Supplementary Materials

Condensed tannins affect bacterial and fungal microbiomes and mycotoxin production during ensiling and upon aerobic exposure

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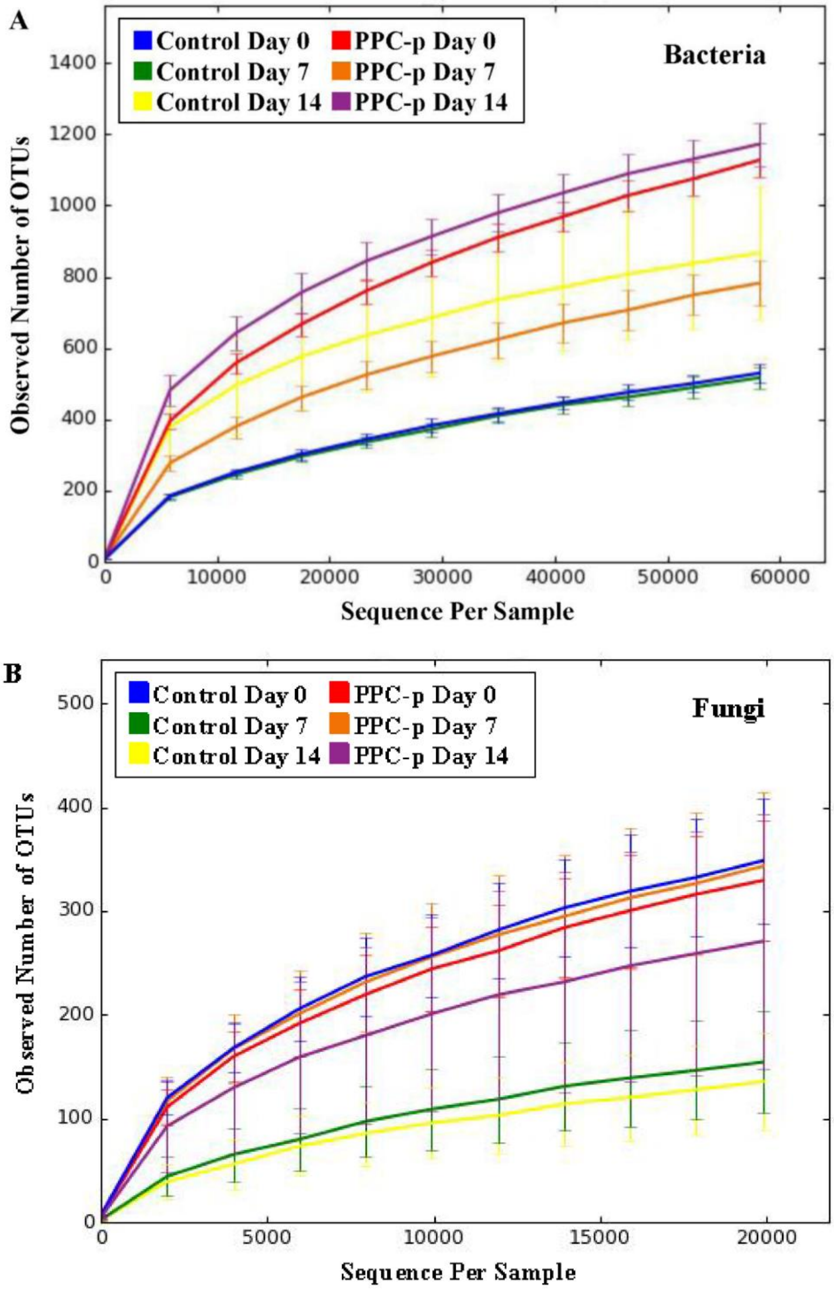

FIG S1 Rarefaction curves for bacteria (A) and fungal (B) sequences. Curves are shown for purple prairie clover ensiled without (Control) or with polyethylene glycol (PPC-p) in terminal silage (day 0) and after 7 and 14 days of aerobic exposure. The cut off 58,115 and 19,884 sequences per sample, corresponding to the sample with smallest size, were applied to even out and standardized the graph output for bacteria and fungi, respectively.

