Symbiosis between river and dry lands: phycobiont dynamics on river gravel bars

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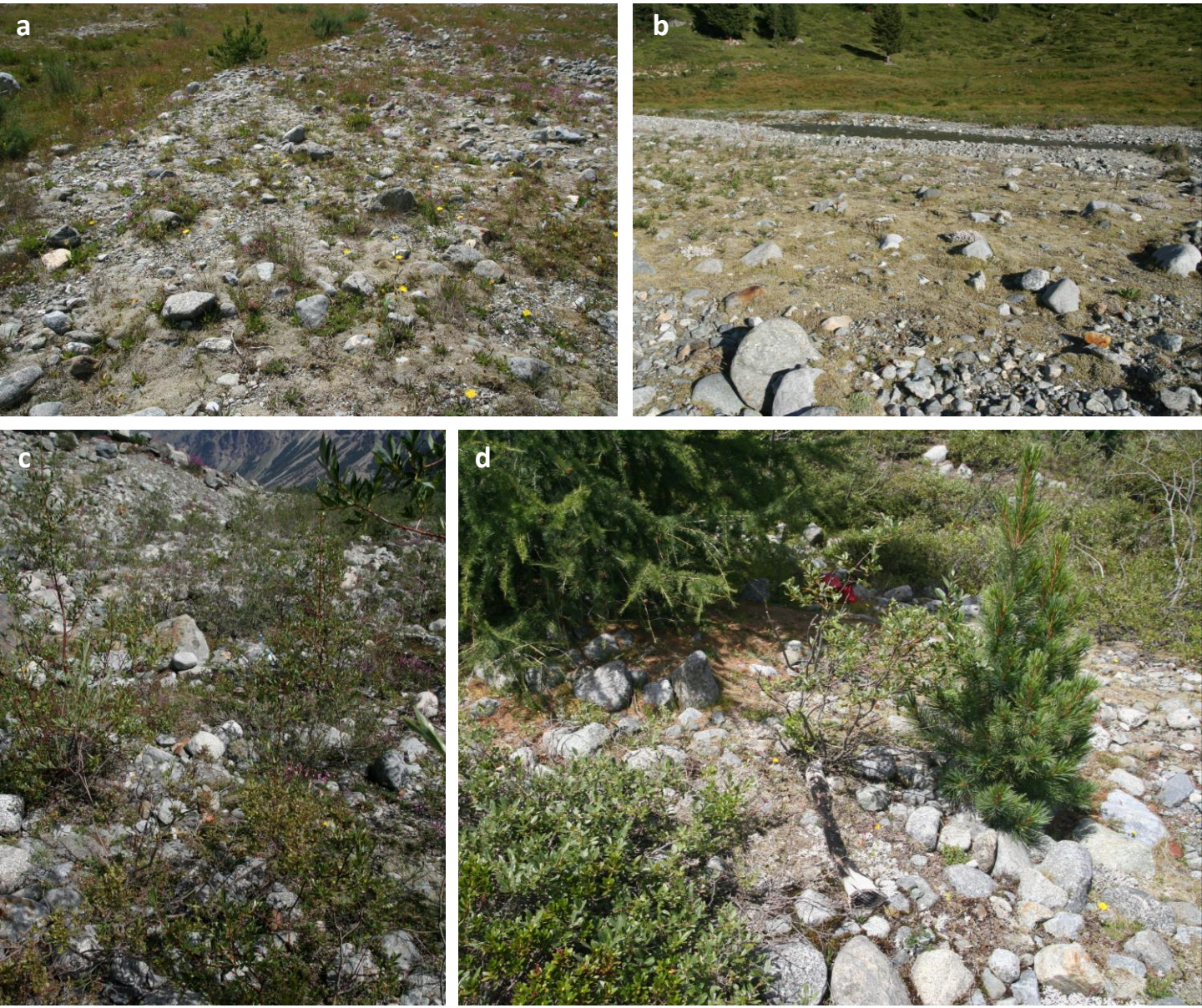

Fig. S1 Examples of study plots belonging to different succession stages: **a, b** succession stage 1 (plots 5 and 9), **c** succession stage 2 (plot 2), **d** succession stage 3 (plot 3)

