

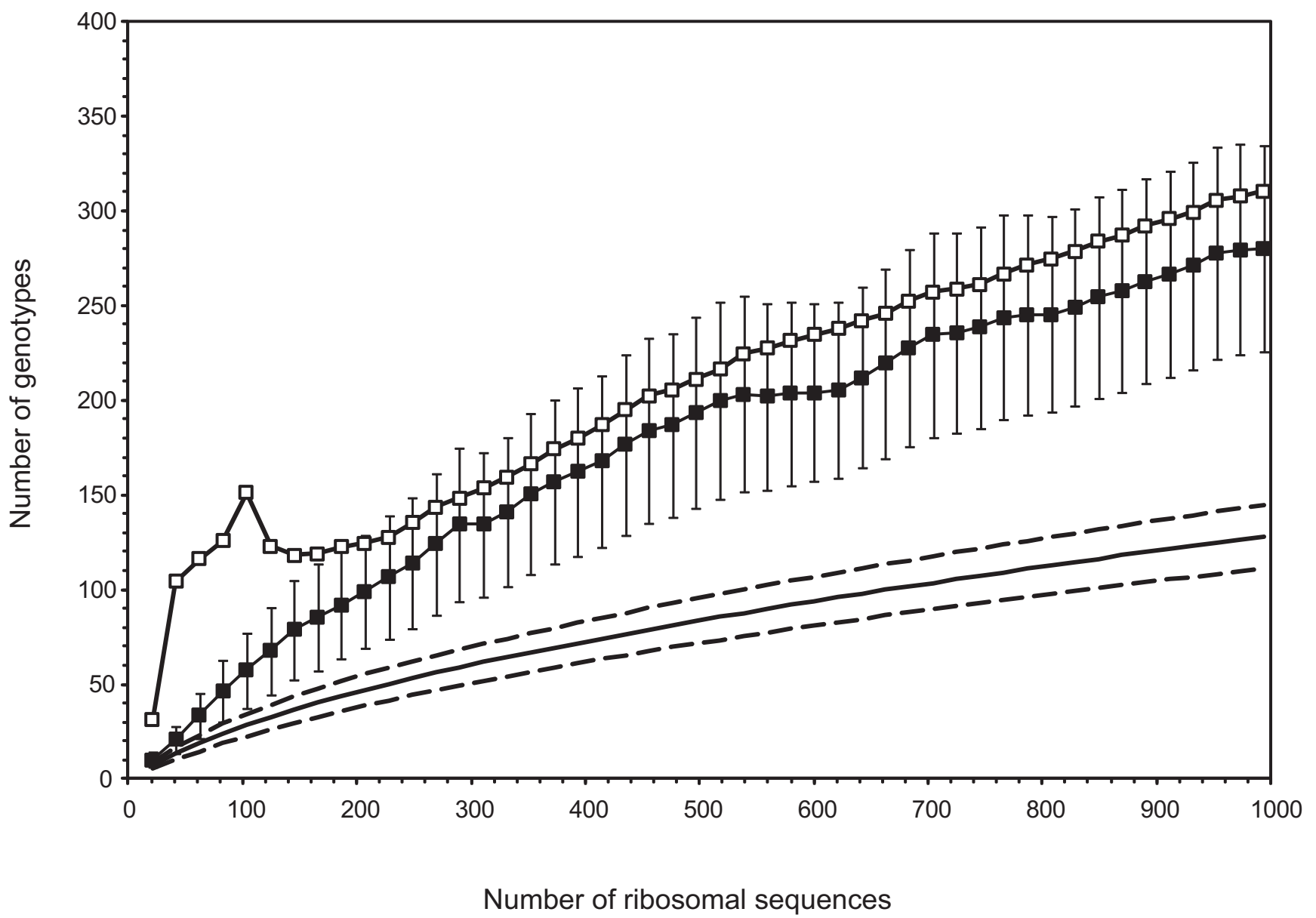
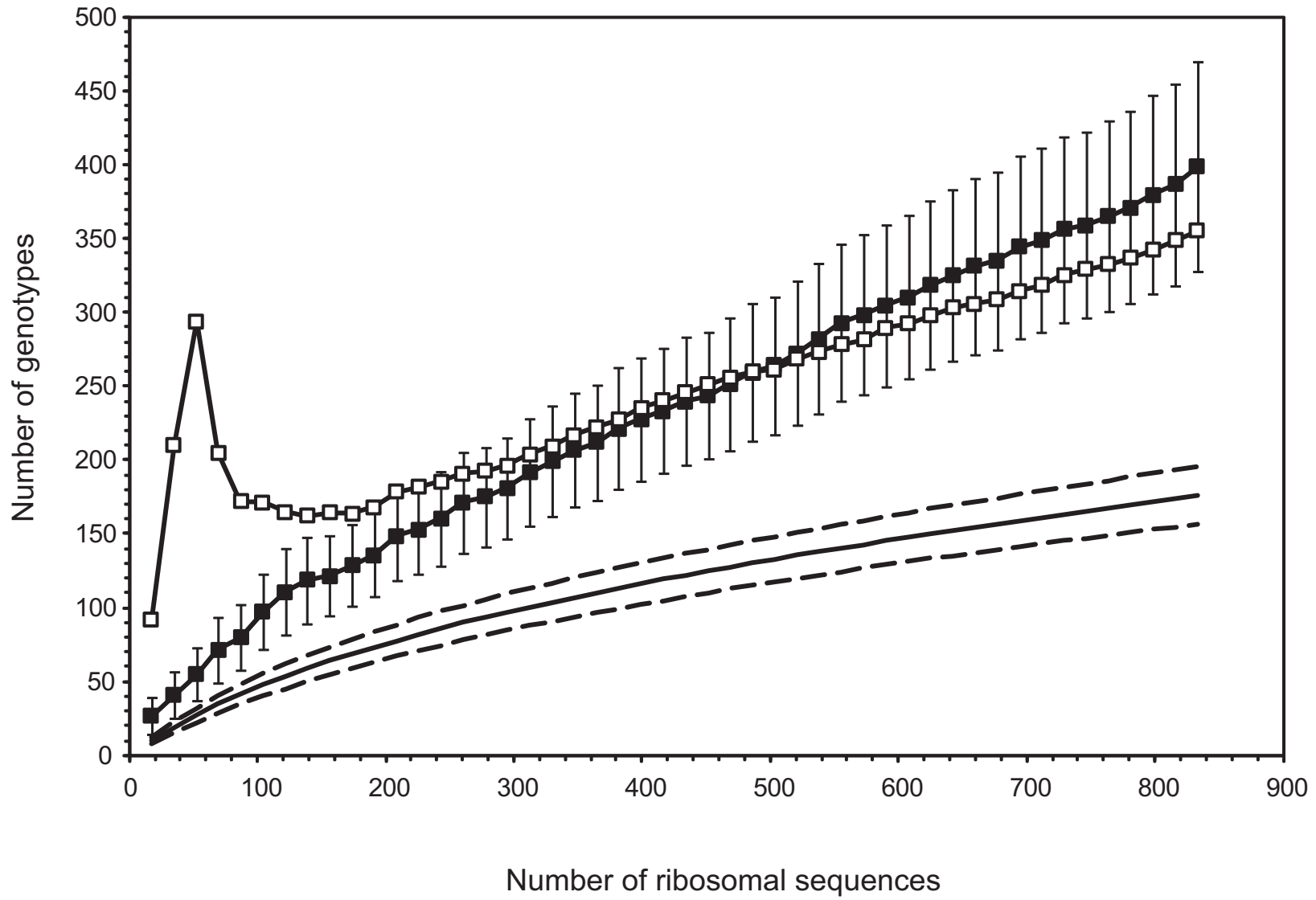
Fungal community composition and function after long-term exposure of northern forests to elevated atmospheric CO₂ and tropospheric O₃

