

Supporting Information  
**Microbial communities on flower surfaces act as signatures of pollinator visitation**

Masayuki Ushio, Eri Yamasaki, Hiroyuki Takasu, Atsushi J. Nagano, Shohei Fujinaga, Mie N. Honjo, Mito Ikemoto, Shoko Sakai, Hiroshi Kudoh

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## Supplementary methods

### *Sequence data accessibility*

The sequence data is deposited in Sequence Read Archive (DRA) of DNA Data Bank of Japan (DDBJ). The accession numbers are PRJDB2873 for BioProject, DRA002257 for the submission data, DRX017025–DRX017182 for the experiment data, DRR18836–DRR18993 for the run data, and SAMD00017148–SAMD00017268 for BioSample data.

### *Sequence handling procedure*

UPARSE, which allows accurate OTU identification<sup>1</sup>, was used for quality filtering and OTU clustering of the sequence data. We generally followed the data handling procedure described by Edgar<sup>1</sup> and the website ([http://drive5.com/usearch/manual/uparse\\_cmds.html](http://drive5.com/usearch/manual/uparse_cmds.html), Edgar, R., UPARSE Commands, Date of access:19/1/2015). The raw FASTQ file was processed by `fastq_strip_barcode_relabel2.py` script. Then, quality filtering, dereplication, abundance sorting, singleton removal, OTU clustering, and chimera filtering were conducted. Codes for these analyses are described as follows:

#### *1. Stripping*

```
python fastq_strip_barcode_relabel2.py data.fq GGACTACVSGGGTATCTAAT
tags.fasta Ex > 1_read2.fq
```

#### *2. Quality filtering*

```
usearch -fastq_filter 1_read2.fq -fastaout 2_filtered.fa -fastq_truncqual 15
-fastq_truncflen 150 -fastq_qmax 60
```

(Note that the value of the option “-fastq\_truncflen” was either of 100, 150, or 200)

#### *3. Dereplication*

```
usearch -derep_fulllength 2_filtered.fa -output 3_derep.fa -sizeout
```

#### *4. Abundance sorting*

```
usearch -sortbysize 3_derep.fa -output 4_sorted.fa -minsize 2
```

#### *5. OTU clustering*

```
usearch -cluster_otus 4_sorted.fa -otus 5_otus1.fa
```

#### *6. Chimera checking*

```
usearch -uchime_ref 5_otus1.fa -db gold.fa -strand plus -nonchimeras 6_otus2.fa
```

#### *7. OTU Labeling*

```
python fasta_number.py 6_otus2.fa OTU_ > 7_otus.fa
```

#### *8. OTU table creation*

```
usearch -usearch_global 2_filtered.fa -db 7_otus.fa -strand plus -id 0.97 -uc
8_map.uc
```

```
python uc2otutab.py 8_map.uc > 9_otu_table.txt
```

Taxa were assigned by `clidentseq` and `classignseq` commands implemented in Claident<sup>2</sup> (<http://www.claident.org/>, Tanabe, A.S., Claident, Date of access:19/1/2015) described as follows:

#### *9. Retrieving neighborhood sequences*

```
clidentseq blast -strand plus end --blastdb=all_genus --numthreads=24 7_otus.fa
otus_claident
```

(7\_otus.fa is fasta file generated by the UPARSE analysis)

#### *10. Assigning taxa*

```
classigntax --taxdb=all_genus otus_claident tax_claident
```

For the downstream statistical analysis, the free statistical environment R<sup>3</sup> was used. The

OTU table generated by the UPARSE and Claident processing was exported using the “phyloseq” package<sup>4</sup>. Nonmetric dimensional scaling (NMDS) using the Bray–Curtis dissimilarity index was performed to visualize the microbial community composition on flowers, on insects, and in other samples. NMDS using the Bray–Curtis dissimilarity index was chosen because our preliminary analyses suggested that these methods were more suitable for visualizing our dataset compared than principle coordinate analysis using weighted/unweighted UniFrac distance.

