Supplementary Materials

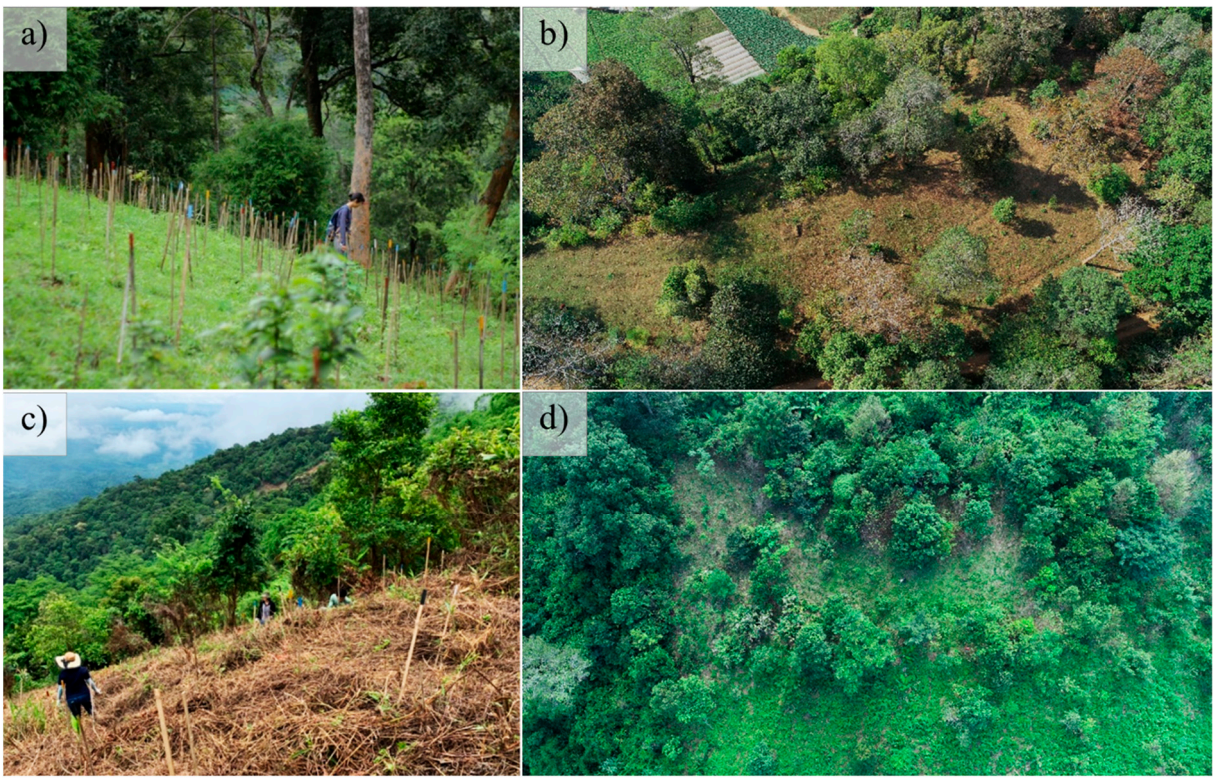

Figure S1. Two field sites; Ban Mae Khi plot (BMK) ground photo (**a**) and bird's eye view (**b**) and Mon Cham plot (MC) ground photo (**c**) and bird's eye view (**d**).

