Supplementary material

Biodiverse Compounds from Angiosperms and Gymnosperms: A Chemical, Nutritional, and Microbiological Approach

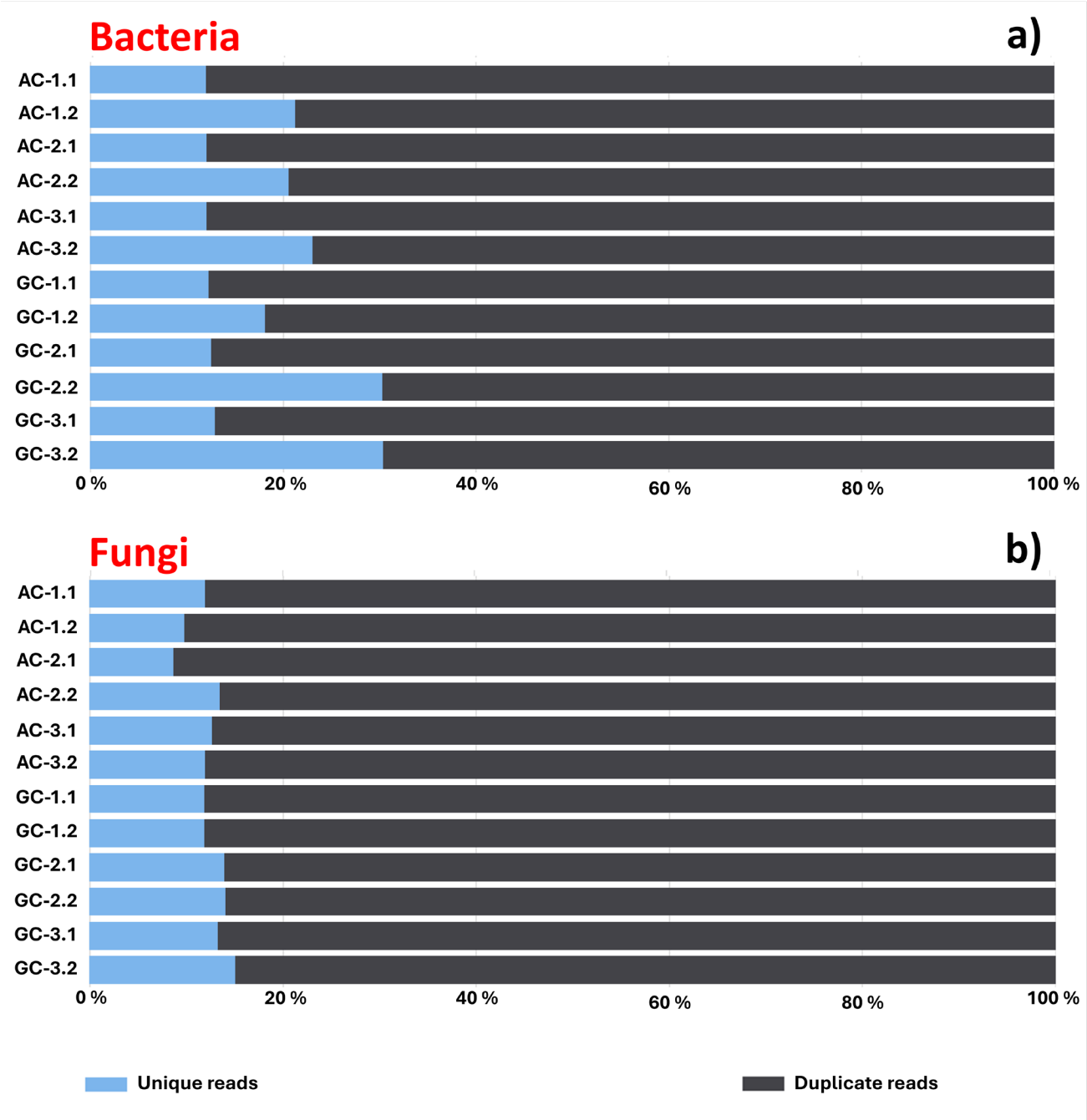


Figure S1. Percentage of unique and duplicate reads obtained in the metabarcoding analysis of 16S (a) and 18S (b) of biodiverse compounds constituted by Angiosperm (AC) and Gymnosperm (GC) litter. Three samples were analyzed per compound.