#### *Unique OTU identification*

Unique microbial OTUs were selected under two criteria: 1) the mean value of the sequence counts of a unique microbial OTU detected from a treatment was five-fold larger than the maximum mean value in other treatments, and 2) the coefficient of variation of the sequence counts of a unique microbial OTU was less than 300%.

First, we calculated mean values and coefficients of variation (i.e., standard deviation divided by mean value) of OTU counts of an insect species (i.e., carpenter bees, bumblebees, and honeybees). We compared the maximum mean value among the three insect species with the second highest mean value. If the maximum mean value was five times greater than the second highest value, the OTU was a candidate unique OTU for the insect species. The candidate OTU was further checked by the second criterion. If the coefficient of variation of the OTU on the candidate insect species was smaller than 300%, we considered the OTU to be unique to the insect species. Under these criteria, a total of 20 OTUs were identified as unique. Among 207 OTUs, 13 were unique to carpenter bees, four to bumblebees, and three to honeybees (Table S2).

## References cited in supplementary methods

1. Edgar, R. C. UPARSE: highly accurate OTU sequences from microbial amplicon reads. *Nat. Methods* **10**, 996–998 (2013).
2. Tanabe, A. S. & Toju, H. Two new computational methods for universal DNA barcoding: a benchmark using barcode sequences of bacteria, archaea, animals, fungi, and land plants. *PLoS One* **8**, e76910 (2013).
3. R Core Team. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. (2014).
4. McMurdie, P. J. & Holmes, S. Phyloseq: An R Package for Reproducible Interactive Analysis and Graphics of Microbiome Census Data. *PLoS One* **8**, e61217 (2013).

Table S1. Sample description for the laboratory experiment

Sample ID	ScientificName	Experiment category	200 bp trimming		150 bp trimming		100 bp trimming				
			Sequence	OTU	(≥ 100 seqs)	Sequence	OTU	(≥ 200 seqs)	Sequence	OTU	(≥ 1000 seqs)
<b>Control flowers (never touched by insects)</b>											
No.170	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	Control flower	308	16	Y	646	30	Y	2911	50	Y
No.171	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	Control flower	321	21	Y	793	52	Y	2898	82	Y
No.172	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	Control flower	106	15	Y	353	31	Y	2295	46	Y
No.173	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	Control flower	12	5	N	46	13	N	941	26	N
No.180	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	Control flower	227	8	Y	583	20	Y	3573	43	Y
No.181	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	Control flower	136	20	Y	353	36	Y	4050	72	Y
No.182	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	Control flower	178	17	Y	477	34	Y	4923	54	Y
<b>Carpenter bees</b>											
No.157	<i>Xylocopa appendiculata circumvolans</i>	<i>Xylocopa</i>	1204	11	Y	2500	15	Y	5075	22	Y
No.159	<i>Xylocopa appendiculata circumvolans</i>	<i>Xylocopa</i>	1656	15	Y	3772	30	Y	6528	47	Y
No.161	<i>Xylocopa appendiculata circumvolans</i>	<i>Xylocopa</i>	1228	10	Y	2660	21	Y	4234	33	Y
No.156	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Xylocopa</i> -touched flower	2616	15	Y	5507	27	Y	9661	48	Y
No.158	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Xylocopa</i> -touched flower	926	20	Y	2203	43	Y	4070	79	Y
No.160	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Xylocopa</i> -touched flower	345	22	Y	724	41	Y	1575	67	Y
<b>Bumblebees</b>											
No.177	<i>Bombus ardens ardens</i>	<i>Bombus</i>	135	19	Y	326	34	Y	2869	59	Y
No.179	<i>Bombus ardens ardens</i>	<i>Bombus</i>	40	19	N	156	61	N	1020	97	Y
No.188	<i>Bombus ardens ardens</i>	<i>Bombus</i>	298	39	Y	786	73	Y	2032	114	Y
No.190	<i>Bombus ardens ardens</i>	<i>Bombus</i>	97	22	N	338	55	Y	2226	77	Y
No.202	<i>Bombus ardens ardens</i>	<i>Bombus</i>	410	5	Y	943	12	Y	1802	33	Y
No.201	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Bombus</i> -touched flower	465	41	Y	1513	69	Y	17904	117	Y
No.176	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Bombus</i> -touched flower	211	18	Y	684	32	Y	4784	56	Y
No.178	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Bombus</i> -touched flower	373	23	Y	912	48	Y	4829	80	Y
No.187	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Bombus</i> -touched flower	24	10	N	81	20	N	580	44	N
No.189	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Bombus</i> -touched flower	122	16	Y	409	47	Y	3321	67	Y
<b>Honeybees</b>											
No.163	<i>Apis cerana japonica</i>	<i>Apis</i>	8	5	N	32	11	N	101	21	N
No.165	<i>Apis cerana japonica</i>	<i>Apis</i>	335	14	Y	1093	26	Y	3337	45	Y
No.167	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	<i>Apis</i>	8	6	N	18	12	N	1089	29	Y
No.169	<i>Apis cerana japonica</i>	<i>Apis</i>	78	21	N	248	36	Y	2504	53	Y
No.175	<i>Apis cerana japonica</i>	<i>Apis</i>	38	9	N	102	21	N	387	40	N
No.184	<i>Apis cerana japonica</i>	<i>Apis</i>	98	10	N	255	20	Y	862	43	N
No.186	<i>Apis cerana japonica</i>	<i>Apis</i>	39	14	N	108	20	N	319	40	N
No.162	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Apis</i> -touched flower	28	17	N	104	35	N	330	63	N
No.164	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Apis</i> -touched flower	306	16	Y	1064	31	Y	4440	52	Y
No.166	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Apis</i> -touched flower	172	14	Y	337	24	Y	4185	47	Y
No.168	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Apis</i> -touched flower	294	13	Y	799	23	Y	5104	36	Y
No.174	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Apis</i> -touched flower	210	18	Y	613	40	Y	1851	74	Y
No.183	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Apis</i> -touched flower	179	17	Y	507	34	Y	3595	61	Y
No.185	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	<i>Apis</i> -touched flower	384	27	Y	1222	49	Y	3779	79	Y
Total			13615	103		33267	221		125984	309	
<b>Used in the main analysis</b>			<b>13145</b>	<b>89</b>		<b>32620</b>	<b>207</b>		<b>122464</b>	<b>294</b>	