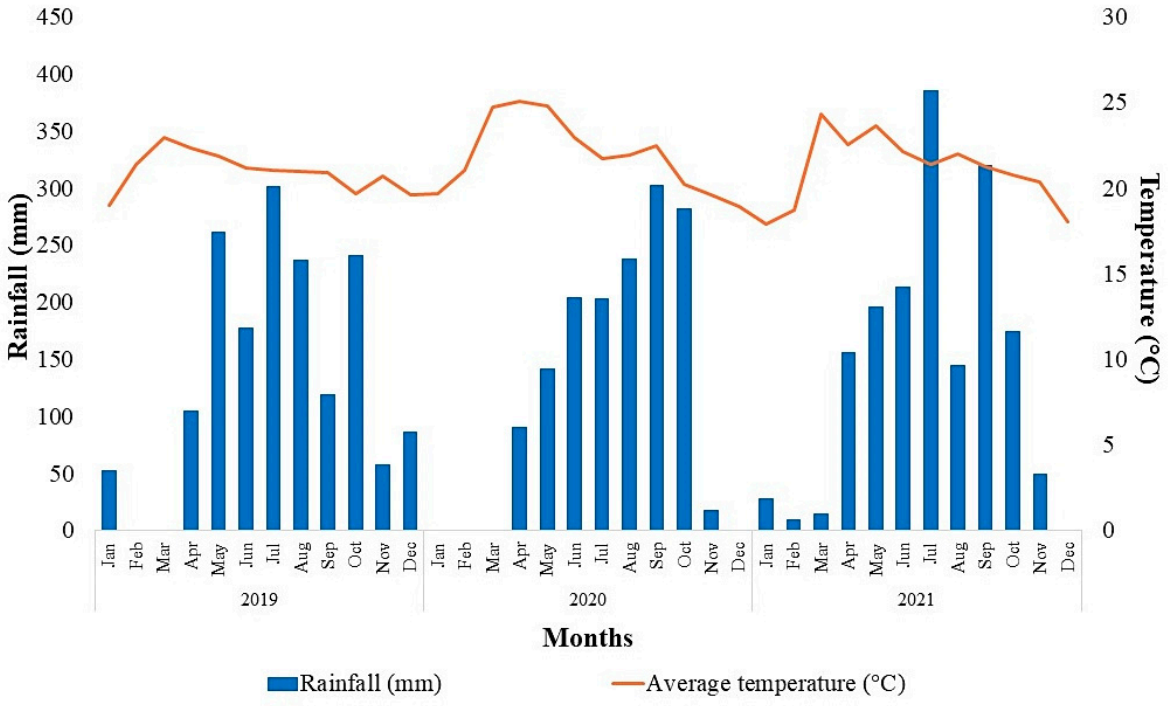

Figure S2. Monthly rainfall and monthly mean temperatures at the Nong Hoi Royal Project station 2019–21 (Meteorological Department of Nong Hoi Royal Project [23]). Annual rainfall was 1638, 1479 and 1692 mm respectively.

