

Supplementary_Table 2. Biotic and abiotic classification categories for ground-truthing data collection.

Habitat type, categorised as:	Average canopy height, estimated as:
1. Mineral dryland/dipterocarp forest; 2. Kerangas black soil (heath); 3. Kerangas white soil (heath); 5. Peat-mixed peat swamp forest; 6. Peat-low pole forest; 7. Transitional kerangas forest (heath); 8. Stream edge; 9. Transitional other (describe); 10. Burned (recently, note current human use); 11. Anthropogenic use (describe type); 12. Other (describe)	1. Non/Absence of canopy; 2. Very low (<10 m); 3. Low (11 – 15 m); 4. Medium (16 – 20 m); 5. Medium-tall (21 – 25 m); 6. Tall (26 – 30 m); 7. Very tall (> 31 m)
Canopy cover, subjectively classified as:	Soil type, categorised as:
1. Complete (100%); 2. Broken some gaps; 3. Broken many gaps; 4. No identifiable dominant canopy layer; 5. Deforested	1. Peat; 2. Kerangas (white sand, beneath thin peat layer); 3. Kerangas (black sand, but with a thicker organic layer present); 4. Mineral silt; 5. Mineral clay; 6. Other (describe)
Topography, subjectively characterised as:	Hydrology, subjectively characterised as:
1. Flat plain elevated; 2. Flat plain depression; 3. Gentle slope; 4. Steep slope; 5. Ridge; 6. River bed/bank; 7. Other (describe)	1. Flooded; 2. Near watercourse (expected frequent inundation); 3. Damp underfoot; 4. Dry underfoot.
Undergrowth, subjectively characterised as:	Level and time of degradation, characterised as:

1. Dense – trees/shrub/vine/liana dominated; 2. Light – trees/shrub/vine liana dominated; 3. Dense – pandan dominated; 4. Light – pandan dominated; 5. Very light/none.	1. No evidence of degradation; 2. Lightly degraded – recent (i.e., < 50% of area affected by recent fire/logging); 3. Lightly degraded – old (i.e., < 50% of area affected by recent fire/logging); 4. Intensely degraded - recent (i.e., > 50% of area affected by recent fire/logging); 5. Intensely degraded - old (i.e., > 50% of area affected by recent fire/logging)
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