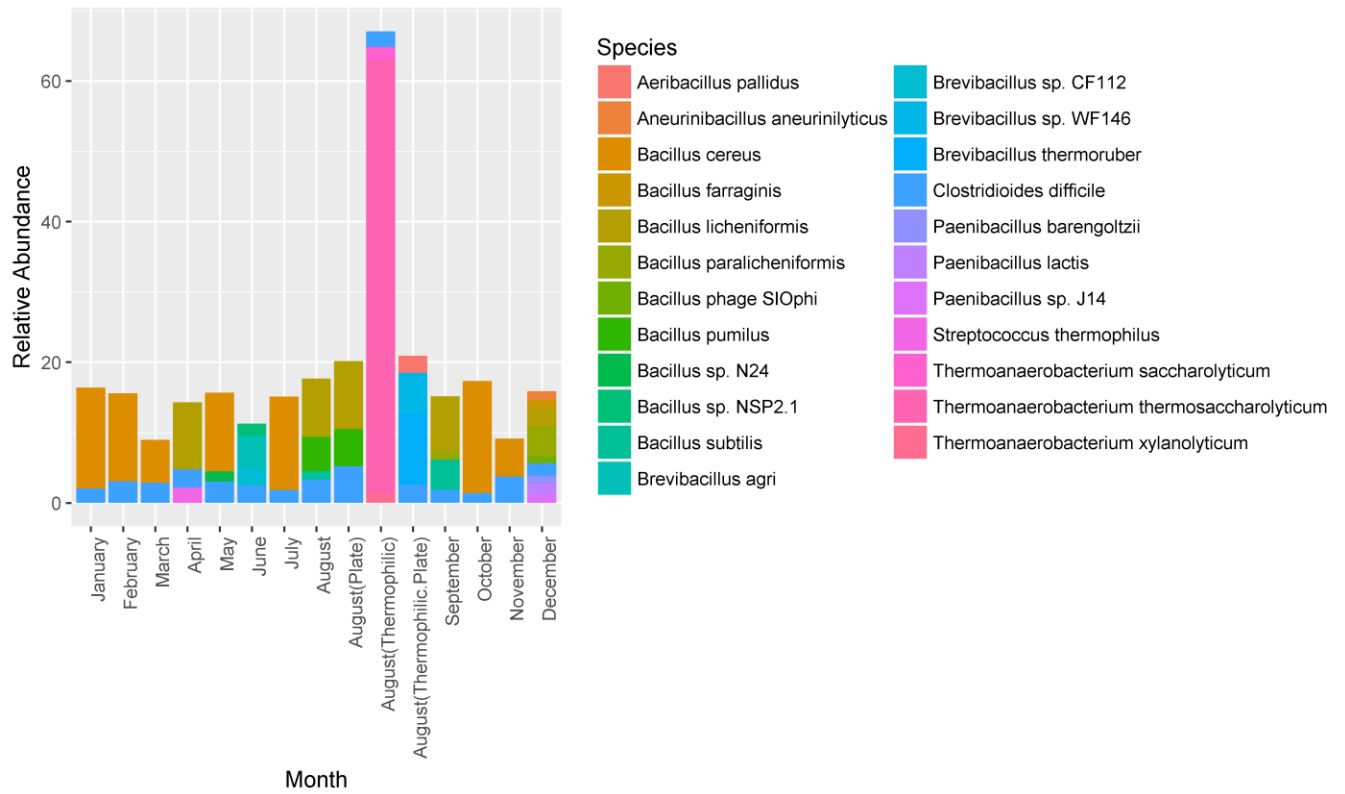


1 Supplemental Figures

2

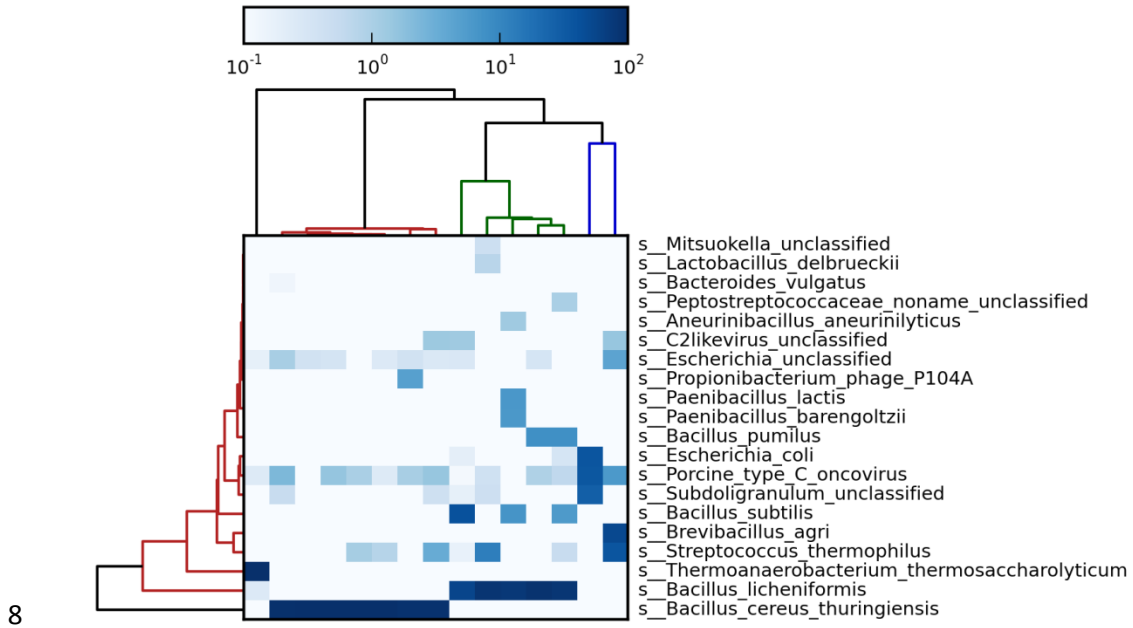
Relative Abundance of Spore-Forming Species Present in greater than 1% Relative Abundance per Sample Assigned by Kaiju