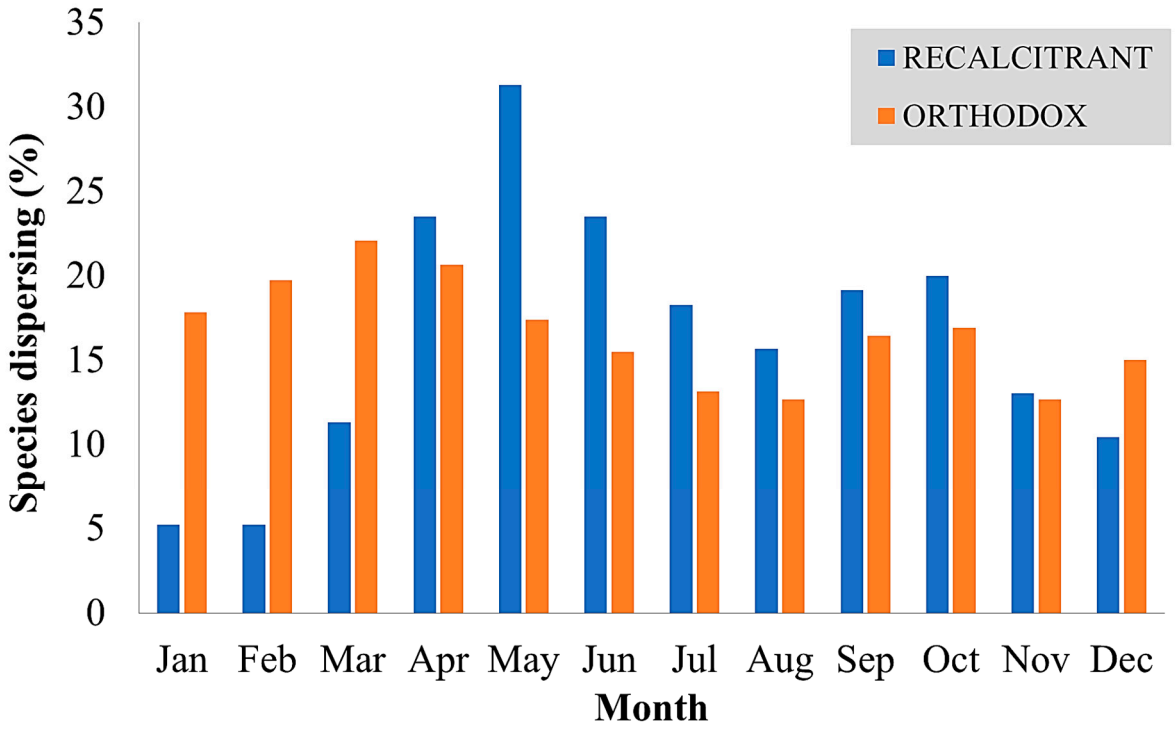

Figure S3. Seasonal variation in seed dispersal among recalcitrant (■) vs. orthodox (■) tree species at the community level. Recalcitrant species show a sharp peak in numbers of species dispersing seeds at the start of the rainy season, whereas seasonality of seed dispersal among orthodox species is less pronounced. Data from the FORRU database, comprising 328 species, with 115 (35%) recalcitrant seeds and 213 (65%) orthodox seeds (unpublished data from FORRU database, information generated by G. Pakkad).