\*"Category" column indicates the group names for the downstream statistical analyses.

Samples highlighted in gray color (indicated by "N") were excluded from the downstream statistical analyses because of the limited number of the high-quality sequence reads.

**Table S2. Unique microbial OTU identified.**

OTU ID	Insect data			Flower data				Taxa assigned by Claident					
	<i>Apis</i>	<i>Bombus</i>	<i>Xylocopa</i>	<i>Apis</i> -touched	<i>Bombus</i> -touch	<i>Xylocopa</i> -touch	Control	Kingdom	phylum	class	order	family	genus
OTU unique to <i>Xylocopa</i>													
OTU_3	1.9	1.2	749.3	0.1	0.0	1405.3	0.1	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Bacilli</i>	<i>Lactobacilla</i>	<i>Lactobacillaceae</i>	
OTU_5	23.9	0.0	1268.0	1.1	0.0	594.7	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Bacilli</i>	<i>Lactobacilla</i>	<i>Lactobacillaceae</i>	
OTU_252	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Bacilli</i>	<i>Lactobacilla</i>	<i>Lactobacillaceae</i>	
OTU_9	1.1	0.0	432.0	0.4	0.0	228.0	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>					
OTU_165	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	39.7	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Bacilli</i>	<i>Lactobacillales</i>		
OTU_314	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Bacilli</i>	<i>Lactobacillales</i>		
OTU_30	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.1	0.0	71.3	0.0	Unknown					
OTU_41	0.0	0.0	42.7	0.1	0.0	47.0	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Bacteroidete</i>	<i>Flavobacter</i>	<i>Flavobacter</i>	<i>Flavobacteriaceae</i>	
OTU_260	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Firmicutes</i>				
OTU_462	0.1	0.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Firmicutes</i>				
OTU_152	0.0	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Firmicutes</i>	<i>Bacilli</i>	<i>Lactobacillales</i>		
OTU_18	0.1	0.0	108.0	0.6	0.0	79.3	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Actinobacte</i>	<i>Actinobacte</i>	<i>Bifidobacter</i>	<i>Bifidobacteriaceae</i>	
OTU_91	0.4	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Actinobacte</i>	<i>Actinobacte</i>	<i>Bifidobacter</i>	<i>Bifidobacter</i>	<i>Bifidobacterium</i>
OTU unique to <i>Bombus</i>													
OTU_11	6.3	280.2	0.7	0.3	7.4	0.3	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>					
OTU_8	0.6	14.4	0.0	44.6	27.6	0.0	224.3	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Proteobacte</i>	<i>Gammaprot</i>	<i>Pseudomonc</i>	<i>Pseudomonc</i>	<i>Pseudomonas</i>
OTU_238	1.1	6.6	0.0	8.7	33.6	0.0	11.6	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Proteobacte</i>	<i>Gammaprot</i>	<i>Pseudomonc</i>	<i>Pseudomonc</i>	<i>Pseudomonas</i>
OTU_118	0.0	7.2	0.0	5.1	8.6	1.7	3.7	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Proteobacte</i>	<i>Alphaproteo</i>	<i>Rhizobiales</i>		
OTU unique to <i>Apis</i>													
OTU_143	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Proteobacte</i>	<i>Betaproteobacteria</i>			
OTU_10	7.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Proteobacte</i>	<i>Gammaproteobacteria</i>			
OTU_82	4.1	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	<i>Bacteria</i>	<i>Actinobacte</i>	<i>Actinobacte</i>	<i>Actinomycet</i>	<i>Microbacteriaceae</i>	

