

Long-term freshwater time series reveals recurrent and episodic microbial dynamics driven by distinct assembly mechanisms

Hongjae Park^{1,2}, Suhyun Kim^{1,2}, Miri. S. Park^{1,2}, Ilnam Kang^{1*}, and Jang-Cheon Cho^{1*}

¹Department of Biological Sciences and Bioengineering, Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea. ²These authors contributed equally to this work

^{*}Corresponding authors

Jang-Cheon Cho (chojc@inha.ac.kr)

Ilnam Kang (ikang@inha.ac.kr)

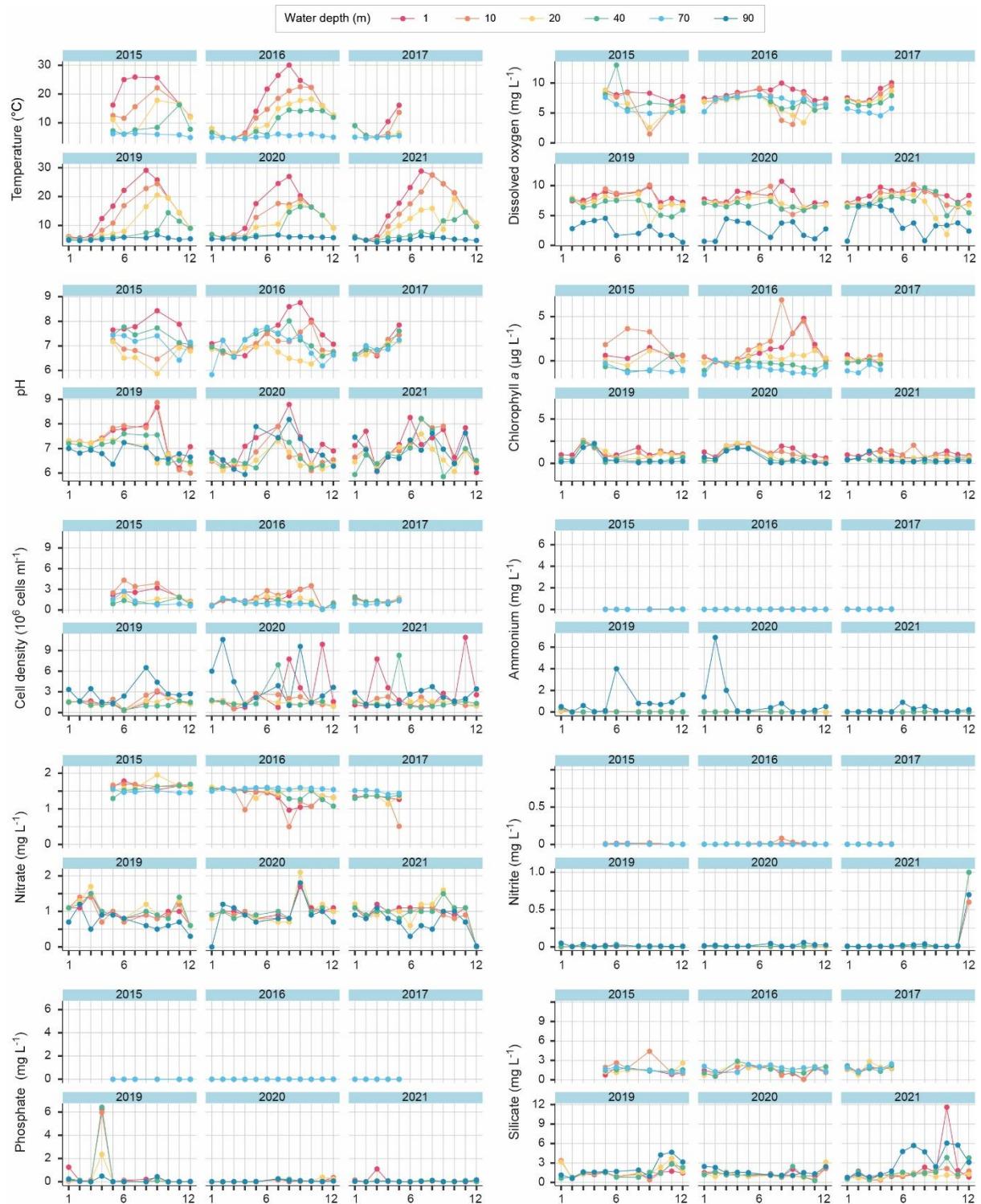


Fig. S1. Line plots for the physicochemical parameters in different water depths.

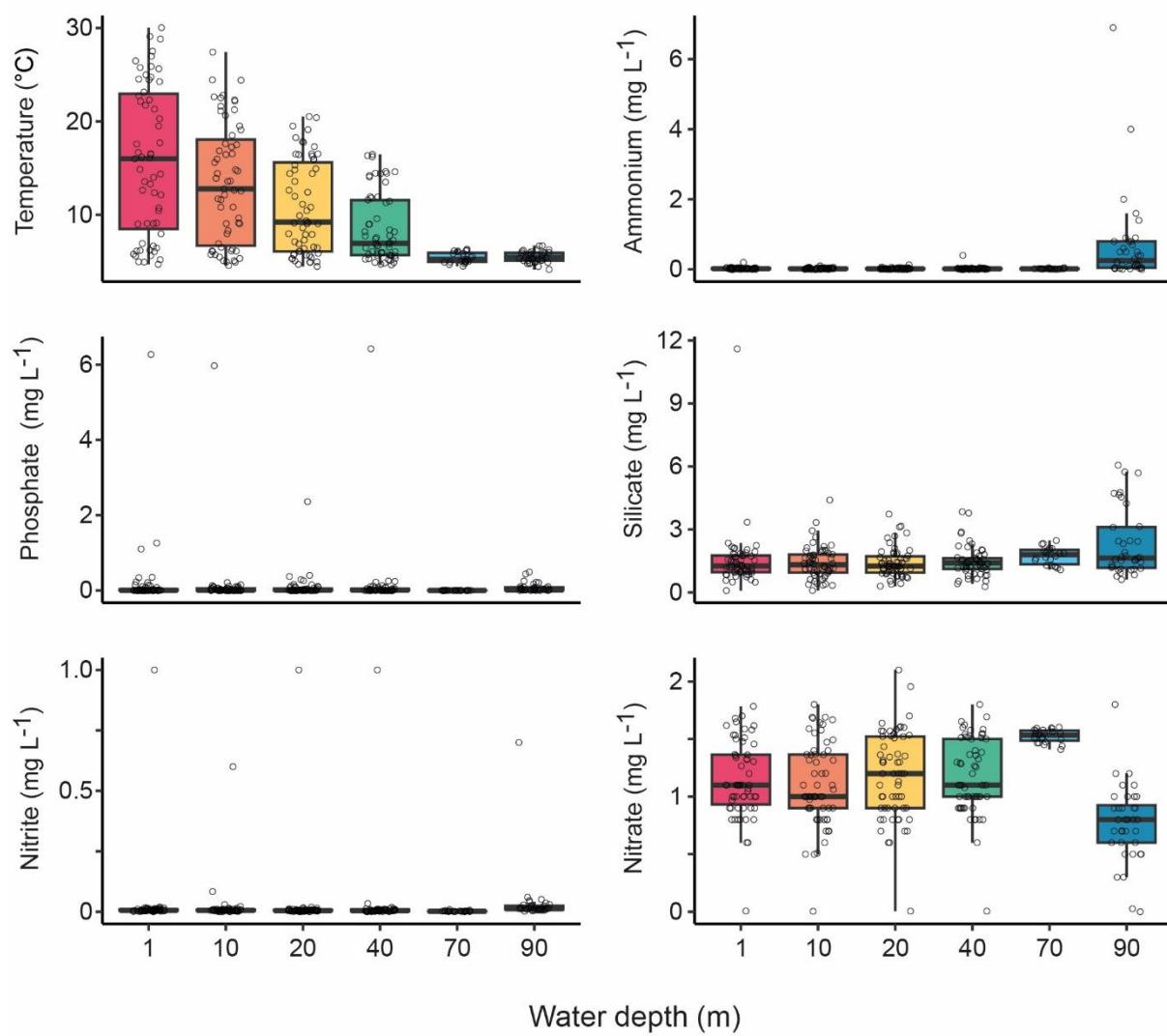


Fig. S2. Box plots for physicochemical parameters in different water depths. The lower and upper edges of the boxplots correspond to the first and third quartiles, the whiskers extend to the largest or smallest value at 1.5 times the interquartile, and the black bars across the box represent median values.

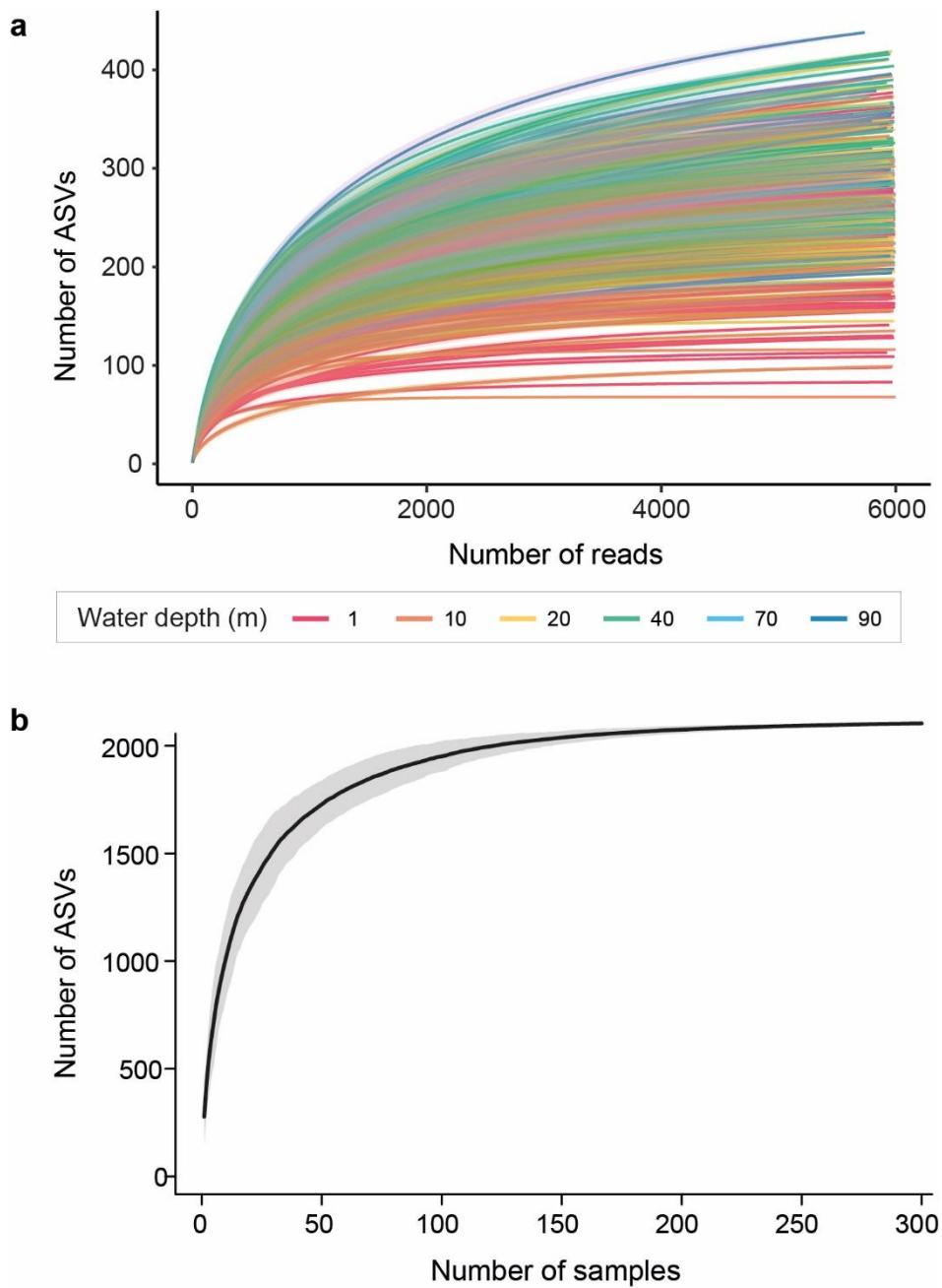


Fig. S3. Rarefaction (a) and species accumulation curves (b) for the 300 samples. Solid lines for the species accumulation curves represent observed species richness with corresponding 95 % CI intervals (shaded area)