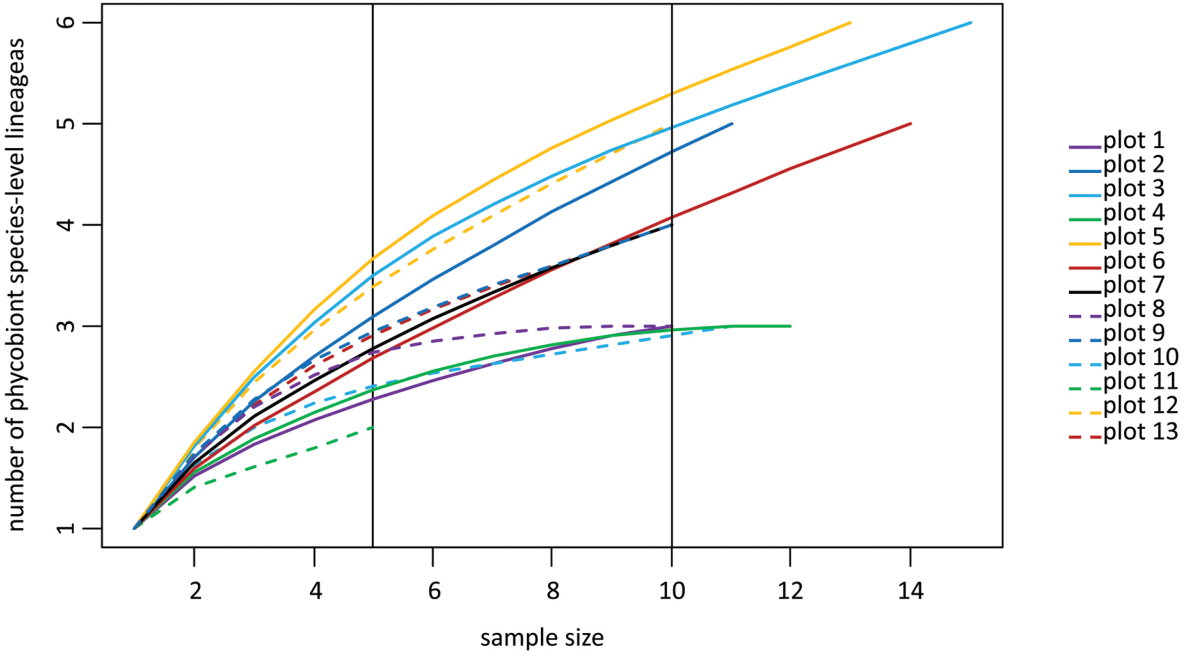

Fig. S2 Rarefaction curves for 13 study plots. Vertical lines are drawn at sample size of n=5 and sample size of n=10

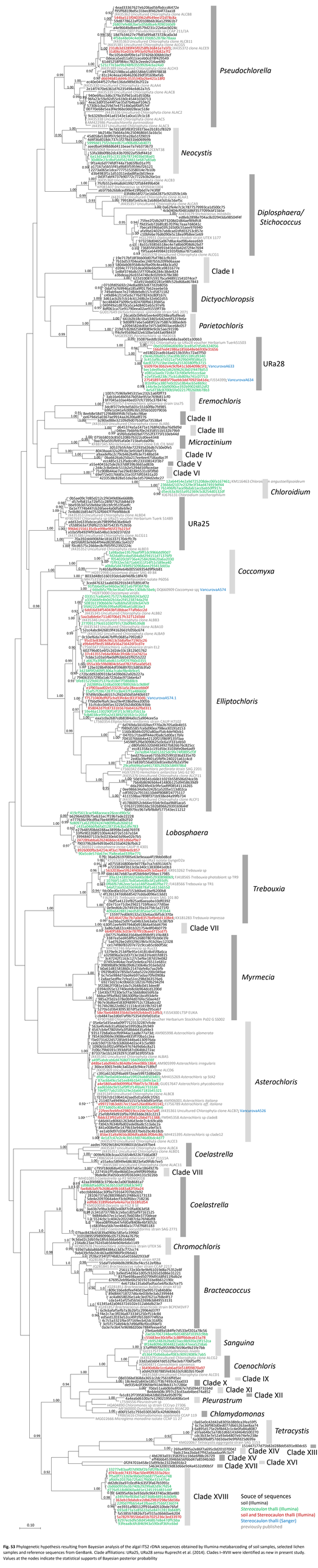

Fig. S3 Phylogenetic hypothesis resulting from analysis of the algal ITS2 rDNA sequences obtained by Illumina metabarcoding of soil samples, selected lichen samples and reference sequences from GenBank. Clade affiliations: URa25, URa28 *sensu* Ruprecht et al. (2014). Clades I–XVIII were identified as new in present study. Values at the nodes indicate the statistical support of Bayesian posterior probabilities.

