Supplementary Information

Molecular screening of microorganisms associated with discolored wood in dead European beech trees suffered from extreme drought event using Next Generation Sequencing

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Fig. S1 Wood samples used in this study and characteristics of discolored and non-discolored wood samples. Wood samples were frozen at -80 °C, thus colour of discolored wood appears more subtle and less intense as compared with fresh samples.

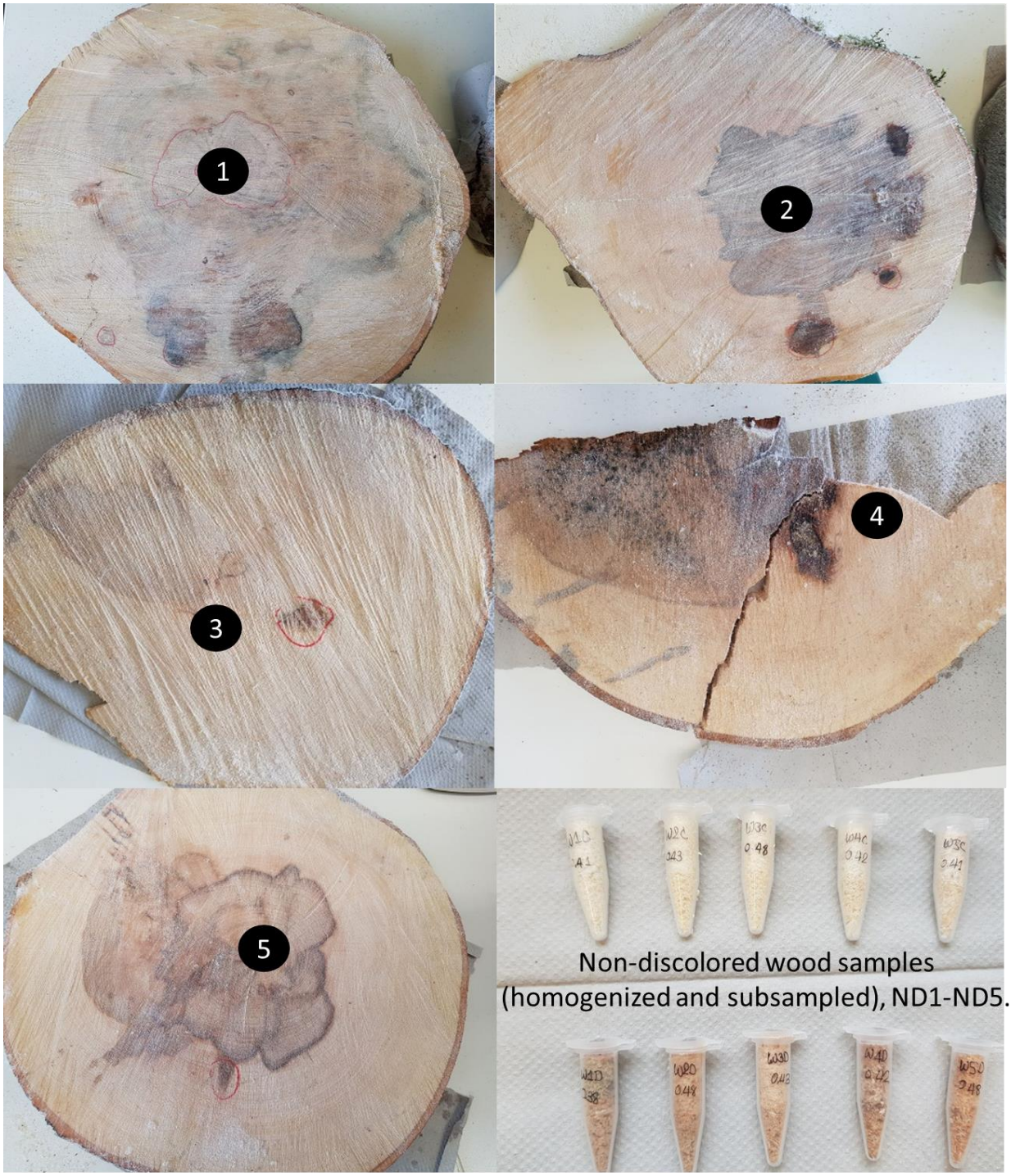

Fig. S2 Rarefaction curves of non-discolored (ND) wood samples.