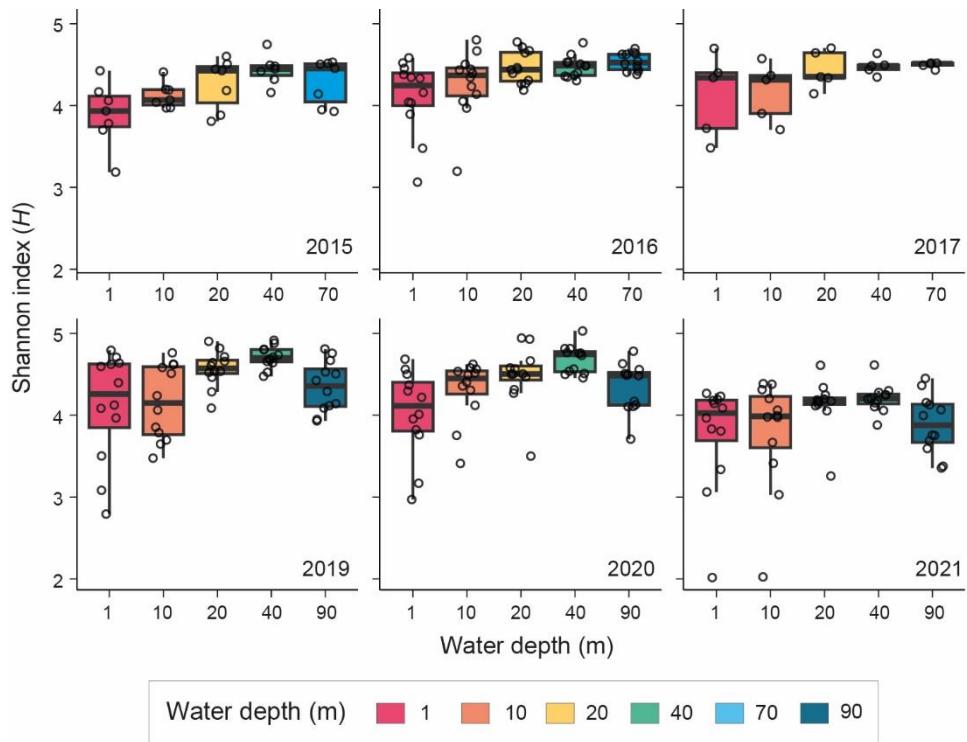


Fig. S4. Box plots for alpha diversity measured by Shannon index. The lower and upper edges of the boxplots correspond to the first and third quartiles, the whiskers extend to the largest or smallest value at 1.5 times the interquartile, and the bars across the box represent median values. Dots that exist beyond one of the whiskers represent outliers.

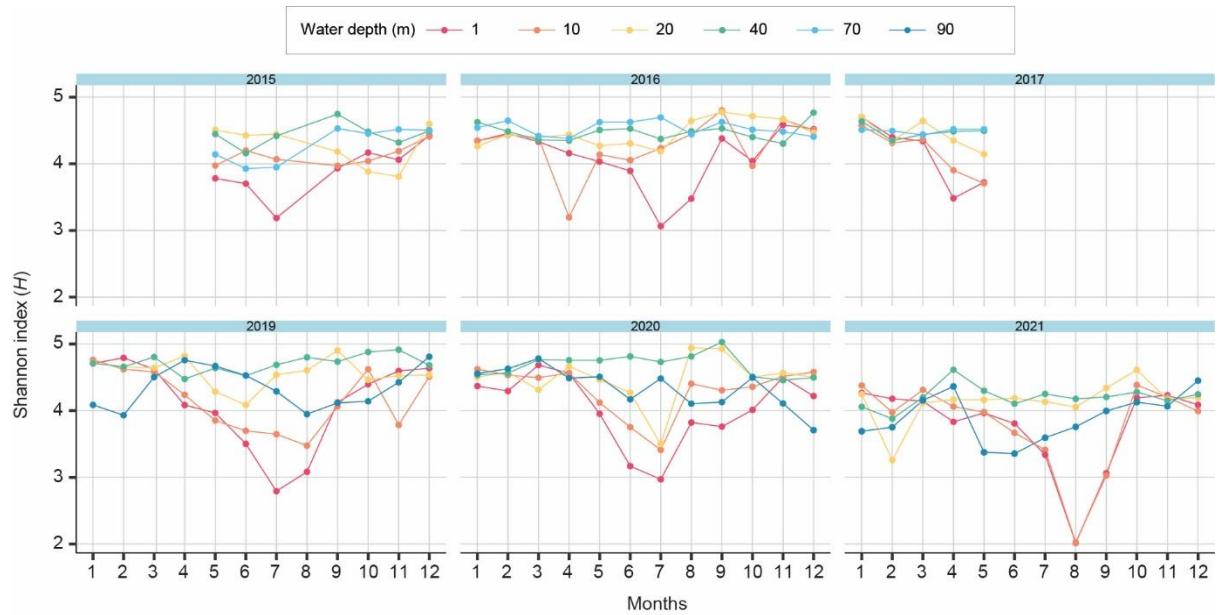


Fig. S5. Line plots for alpha diversity measured by Shannon index.



Fig. S6. Comparison of microbial abundance patterns between 70- and 90-meter depths.

Columns represent sampling points and rows represent ASVs color-coded by taxonomic affiliations. Dotted rectangle highlights the near-bottom specialists. Hierarchical clustering was performed on rows using the complete-linkage method. ASVs with a maximum relative abundance greater than 3% and present in more than 20% of the samples were included in the heatmap.

