**S1 Text. Complimentary calculations of diversity measures based on Hill numbers.**

The Hill number for incidence data is interpreted as the effective number of equally frequent species in the set from which the sampling units are extracted. That is, if  *= y*, then the diversity of the assemblage is the same as that of an idealized assemblage with y species all equal probability of incidence (Chao et al. 2014):

The previous equation gives the species richness for incidence data when q = 0, there is a limit of *qΔ* when q tends to 1 and gives:

**Supplemental Material Literature Cited**

Chao A, Gotelli NJ, Hsieh TC, Sander EL, Ma KH, Colwell RK, Ellison AM. Rarefaction and extrapolation with Hill numbers: a framework for sampling and estimation in species diversity studies. Ecol Monogr. 2014 Feb;84(1):45-67. https://doi.org/10.1890/13- 0133.1