Numbers indicate the mean value of sequence count of each category



**a** *Xylocopa appendiculata circumnivolans*



**b** *Bombus ardens ardens*



**c** *Apis mellifera*



**d** *Phytomia zonata*



**e** *Oxycetonia jucunda*



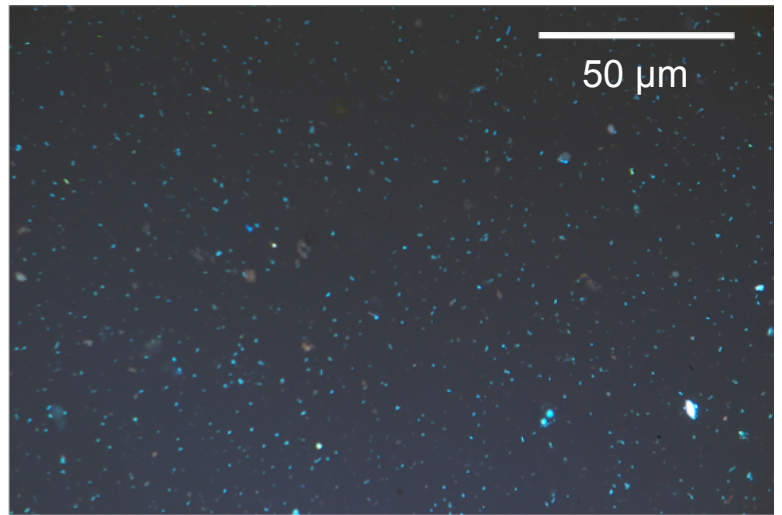
**f** *Tachina nupta*



**g** *Vespa analis insularis*



**h** Microbes on *Vespa analis insularis*

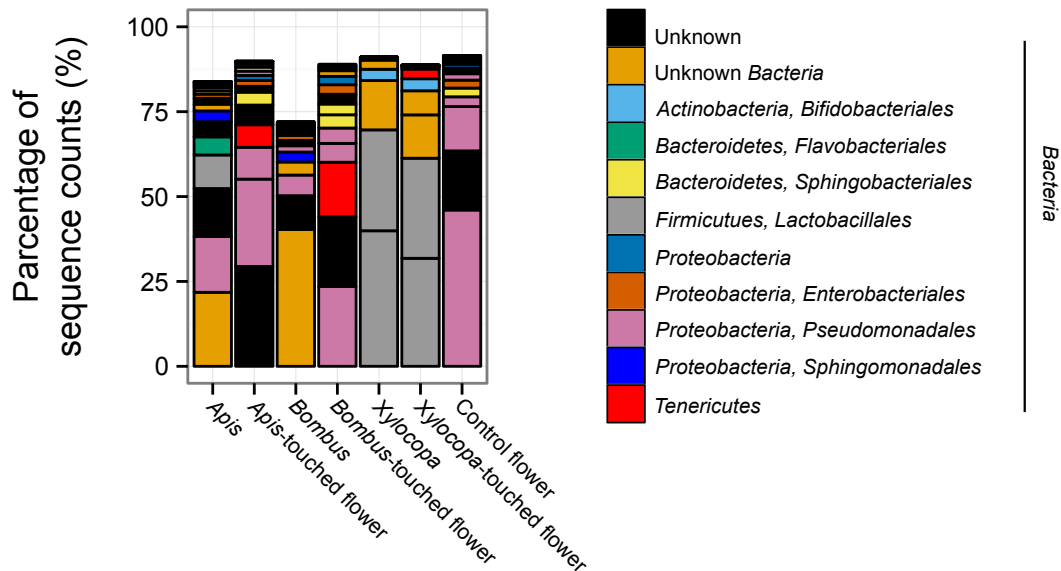


**Figure S1.**

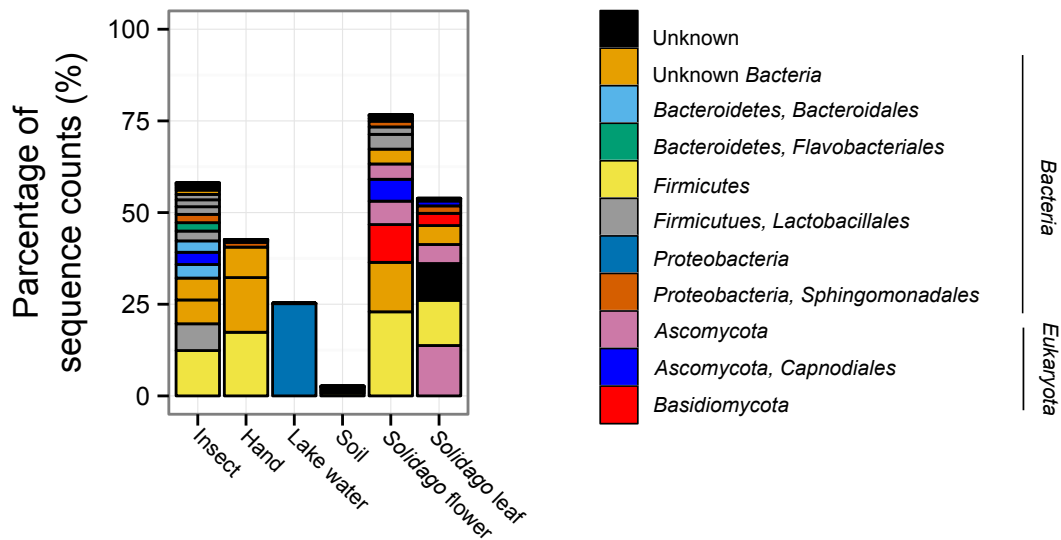
Examples of collected insects (a–g) and a microscopic image of stained microbes on *Vespa analis insularis* (h). Black bars in the insect pictures indicate 1 cm (a–g). Bright blue cells in the microscopic image were microbes stained with DAPI (see Methods). All photos were taken by M. Ushio.