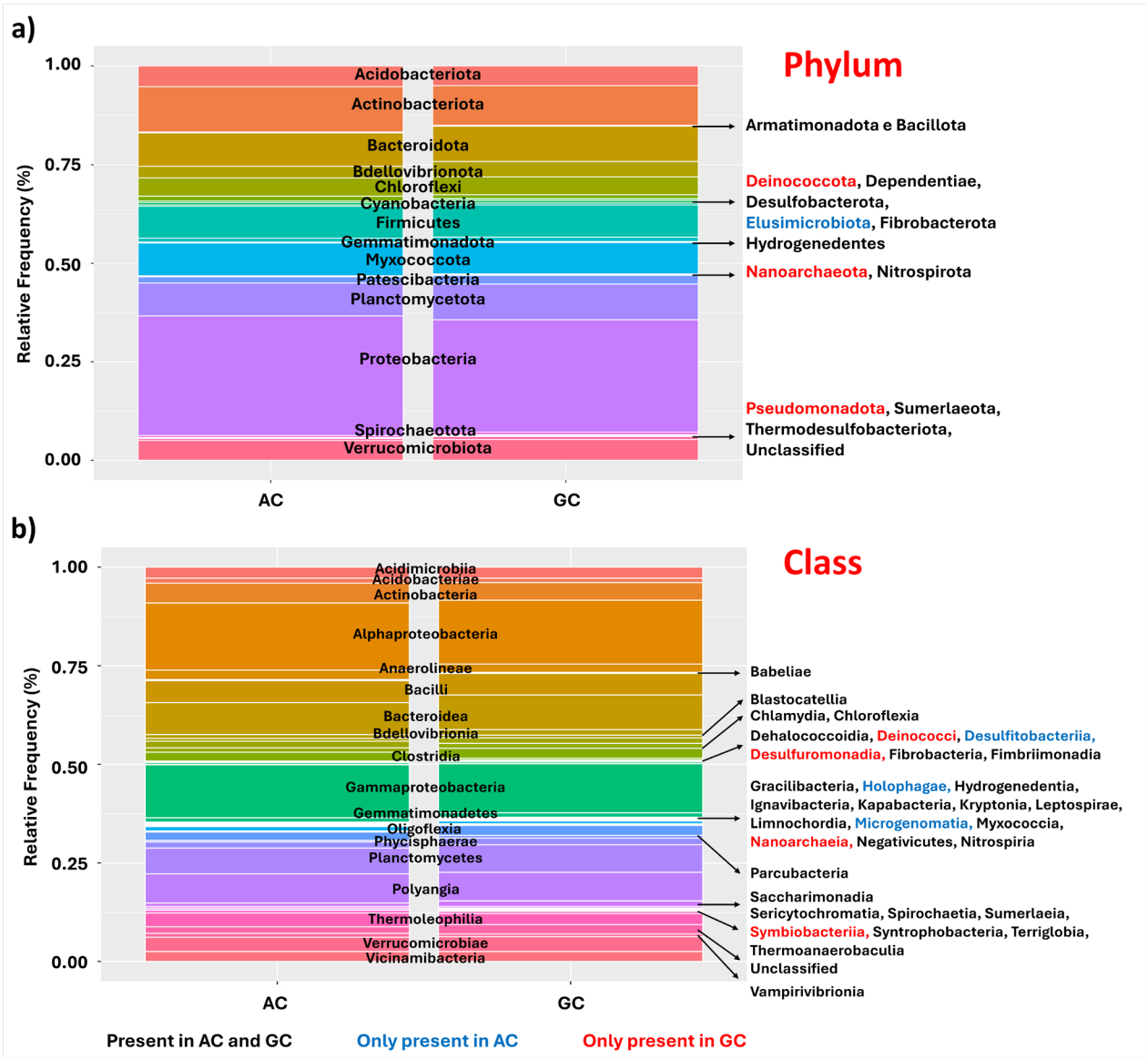


Figure S2. Relative frequency of bacterial phyla (a) and classes (b) observed in samples of biodiverse compounds constituted by Angiosperm (AC) and Gymnosperm (GC) litter.

