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The non-parametric rank test (Kruskal-Wallis) was used to identify significantly differentially abundant bacterial taxon in the 11 age groups. The first column shows all 488 species present in the entire datasets. The second column shows the relative abundance (%). The third column shows the P value from the rank test. The fourth columns show the False Discovery Rate (FDR) corrected P value. The next 11 columns show the mean abundance value in the 11 three-months age groups and the last 11 columns show the median abundance value for the same 11 three-months age groups. The table is sorted from highest abundant species to the lowest abundant species. All FDR significant species are highlighted in grey. A p value < 1e-20 are shown as "0". 301/488 taxa were statistically significant different between the 11 age groups. However, a large majority of them (231/301) were very low abundant taxon with an abundance below then 0.1%. The top 70 statistically significant species with a minimum abundance of 0.1% include 92.5% off all sequence reads.