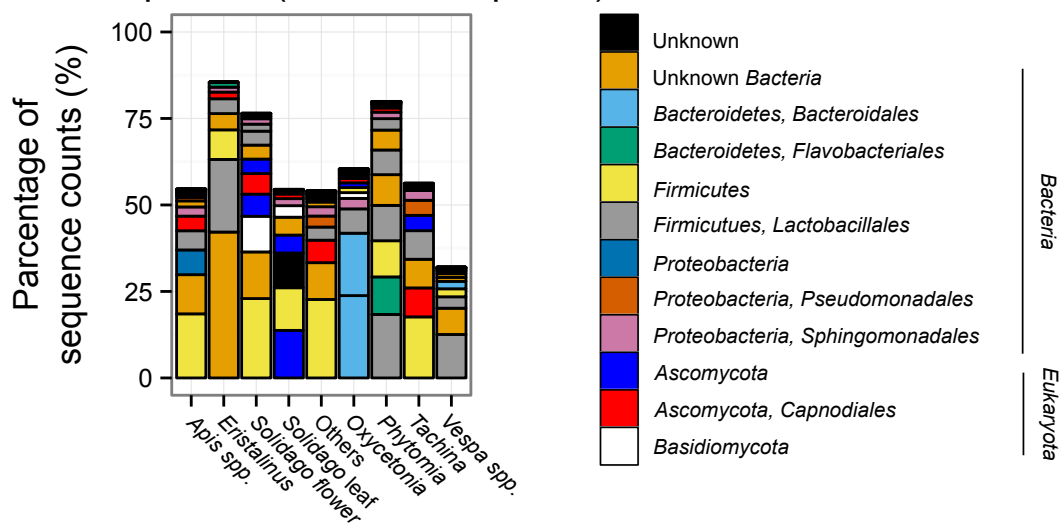
### a Lab experiment



### b Natural pattern (all)



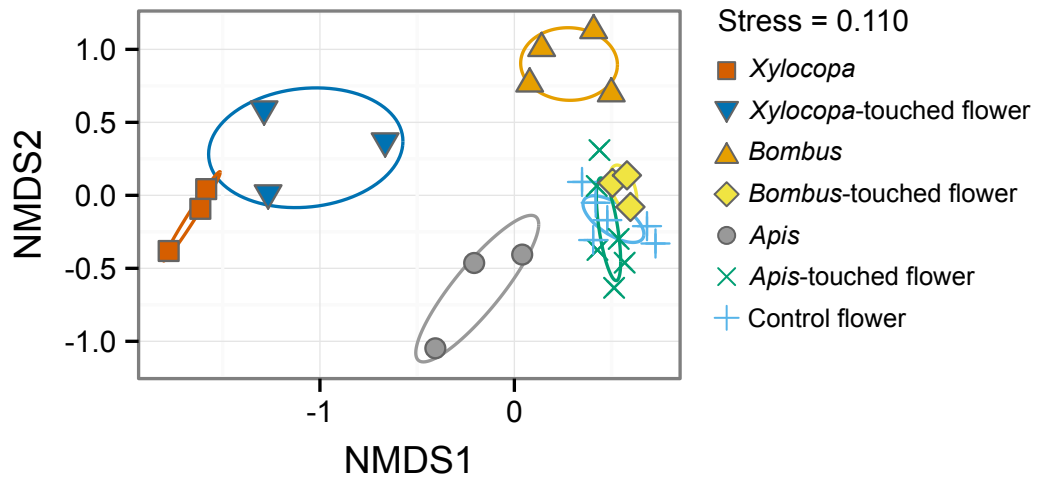
### c Natural pattern (insects and plants)



