FIGURES

**Figure 1.** Sampling points located in Aparados da Serra National Park, Cambará do Sul (RS) and Santa Catarina (SC). Circles: Sampling Points in Araucaria Forest (FLOM1, FLOM2 and FLOM3); Triangles: Sampling points located in Ombrophilous dense Forest (FLOD1, FLOD2 and FLOD3). Blue line: ASNP boundary.

**Figure 2.** Species rarefaction curve. Circle: Araucaria Forest. Triagules: Ombrophilous dense Forest. Dotted line: extrapolation. Solid line: interpolation. The shading around each line corresponds to the confidence interval of each estimate (95%).

**Figure 3.** Profile of Réniy diversity in the two forest formations studied. Each point on the curve represents an index of diversity. The central grey line corresponds to the median of the data and the dark grey lines to the extremes of the data. The abscissa axis corresponds to the change in parameter α.

**Figura 4**. Species Abundance Distribution (SADs). The lines indicate the model that best fits the data and the points indicate the abundance of each species, so that the most abundant species are in the upper right portion of the graph and the rarer species are in the lower left portion of the graph.

**Figura 5**. Exclusive species of Araucaria Forest and Ombrophilous dense Forest with the largest contribution (1-5%) for dissimilarity between the two environments.

**Figura 6.** Box-plot with the functional diversity metrics according to the forest type. The boxes indicate the value and the lines the confidence interval (95%). Only richness and divergence showed significant differences between the Araucaria Forest and the Ombrophilous dense Forest (see text for statistics).