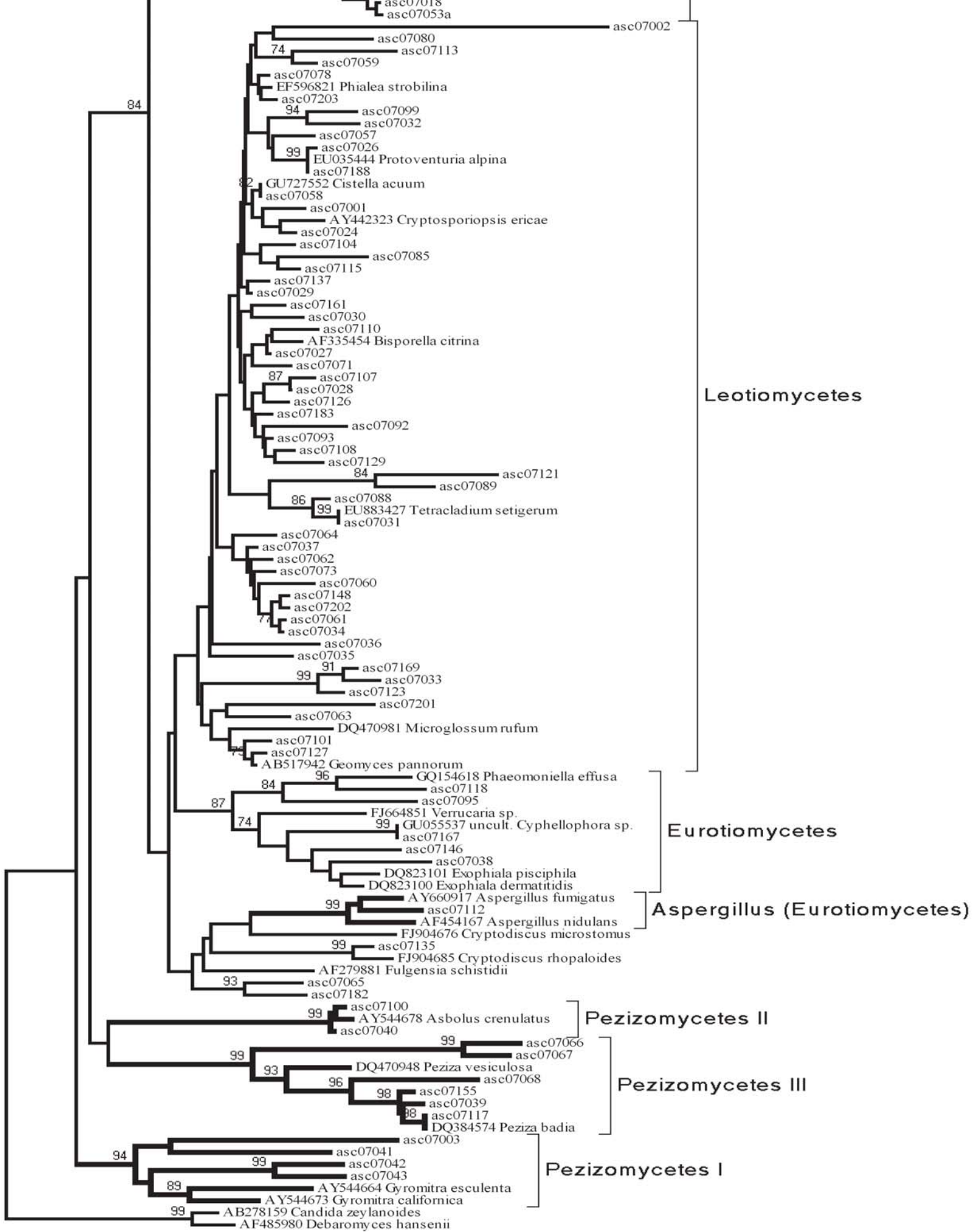
Ivan P. Edwards^{1*} and Donald R. Zak^{1,2}