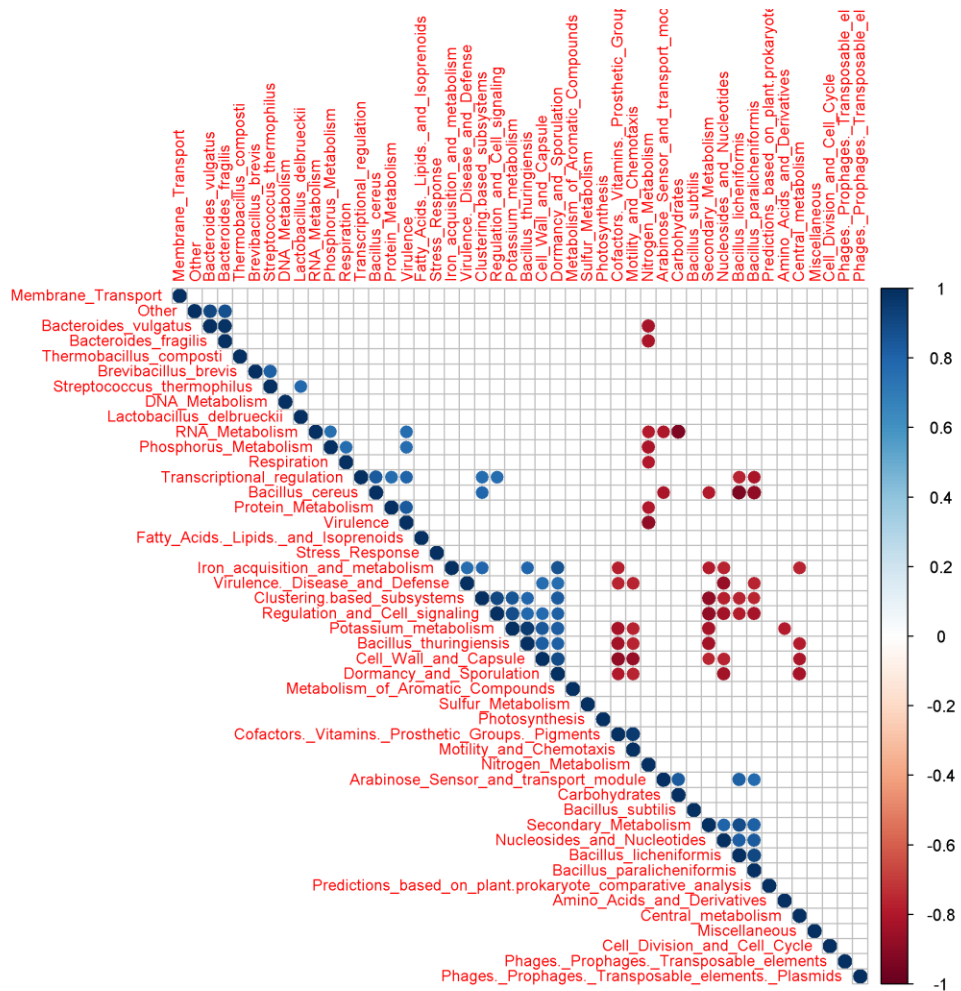
3
4

5 Fig S1. Kaiju species taxonomy results. Species were only included if they were present in >1%
6 relative abundance per sample.