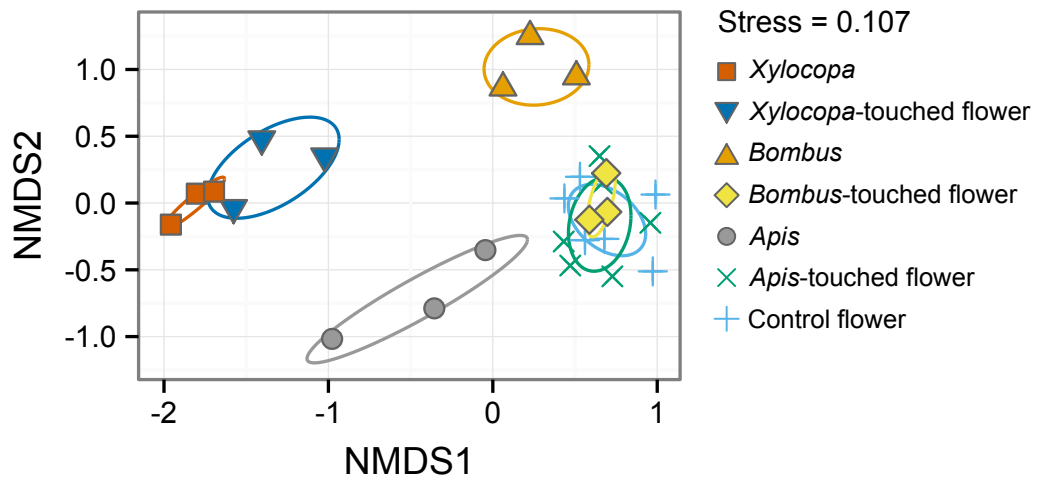
**Figure S2**

Summary of assigned taxonomy for dominant OTUs for (a) lab contacting experiment, (b) natural pattern (all sample included), and (c) natural pattern (only insect and plant samples). Only the 20 most dominant OTUs are shown. Bar colors were assigned based on the OTU's phylum and order. Taxonomy assignment was performed using Claident<sup>2</sup>.