Supplementary Material

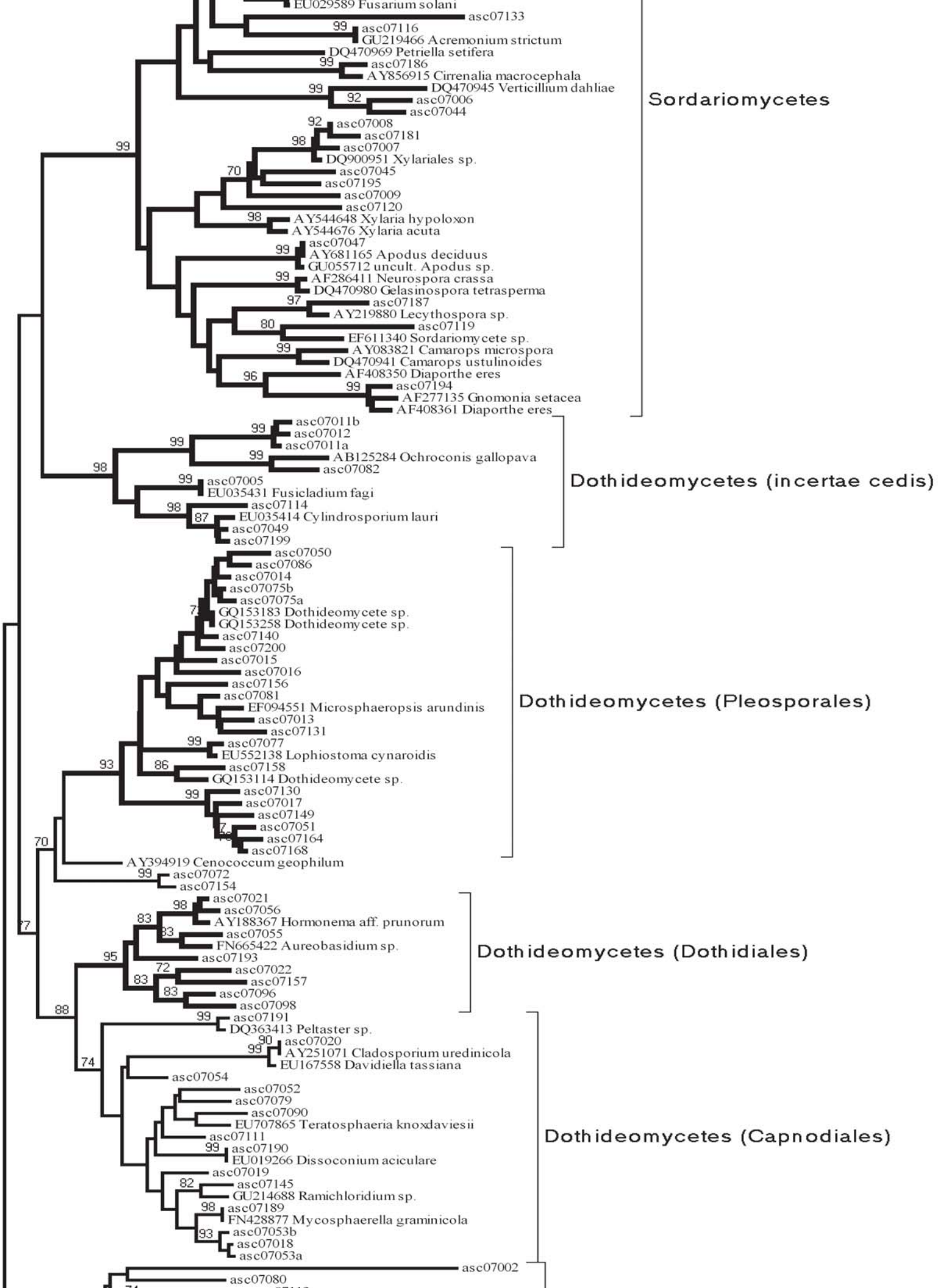
1. Species accumulation curves (●), and the calculated ICE (■) and Chao 1 (triangle) estimates of fungal diversity under aspen and aspen birch at FACE II. Top panel; Ascomycetes. Bottom panel; Basidiomycetes
2. Neighbor Joining tree showing the phylogenetic relationship between Pezizomycotina operational taxonomic units and GenBank derived reference sequences. Bootstrap support > 75% is indicated above nodes, and strongly supported branches (>=90%) are indicated with bold type.
3. Maximum Likelihood Consensus tree of the Pezizomycotina from the FACE II site. Bootstrap support > 65% is indicated above nodes, and strongly supported branches (>=90%) are indicated with bold type.
4. Neighbor Joining tree showing the phylogenetic relationship between Basidiomycotina operational taxonomic units and GenBank derived reference sequences. Bootstrap support > 75% is indicated above nodes, and strongly supported branches (>=90%) are indicated with bold type.
5. Maximum Likelihood Consensus tree of the Basidiomycotina from the FACE II site. Bootstrap support > 65% is indicated above nodes, and strongly supported branches (>=90%) are indicated with bold type.