7



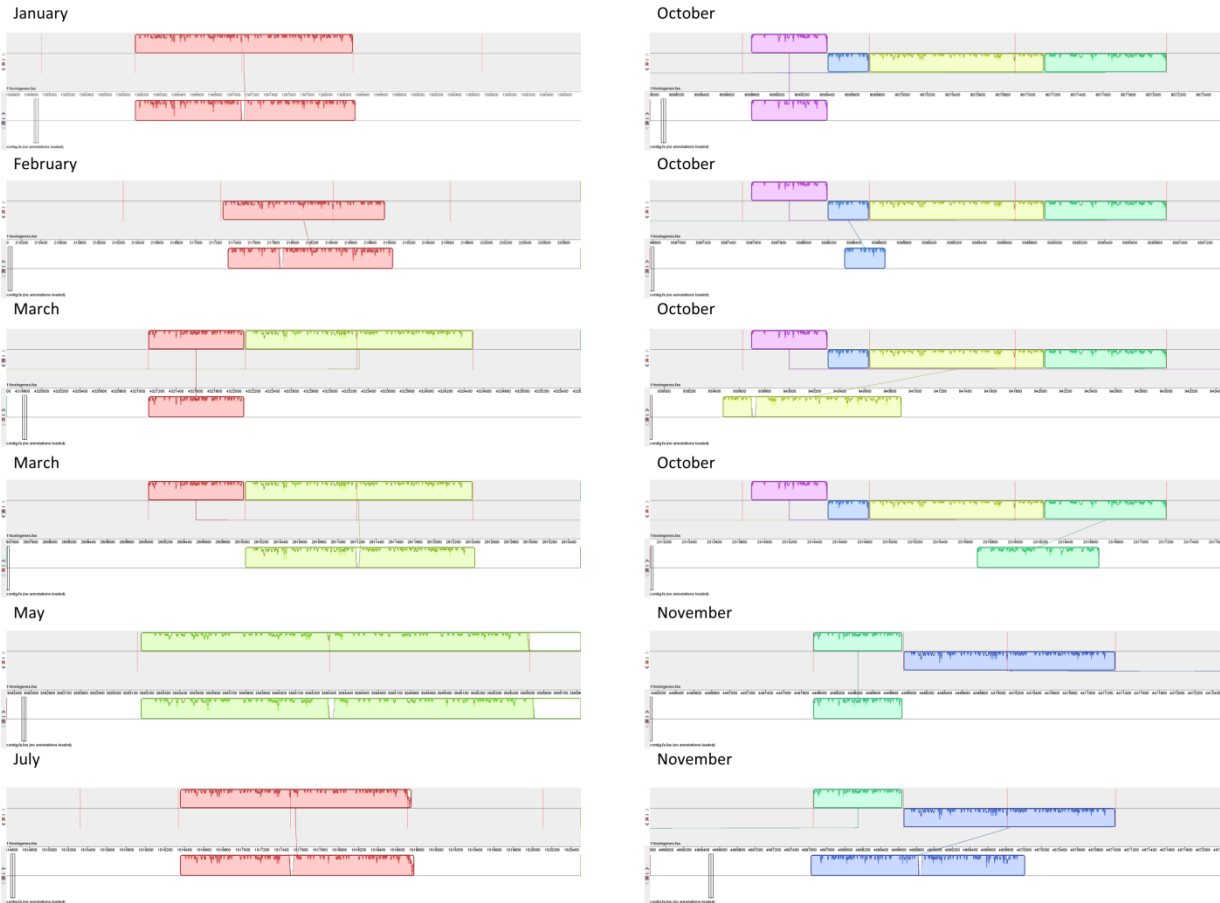
9 Fig S2. MetaPhlAn2 species level classification. From left to right samples are A.T, February,
 10 October, March, July, January, November, May, September, April, December, A.M.P, A.M, A.T.P,
 11 June.