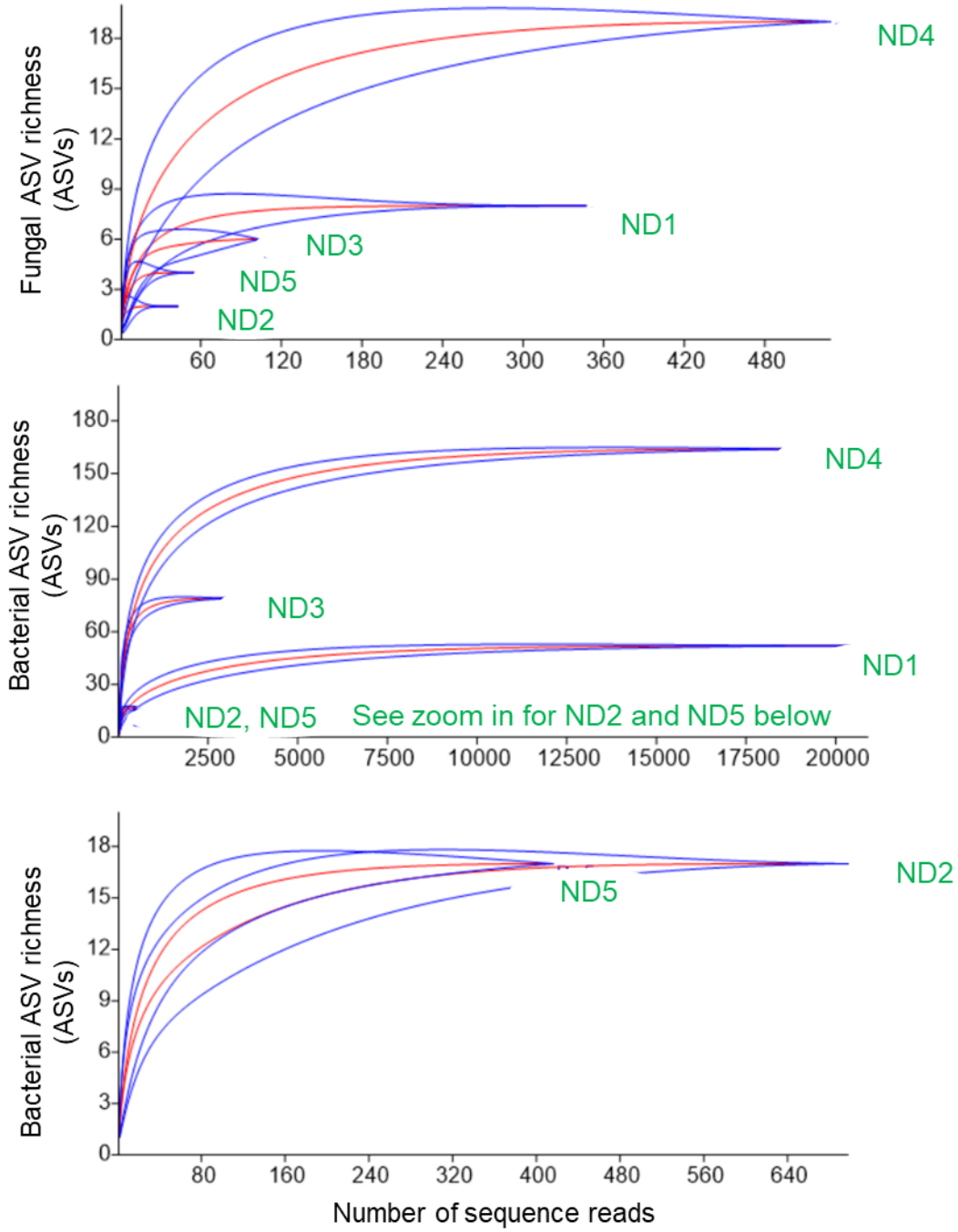

Table S1. Taxonomic and abundance (sequence reads) of all fungal ASV detected in discolored and non-discolored beech wood samples.

Table S2. Taxonomic and abundance (sequence reads) of all bacterial ASV detected in discolored and non-discolored beech wood samples.

Table S3. UNITE species hypotheses of the top 20 fungal ASVs with highest relative abundances detected in discolored wood areas (D) of European beech stumps located in Thüringen forest.