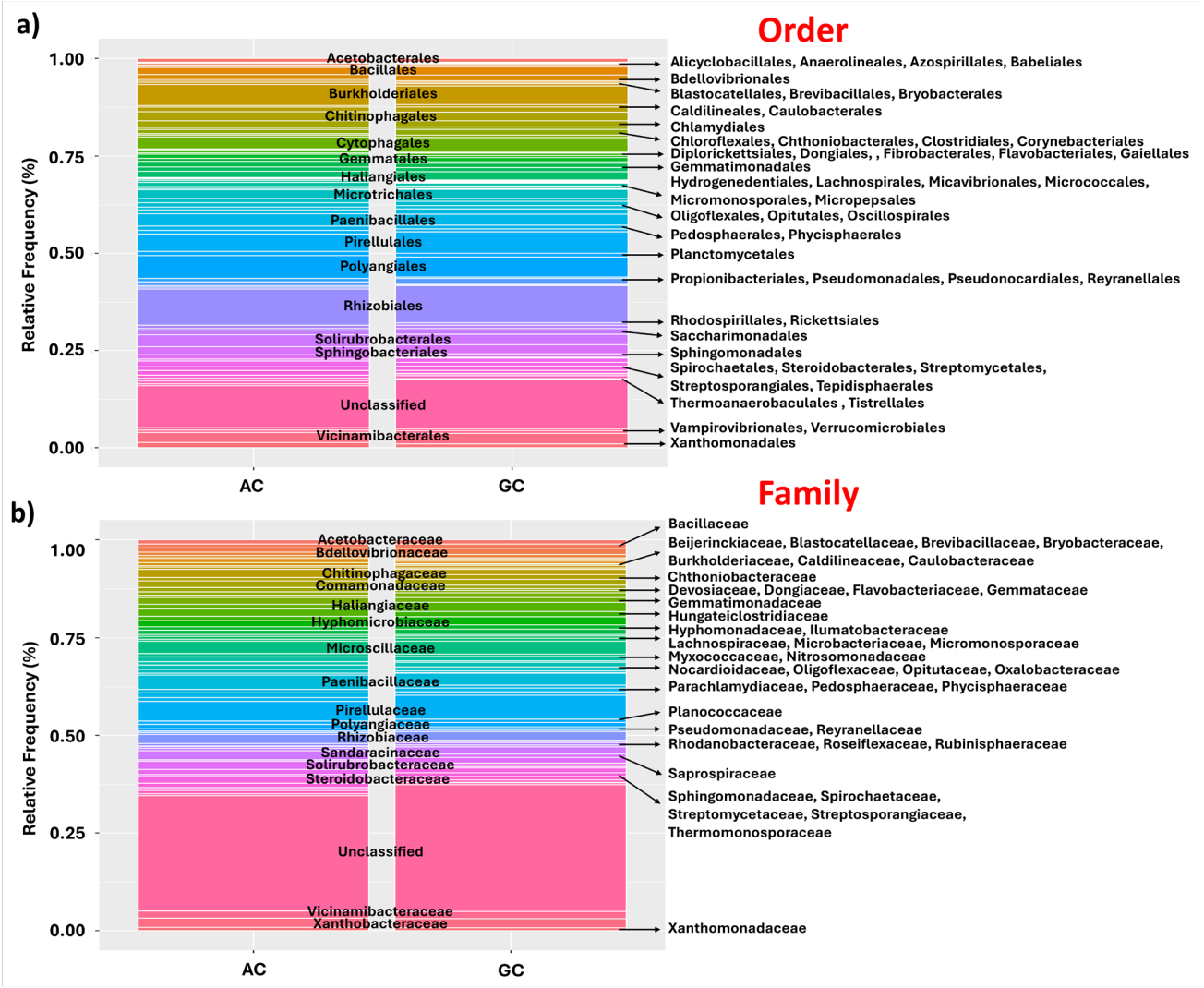


Figure S3. Relative frequency of bacterial orders (a) and families (b) observed in samples of biodiverse compounds constituted by Angiosperm (AC) and Gymnosperm (GC) litter. To facilitate data observation, orders and families with occurrences lower than 07 and 10, respectively, were omitted.

