Phylums from	Mothur	Phylums from	QIIME2

Table 1: Table 1: Phylums from Mothur vs Phylums from QIIME2

Phylums from Mothur	Phylums from QIIME2		
Phylums from Mothur Proteobacteria Bacteroidetes Thaumarchaeota Actinobacteria Marinimicrobia_(SAR406_clade) Planctomycetes Gemmatimonadetes Verrucomicrobia Nitrospinae SBR1093 TM6_(Dependentiae) Chloroflexi Cyanobacteria Euryarchaeota PAUC34f Woesearchaeota_(DHVEG-6) Gracilibacteria	Phylums from QIIME2 D_1Proteobacteria D_1_Bacteroidetes D_1_Planctomycetes D_1_Thaumarchaeota D_1_Actinobacteria D_1_Deferribacteres D_1_Verrucomicrobia D_1_Firmicutes D_1_Lentisphaerae D_1_Cyanobacteria		
Parcubacteria			

Based on Fig. 3, the phylum Proteobacteria was found to be the most abundant from depth of 10m to 200m compared to the other phyla. The abundance of phylum Thaumarchaeota was found to be decreasing from 100m to 200m. The abundance of the other phyla Actinobacteria, Bacteroidetes, Chloroflexi, Cyanobacteria, Euryarchaeota, Gemmatimonadetes, Gracilibacteria, Marinimicrobia_(SAR406_clade), Nitrospinae, Parcubacteria, PAUC34f, Planctomycetes, Proteobacteria, SBR1093, Thaumarchaeota, TM6_(Dependentiae), Verrucomicrobia, and Woesearchaeota_(DHVEG-6) were observed as depth-independent. In the QIIME2 data, there were much less phyla presented (10 types of phyla) in comparison with the Mothur data (18 types of phyla), see Table 1. The abundance of Bacteriodetes seemed to be decreasing from depth 10m to 200m. The abundance of Thaumarcheota was found to be decreasing from depth of 100m to 165m. There was no significant relationship found between the abundance of Proteobacteria and Planctomycetes in regards to depth. Overall, it was observed that the distribution of phyla was changing with depth in the Mothur and QIIME2 data.