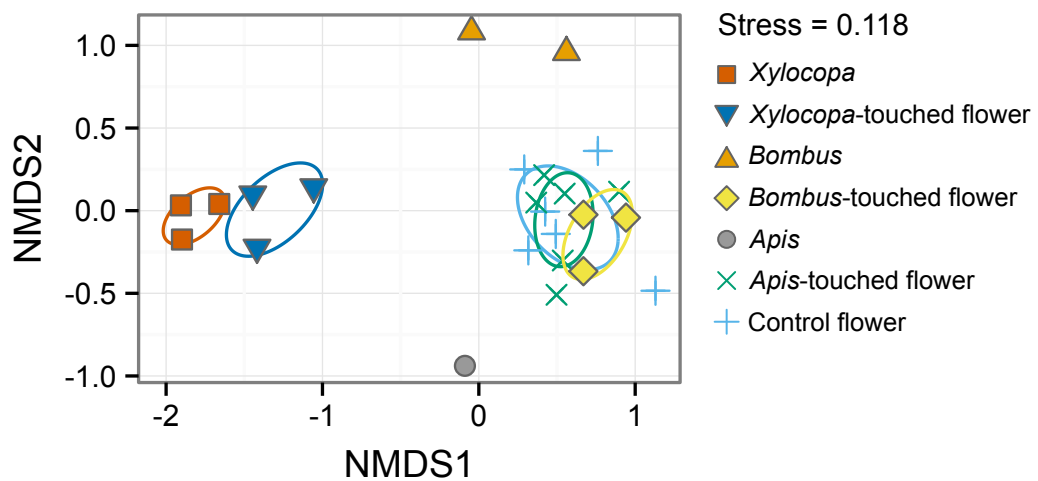
**a** 100-bp global trimming dataest



**b** 150-bp global triming dataest

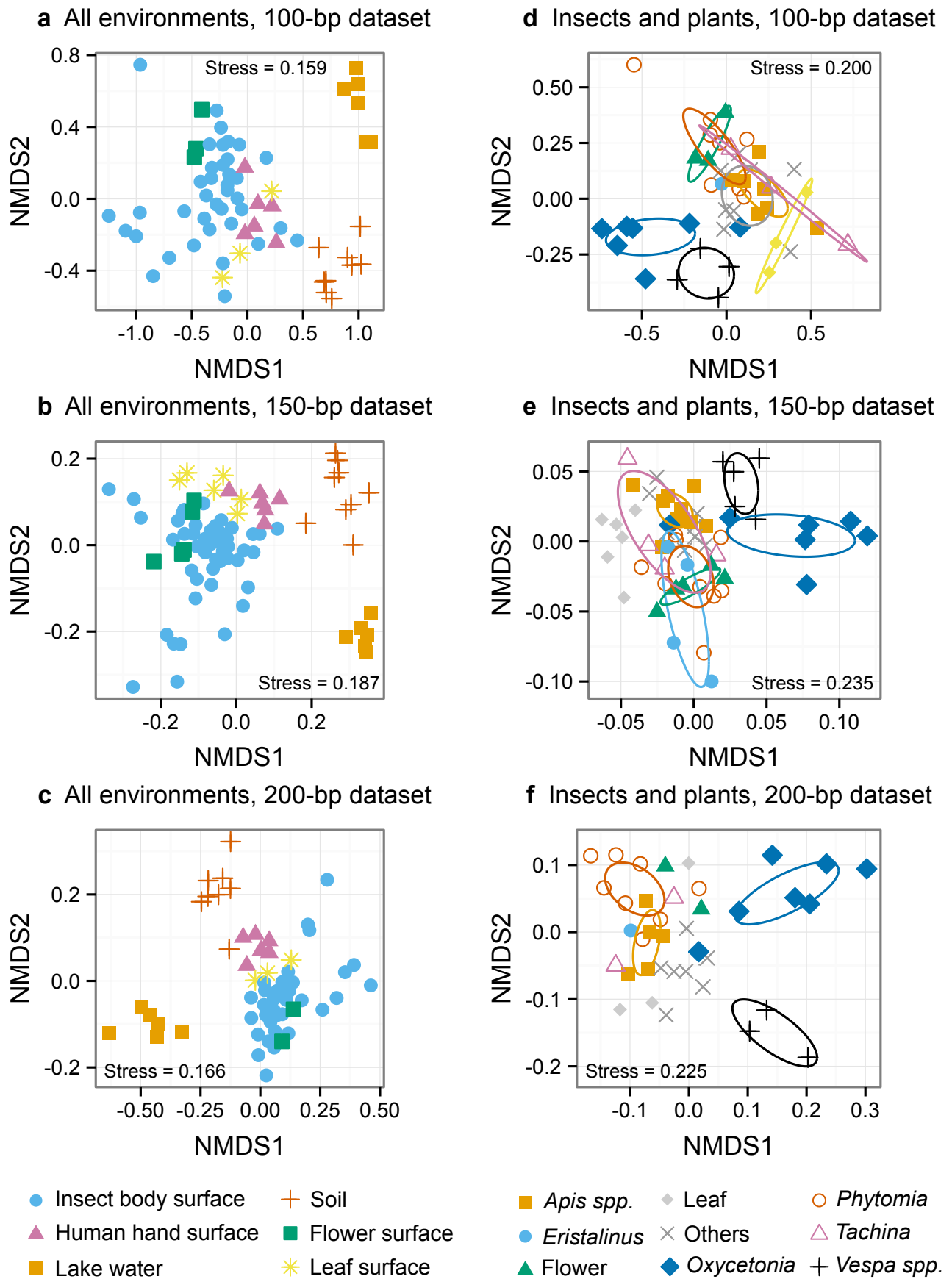


**c** 200-bp global trimming dataest



**Figure S3**

Microbial community composition of the insect and flower surfaces in the laboratory contacting experiment, analyzed using sequence datasets with (a)100-bp, (b)150-bp, and (c) 200-bp global trimming. The NMDS plot of the 150-bp dataset is identical to the NMDS plot in the Figure 2 of the main text, but replicated here for direct compariton.



**Figure S4**

NMDS plots for the microbial communities recovered from insect and plant surfaces and other environments, using sequence datasets with (a, d) 100-bp, (b, e) 150-bp, and (c, f) 200-bp global trimming. These figures correspond to Figure 3 in the main text. NMDS plots for the 150-bp dataset are identical to those in Figure 3, but are shown here for direct comparison. Ovals in the figures in the right column (d–f) show 95% confidence intervals.