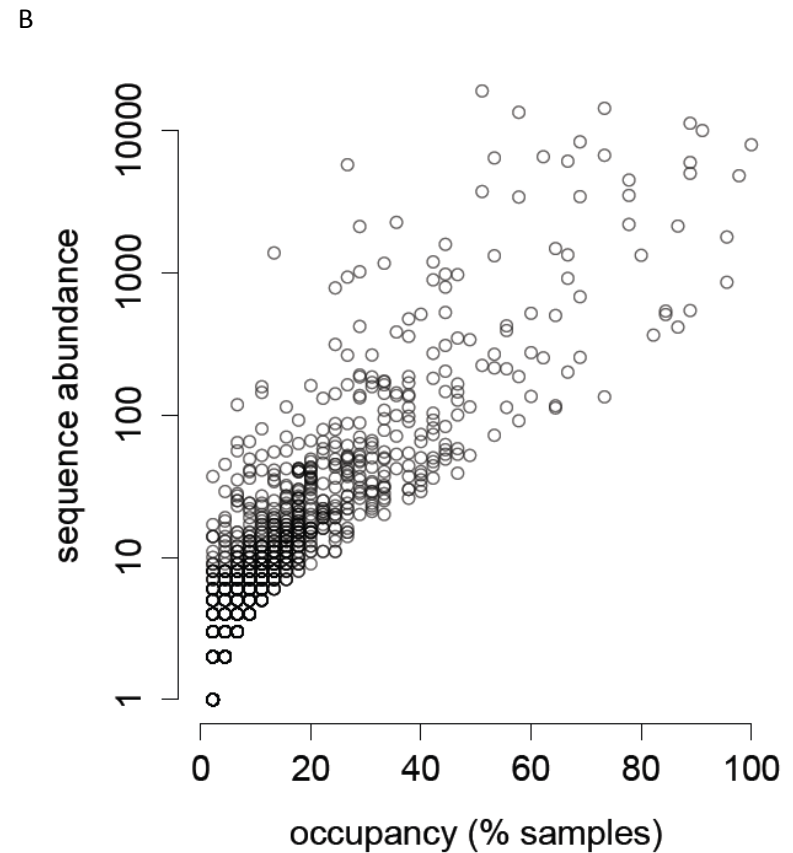
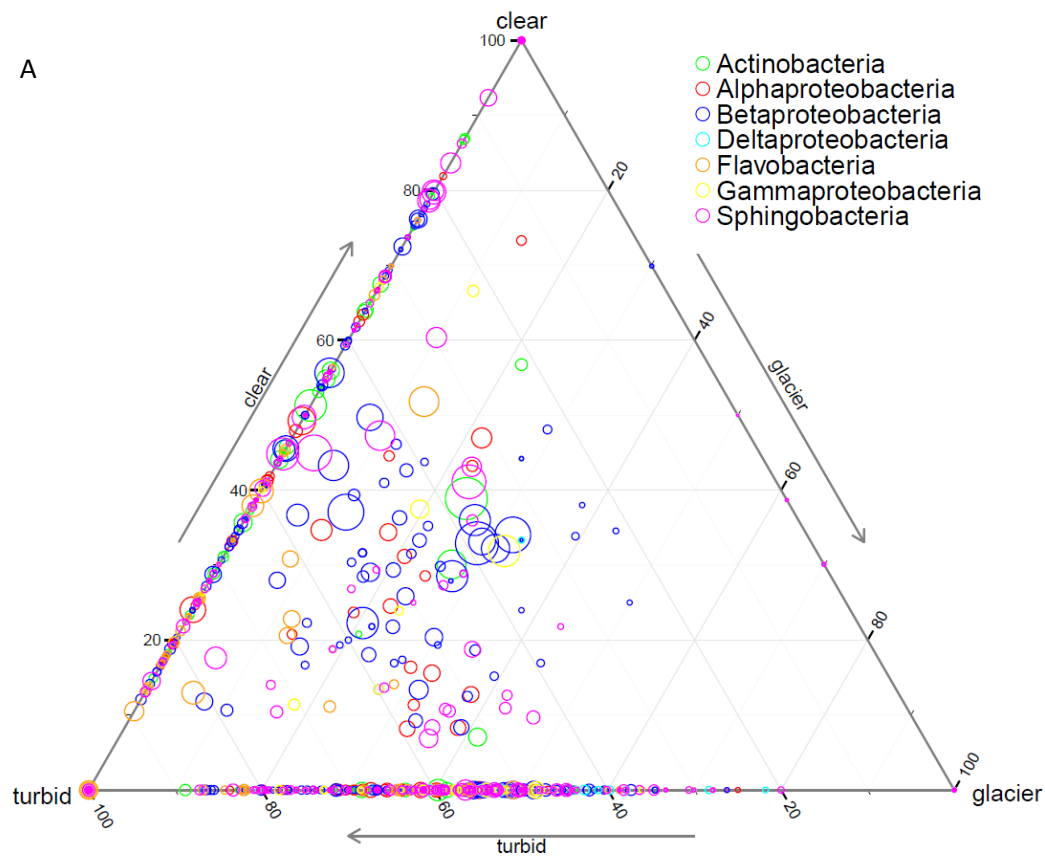


**Supporting Figure 1** Distribution of OTUs among turbid and clear lakes and glacier runoff samples. A ternary plot showing mean relative abundance of each OTU in samples of turbid and clear alpine lakes and the glacier runoff (**panel A**). The colors indicate phylogenetic affiliation, circle size reflects relative abundance (log-transformed). OTUs equally common in the three sample categories are located in the center of the ternary plot. Abundant OTUs (large circles) were found in similar relative abundance in the three categories and mainly belonged to the beta-subclass of Proteobacteria (see also **panel B** for a plot of occupancy versus total sequence abundance for each OTU). Most of the OTUs were either exclusively found in the turbid lakes and glacier runoff or shared among different categories, whereas only few OTUs were shared between the glacier runoff and the clear lake, highlighting the reluctance of glacier-associated microbes to establish in clear alpine lakes. **Panel C** provides a heatmap of relative abundance (log transformed, see color key) of the 60 most abundant OTUs in all samples. The highest taxonomic classification is indicated along with the OTU number. Note the high relative abundance of several OTUs in the glacier and FAS1, which became less abundant in the turbid lakes FAS3 and FAS6. A group of OTUs related to Bacteroidetes occurred in high relative abundance in the clear lake FAS4, however was absent in the turbid lakes and the glacier runoff.



C