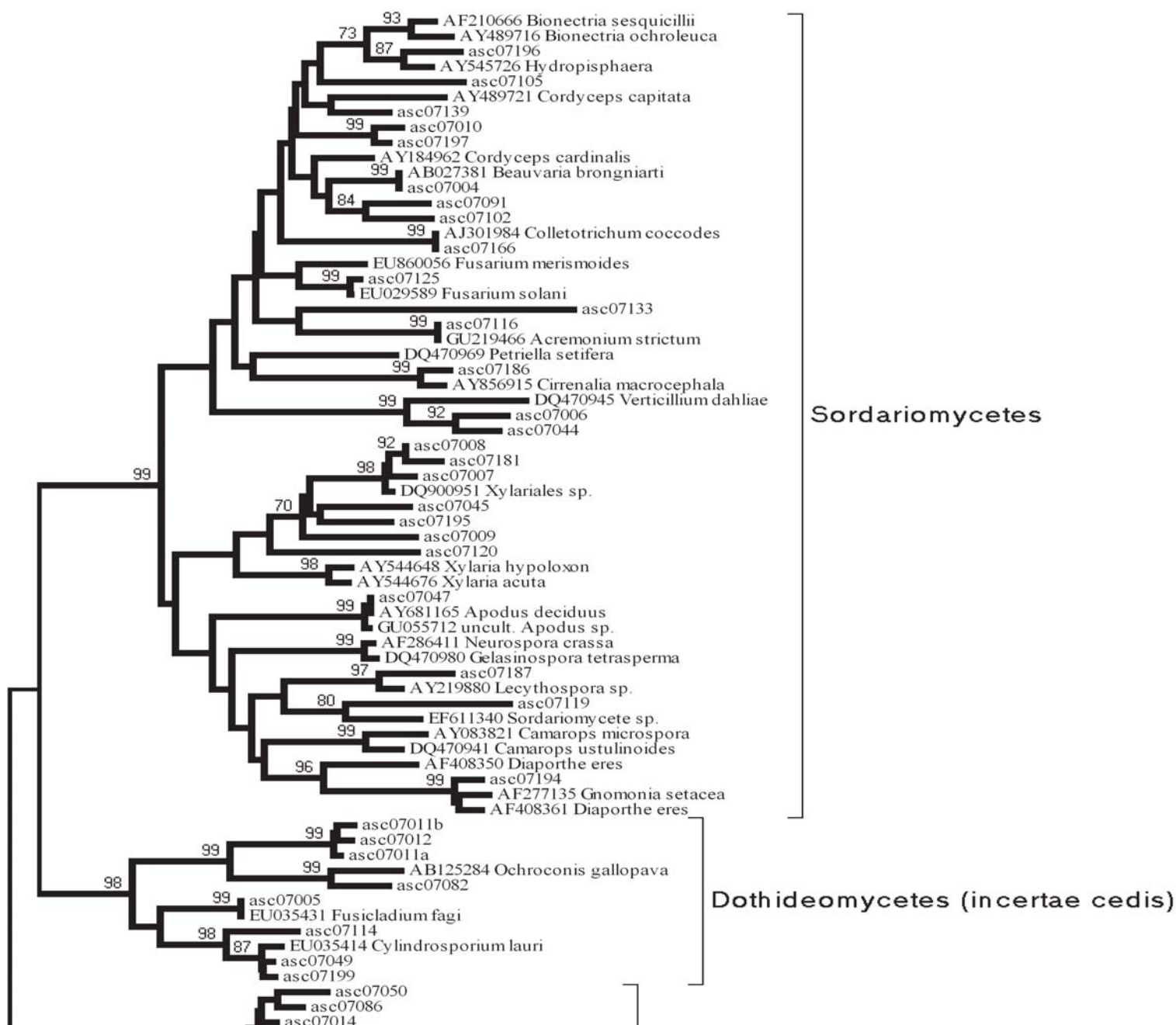
Suppl. Fig. 1

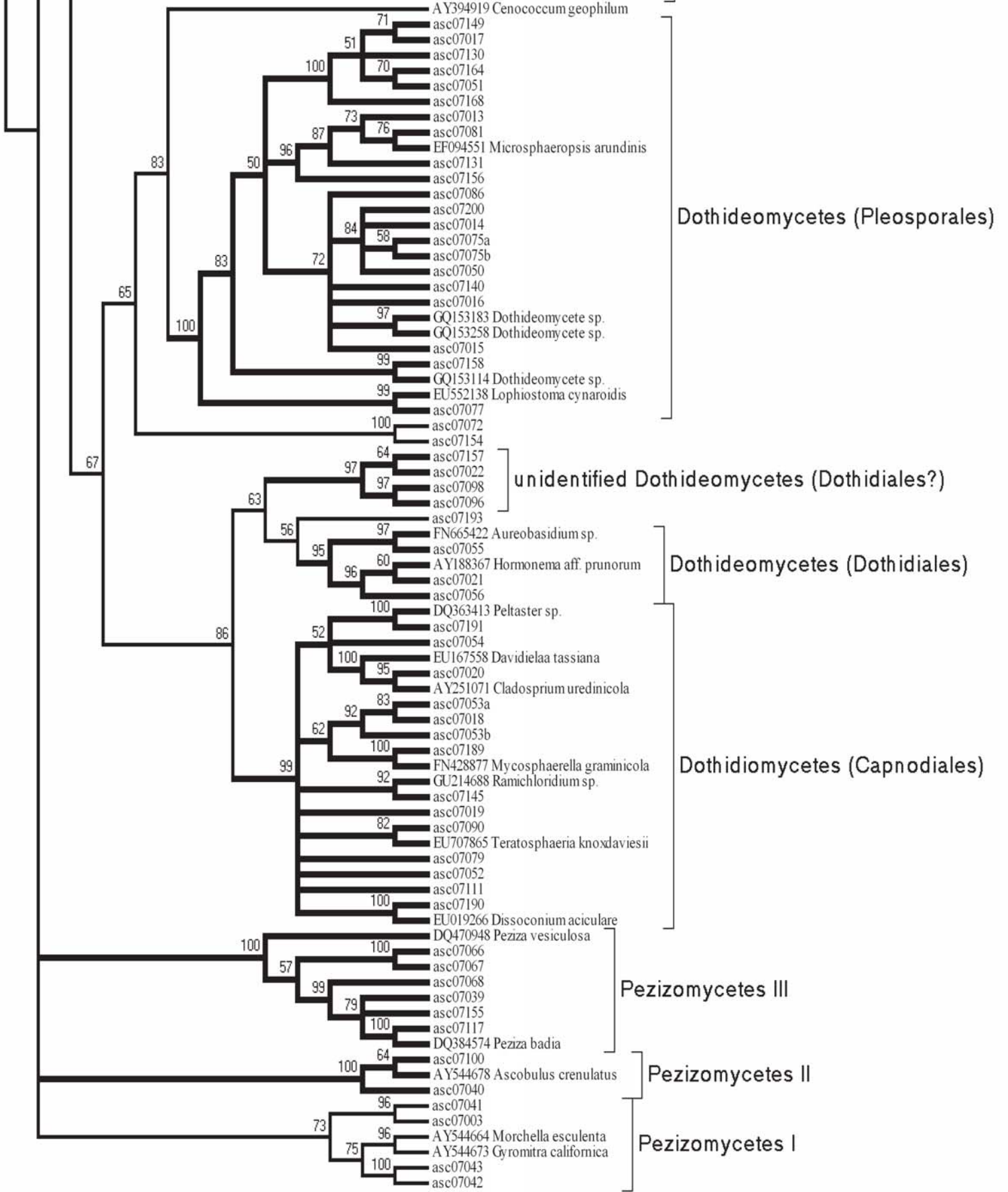