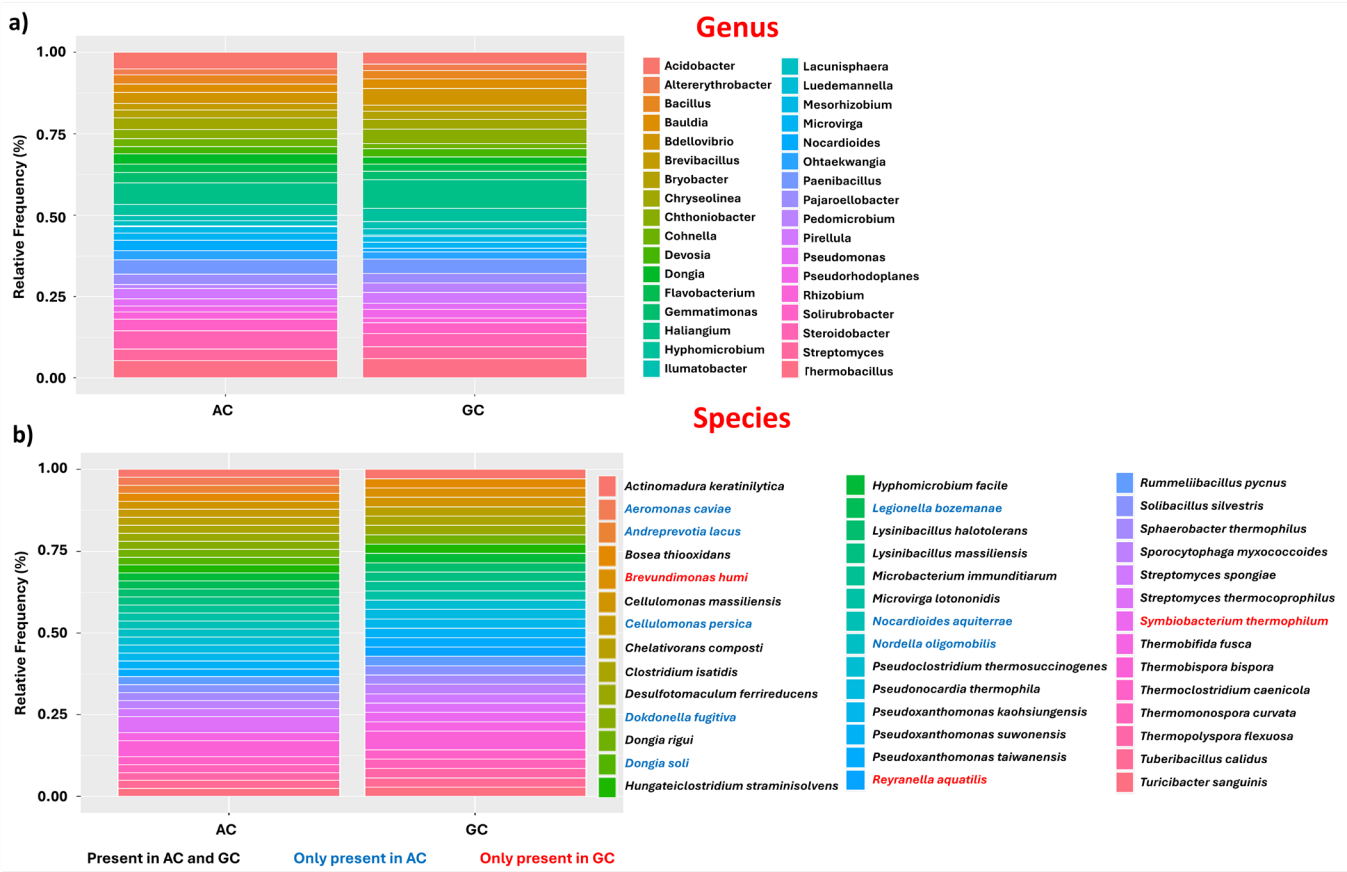


Figure S7. Relative frequency of bacterial genera (a) and species (b) observed in samples of biodiverse compounds constituted by Angiosperm (AC) and Gymnosperm (GC) litter. To facilitate observation of the data, in (a), exclusive genera and unclassified genera were omitted, in (b) unclassified species were omitted.

