

## Supplementary information

### Uncoupling of microbial community structure and function in decomposing litter across beech forest ecosystems in Central Europe

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**Table S1.** Statistical values from 2-way ANOVA of all parameters used in this study. Data on oxidative enzyme activities are derived from Purahong et al.<sup>1</sup>.

Parameter	2 way ANOVA		
	FMPs	DAI	FMPs × DAI
Fungal : Bacteria ratio	<b><i>F</i> = 28.47, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 77.83, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 16.87, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>
Total microbial biomass	<b><i>F</i> = 8.791, <i>P</i> = 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 25.46, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 4.21, <i>P</i> = 0.005</b>
i15:0, Gram-positive bacteria biomass	<b><i>F</i> = 37.04, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 68.10, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 19.43, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>
16:1ω7c, Gram negative bacteria biomass	<b><i>F</i> = 21.50, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 44.49, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 8.63, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>
10Me16:0, actinobacteria biomass	<b><i>F</i> = 51.13, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 120.10, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 40.69, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>
17:0 cyclo and 19:0 cyclo, anaerobic bacteria biomass	<b><i>F</i> = 23.70, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 37.05, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 11.50, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>
18:2ω6,9c, general fungal biomass	<b><i>F</i> = 19.99, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 48.38, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 10.91, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>
Cellobiohydrolase	<i>F</i> = 0.75, <i>P</i> = 0.483	<b><i>F</i> = 11.33, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 2.84, <i>P</i> = 0.031</b>
Xylosidase	<b><i>F</i> = 6.65, <i>P</i> = 0.005</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 6.87, <i>P</i> = 0.002</b>	<i>F</i> = 1.12, <i>P</i> = 0.379
β-glucosidase	<i>F</i> = 1.92, <i>P</i> = 0.169	<b><i>F</i> = 9.75, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 3.35, <i>P</i> = 0.015</b>
N-acetylglucosaminidase	<b><i>F</i> = 4.61, <i>P</i> = 0.020</b>	<i>F</i> = 1.76, <i>P</i> = 0.183	<b><i>F</i> = 7.11, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>
Acid phosphatase	<b><i>F</i> = 5.01, <i>P</i> = 0.015</b>	<i>F</i> = 1.31, <i>P</i> = 0.295	<b><i>F</i> = 7.82, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>
Laccase	<b><i>F</i> = 16.82, <i>P</i> &lt; 0.001</b>	<b><i>F</i> = 3.40, <i>P</i> = 0.034</b>	<i>F</i> = 1.29, <i>P</i> = 0.301
Peroxidase	<i>F</i> = 1.19, <i>P</i> = 0.320	<b><i>F</i> = 5.39, <i>P</i> = 0.006</b>	<i>F</i> = 0.80, <i>P</i> = 0.582
Manganese peroxidase	<b><i>F</i> = 5.90, <i>P</i> = 0.008</b>	<i>F</i> = 1.58, <i>P</i> = 0.220	<i>F</i> = 0.78, <i>P</i> = 0.593

**Table S2.** Correlations among total PLFA, PLFA indicators and enzyme activities (significant values ( $P < 0.05$ ), are given in bold).

	total_bior	Actinomy	anaerobic	Gram+	Gram-	fungi	MNP	Per	L	P	X	B	N
total_biomass													
Actinomycetes													
anaerobic_bacteria		<b>0.954</b>											
Gram+		<b>0.956</b>	<b>0.967</b>										
Gram-		<b>0.861</b>	<b>0.908</b>	<b>0.930</b>									
fungi		<b>0.768</b>	<b>0.823</b>	<b>0.841</b>	<b>0.960</b>								
MNP	0.154	0.170	0.159	0.179	0.158	0.105							
Per	-0.085	-0.243	-0.225	-0.245	-0.158	0.011	0.095						
L	-0.216	<b>-0.336</b>	<b>-0.362</b>	-0.279	-0.281	-0.145	-0.119	<b>0.480</b>					
P	0.121	0.112	0.217	0.204	0.138	0.073	-0.009	-0.024	-0.022				
X	0.116	-0.093	-0.045	0.028	0.089	0.135	0.297	0.146	0.102	0.086			
B	<b>0.316</b>	0.115	0.247	0.262	<b>0.329</b>	0.309	0.086	0.209	0.109	<b>0.791</b>	<b>0.369</b>		
N	-0.046	-0.241	-0.099	-0.121	-0.036	-0.045	0.037	-0.026	0.025	<b>0.429</b>	<b>0.600</b>	<b>0.497</b>	
C	-0.068	-0.266	-0.168	-0.172	-0.089	-0.013	0.289	<b>0.443</b>	0.221	0.220	<b>0.688</b>	<b>0.533</b>	<b>0.530</b>