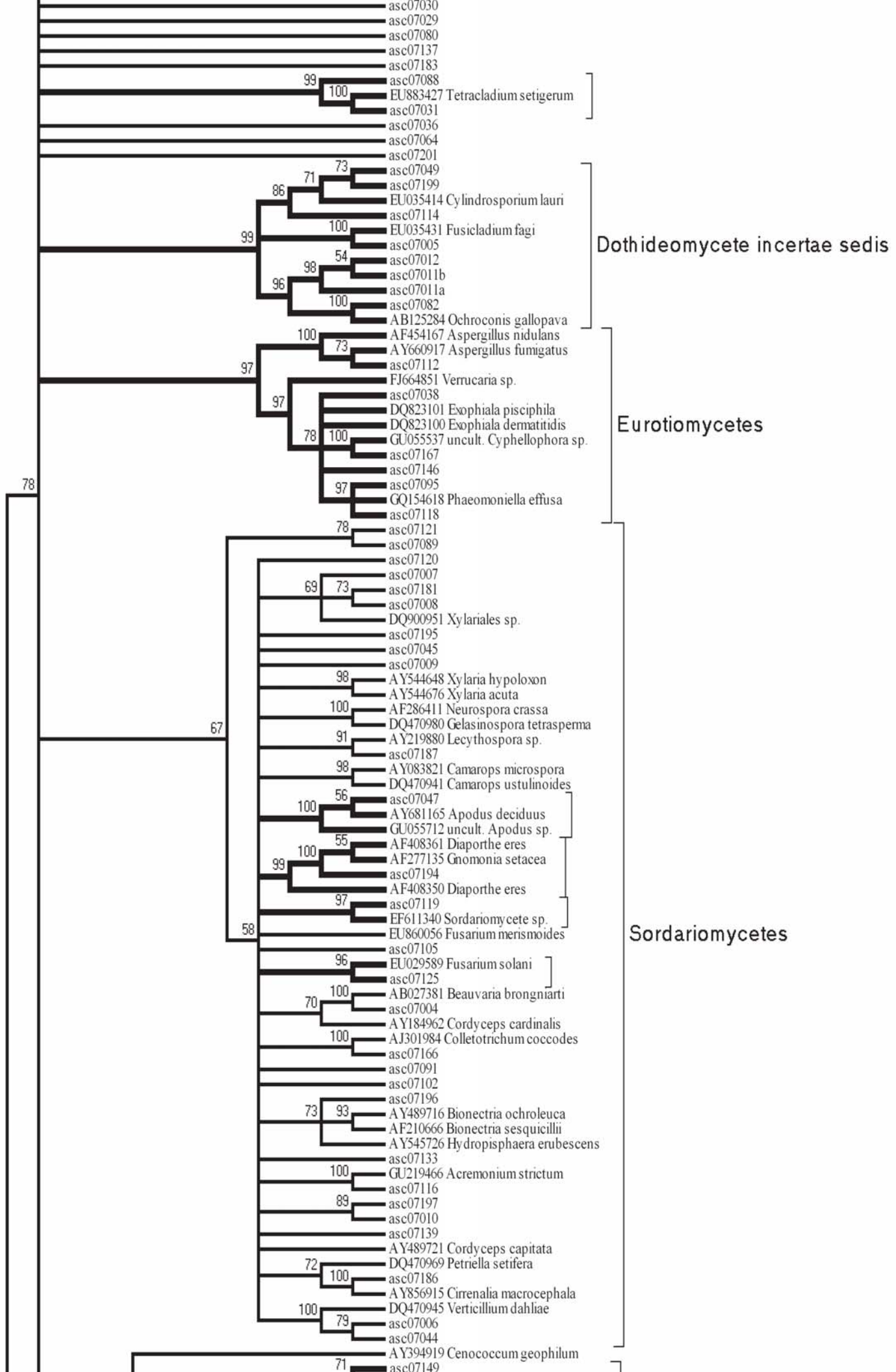
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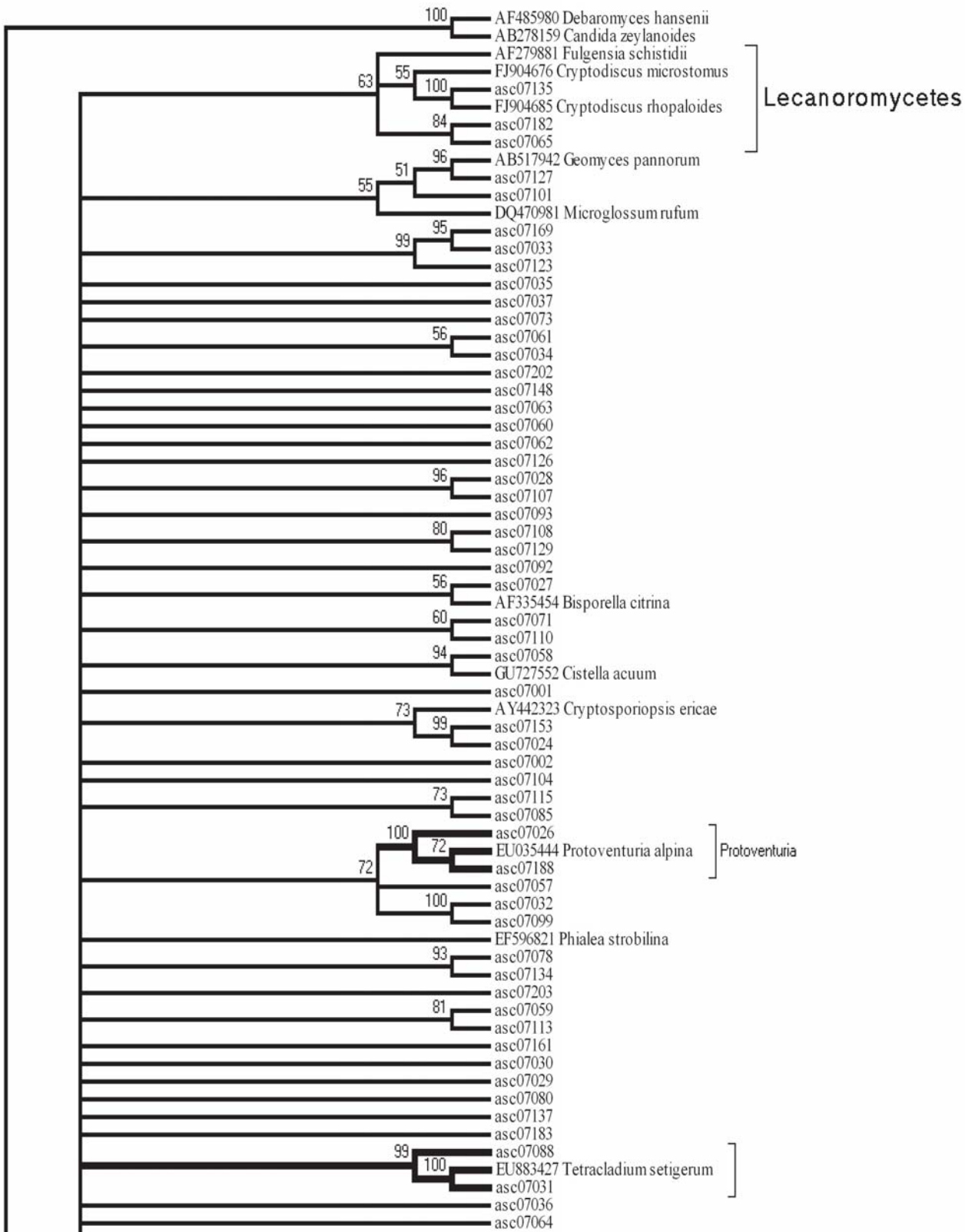


