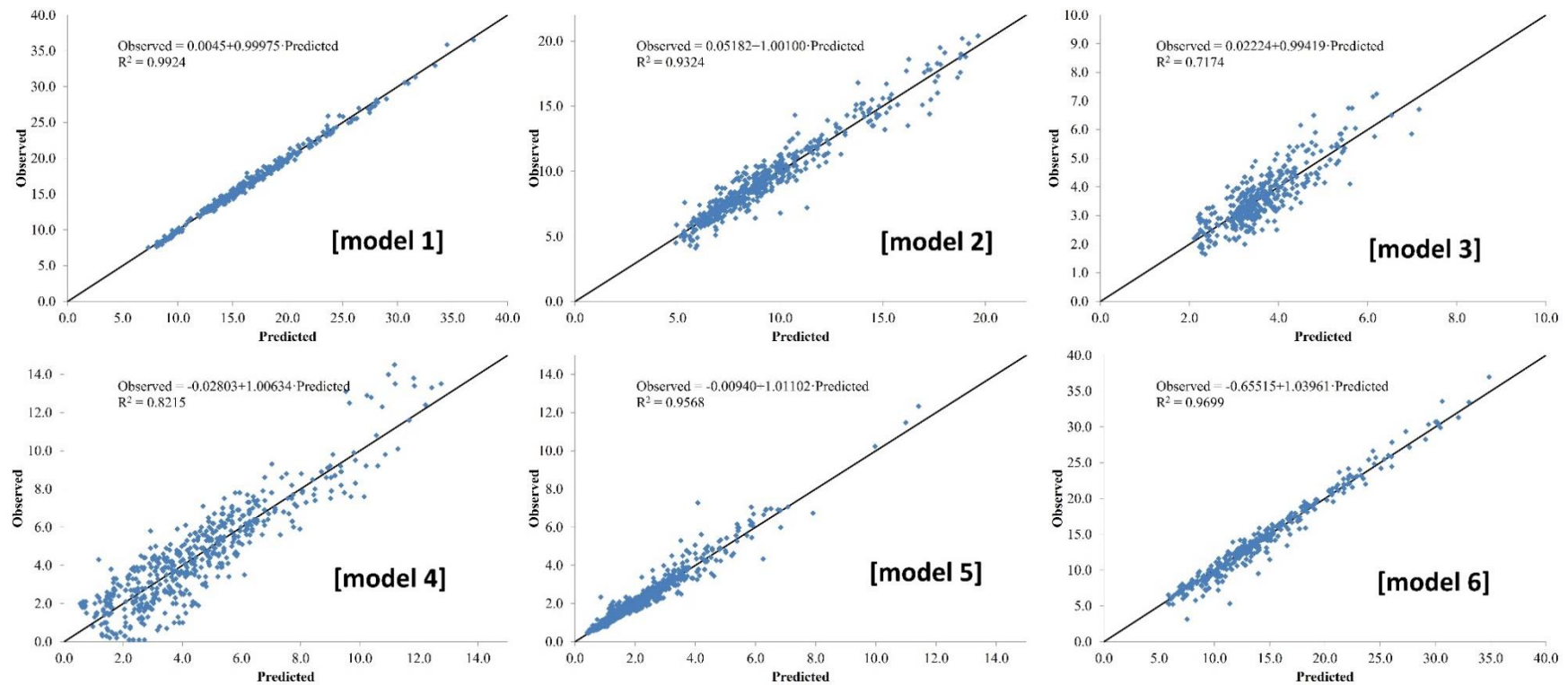
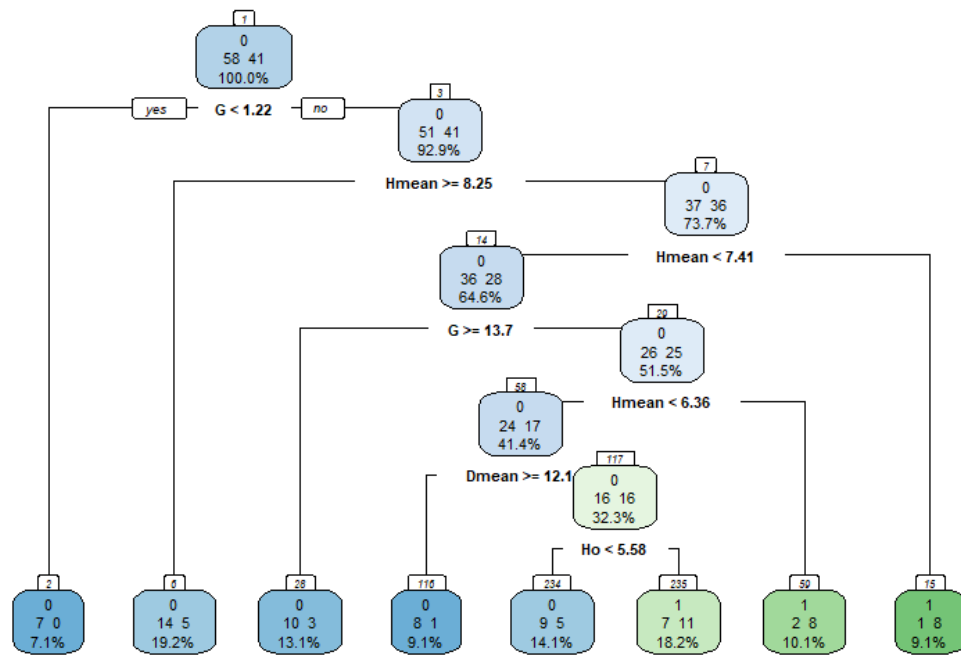