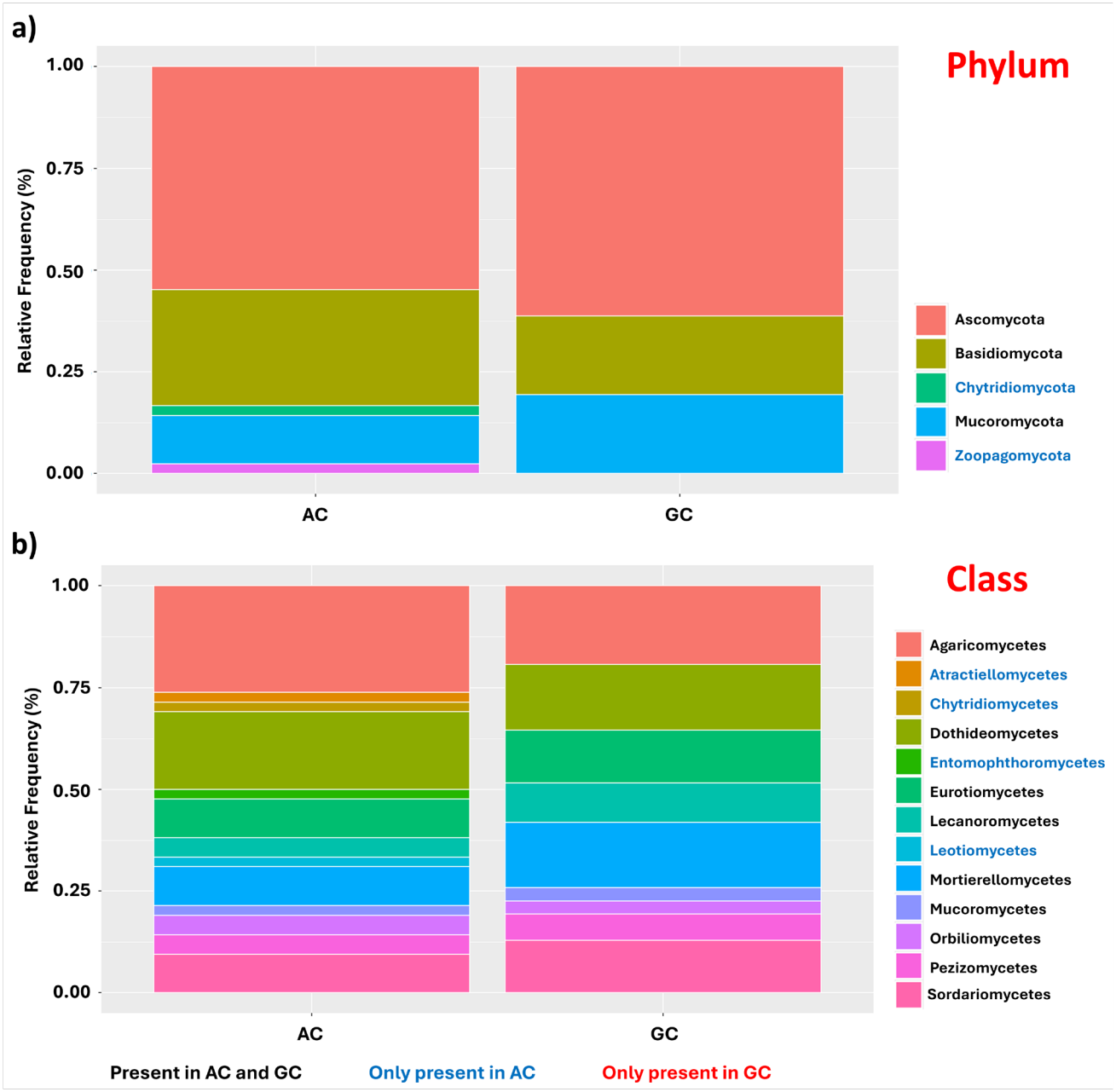


Figure S5. Relative frequency of fungal phyla (a) and classes (b) observed in samples of biodiverse compounds constituted by Angiosperm (AC) and Gymnosperm (GC) litter.

