FUNGAL-BACTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN HARVARD FOREST SOILS

fungi, whereas interactions involving bacteria were much more likely to be negative. This graph is not directed, so it is not possible to say whether these negative bacterial interactions are suggestive of competition or predation.

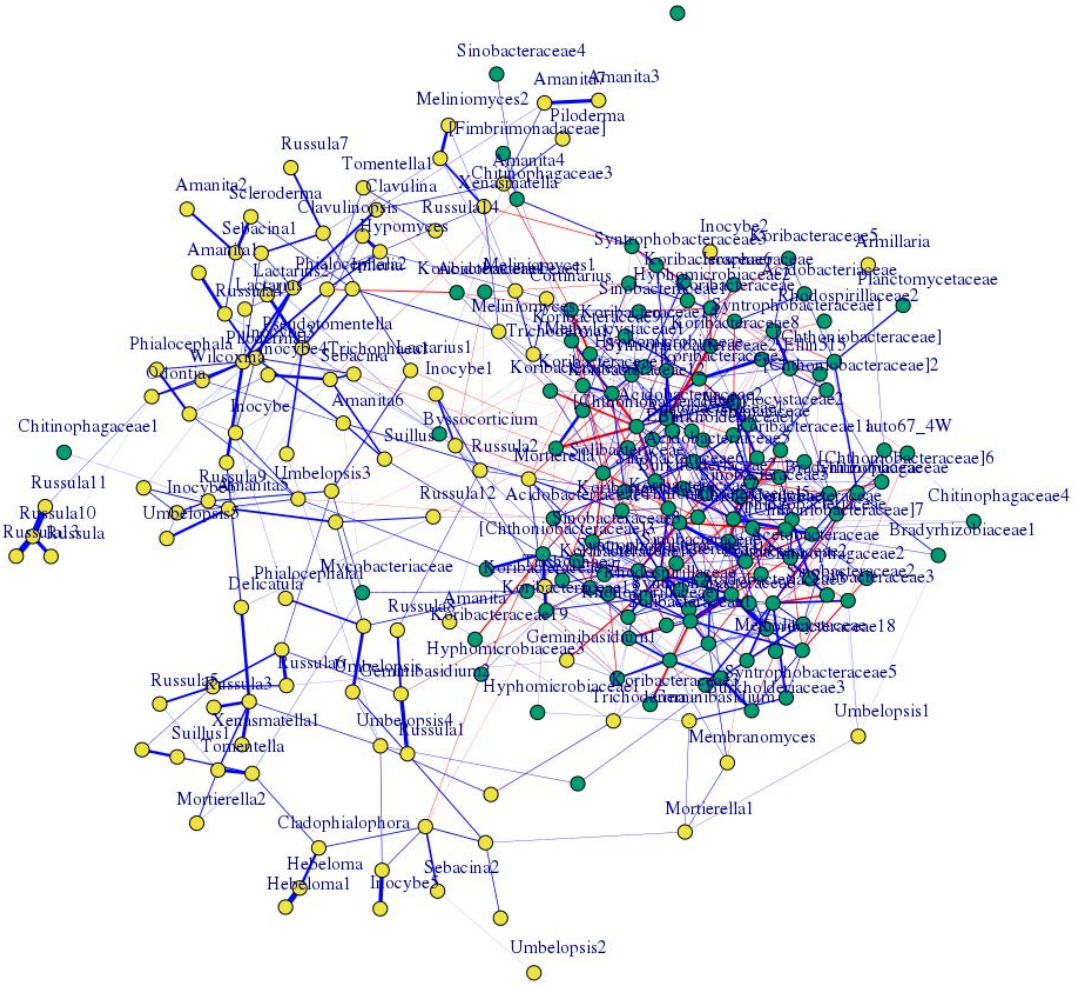

Figure 1. Association network of bacterial (teal) and fungal (yellow) exact sequence variants (ESVs) in Harvard Forest soils. Node labels are fungal genera and bacterial families; ESVs that were not identified at those levels are unlabeled. Associations were inferred using the SPIEC-EASI algorithm (Kurtz *et al.* 2015), with red edges indicating negative interactions and blue edges indicating positive interactions. Fungal-fungal interactions were exclusively positive, with more negative interactions among bacterial-bacterial and bacterial-fungal pairs. Assortativity increased with taxonomic rank (i.e. strongest at the "domain" rank).