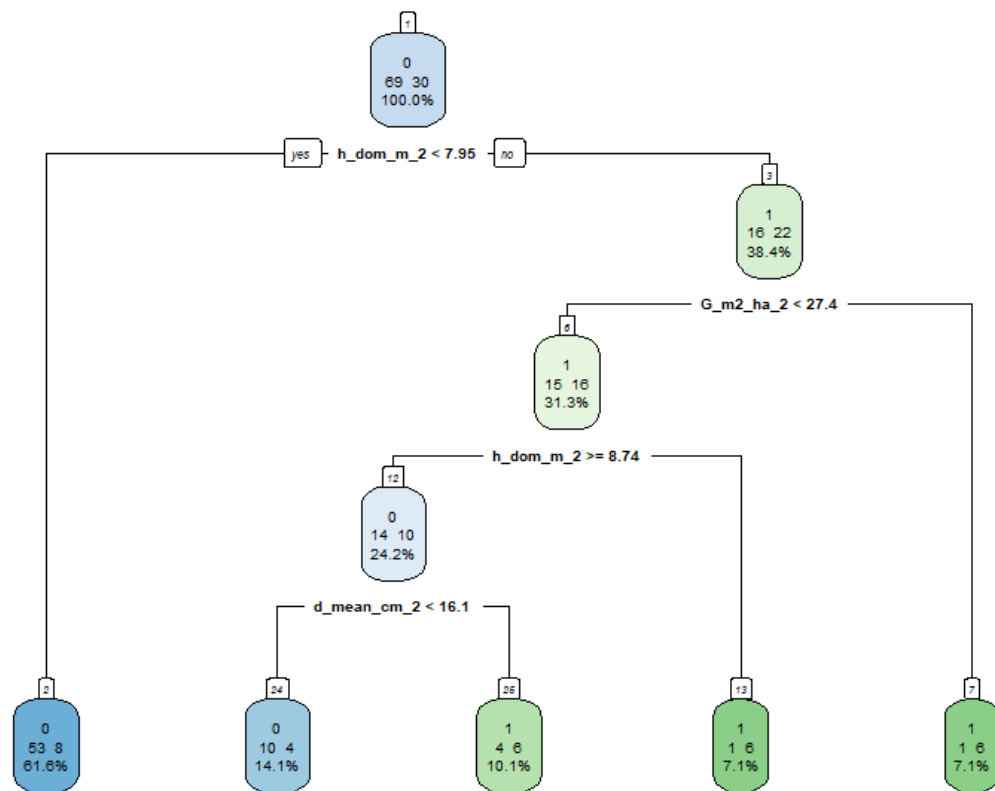


