Supplementary materials

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Vertebrates impact on bacterial community structure of coastal Arctic snowpacks in the spring

- Sławomir Sułowicz¹, Krzysztof Zawierucha², Anna Markowicz¹, Krystyna Kozioł³, Wiktoria Zientak³, Adam Nawrot⁴, Krzesimir Tomaszewski⁴, Bartłomiej Luks⁴, Catherine Larose⁵
- University of Silesia, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Institute of Biology, Biotechnology and Environmental
 Protection, Jagiellońska 28, 40-032 Katowice, Poland
- ${\bf 8} \qquad {}^2\, Adam\, Mickiewicz\, University, Faculty\, of\, Biology, Department\, of\, Animal\, Taxonomy\, and\, Ecology,\, Uniwer sytetu$
- 9 Poznańskiego 6, 61-614 Poznań, Poland
- ³ The Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Faculty of Geographical Sciences, Department of Environmental
- 11 Change and Geochemistry, Kościeleckich Sq. 8, 85-033 Bydgoszcz, Poland
 - ⁴ Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Księcia Janusza 64, 01-452 Warsaw, Poland
- ⁵ Institut des Géosciences de l'Environnement (IGE) CNRS, UGA, IRD, INRAE, Grenoble INP, 38058, Grenoble
- 14 CEDEX, France
- 15 Correspondence to: Sławomir Sułowicz (<u>slawomir.sulowicz@us.edu.pl</u>)

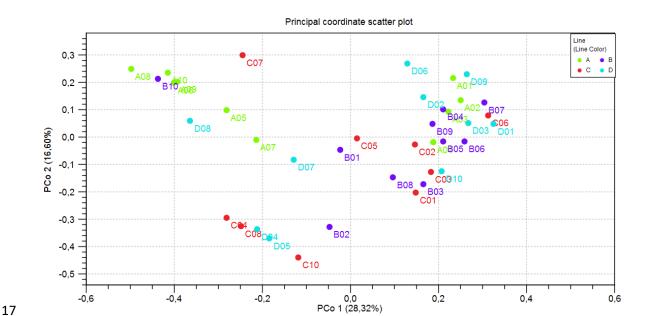


Figure S1. Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA) plot of bacterial genetic profiles based on the generalized UniFrac distance $d^{(0.5)}$ matrix. Different colours mark samples from different transects (lines).

- Table S1. PERMANOVA analysis of the generalized UniFrac distances d^(0.5) between 16S genetic profiles
- 23 with transect line as the main factor.

Variable	Groups	Pseudo-f statistic	<i>P</i> -value
Line	A, B, C, D	1.596	0.041
Group 1	Group 2	Pseudo-f statistic	<i>P</i> -value
Α	В	2.439	0.039
Α	С	2.140	0.052
В	С	1.099	0.336
Α	D	1.781	0.093
В	D	1.290	0.205
С	D	0.884	0.503

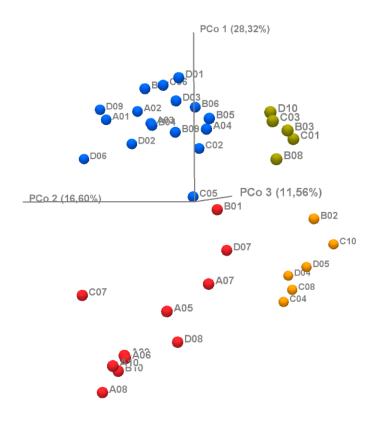


Figure S2. Principal coordinates analysis (PCoA) plot (3D view) of bacterial genetic profiles based on the generalized UniFrac distance $d^{(0.5)}$ matrix.

Table S2. The dominant bacterial classes in the coastal snowpacks.

Phylum; Class	Total number of reads	% content
Firmicutes; Bacilli	858,833	26.96
Actinobacteriota; Actinobacteria	467,916	14.69
Proteobacteria; Alphaproteobacteria	448,493	14.08
Cyanobacteria; Cyanobacteriia	383,424	12.04
Proteobacteria; Gammaproteobacteria	276,156	8.67
Bacteroidota; Bacteroidia	249,156	7.82
Acidobacteriota; Acidobacteriae	84,566	2.65
Actinobacteriota; Thermoleophilia	58,152	1.83
Chloroflexi; Chloroflexia	50,558	1.59
Firmicutes; Clostridia	47,920	1.50
Other	260,413	8.17
Total	3,185,587	100

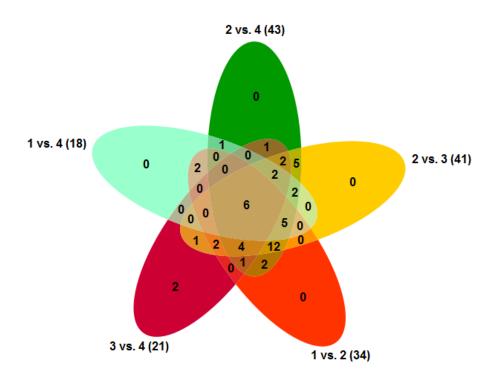


Figure S3. Venn diagram showing the number of unique and shared genera among the snow clusters that number was significantly different. Due to technical limitations, a 1 vs. 3 cluster comparison is not shown (ten significant genera differentiated these clusters).

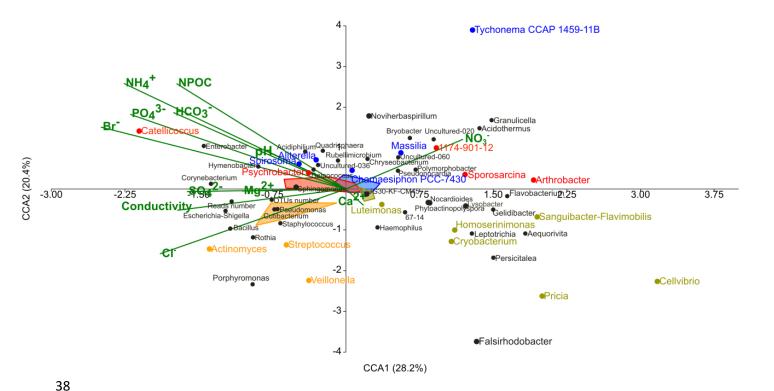


Figure S4. Canonical correspondence analysis of bacterial profiles at the genera level in snow clusters. Triplot of relative abundance of different genera (top 56 genera >1% of total read content, reads, and OTUs number) and 12 environmental snow attributes across four snow clusters. Green lines represent the physicochemical parameters; the line length indicates which physicochemical parameters most strongly determine the genera distribution. Four snow clusters are marked by gold, orange, red and blue colours. The genera significantly more abundant in each snow cluster are marked by cluster colour, and others are shown as black dots and names.