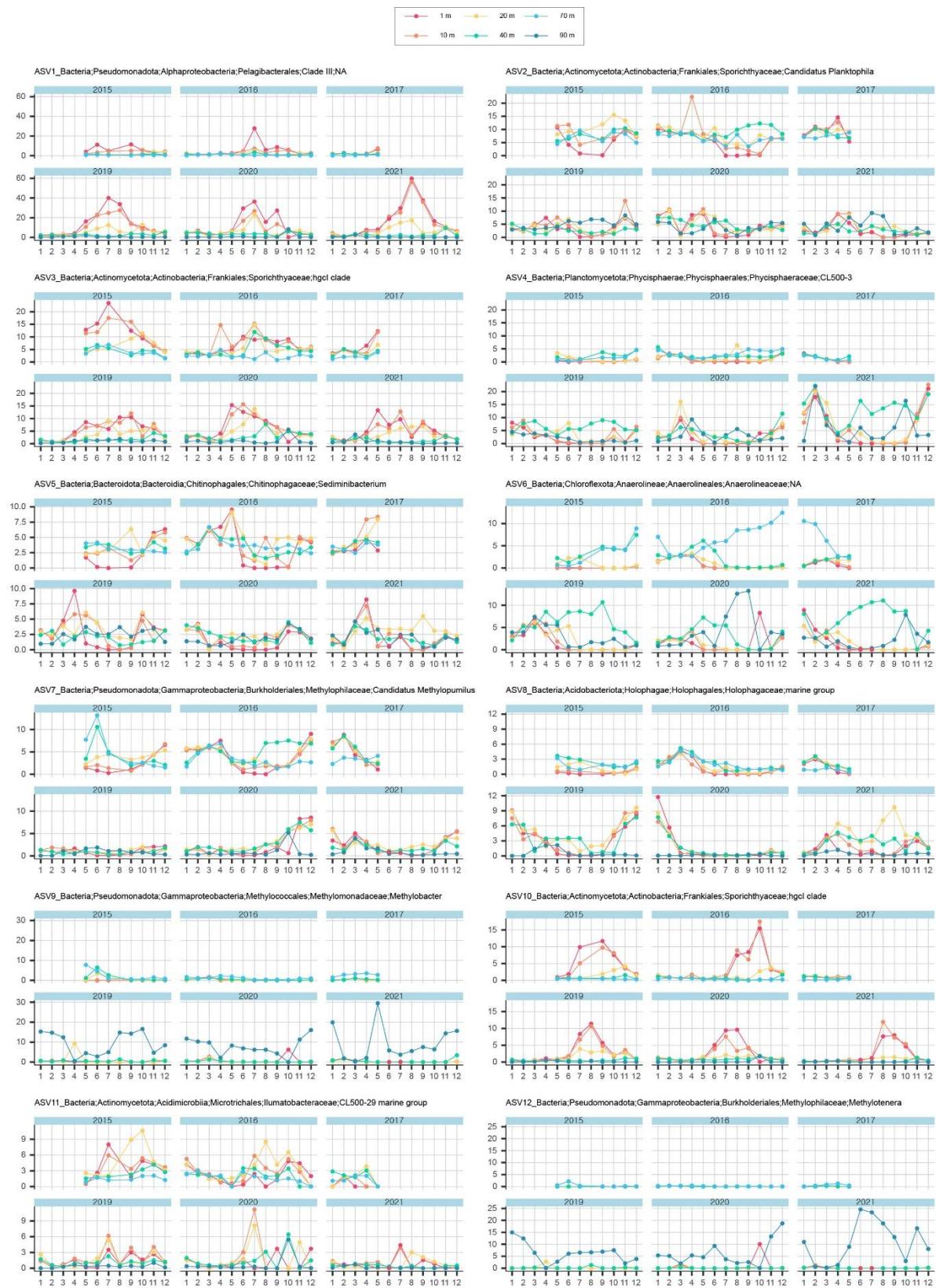
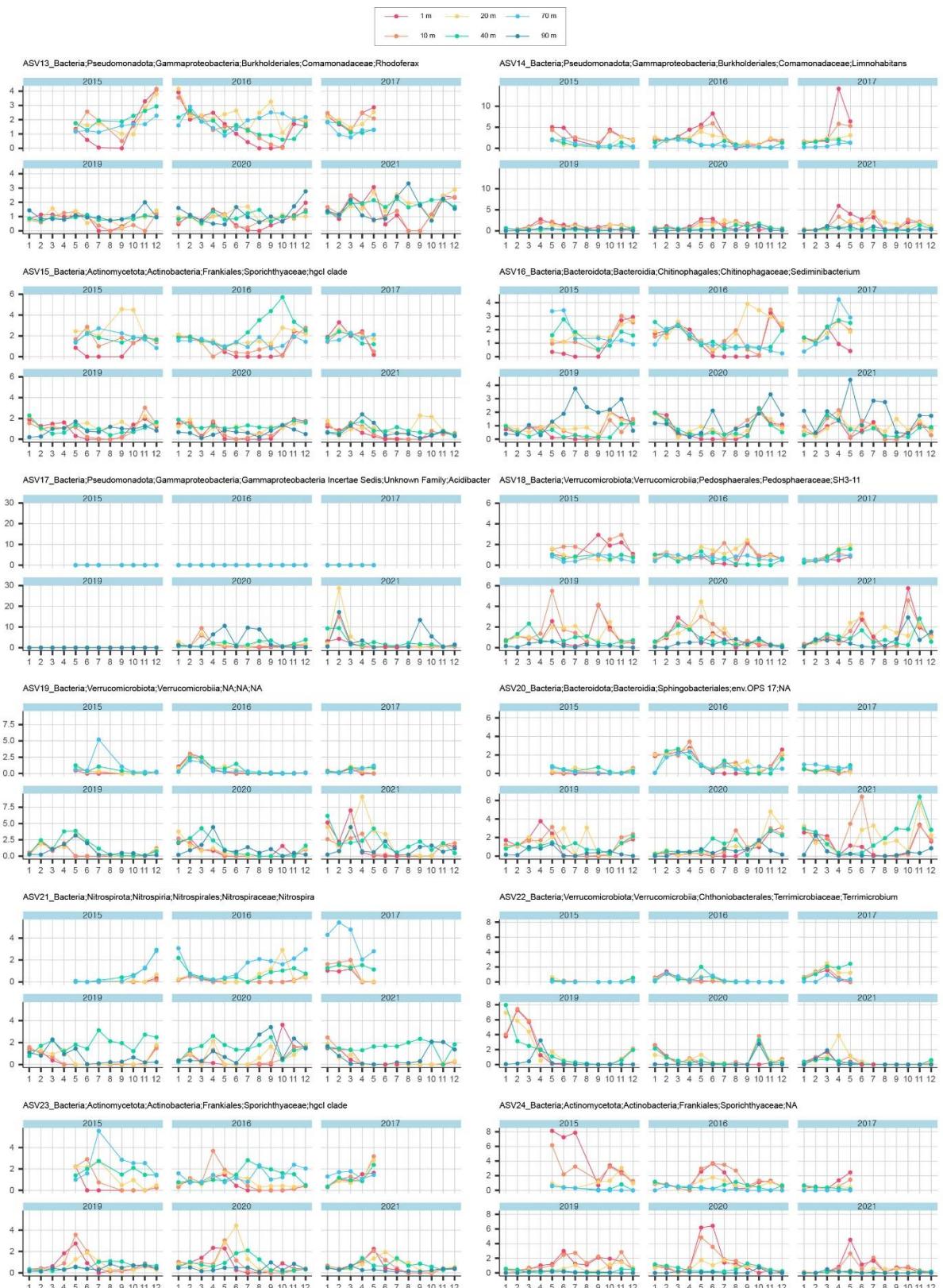
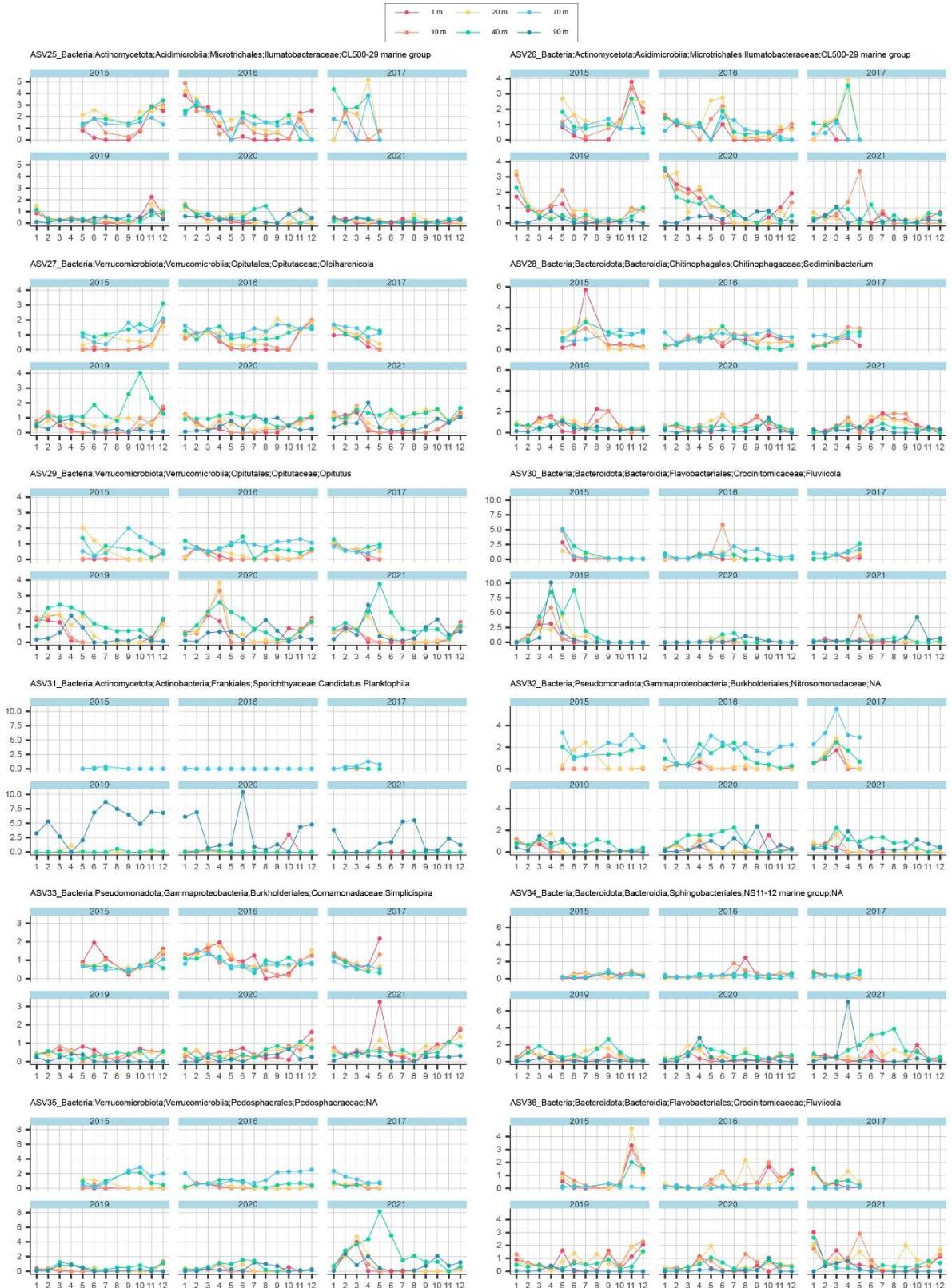
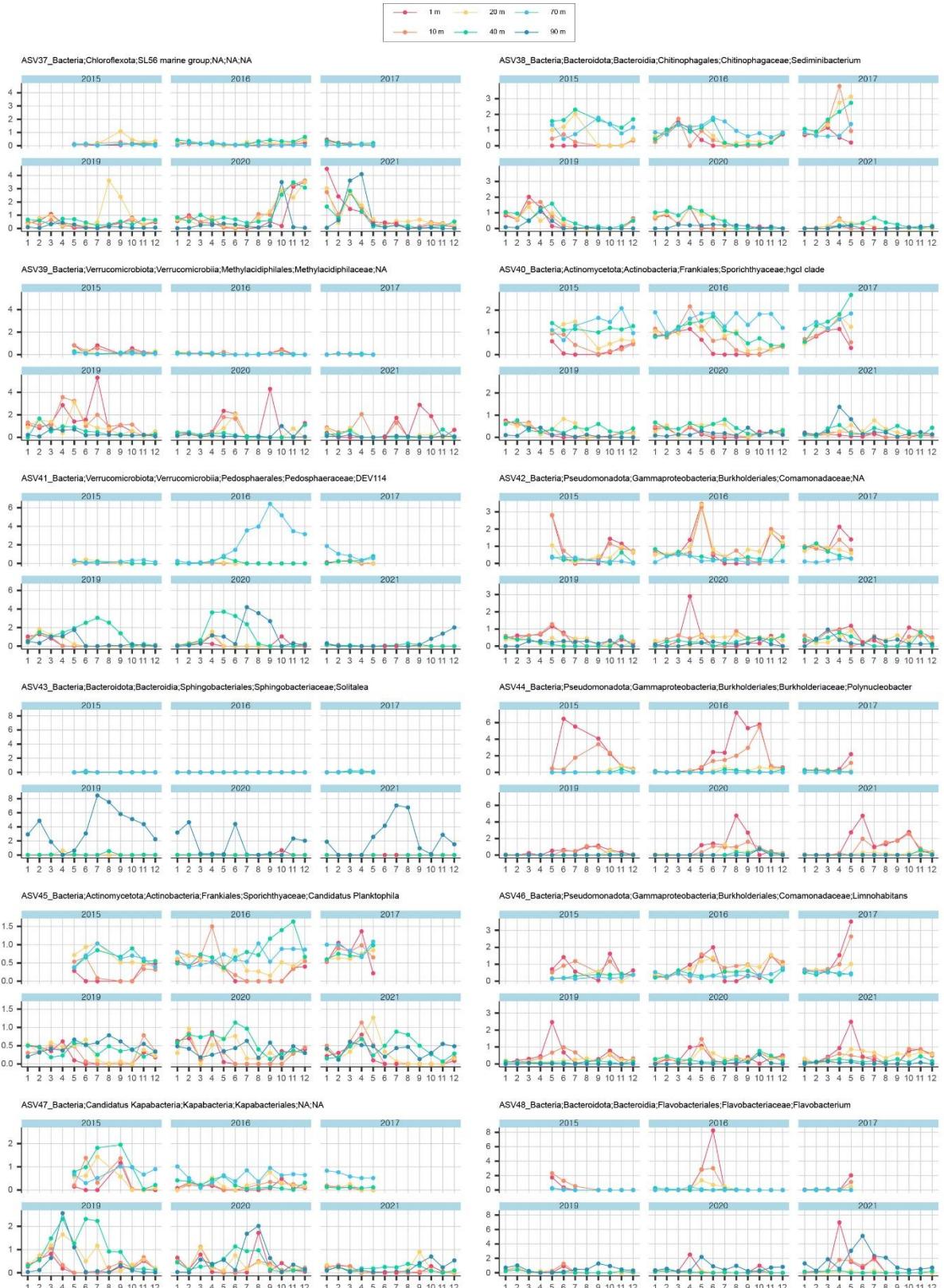
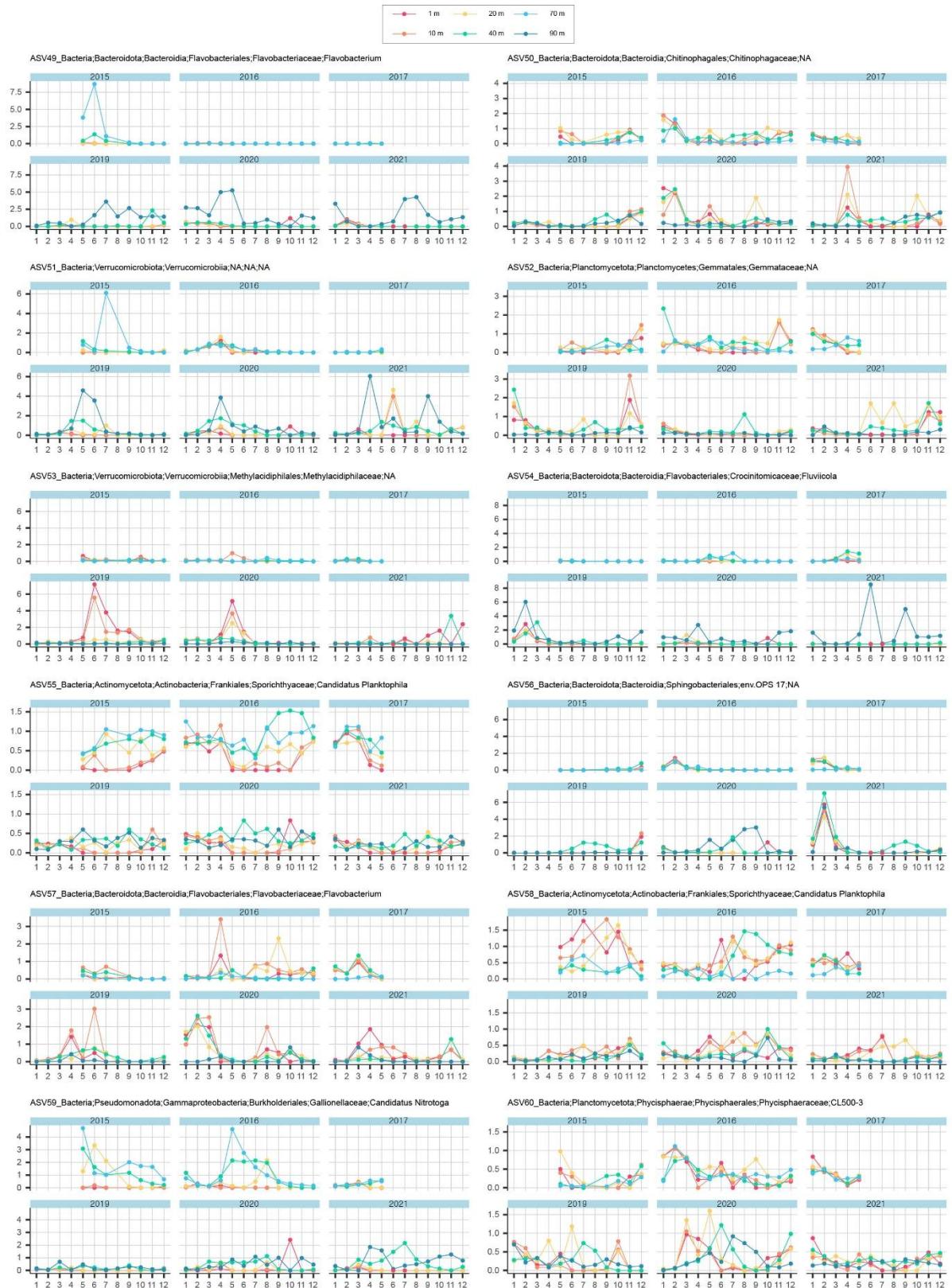


