

Figure 2 displays the mean percent relative abundance of bacterial taxa in the epilimnion and hypolimnion of high- and low-nutrient lakes. The figure is organized into four panels based on nutrient level (High-Nutrient, Low-Nutrient) and sampling location (Free-Living, Particle-Associated). The taxa are listed on the y-axis, and the mean percent relative abundance is shown on the x-axis (0 to 30%). Error bars represent standard deviation.

High-Nutrient Lakes:

- Free-Living:** Bacteroidetes (orange) and Cyanobacteria (green) are the most abundant taxa in the epilimnion. Actinobacteria (pink) and Planctomycetes (purple) are more abundant in the hypolimnion.
- Particle-Associated:** Bacteroidetes (orange) and Cyanobacteria (green) are the most abundant taxa in the epilimnion. Actinobacteria (pink) and Planctomycetes (purple) are more abundant in the hypolimnion.

Low-Nutrient Lakes:

- Free-Living:** Bacteroidetes (orange) and Cyanobacteria (green) are the most abundant taxa in the epilimnion. Actinobacteria (pink) and Planctomycetes (purple) are more abundant in the hypolimnion.
- Particle-Associated:** Bacteroidetes (orange) and Cyanobacteria (green) are the most abundant taxa in the epilimnion. Actinobacteria (pink) and Planctomycetes (purple) are more abundant in the hypolimnion.

