

Supplement of Web Ecol., 18, 105–114, 2018  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/we-18-105-2018-supplement>  
© Author(s) 2018. This work is distributed under  
the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



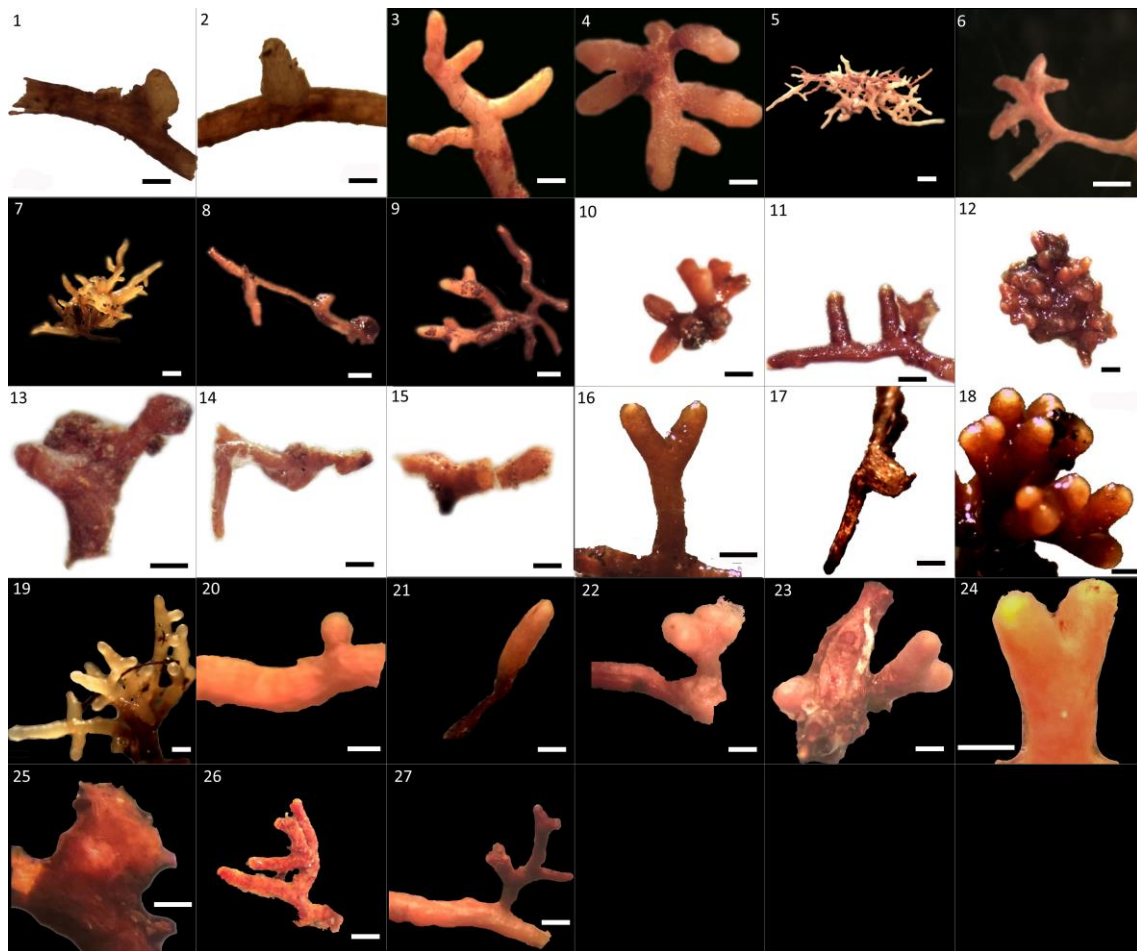
*Supplement of*

## **Do mycorrhizal fungi create below-ground links between native plants and *Acacia longifolia*? A case study in a coastal maritime pine forest in Portugal**

**Pedro Carvalho et al.**

*Correspondence to:* Pedro Carvalho ([pedro.carvalho@itqb.unl.pt](mailto:pedro.carvalho@itqb.unl.pt))

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC BY 4.0 License.



**Supplementary material 1-** Photographs of the morphotypes obtained using Leica® EZ4 HD stereo microscope and Leica® LAS EZ software. Morphotypes 1-2 were identified in *Acacia longifolia*, 3-6 in *Cistus psilosepalus*, 7-15 in *Cistus salviifolius*, 16-19 in *Halimium halimifolium* and 20-27 in *Pinus pinaster* scale bar represent 1mm. The order of appearance of the photographs is the same as in Table 2.

**Supplemental material 2-** Data matrix of morphotypes found in each plant species.

	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>Cistus psilocephalus</i>	<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	<i>Halimium halimifolium</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>
Uncultured ECM 1	18	36	29	15	31
Uncultured ECM 2	6	0	19	0	4
<i>Serendipita vermifera</i>	0	18	0	28	0
<i>Russula</i> sp.1	0	22	7	19	7
<i>Tomentella</i> sp.	0	34	15	15	0
<i>Russula laricina</i>	0	0	8	0	0
<i>Sebacina</i> sp.	0	0	11	0	0
<i>Archaeorhizomyces borealis</i>	0	0	18	0	12
<i>Cortinarius subfloccopus</i>	0	0	8	0	0
<i>Tomentellopsis zygodesmoides</i>	0	0	7	0	0
<i>Sistotrema</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	15
<i>Russula</i> sp.2	0	0	0	0	19
<i>Rhizopogon roseolus</i>	0	0	0	0	12