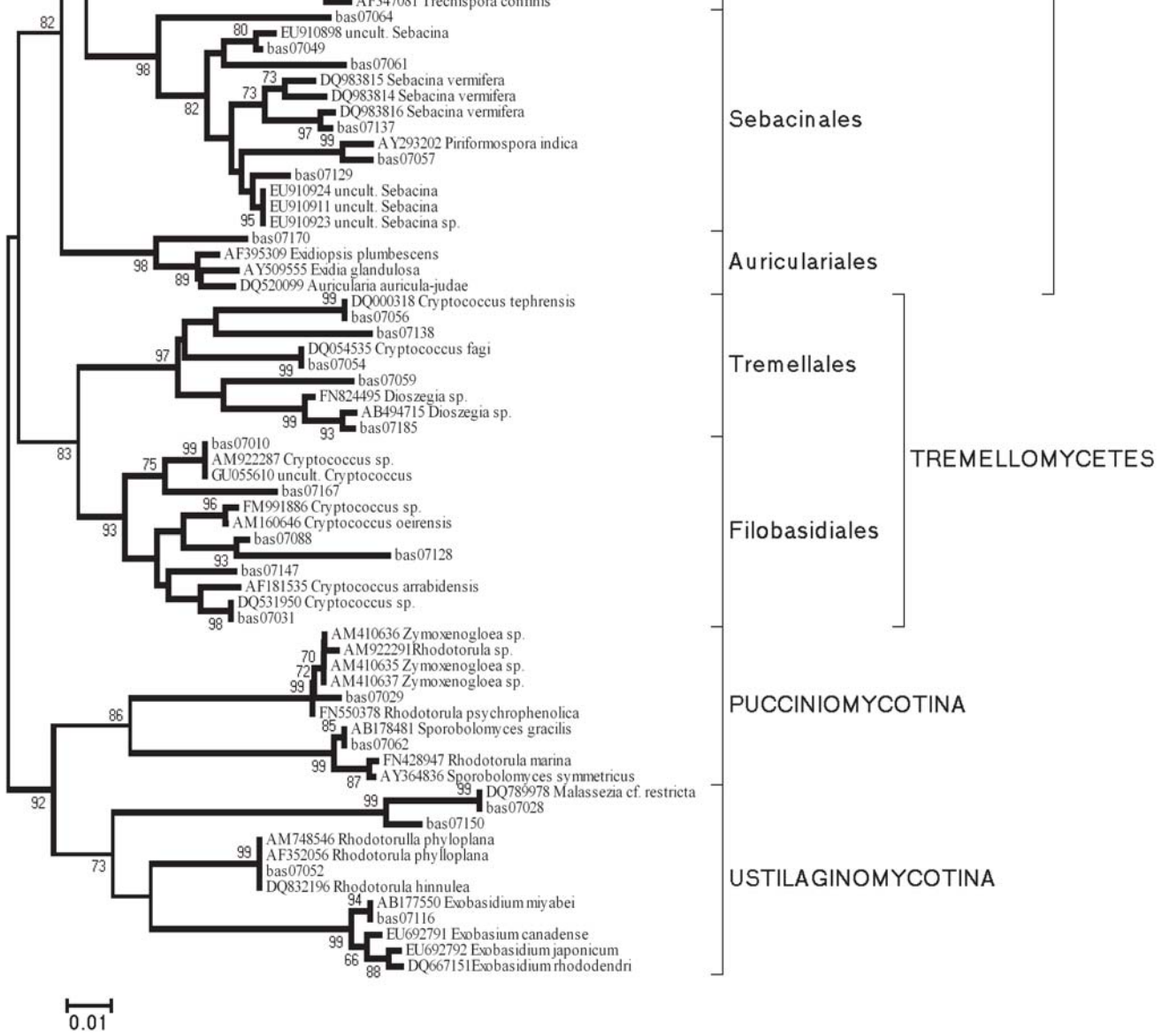




Suppl. Fig. 3.