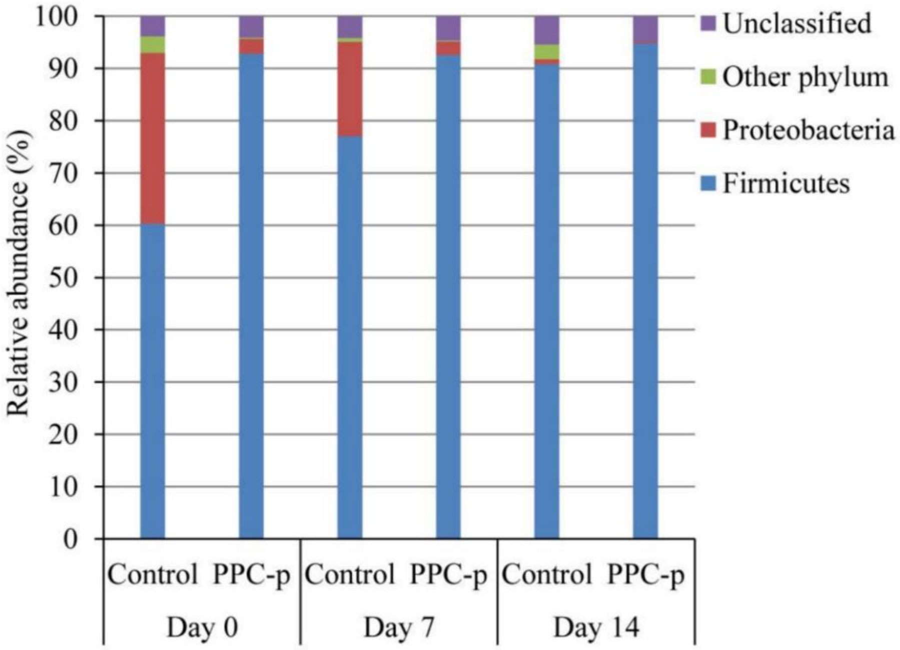

FIG S2 Taxonomic profile and relative abundance of the bacterial microbiome of purple prairie clover ensiled without (Control) or with polyethylene glycol (PPC-p) in terminal silage (day 0) and after 7 and 14 days of aerobic exposure. OTUs were assigned at the phylum level.

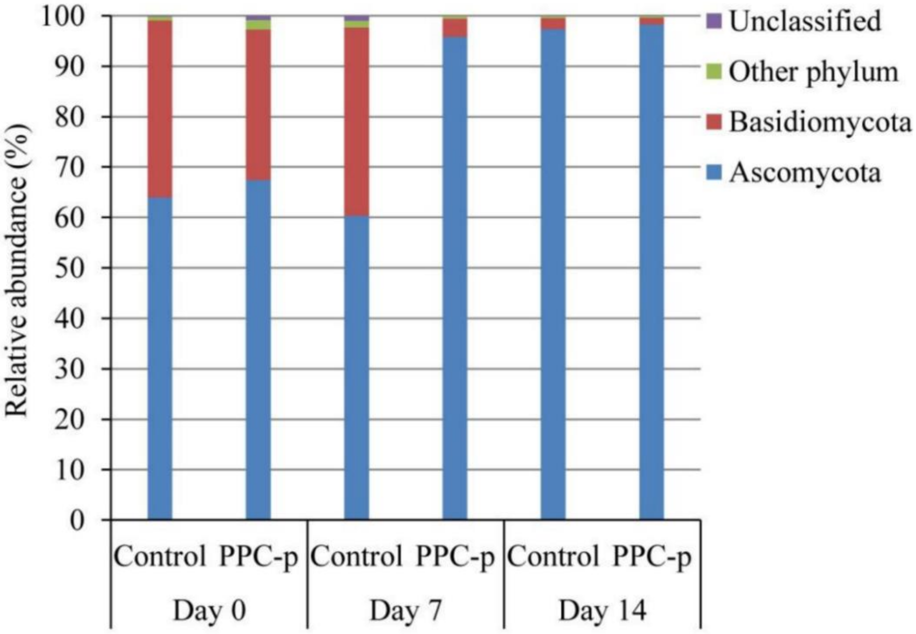

FIG S3 Taxonomic profile and relative abundance of the fungal microbiome of purple prairie clover ensiled without (Control) or with polyethylene glycol (PPC-p) in terminal silage (day 0) and after 7 and 14 days of aerobic exposure. OTUs were assigned at the phylum level.