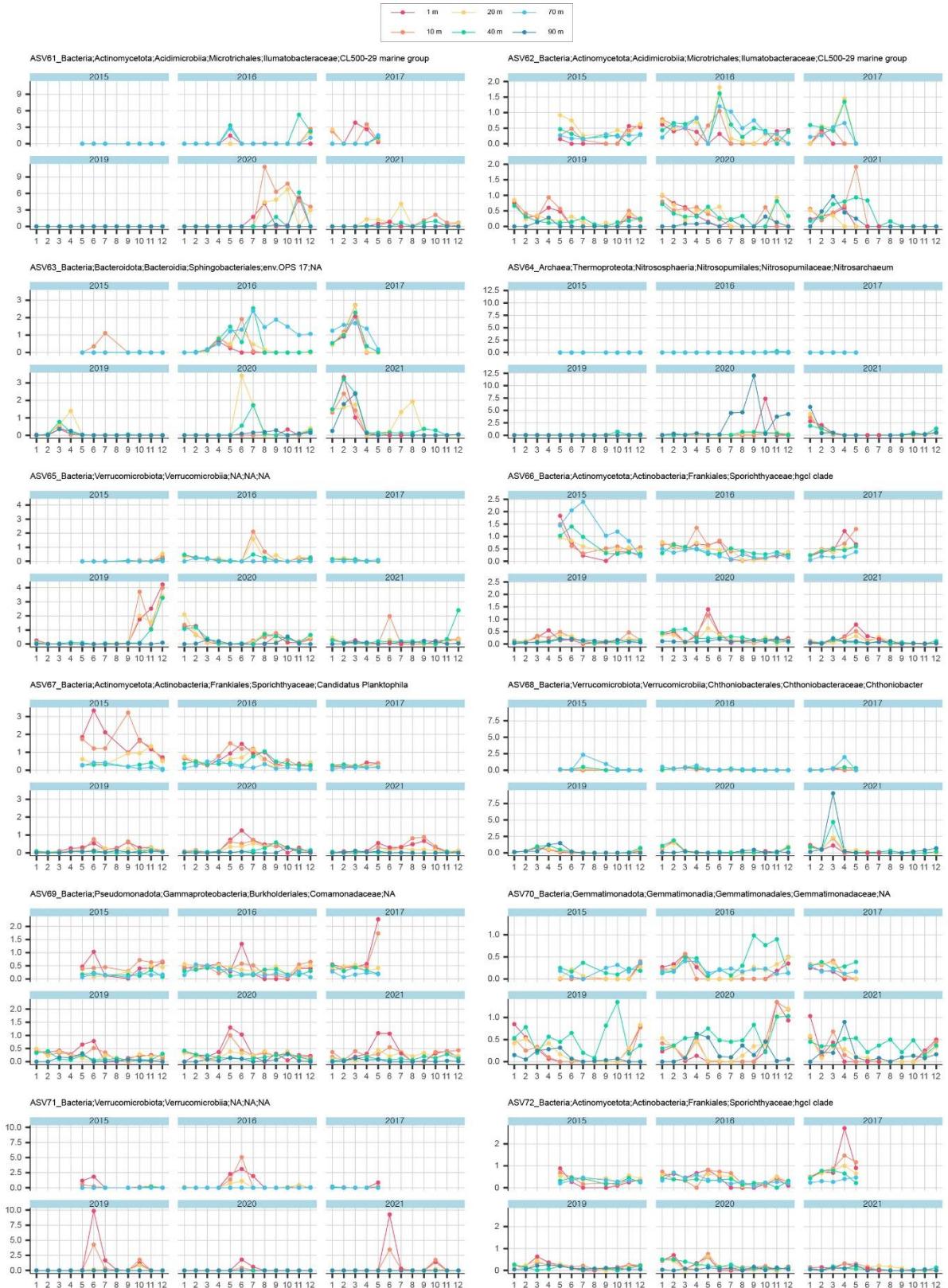
Fig. S7. Temporal changes in the relative abundance of 243 core ASVs. The x-axis indicates months, and the y-axis shows relative abundance (%).