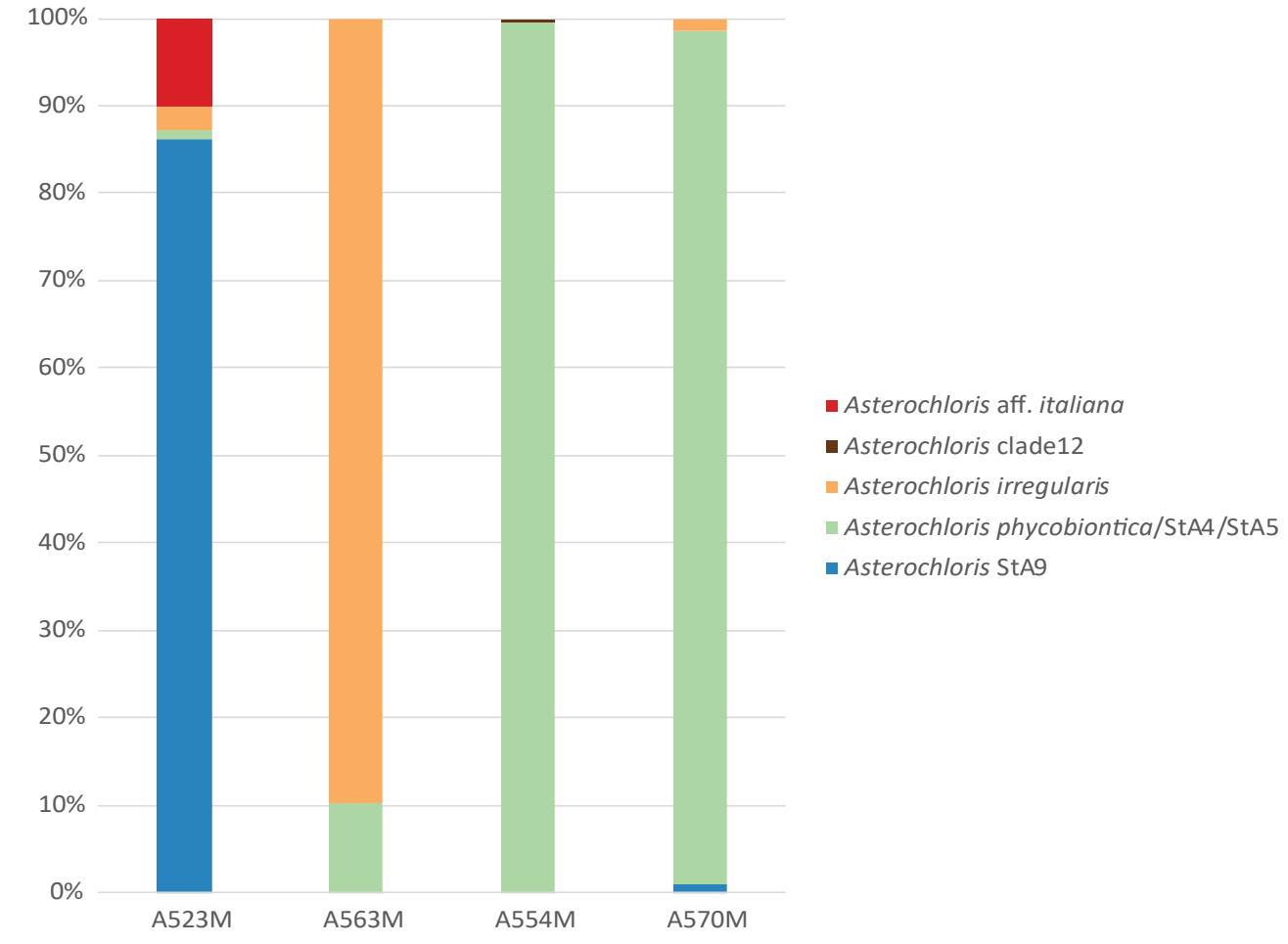

Fig. S4 Relative frequency of ASVs linked to various *Asterochloris* species. Solely samples with *Asterochloris* as a predominant phycobiont (>50% algal reads belonged to *Asterochloris*) were displayed

