



Conversion from natural broad-leaved forest to conifer plantation increases relative detritus dependency of Aculeata communities

Kazushige Uemori\*1 and Takuo Hishi2, 3

1 Department of Agro-environmental Sciences, Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences, Kyushu University, 744 Motoooka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka-city, Fukuoka 8190395, Japan (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6467-9372>)

2 Department of Earth System Science, Faculty of Science, Fukuoka University, 8-19-1 Nanakuma, Jo-Nan-Ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka 814-0180, Japan (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9714-8279>)

3 Kyushu University Forest, 394 Tsubakuro, Sasaguri-machi, Fukuoka 8112415, Japan

\*Correspondence to: Kazushige Uemori

Present address: Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, 1 Matsunosato, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 3058687, Japan

E-mail: [uemori@ffpri.affrc.go.jp](mailto:uemori@ffpri.affrc.go.jp)

Tel: +81-29-829-8250

Figure S1. Species accumulation curves for species richness in natural forests, Sugi, and Hinoki plantations, using vegan package (Oksanen et al. 2018). The vertical lines represent standard deviations for the rarefaction procedure. The observed (OR) and estimated (Chao 1) species richness are shown inside each graphic.