Abbreviations: MNP = Mn-peroxidase, Per = general peroxidase, L = laccase, P = acid phosphatase, X = Xylosidase, B =  $\beta$ -glucosidase, N = N-acetylglucosaminidase

**Table S3.** Information on the litter composition for individual forest sites<sup>1</sup>.

Forest management practice	Litter composition (%)		
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<i>Acer</i> sp.	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.
Beech age-class forest (BA)	85	10	5
Beech selection cutting forest (BS)	90	10	0
Beech unmanaged forest (BU)	100	0	0

**Table S4.** Initial chemical composition of dried leaf litter under different forest management practices (Mean±SD, n = 3) <sup>1</sup>.

<b>Nutrient</b>	<b>Age-class beech forest (BA)</b>	<b>Selection cutting beech forest (BS)</b>	<b>Unmanaged beech forest (BU)</b>
Total C (%)	47.61±0.17	47.34±0.16	48.81±0.22
Total N (%)	0.97±0.01	1.04±0.00	0.84±0.03
C/N	48.92±0.20	45.52±0.15	58.38±2.18
Total lignin/N	43.13±0.25	39.74±0.00	56.27±1.90
Initial Mg (µg/g dry mass )	204.00±50.27	294.33±197.28	157.93±54.19
Initial K (µg/g dry mass )	3076.67±545.01	4596.67±2500.11	2443.33±120.97
Initial Ca (µg/g dry mass )	593.33±142.55	964.33±576.11	344.33±70.61
Initial P (µg/g dry mass )	187.67±41.50	152.67±27.43	157.33±20.84
Initial Mn (µg/g dry mass )	32.87±9.64	26.47±11.65	20.53±5.56
Initial Fe (µg/g dry mass )	5.60±2.52	4.67±2.80	7.37±9.14
Initial Cu (µg/g dry mass )	0.91±0.37	0.62±0.07	0.40±0.04
Initial Co (µg/g dry mass )	0.01±0.00	0.02±0.01	0.01±0.00
Initial V (µg/g dry mass )	0.02±0.00	0.02±0.00	0.02±0.02

**Table S5.** Correlation among different PLFA markers for (A) Gram-positive bacteria (15:0 iso, 15:0 ante, 16:0 iso, 17:0 iso and 17:0 ante), (B) Gram-negative bacteria (16:1 $\omega$ 5c, 16:1 $\omega$ 7c and 16:1 $\omega$ 9c) and (C) general fungi (18:1 $\omega$ 9, 18:2 $\omega$ 6,9c and 18:3 $\omega$ 3,6,9c). All correlations were significant ( $P < 0.001$ ).

(A) Gram-positive bacteria

	a15:0	i15:0	i16:0	a17:0
a15:0				
i15:0	<b>0.97</b>			
i16:0	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.99</b>		
a17:0	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.00</b>	
i17:0	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.97</b>