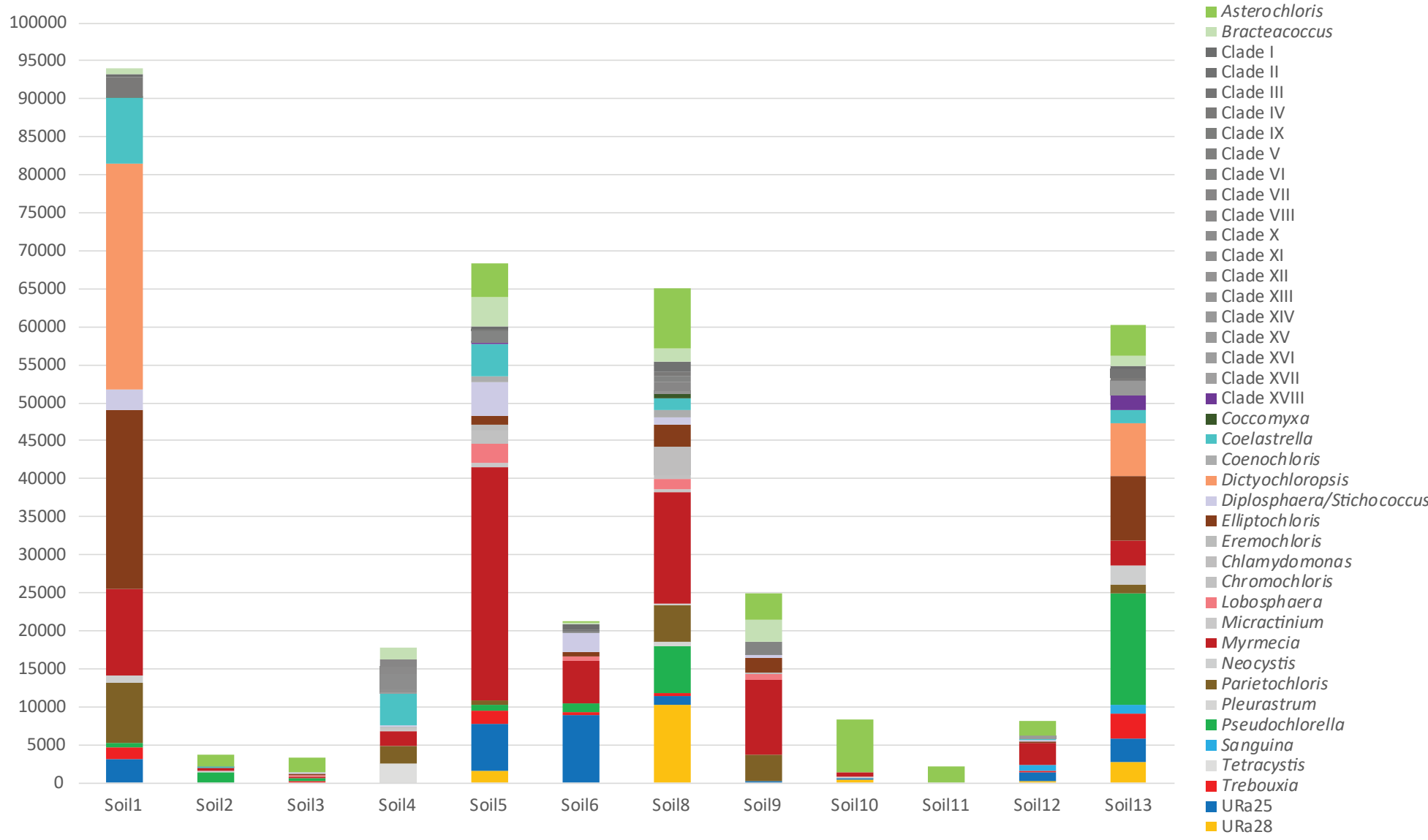

Fig. S5 Frequency of ASVs linked to algal clades recovered from soil samples. Clade affiliations: URa25, URa28 *sensu* Ruprecht et al. (2014). Clades I–XVIII were identified as new in present study. Amplicon sequence variants (ASVs) were sorted into these clades based on phylogenetic hypothesis presented in Online Resource 2/Fig. S3