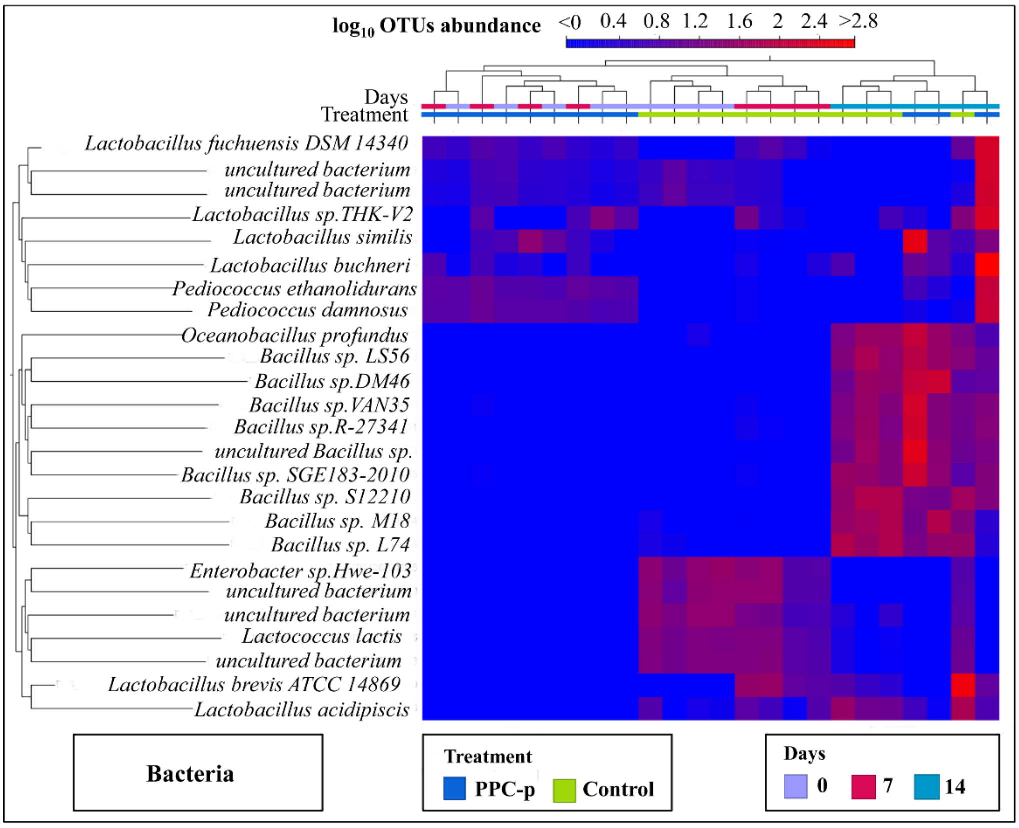

FIG S4 Heatmap of bacterial taxa abundance in each of the collected samples. Heatmap showing relative abundance of bacterial species in individual silage samples. Hierarchical clustering is based on Ward clustering of the Pearson correlation coefficients, with sample by sample normalization performed using the median.

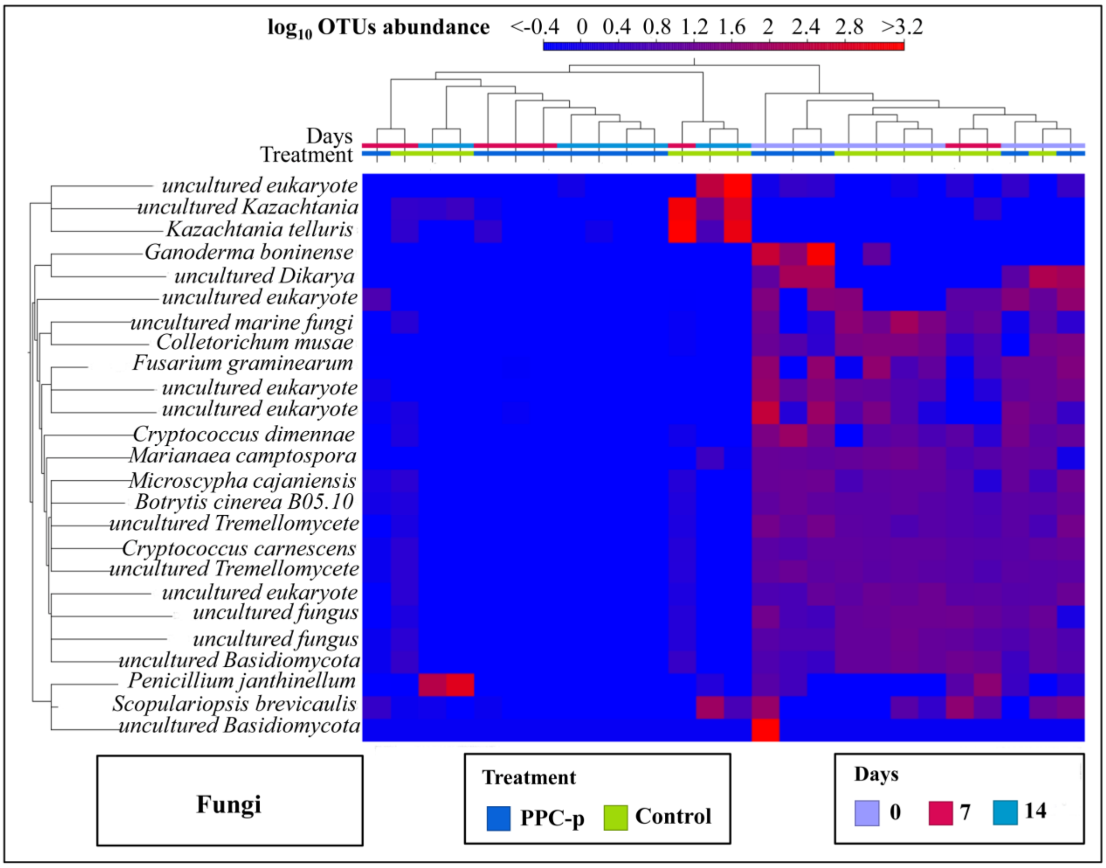

FIG S5 Heatmap of fungal taxa abundance in each of the collected samples. Heatmap showing relative abundance of fungal species in individual silage samples. Hierarchical clustering is based on Ward clustering of the Pearson correlation coefficients, with sample by sample normalization performed using the median.