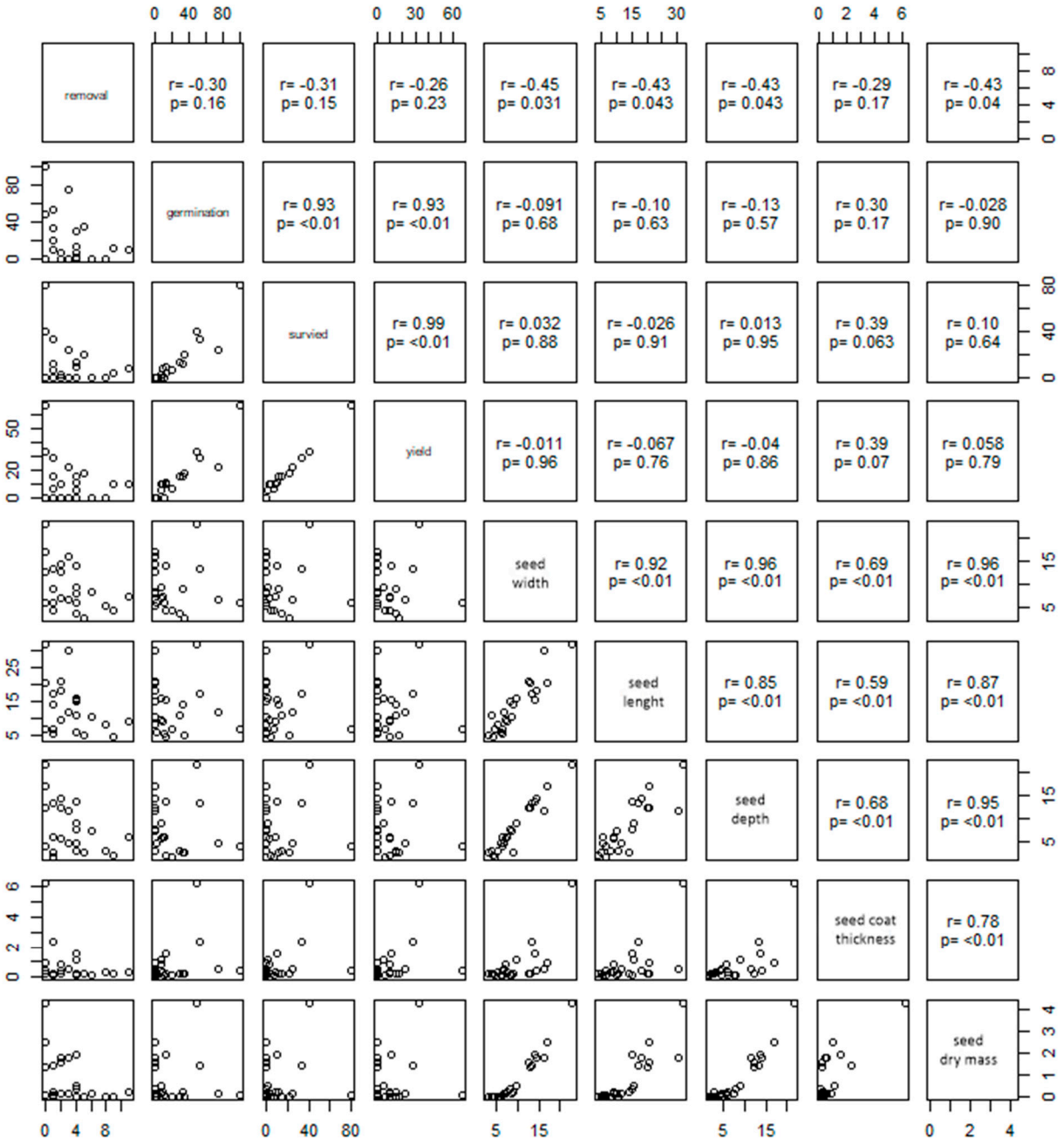

Figure S4. Pearson's correlation matrix reveals relationships between field data and seed traits across 23 studied species.

Figure S5. Pearson's correlation matrix reveals relationships between field data seed and seedling traits across 13 species with surviving seedlings for nine months.

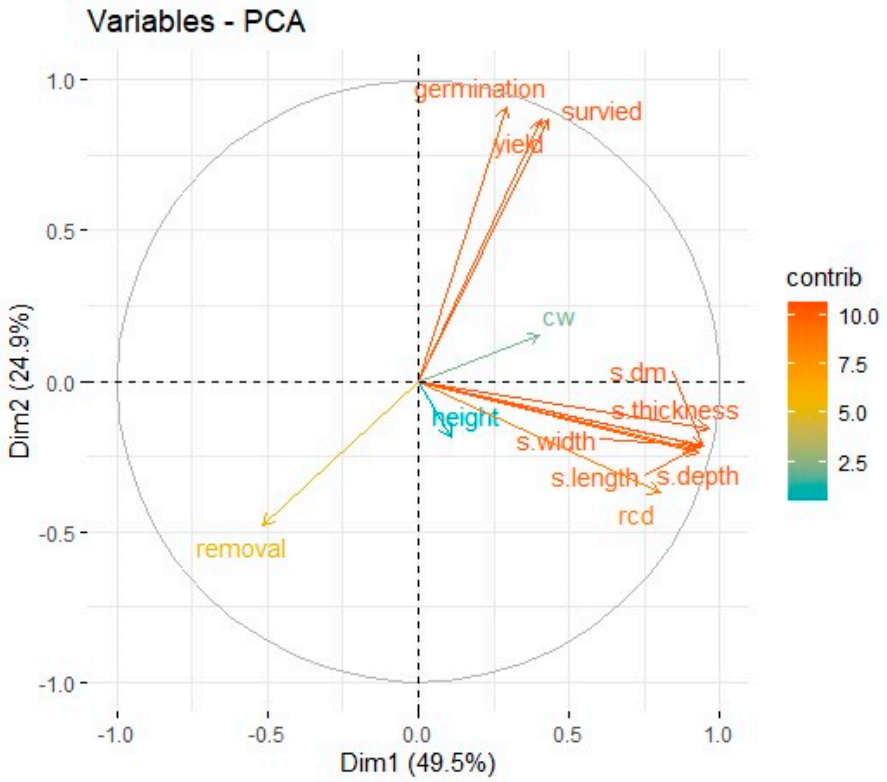

Figure S6. Variables correlation plot generated from principal component analysis (PCA) of field and species-trait data of 13 species with surviving seedlings. Two principal components explained 74.4% variation in the data set.