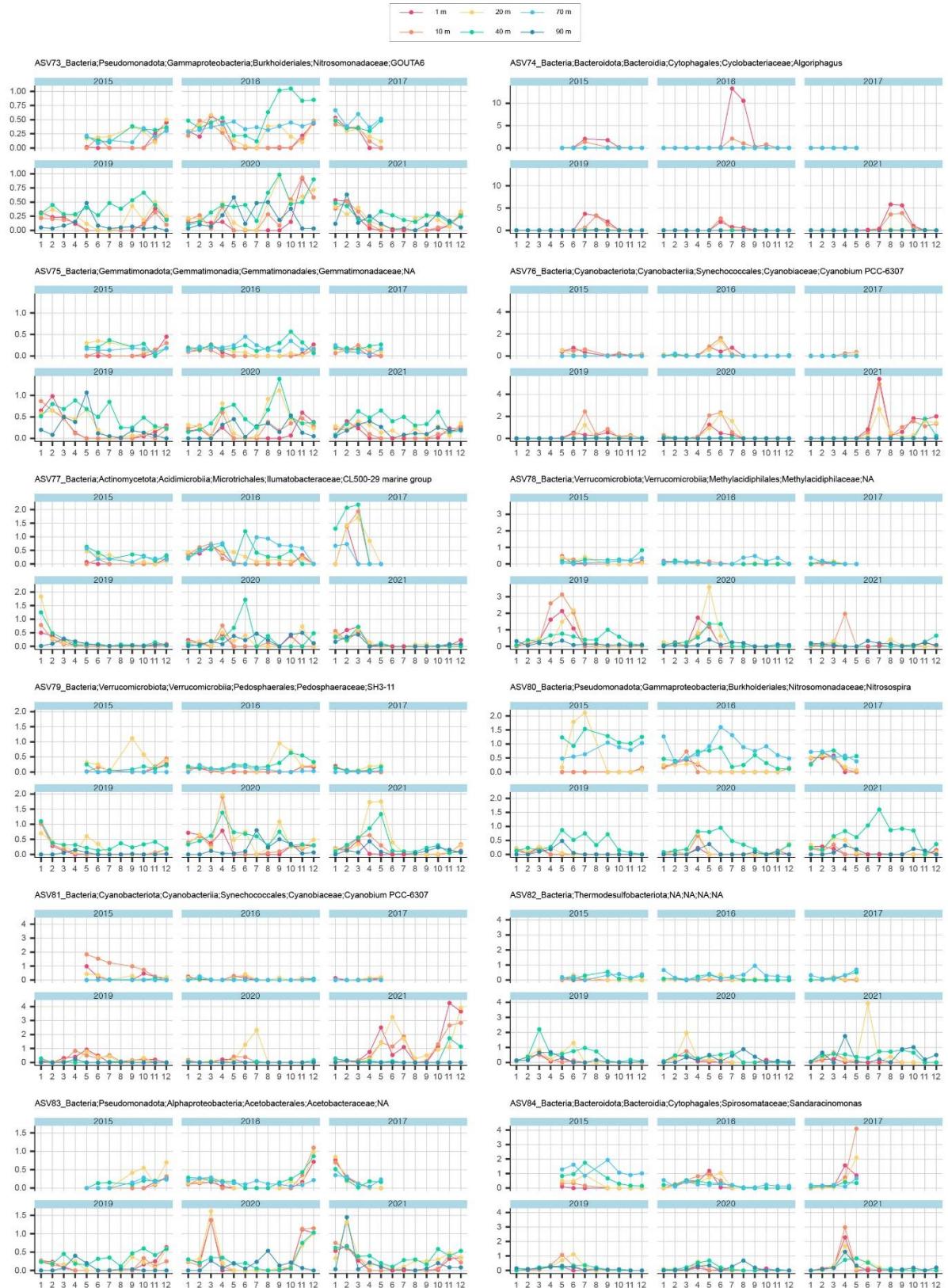


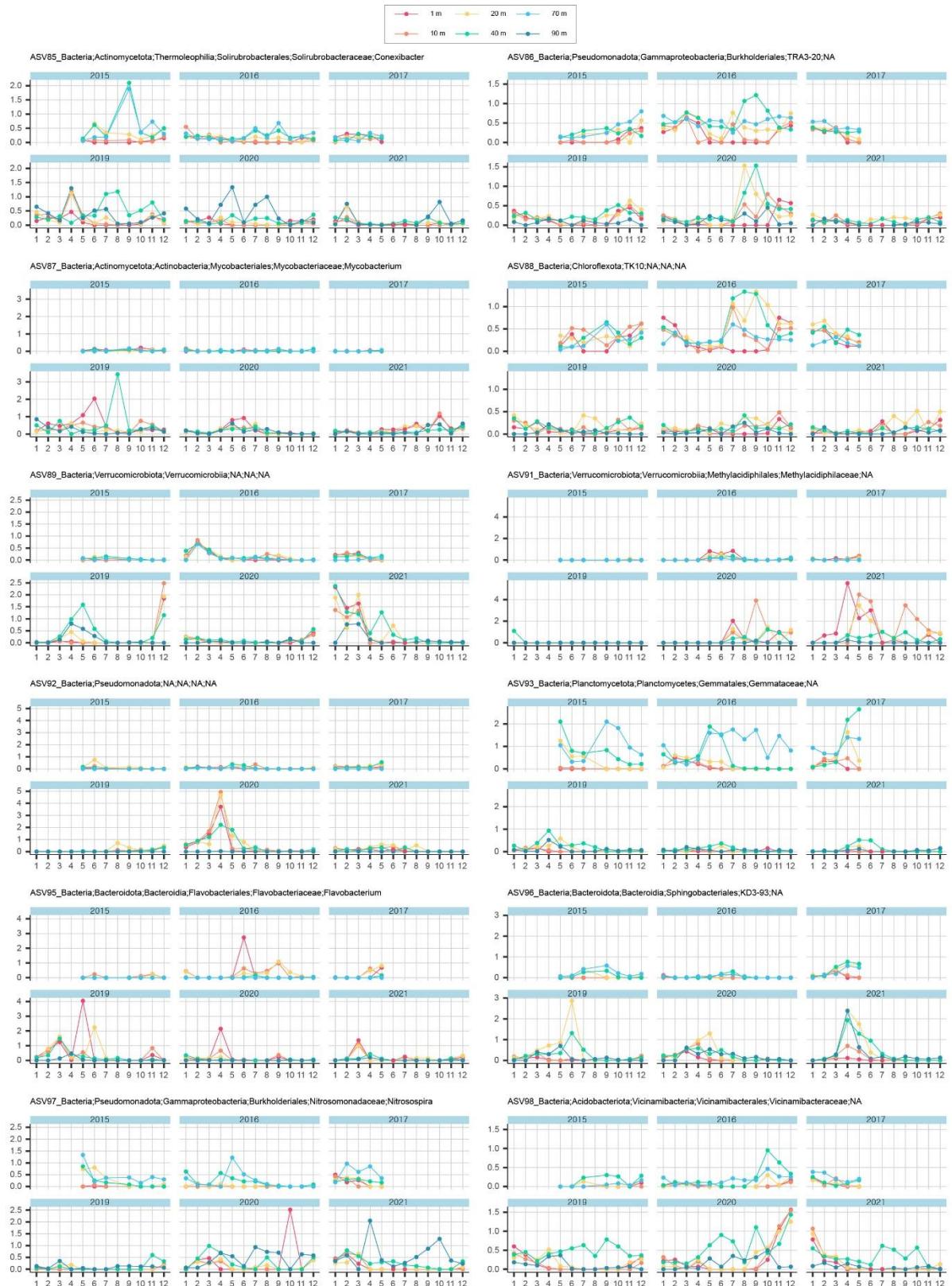


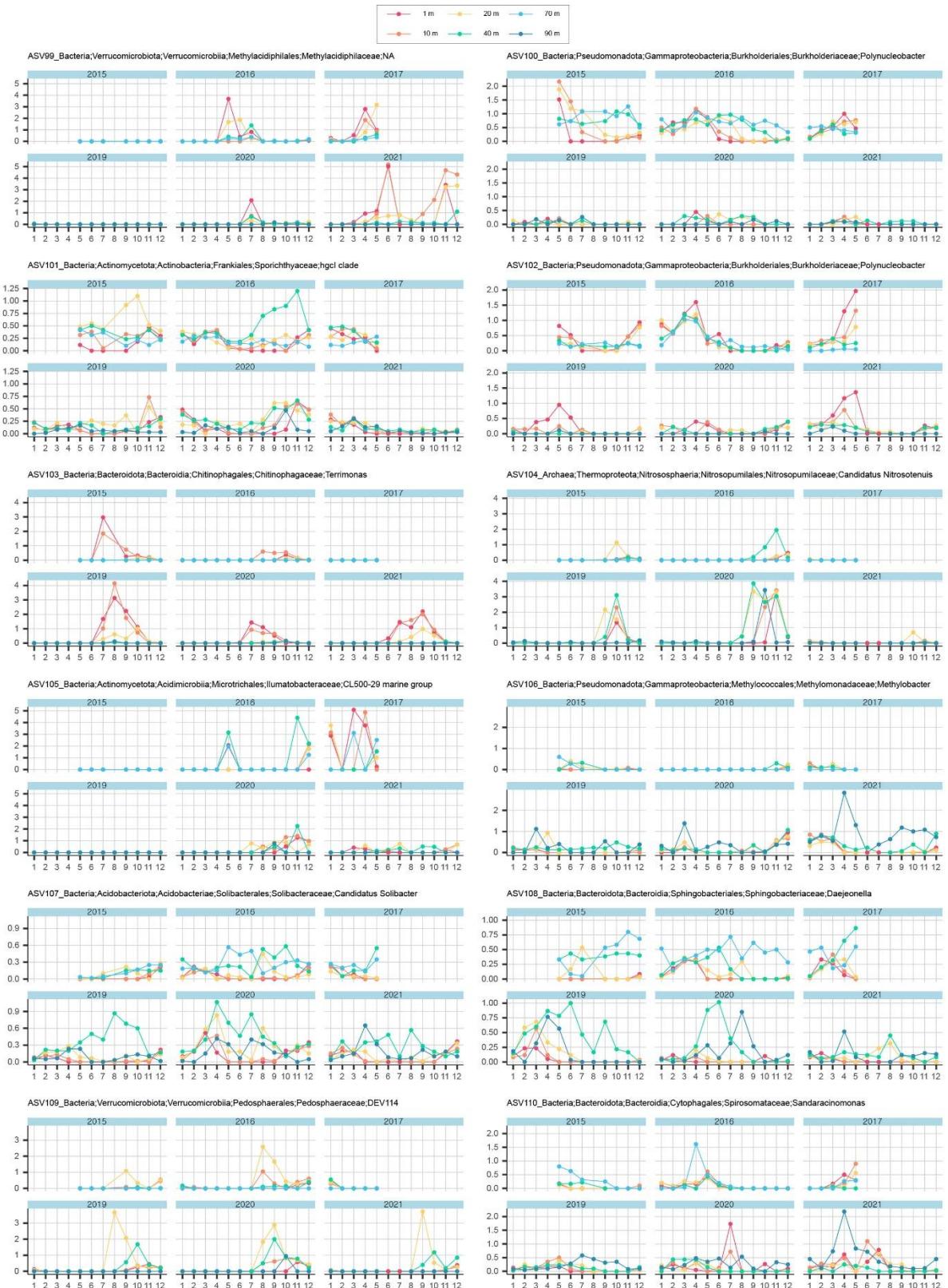


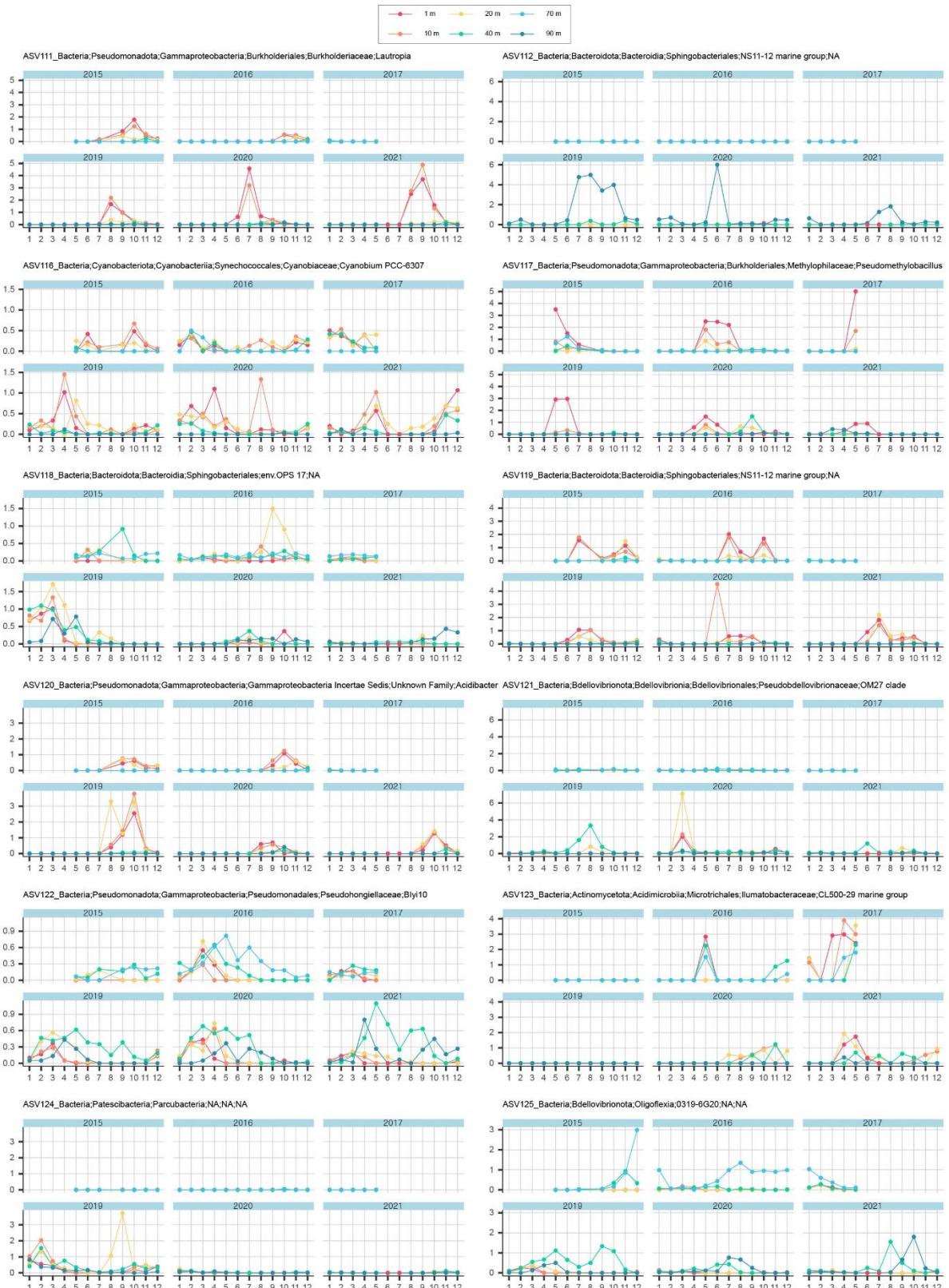


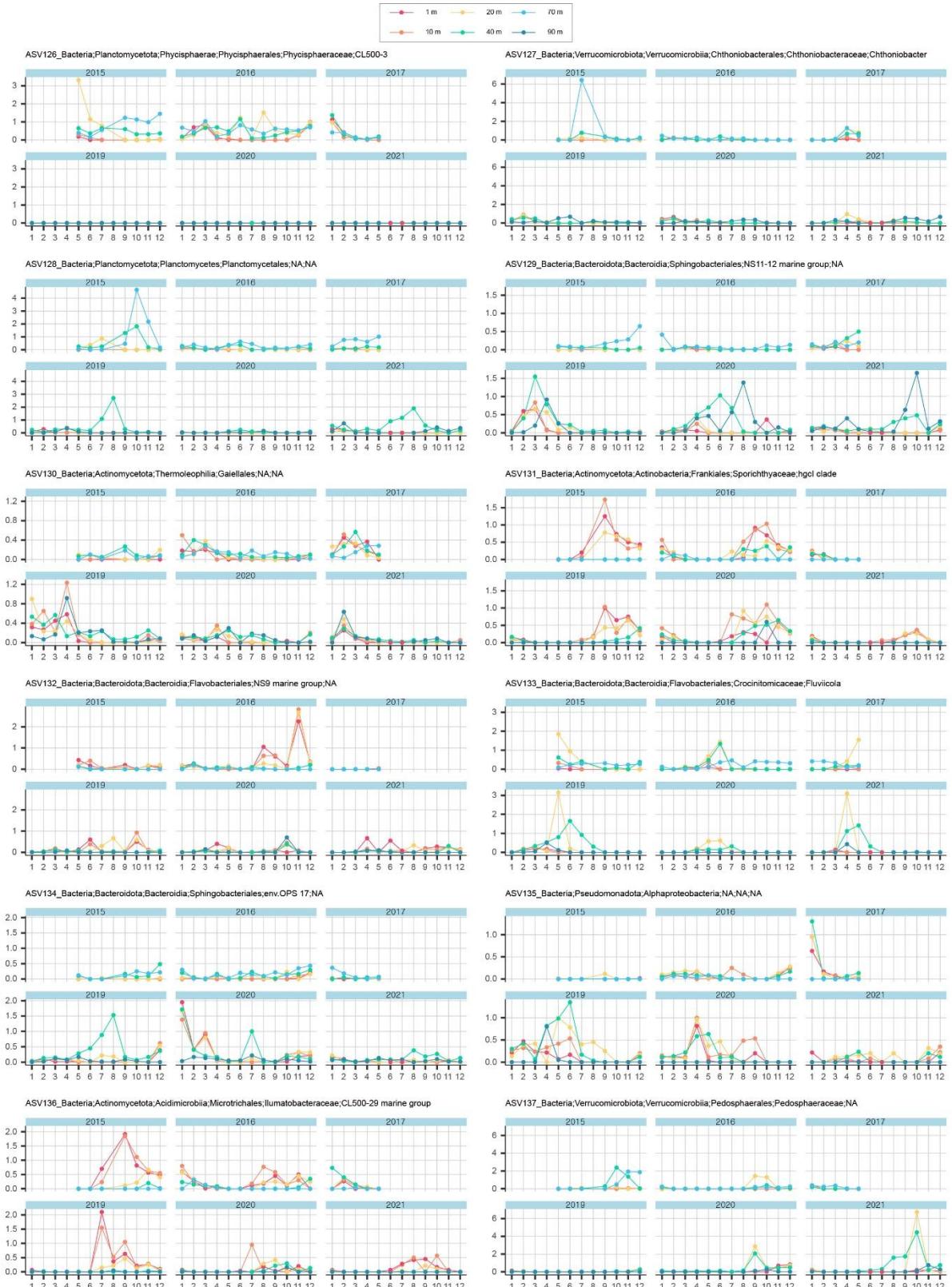


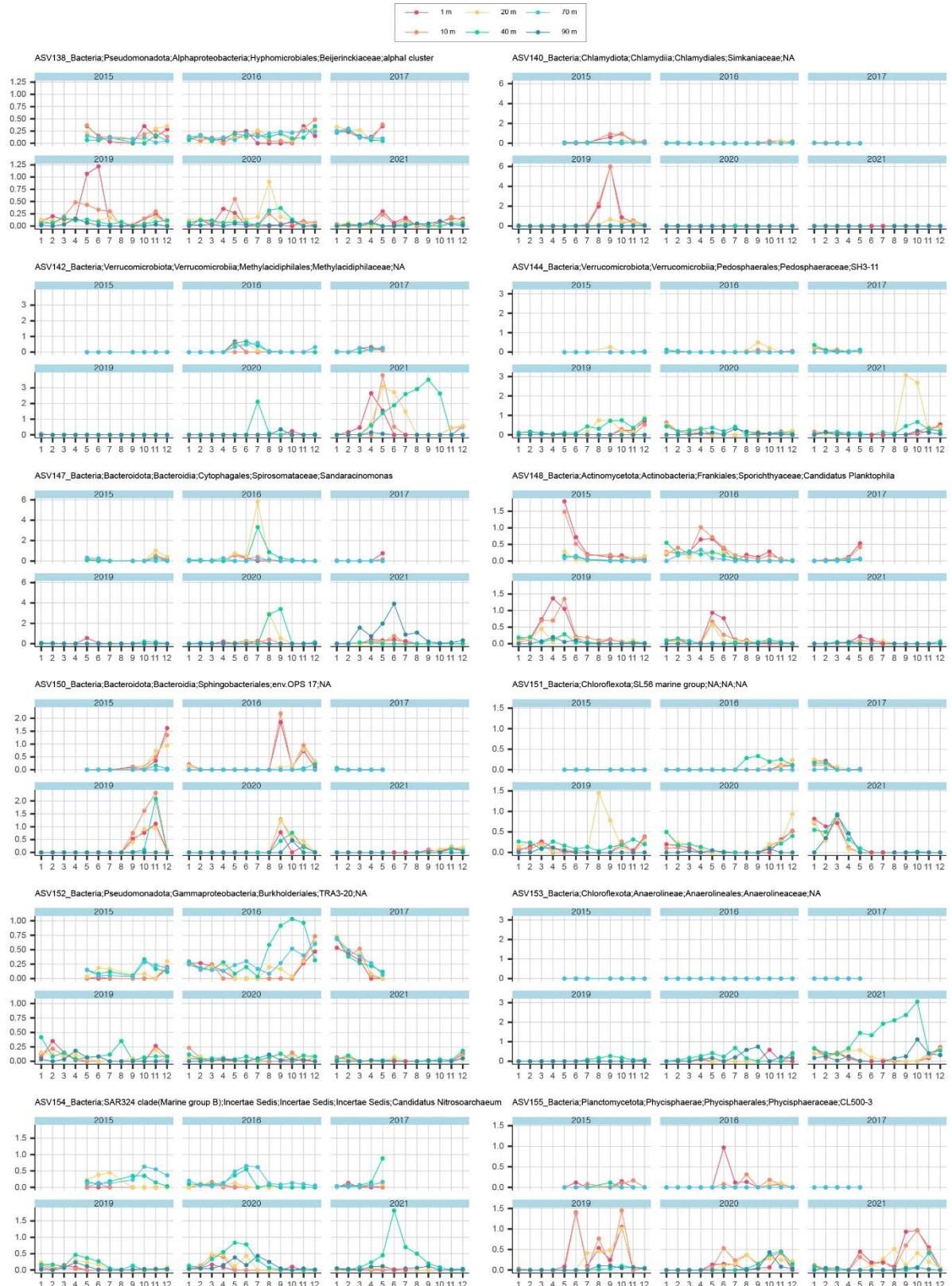


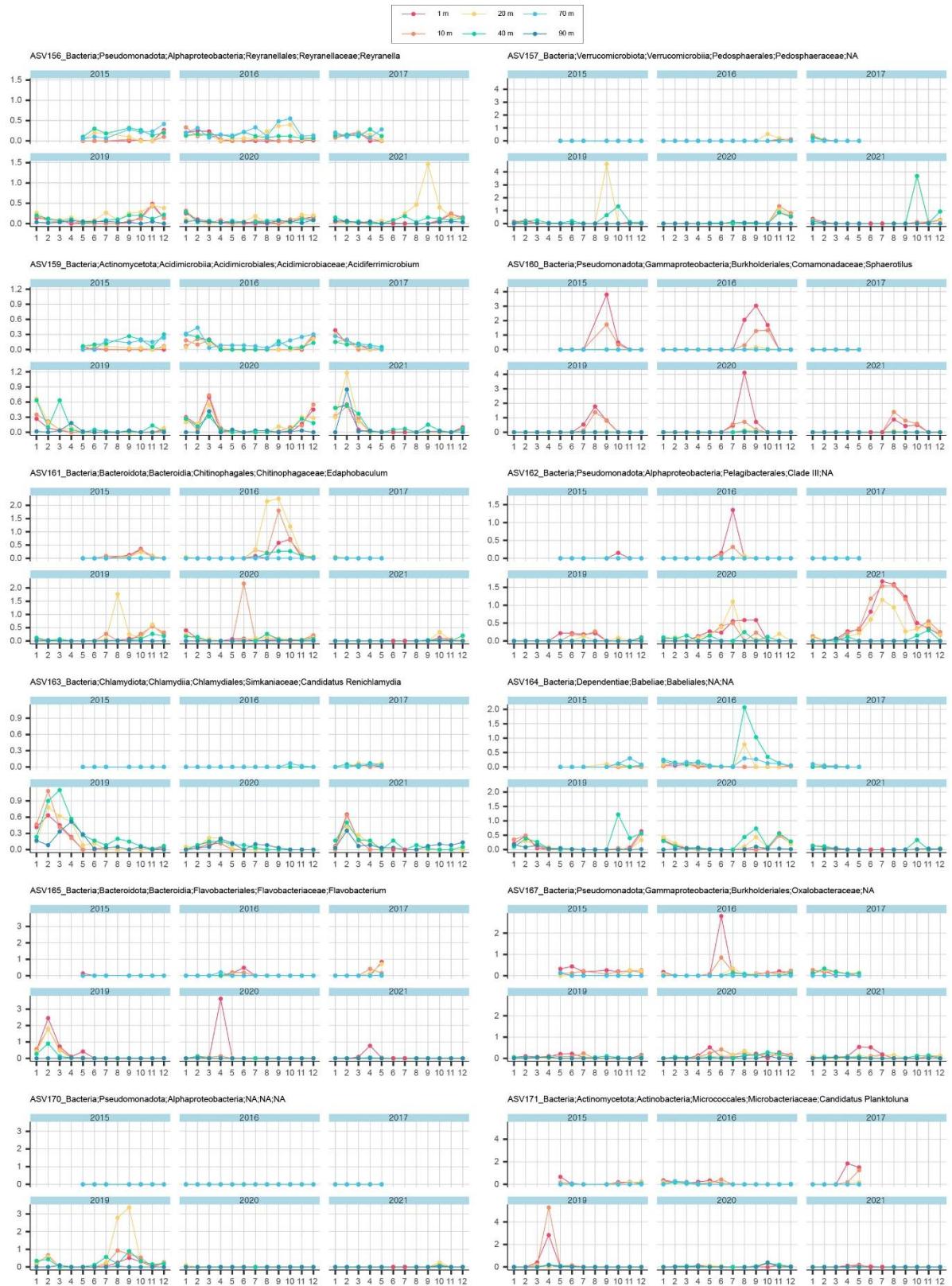


