



Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Distribution of the samples analysed by kind and light-sensitive layer material in single archives.

Archives	Depositors	Samples total	CIN ¹	PHNEG ¹	all	PHPOS ¹			
			GEL	GEL		GEL	ALB	COL	OTH
A	3	17	3	2	12	6	3	3	0
B	3	18	3	1	14	9	2	3	0
C	7	22	8	3	11	7	2	1	1 ²
D1	10	13	1	2	10	5	2	3	0
F	1	10	1	3	6	2	3	1	0
G2	4	7	1	2	4	1	1	1	1 ²
E	3	15	0	6	9	2	1	1	5 ^{2,3,4,5,6}
D2	1	8	0	0	8	2	3	3	0
G1	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	1	0
G3	9	13	0	0	13	7	4	0	2 ^{7,8}
Sum	42	126	17	19	90	43	21	17	9
% of all samples			13	15	71	34	17	13	7
% of PHPOS samples						48	23	19	10

¹ CIN-cinematographic material, PHNEG-photographic negative, PHPOS – photographic positive, GEL – gelatin, ALB – albumen, COL – collodion, OTH – other minor kinds, ² – platinotype (platinum print), ³ – salt paper, ⁴ – gumoil printing, ⁵ – cyanotype, ⁶ – ozotype, ⁷ – autotype, ⁸ - collotype.

Table S2. Distribution of analysed samples by the carrier and the light-sensitive layer material in single archives.

Archives	CIN ¹		PHNEG ¹				PHPOS ¹					
	GEL		GEL		GEL		ALB	COL		OTH		
	CA	PES	CA	PES	CN	GL	BP	PAP	PAP	BP	PAP	PAP
A	2	1	0	0	0	2	6	0	3	3	0	0
B	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	2	3	0	0
C	7	1	0	0	2	1	7	0	2	1	0	1
D1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	1	2	0
F	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	3	1	0	0
G2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
E	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	5
D2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0
G1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
G3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	2
Sum	15	2	4	1	5	9	34	9	21	12	5	9
% of all samples	12	2	3	1	4	7	27	7	17	10	4	7
% of group samples ²	88	12	21	5	26	47	79	21	100	71	29	100
% of PHPOS samples							38	10	23	13	6	10

¹ CIN-cinematographic material, PHNEG-photographic negative, PHPOS – photographic positive, GEL – gelatin, ALB – albumen, COL – collodion, OTH – other minor kinds (such as autotype, ozotype, collotype, cyanotype, platinotype, salt paper and gumoil printing), CA – cellulose acetate, PES – polyester, CN – cellulose nitrate, PAP – paper, BP – baryta paper, GL – glass, ² group samples – by the kind and the light-sensitive layer.



Figure S1. The relative frequencies of samples contaminated by five most frequent fungal genera due to different factors such as the number of CFU isolated from a sample, its isolation from single kinds of material (CIN, PHNEG, PHPOS), and the combination of the sample kind and material of light-sensitive layer and carrier. Legend: CIN-cinematographic material, PHNEG – photographic negative, PHPOS – photographic positive, GEL – gelatin, ALB – albumen, COL – collodion, OTH – other minor kinds (as autotype, ozotype, collotype, cyanotype, platinotype, salt paper and gumoil printing), CA – cellulose acetate, PES – polyester, CN – cellulose nitrate, PAP – paper, BP – baryta paper, GL – glass. The upper index indicates the number of analysed samples.

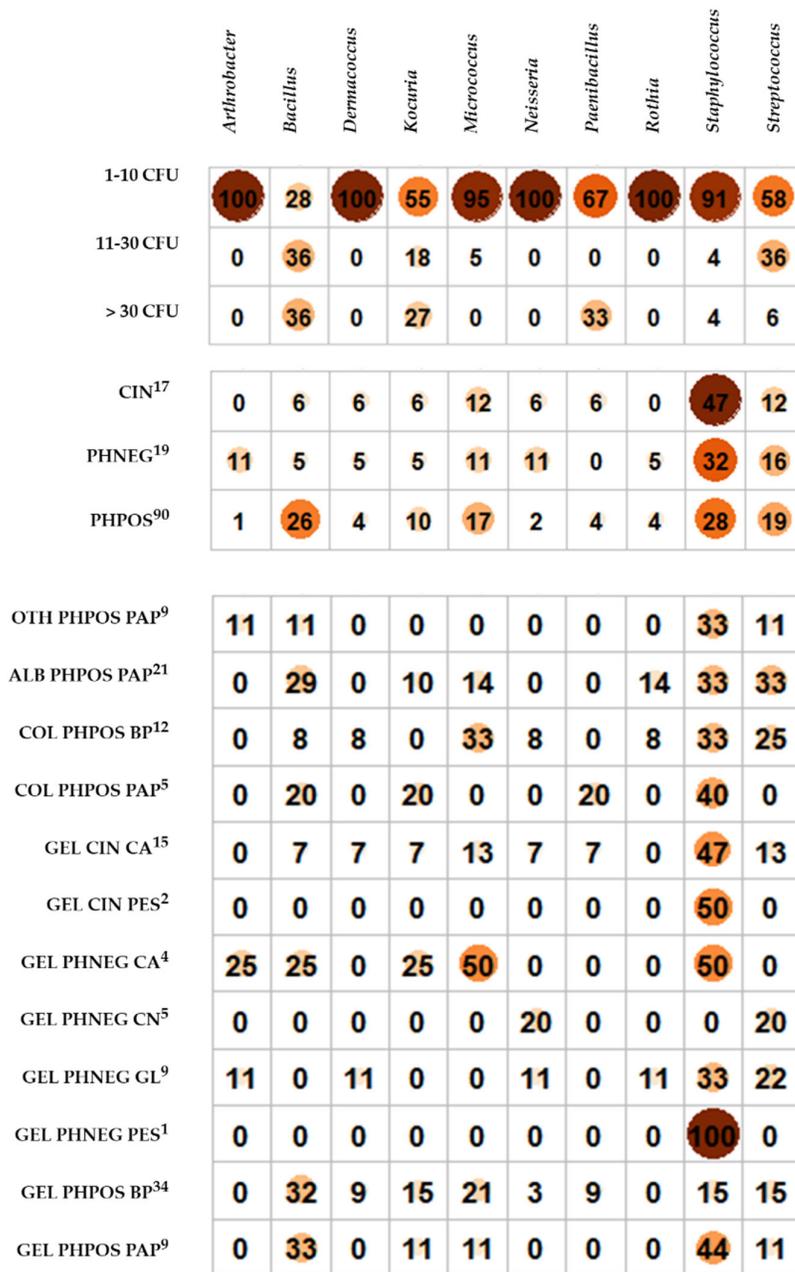


Figure S2. The relative frequencies of samples contaminated by ten most frequent bacterial genera due to different factors such as the number of CFU isolated from a sample (regarding single species), its isolation from single kinds of material (CIN, PHNEG, PHPOS), and the combination of the sample kind and material of light-sensitive layer and carrier. Legend: CIN-cinematographic material, PHNEG – photographic negative, PHPOS – photographic positive, GEL – gelatin, ALB – albumen, COL – collodion, OTH – other minor kinds (as autotype, ozotype, collotype, cyanotype, platinotype, salt paper and gumoil printing), CA – cellulose acetate, PES – polyester, CN – cellulose nitrate, PAP – paper, BP – baryta paper, GL – glass. The upper index indicates the number of analysed samples.