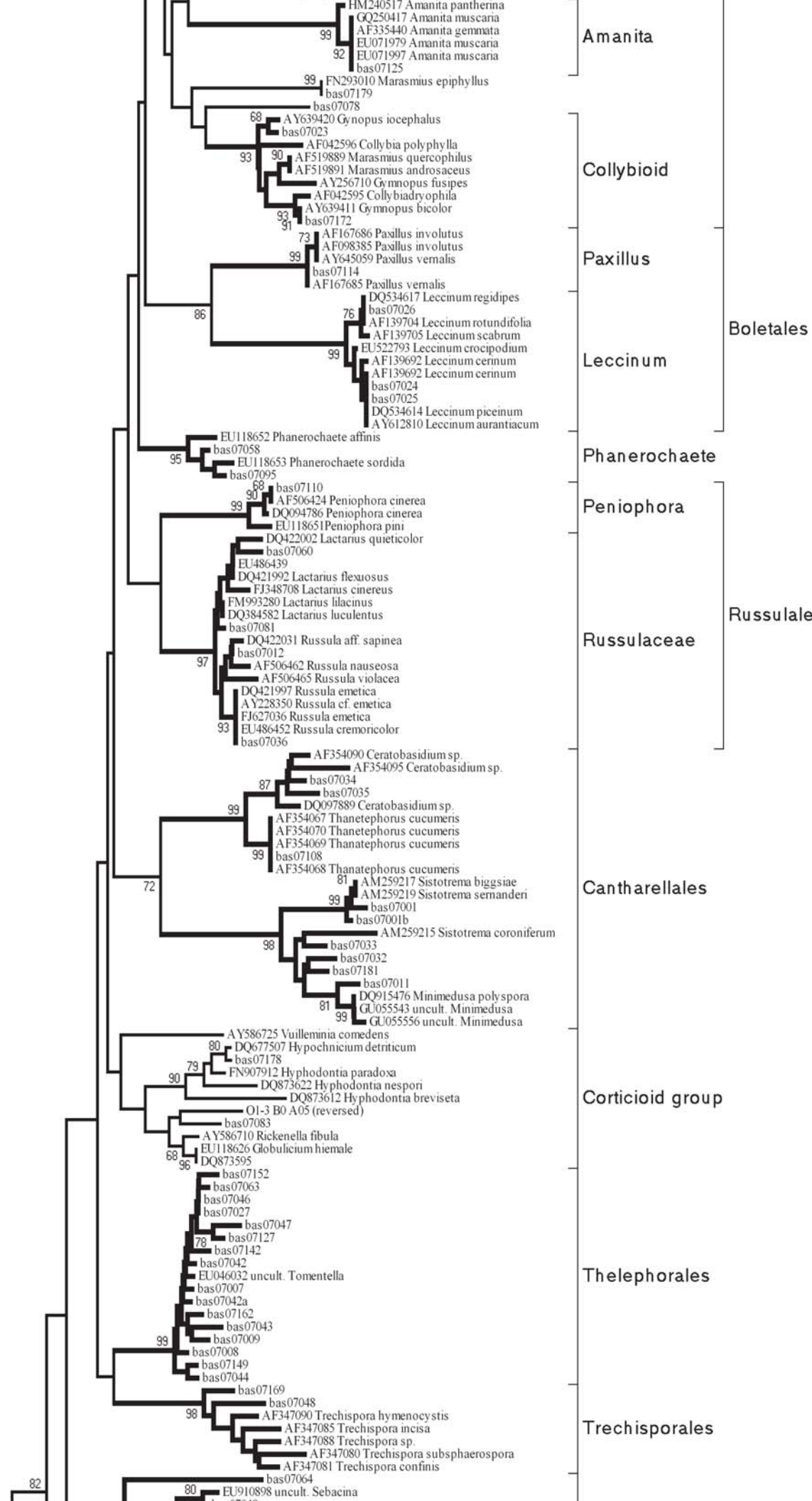






Suppl. Fig. 4.