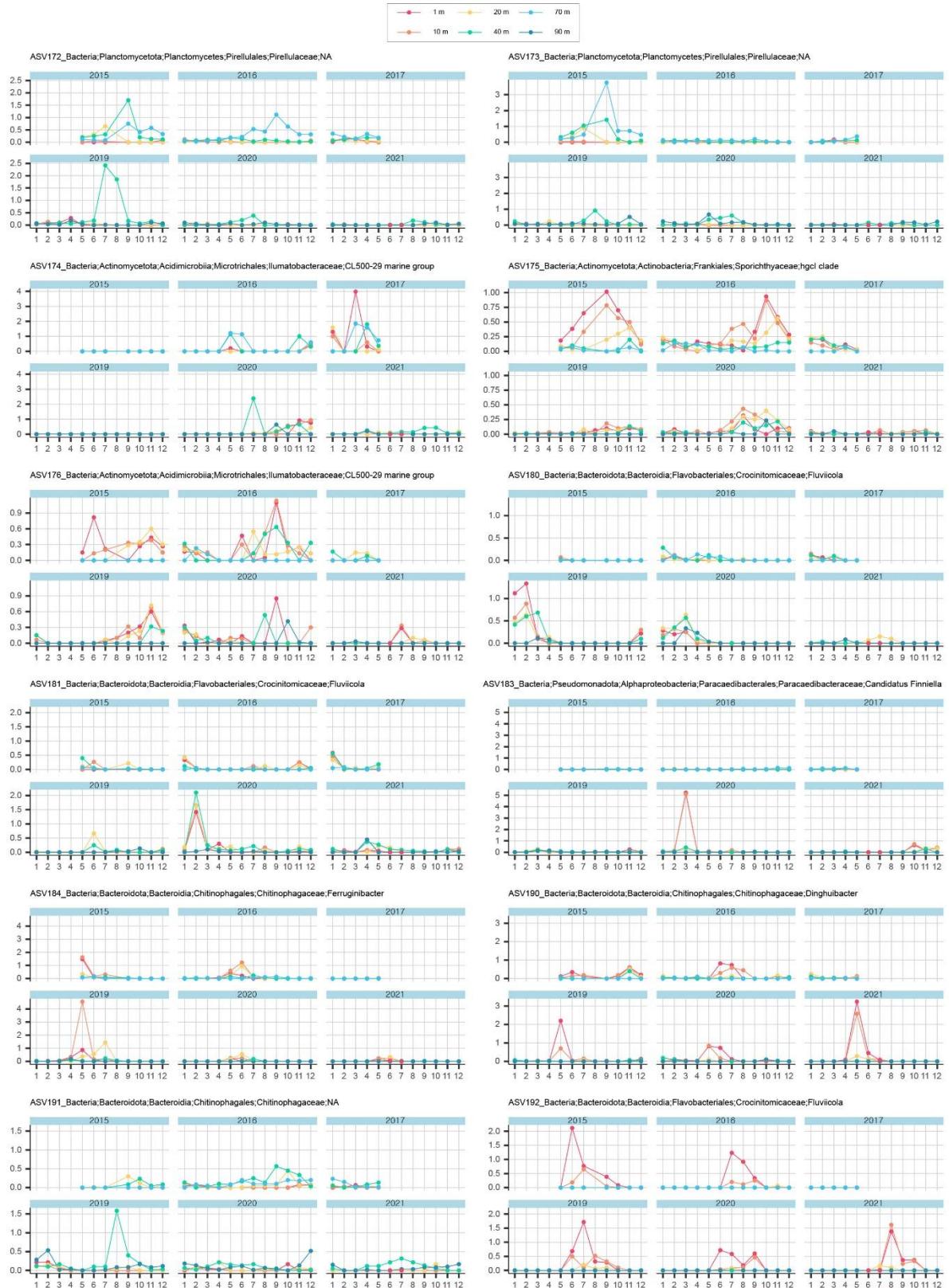


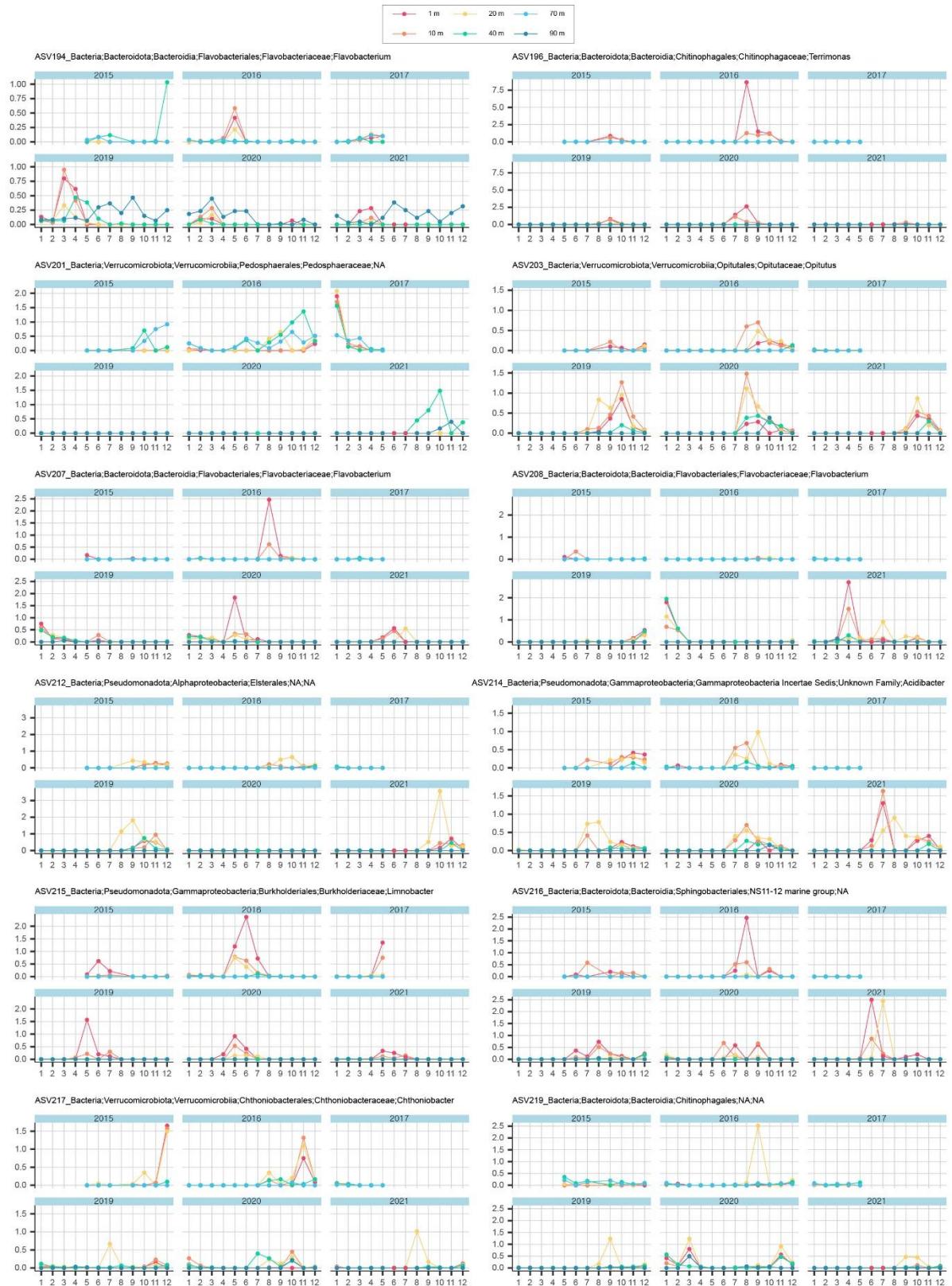


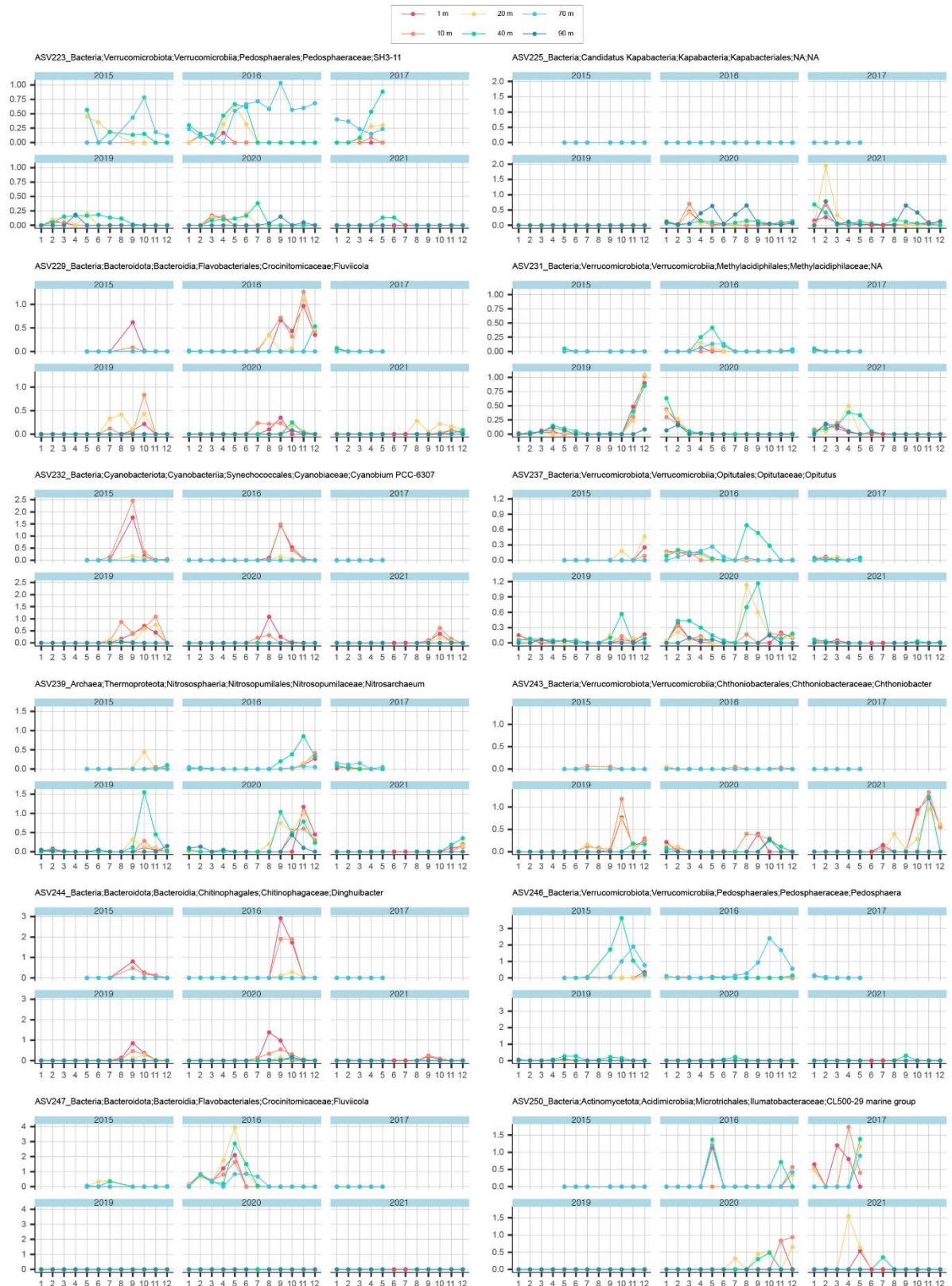


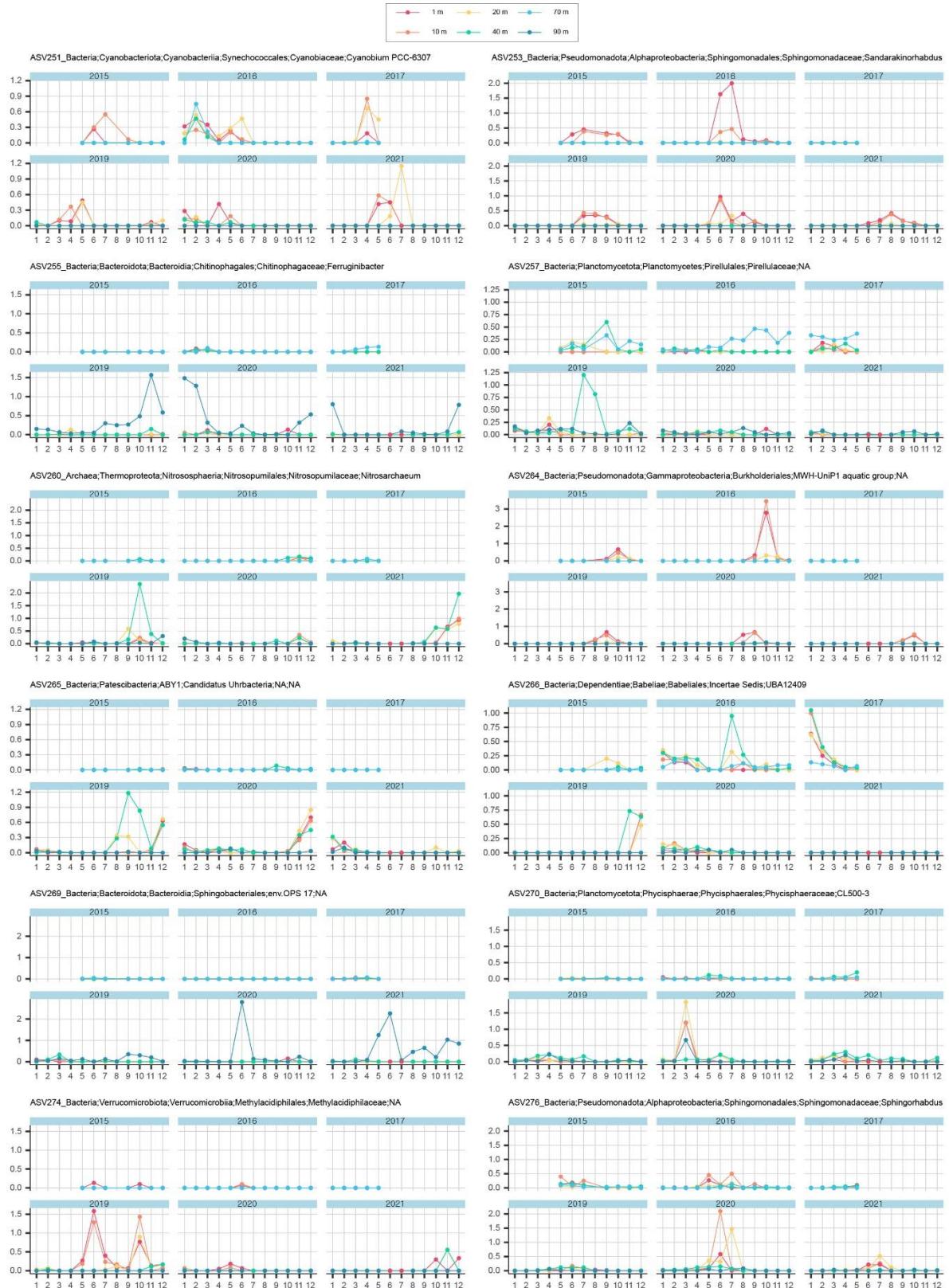


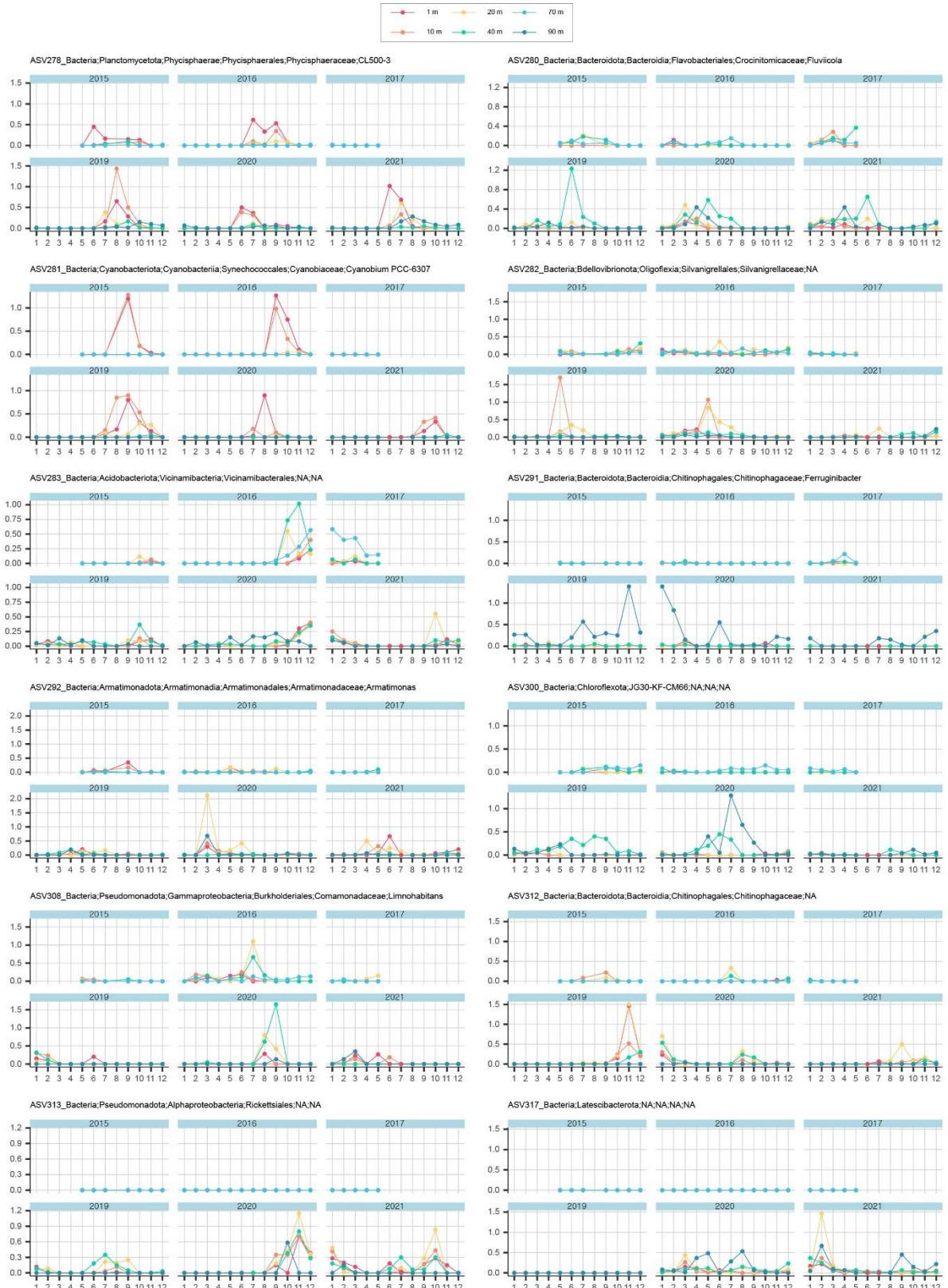


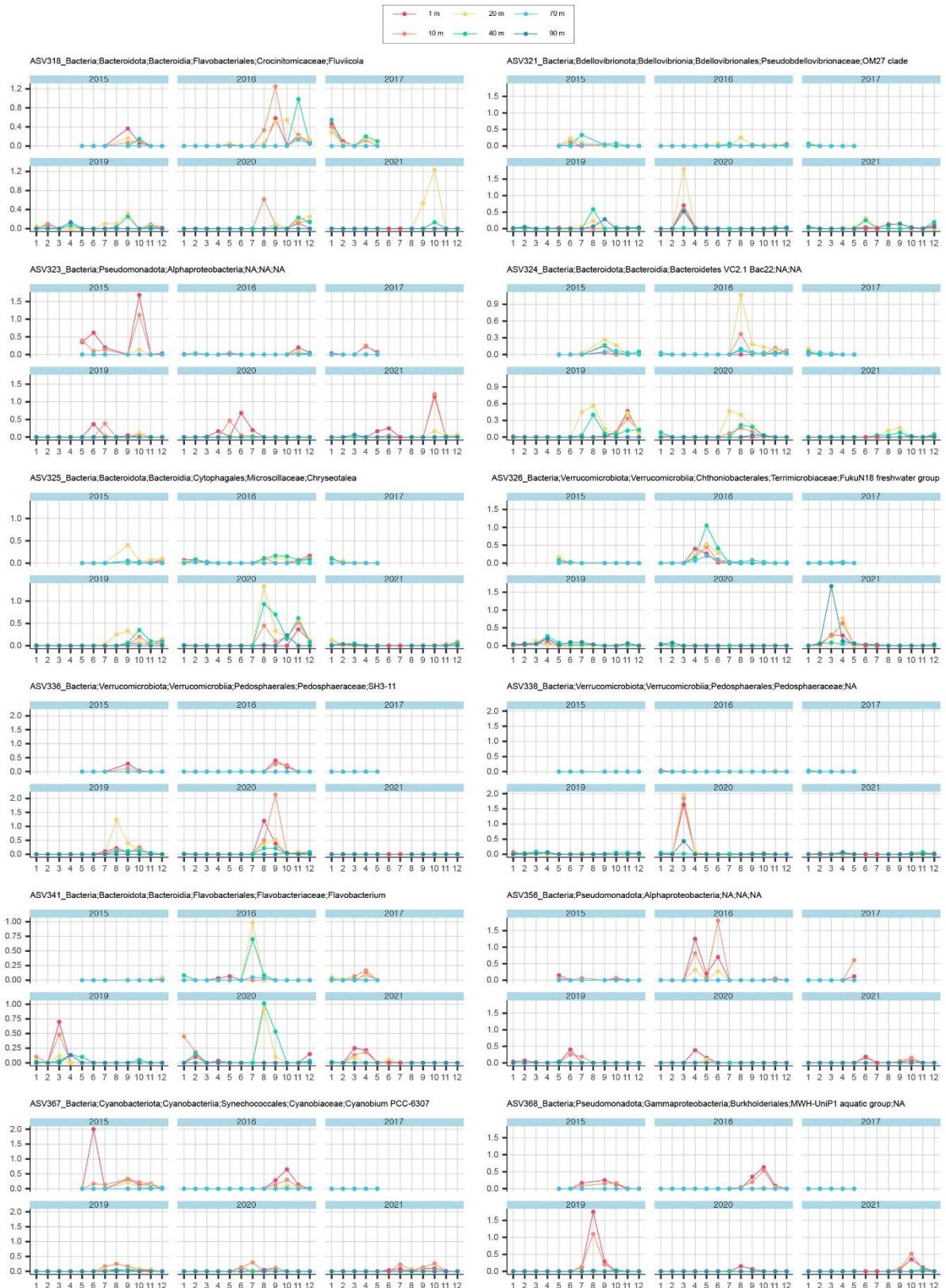