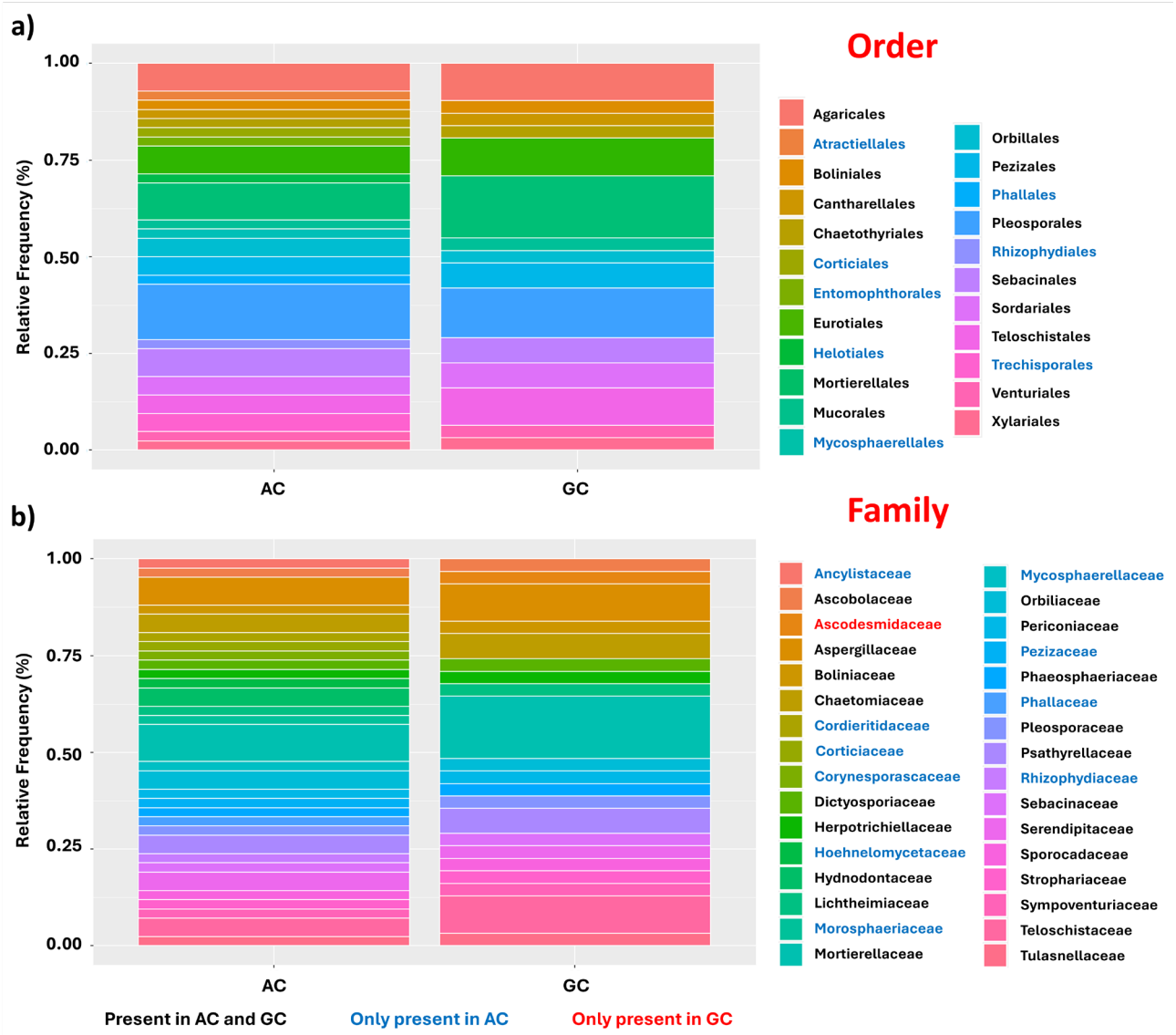


Figure S6. Relative frequency of fungal orders (a) and families (b) observed in samples of biodiverse compounds constituted by Angiosperm (AC) and Gymnosperm (GC) litter.