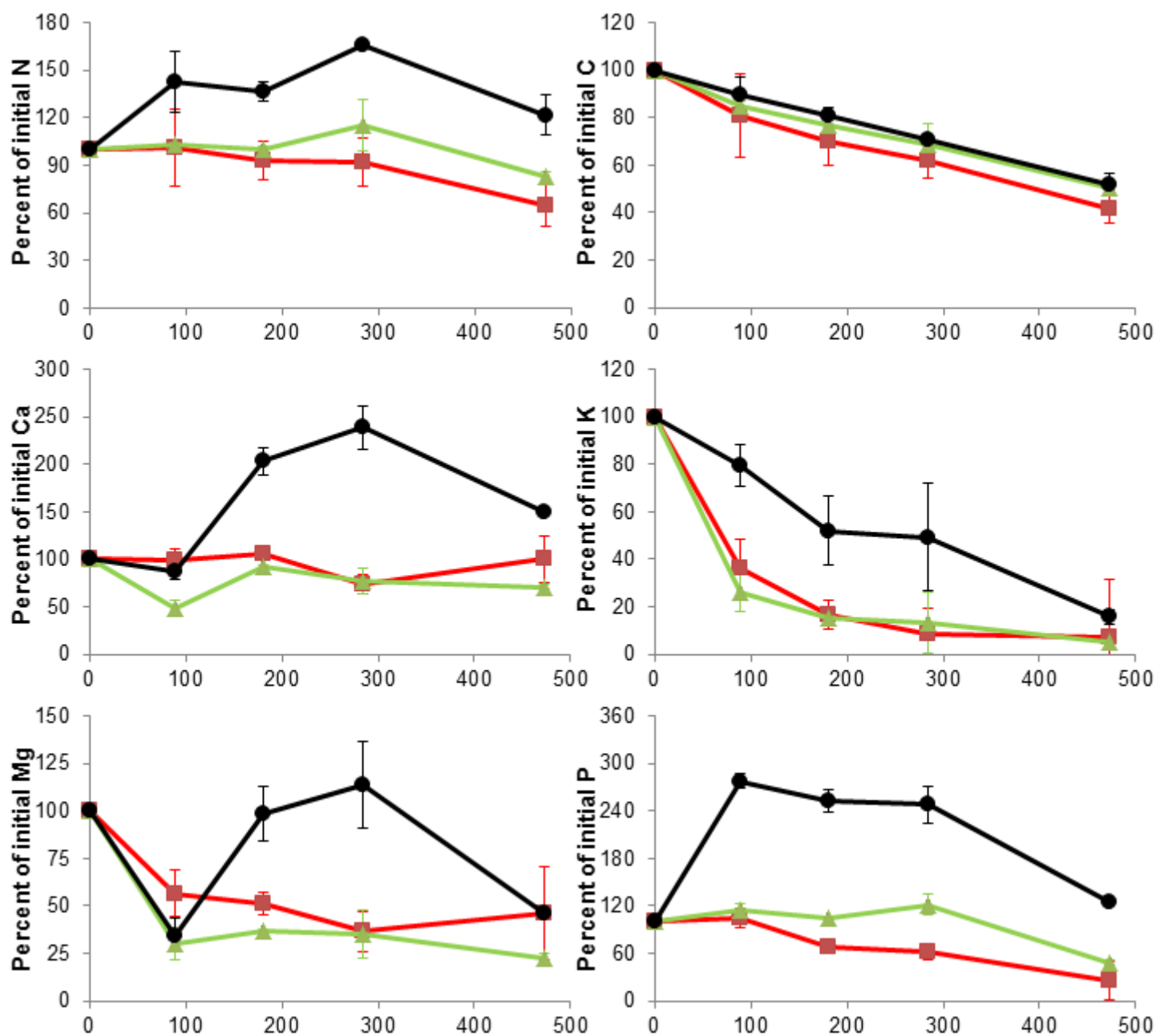
(B) Gram-negative bacteria

	16:1 $\omega$ 5c	16:1 $\omega$ 7c
16:1 $\omega$ 5c		
16:1 $\omega$ 7c	<b>0.94</b>	
16:1 $\omega$ 9c	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.97</b>

(C) General fungi

	18:1 $\omega$ 9	18:2 $\omega$ 6,9c
18:1 $\omega$ 9		
18:2 $\omega$ 6,9c	<b>0.97</b>	
18:3 $\omega$ 3,6,9c	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>

**Figure S1.** Percent of initial nitrogen (N), carbon (C), calcium (Ca), potassium (K), magnesium (Mg), and phosphorous (P) during decomposition under different forest system management practices<sup>1</sup>. European beech age-class forest (red, BA), European beech selection cutting forest (green, BS) and unmanaged deciduous forest reserves dominated by European beech (black, BU) (mean  $\pm$  SD, n = 3).



## Reference

1. Purahong, W. et al. Influence of different forest system management practices on leaf litter decomposition rates, nutrient dynamics and the activity of ligninolytic enzymes: a case study from Central European forests. *PLoS ONE* 9: e93700 (2014).