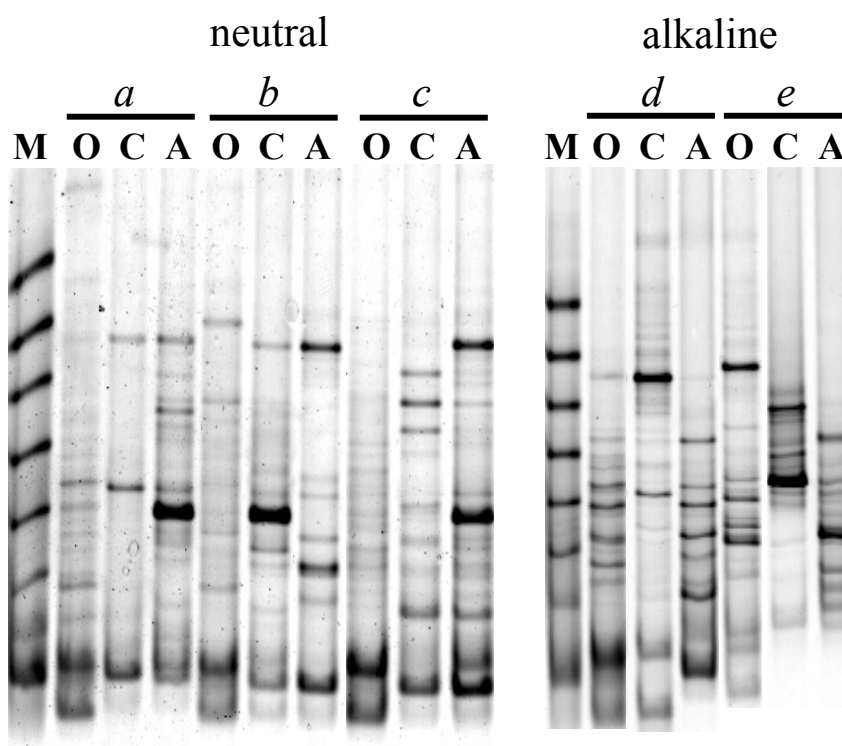
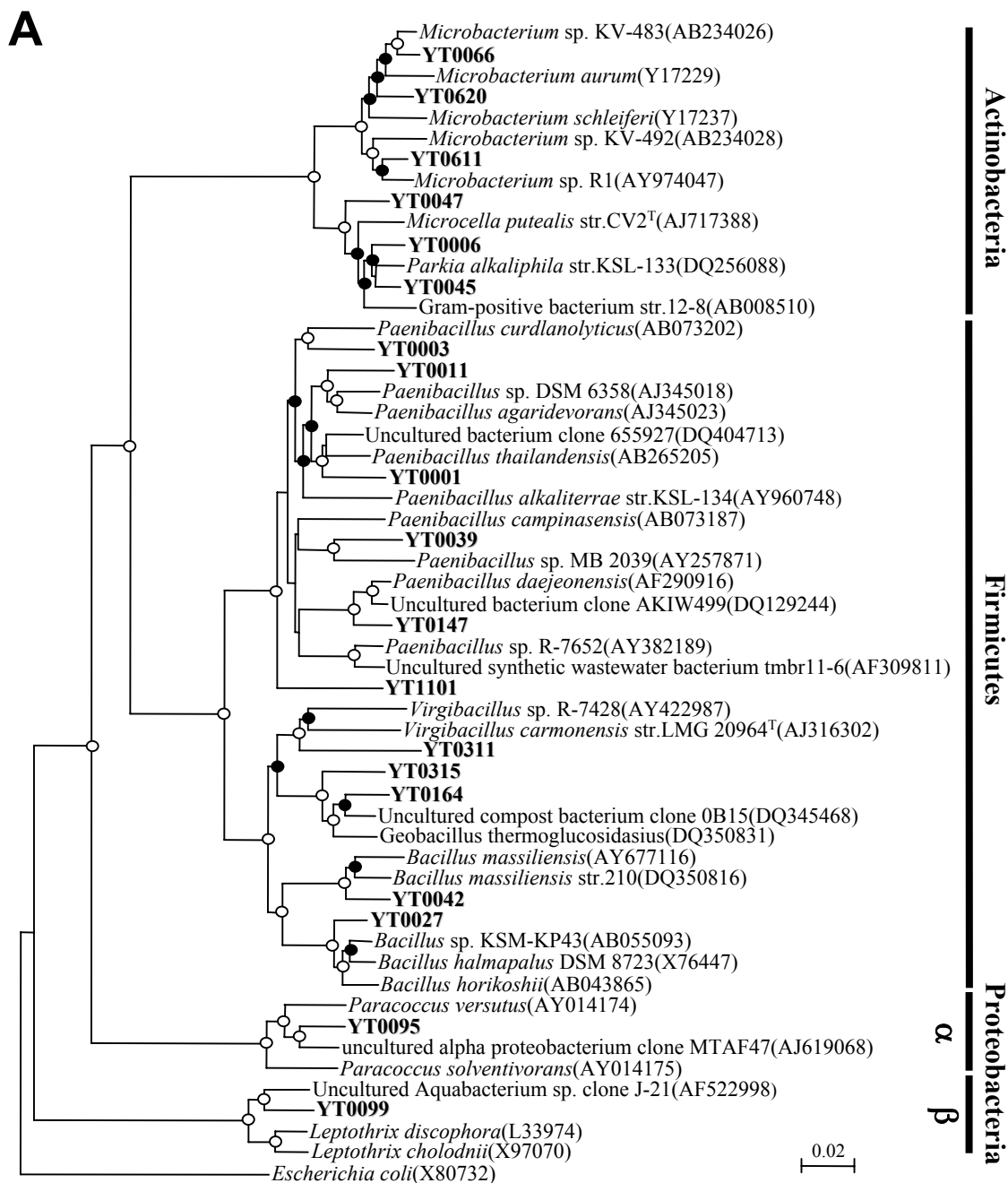


**Fig. S1** DGGE analysis of the bacterial population grown under high CO<sub>2</sub> and ambient air. The bacterial diversity of 2 identical inoculate separately incubated under 5% CO<sub>2</sub> (C) and ambient (A) atmospheres at 28° C for 8 h was studied using PCR-DGGE analysis. Conventional samples exhibiting neutral (*a*, *b*, and *c*) and alkaline (*d* and *e*) pH were used for inoculation. The PCR products derived from the original samples (O) were also analysed. *a*, soil of a vegetative field (pH 6.3); *b*, pond sediment (pH 6.8); *c*, soil (pH 6.7); *d*, soil (pH 9.4); *e*, pond water (pH 9.1). Samples were collected at Fujisawa city (*a*, *b*, and *e*) and Atsugi city (*c* and *d*), Kanagawa, Japan. M, DGGE marker II (Wako Pure Chemicals, Tokyo).



**Fig. S2** The 16S rRNA gene-based phylogeny of the high-CO<sub>2</sub>-dependent bacteria obtained from alkaline (A) and neutral (B) pH samples. The tree was constructed using the neighbor-joining method. The branching points supported by the 3 analyses (neighbor-joining, maximum-likelihood, and maximum-parsimony methods; based on 1,000 resample datasets) are indicated by closed (>80% bootstrap values) and open (>60% bootstrap values) circles.



**B**