



Figure S5. Results of limitation analysis for five tropical tree species, *Entandrophragma utile* (Enut), *Manilkara mabokeensis* (Mama), *Myrianthus arboreus* (Myar), *Pancovia laurentii* (Pala), and *Staudtia kamerunensis* (Stka), at (a) three months and (b) 24 months after seed augmentation. Lines are establishment limitation (blue), seed limitation (black), density-dependent mortality (black), and density-independent mortality (green). For all species, establishment limitation becomes a stronger source of recruitment limitation than seed limitation (*EL > SL*) at very low seed input levels (4-6 times mean ambient seed densities). The strength of seed limitation declines sharply at seed addition levels below 1 seed m^{-2} (0.16-0.98 seeds m^{-2}). For all species, density-independent mechanisms of seedling mortality more strongly prevent seedlings from achieving maximum population densities than density-dependent mechanisms until seed availability reaches high addition levels (*DD > DI*, 222-765 times mean ambient seed rain densities). For four of five species, the point at which density-dependence more strongly limits seedling recruitment than either seed limitation or density-independent factors occurs at seed densities within the range observed in seed trap.