Supporting information

First evidence that nematode communities in deadwood are related to tree species identity and to co-occurring fungi and prokaryotes

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Table S1: Spearman's rank correlation test between bacterivores and prokaryotic α -diversities, between fungivores α -diversity and fungal α -diversity and between fungal biomass (ergosterol) and fungivores α -diversity for both wood compartments and for sapwood and heartwood separately; ns = not significant.

	Both	Sapwood	Heartwood
	Prokaryotic α-diversity <i>vs.</i> bacterivores α-diversity		
Spearman's <i>p</i> <i>P</i> value	0.4614347 2.403e-05	0.5592075 0.0002151	0.3331085 0.04099
	Fungal α-diversity <i>vs.</i> fungivores α-diversity		
Spearman's $ ho$	0.1298779	0.05293589	0.1839097
P value	ns	ns	ns
	Fungal biomass (ergosterol) <i>vs.</i> fungivores α-diversity		
Spearman's $ ho$	-0.04781332	-0.1410455	-0.09970198
<i>P</i> value	ns	ns	ns