Figure S4. Observed values against the predicted values and the linear model constructed based on the null hypothesis that the independent term is equal to 0 and the slope of the line is equal to 1, for the first six fitted models [models 1 to 6].

a)



b)



c)

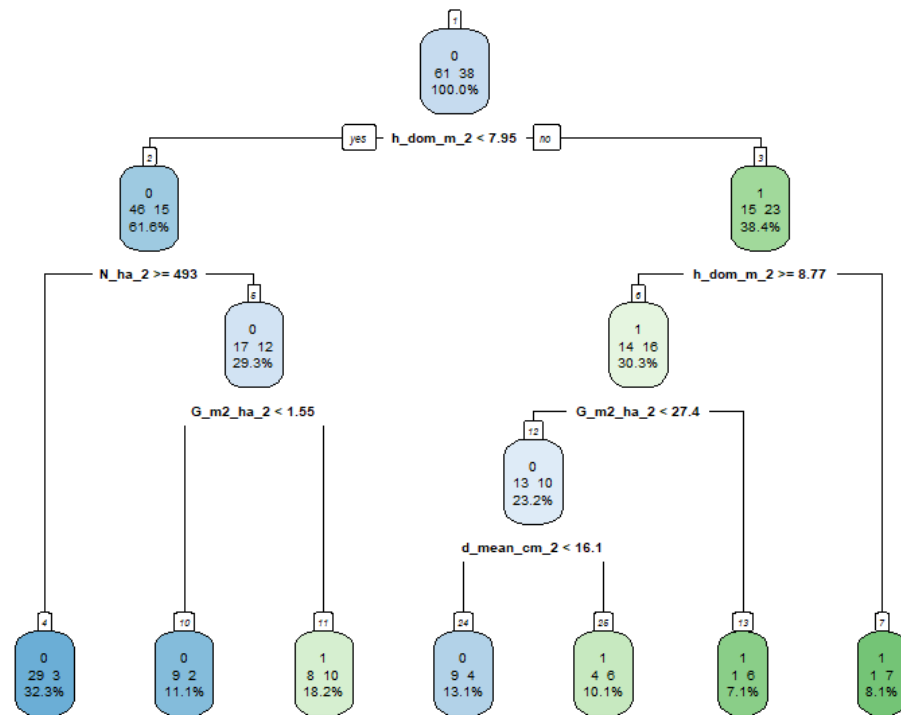


Figure S5. Decision tree obtained to estimate the occurrence of natural regeneration for Aleppo pine (a), *Quercus* spp (b), *Juniperus* spp and *Quercus* spp (c). *Hmean*: mean stand height (m); *Dmean*: mean stand diameter (cm); *G*: basal area per hectare ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$); *Ho*: dominant stand height (m).

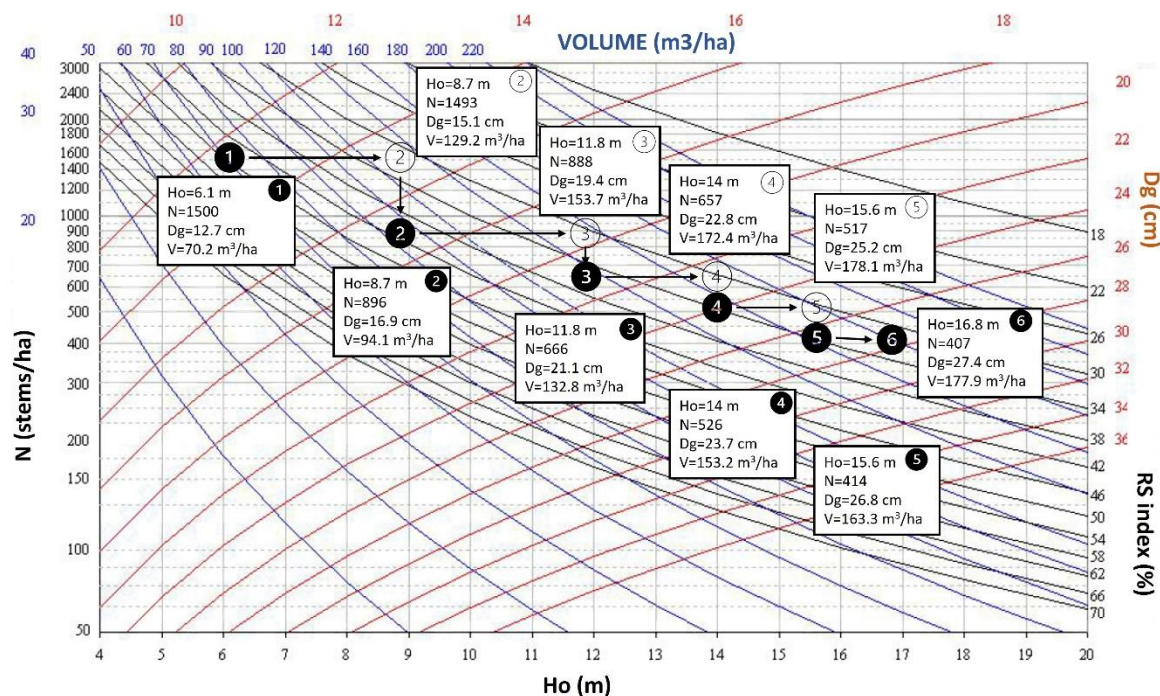


Figure S6. Comparison between the density management diagram (top) created by Cabanillas-Saldaña (2010)^[1] for natural stands of Aleppo pine and the yield table "TP_4TH_30/15 scenario" created for plantation stands of Aleppo pine. *N*: number of trees per hectare (stems·ha⁻¹); *Ho*: dominant height (m); *Dg*: quadratic mean diameter (cm); *G*: basal area per hectare (m²·ha⁻¹); *V*: stand volume (m³·ha⁻¹).

^[1] Cabanillas-Saldaña, A.M., 2010. Bases para la gestión de masas naturales de *Pinus halepensis* Mill. en el Valle del Ebro. Universidad Politécnica de Madrid.