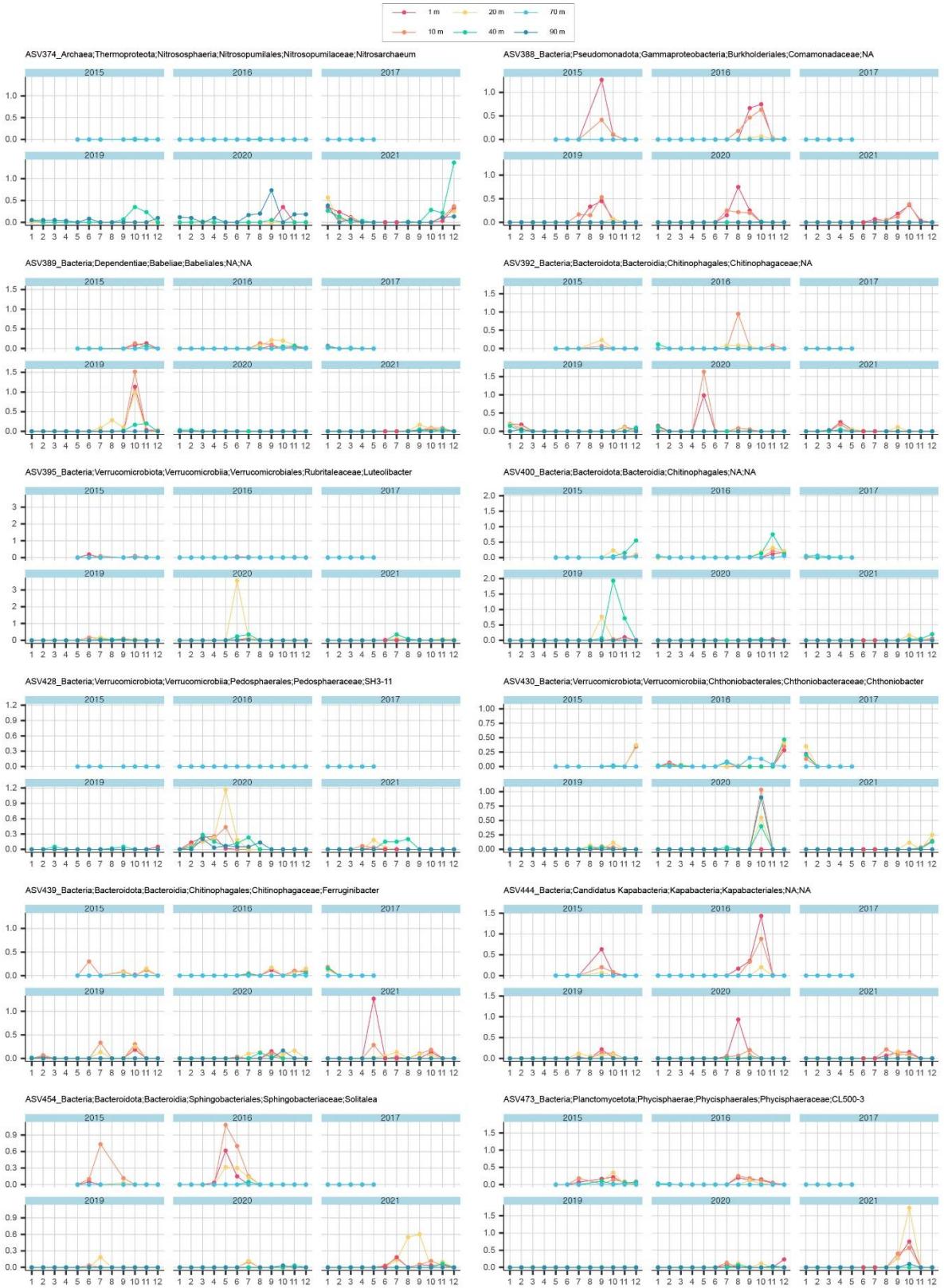












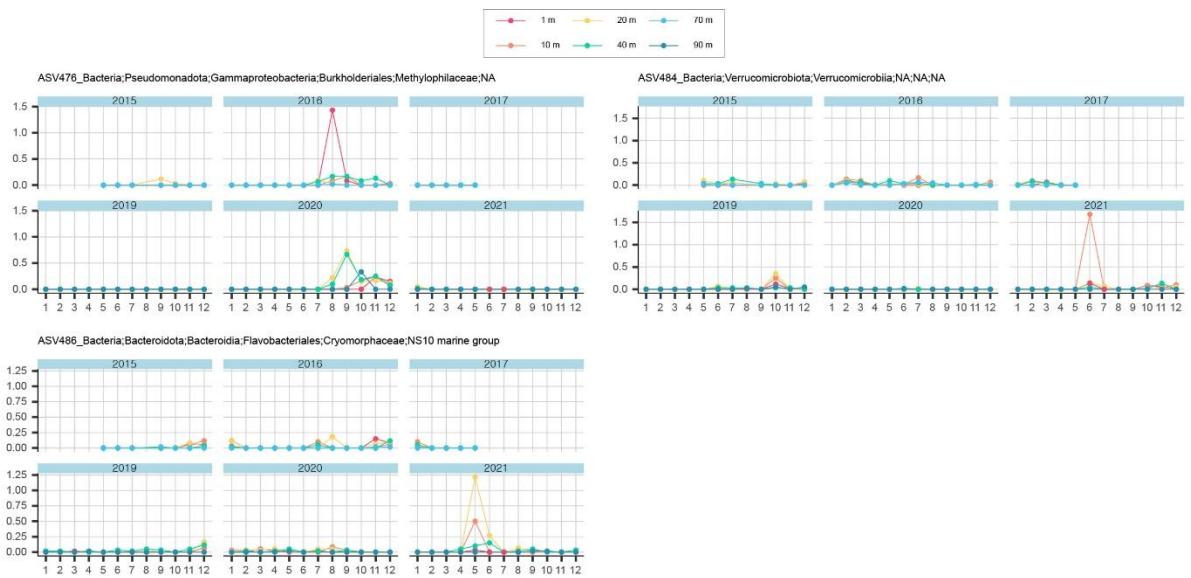


Fig. S7. (continued)



Fig. S8. Seasonal resilience at 10-meter depth. Columns represent sampling points and rows represent ASVs color-coded by taxonomic affiliations.



Fig. S9. Seasonal resilience at 20-meter