AGARICOMYCETES



Amanita

Collybioid

Paxillus

Boletales

Leccinum

Phanerochaete

Peniophora

Russulales

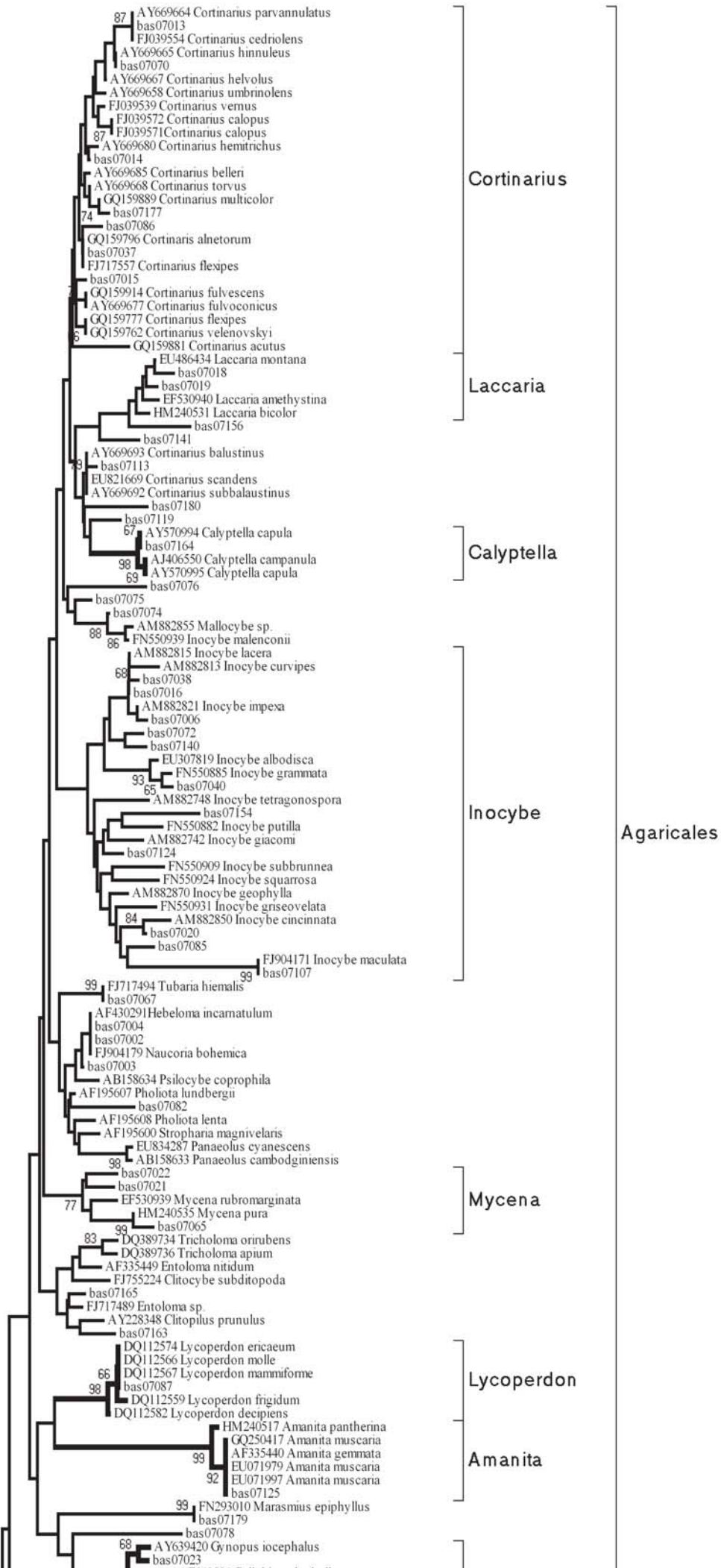
Russulaceae

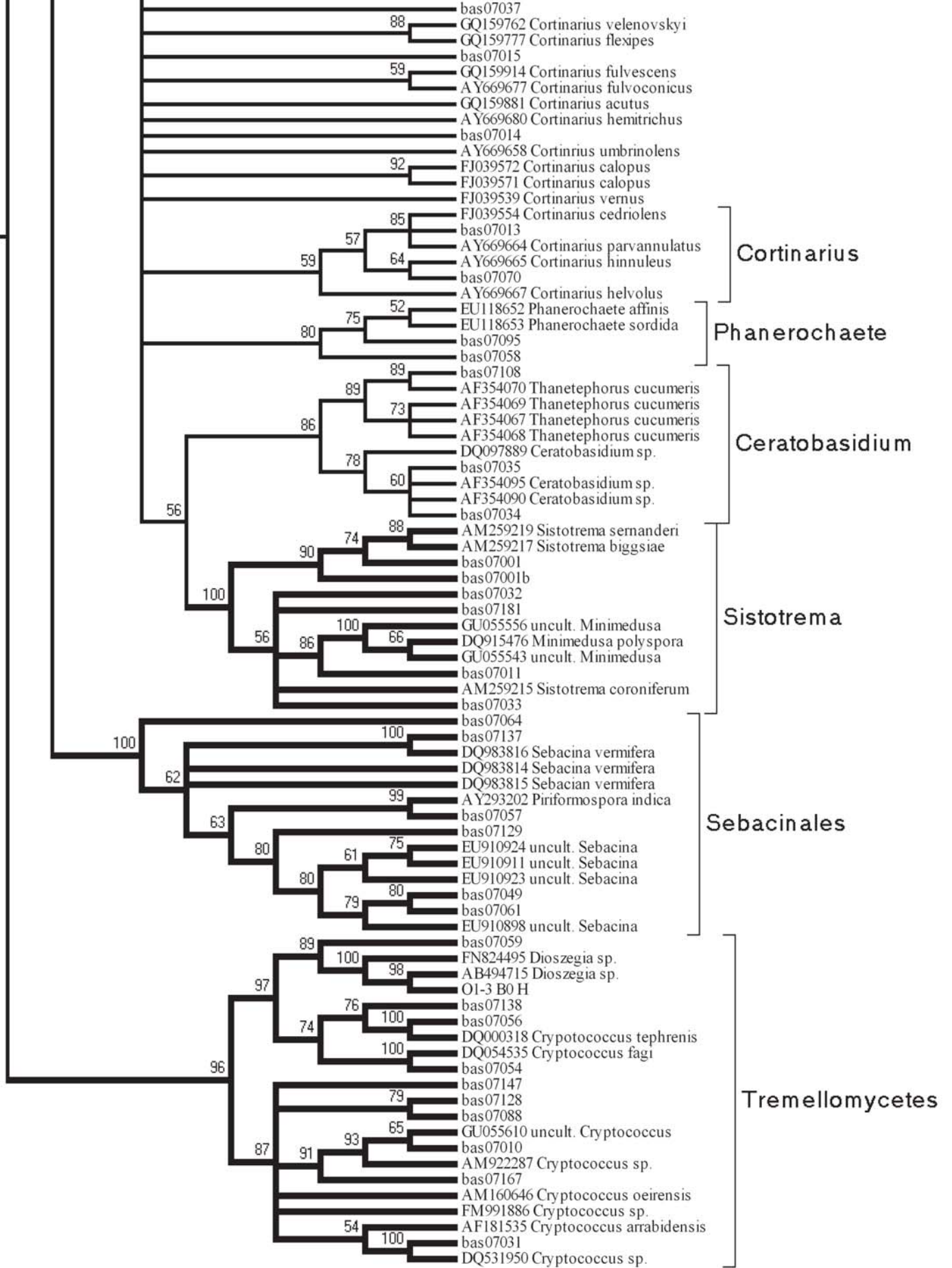
Cantharellales

Corticioid group

Thelephorales

Trechisporales





Suppl. Fig. 5.