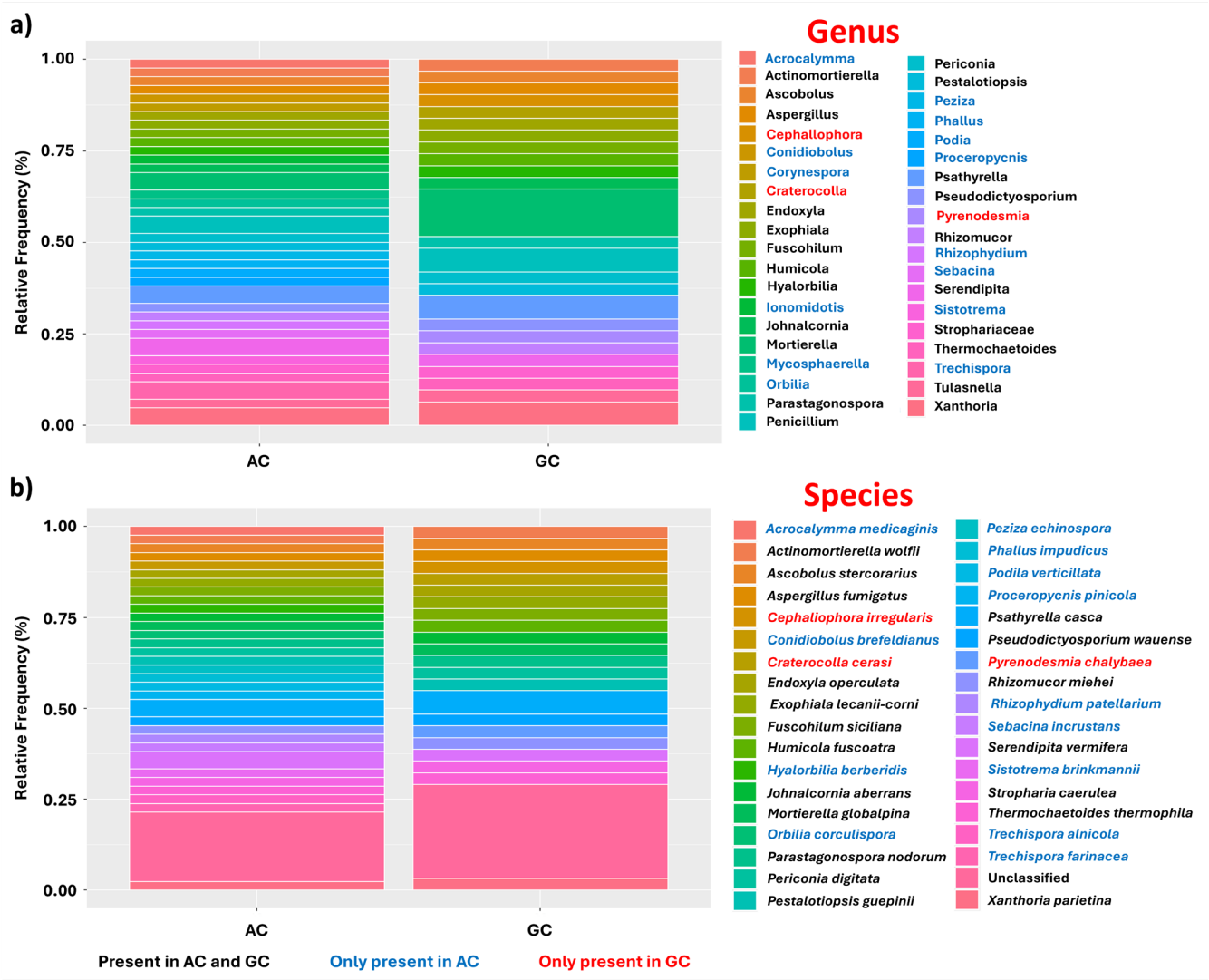


Figure S7. Relative frequency of fungal genera (a) and species (b) observed in samples of biodiverse compounds constituted by Angiosperm (AC) and Gymnosperm (GC) litter.