

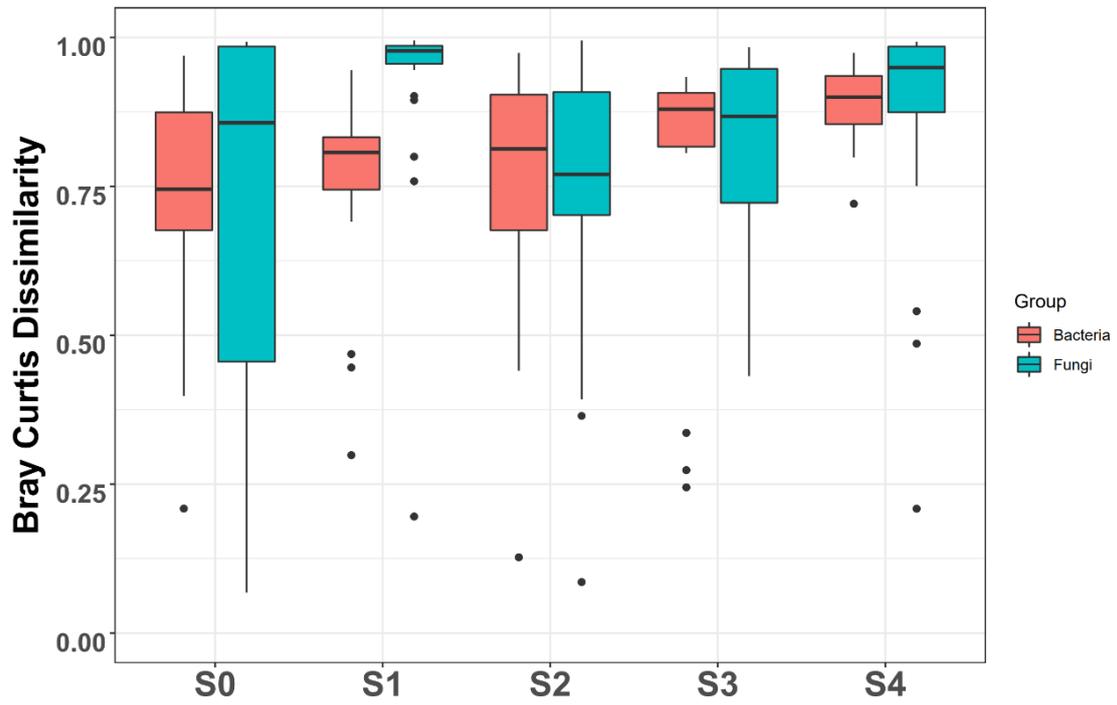
# Microbial Community Succession Associated with Poplar Wood Discoloration

Xiaohua Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, Hao Liu<sup>1</sup>, Heming Han<sup>1</sup>, Bo Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Cunzhi Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Jian He<sup>1</sup>,  
Shunpeng Li<sup>1,\*</sup> and Hui Cao<sup>1,\*</sup>

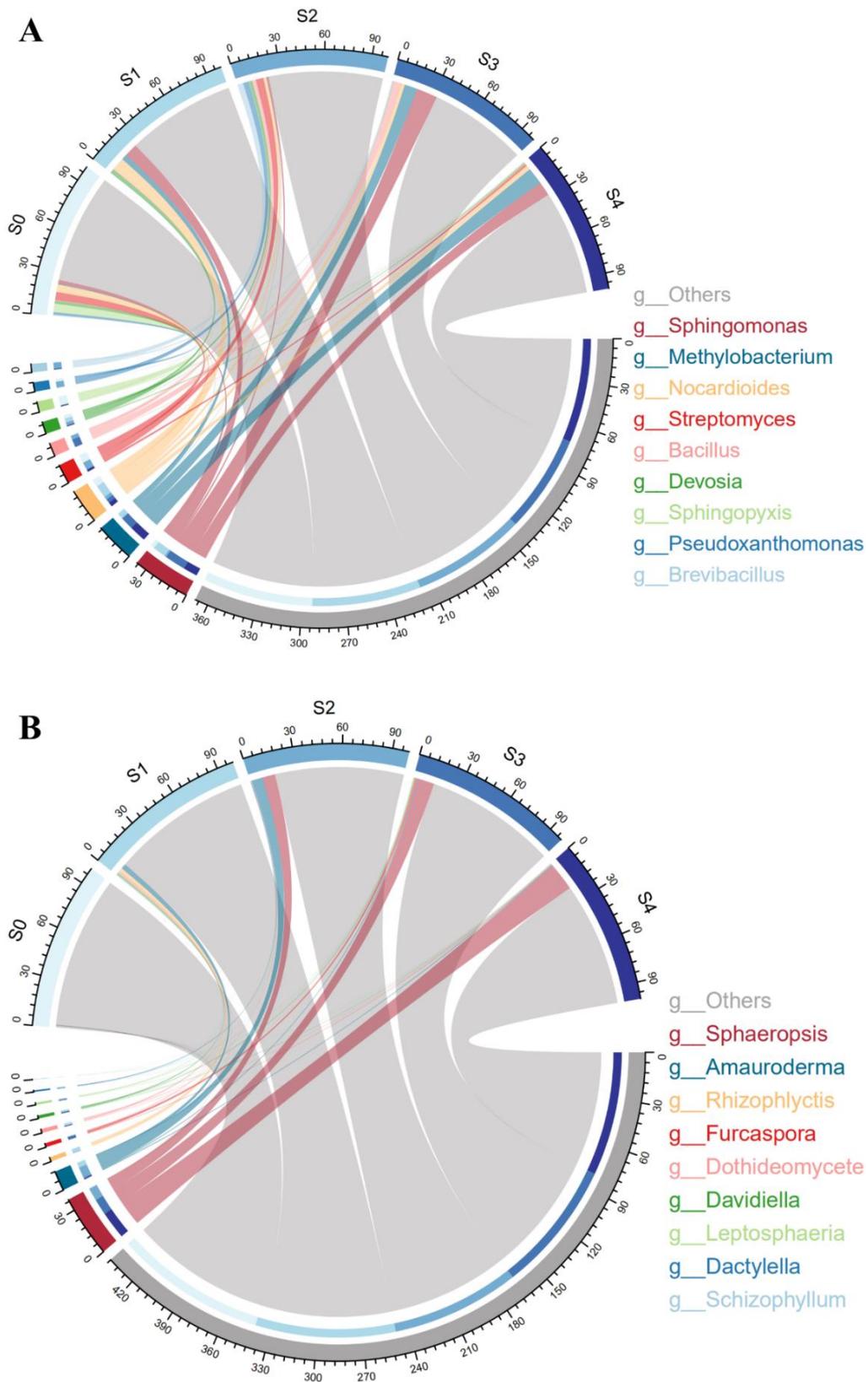
<sup>1</sup> Key Laboratory of Agricultural Environmental Microbiology, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, College of Life Sciences, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China

<sup>2</sup> Bioengineering Technology Center, College of Tea and Food Science and Technology, Jiangsu Vocational College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanjing 212499, China

\* Correspondence: lsp@njau.edu.cn (S.L.); hcao@njau.edu.cn (H.C.)



**Figure S1.** Bray-Curtis dissimilarity of microbial communities among different discoloration stages of poplar wood.



**Figure S2.** Composition of bacterial and fungal community on gene level of five groups. (A) composition of bacterial community; (B) composition of fungal community. The different colors represent the various taxa at gene level.