13

14 Fig S3.

15 Spearman correlation with Benjamini-Hochberg correction for multiple comparisons between
 16 most abundant species identified and SUPER-FOCUS L1 functional groups. Dots represent
 17 significant correlations $P \leq 0.05$. Blue being positive correlations and red being negative
 18 correlations.



19

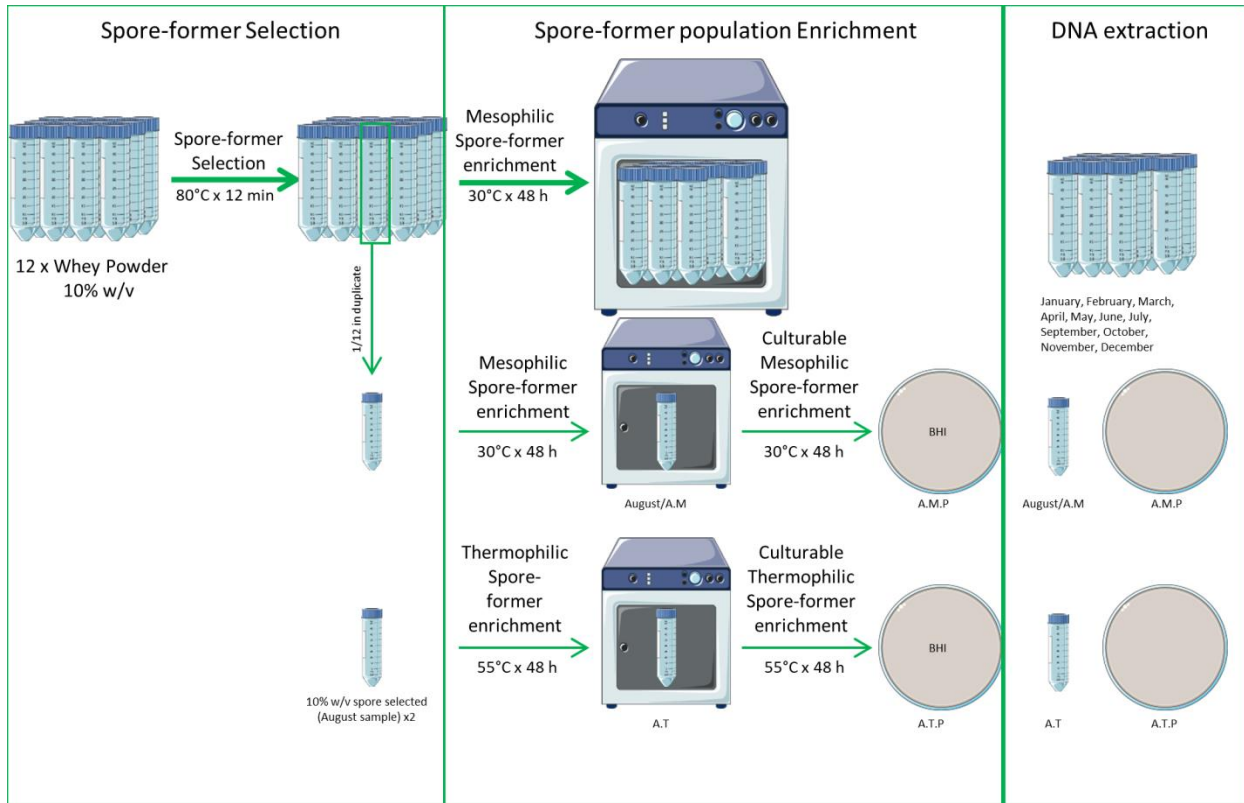
20 Fig S4.

21 Mauve *B. cereus* toxin genes alignment (3 toxin genes) 7 sets of contigs. Toxin genes on top
 22 row, CytK, Nhe L2 Nhe L1, contigs on bottom rows. Samples that align to more than one contig
 23 have multiple images. March and November have cytK gene on different contig to two NHE
 24 genes, so 2 alignments shown. October has 4 alignments shown as genes are at the edge of
 25 contigs.

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27

28



29

30 Fig S5.

31 Detailed Schematic of spore selection and enrichment protocols followed by DNA extraction.

32 The schematic shows how each sample was treated for spore-former selection and mesophilic

33 spore-former enrichment prior to DNA extraction. In addition one sample was also subject to

34 thermophilic spore-former enrichment (A.T), BHI culturable mesophilic spore-former

35 enrichment (A.M.P) and BHI culturable thermophilic spore-former enrichment (A.T.P).

36