depth. Columns represent sampling points and rows represent ASVs color-coded by taxonomic affiliations.

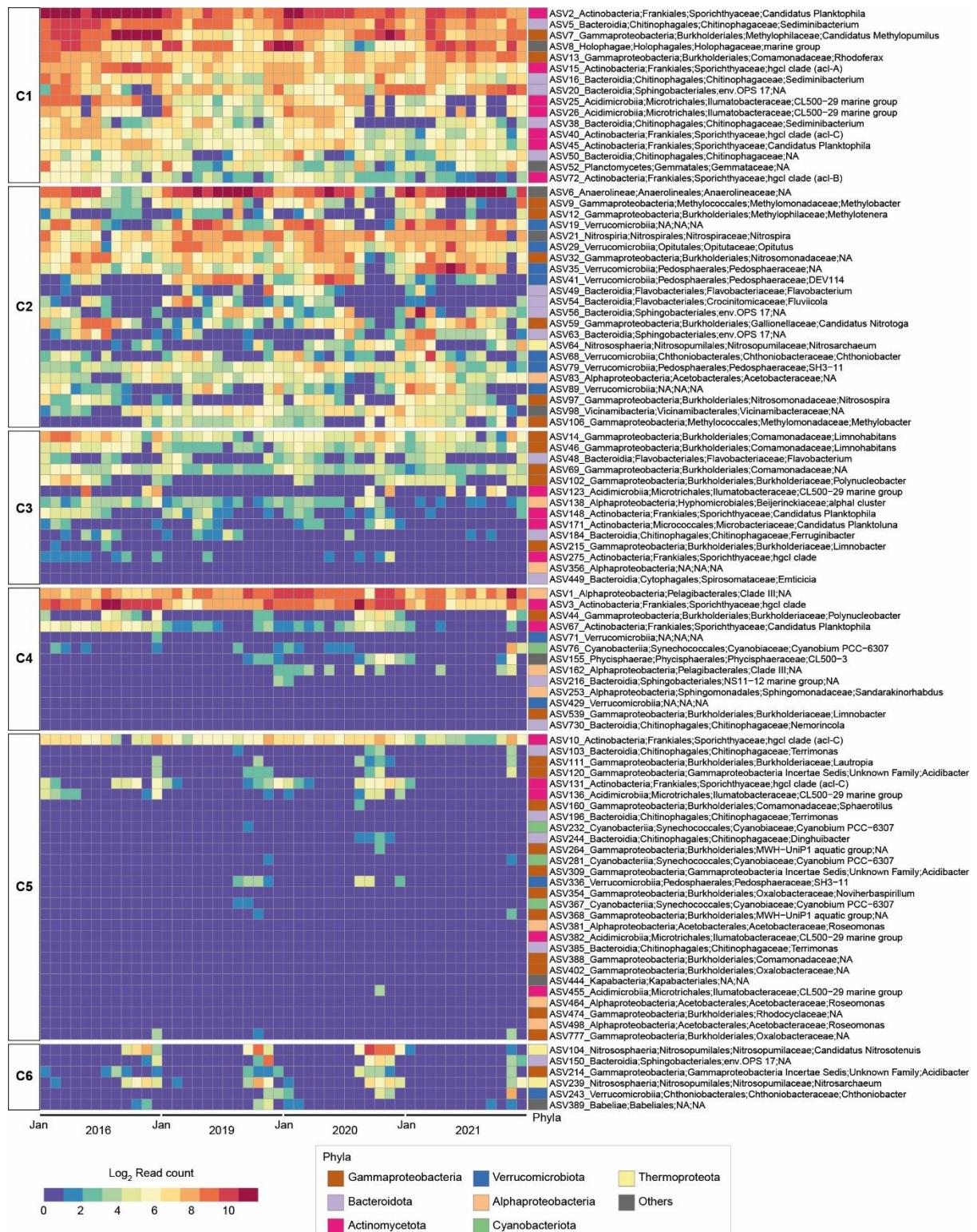


Fig. S10. Seasonal resilience at 40-meter depth. Columns represent sampling points and rows represent ASVs color-coded by taxonomic affiliations.