

Supplementary file for: Arwyn Edwards A., Rassner S.M., Anesio A.M., Worgan H.J., Irvine-Fynn T.D.L., Williams H.W., Sattler B. & Griffith G.W. 2013. Contrasts between the cryoconite and ice-marginal bacterial communities of Svalbard glaciers. *Polar Research* 32. Correspondence: Arwyn Edwards, Institute of Biological, Rural and Environmental Sciences, Cledwyn Building, Aberystwyth University, Aberystwyth SY23 3FG, UK. E-mail: aye@aber.ac.uk.

## Supplementary methods

Terminal-restriction fragment (T-RF) relative abundances (in this instance normalized as % integer values to satisfy formatting requirements) were plotted using the radfit function of the Vegan package (Oksanen et al. 2012) in the R 2.15.0 statistical environment (R Development Core Team 2012) to model broken-stick, pre-emption, log-normal, Zipf and Mandelbrot-Zipf relative abundance distributions against the T-RF relative abundance distributions. The fit of the zero-sum model to T-RF relative abundances was conducted using TeTame 2.1 (Jabot et al. 2008). The fit of all models to the T-RF data was evaluated using Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC; Akaike 1974) where the best-fitting model is accorded the lowest score. In the instance of zero-sum models, the output of TeTame 2.1 is provided as minimum log-likelihood values, requiring transformation to yield maximum likelihood values for calculation of AIC (Feinstein & Blackwood 2012).

Akaike H. 1974. A new look at the statistical model identification. *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control* 19, 716-723.

Feinstein L.M. & Blackwood C.B. 2012. Taxa-area relationship and neutral dynamics influence the diversity of fungal communities on senesced tree leaves. *Environmental Microbiology* 14, 1488-1499.

Jabot F., Etienne R.S. & Chave J. 2008. Reconciling neutral community models and environmental filtering: theory and an empirical test. *Oikos* 117, 1308-1320.

Oksanen J., Blanchet F.G., Kindt R., Legendre P., Minchin P.R., O'Hara R.B., Simpson G.L., Solymos P., Stevens M.H.M. & Wagner H. 2012. Vegan: community Ecology Package. R Package 2.0.3 Downloaded from <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=vegan> on 9 May 2012.

R Development Core Team 2012. R: a language and environment for statistical computing. Vienna: R Foundation for Statistical Computing.

Supplementary Table S1. Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) values for model evaluation of terminal-restriction fragment (T-RF) abundance distribution; the lowest value, i.e., the best AIC score, for each sample is in boldface. The number of T-RFs per sample is indicated.

Sample type	Sample	T-RFs	Null	Preemption	Lognormal	Zipf	Mandelbrot-Zipf	Zero-Sum
Cryoconite	MLC1	13	195.66	128.17	98.25	<b>85.52</b>	87.25	294.92
Cryoconite	MLC2	12	243.44	173.50	151.33	<b>108.02</b>	109.45	259.35
Cryoconite	MLC3	10	219.50	149.49	113.90	<b>74.64</b>	76.04	238.29
Cryoconite	MLC4	32	262.23	254.57	200.83	197.05	<b>194.28</b>	414.95
Cryoconite	MLC5	13	165.75	129.57	120.17	108.40	<b>97.63</b>	307.94
Cryoconite	MLC6	21	248.51	165.82	136.74	123.48	<b>121.24</b>	293.07
Cryoconite	MLC8	7	132.14	81.96	86.83	102.60	<b>74.45</b>	161.80
Cryoconite	MLC9	15	200.14	185.40	137.31	<b>103.64</b>	105.64	336.73
Cryoconite	MLC10	15	250.82	225.23	175.71	<b>120.58</b>	122.58	333.19
Cryoconite	VBC1	30	344.25	305.08	219.69	<b>168.41</b>	170.41	445.20
Cryoconite	VBC2	23	246.26	197.10	194.45	192.78	<b>160.42</b>	329.75
Cryoconite	VBC3	18	180.53	128.35	136.93	147.56	<b>114.15</b>	424.30
Cryoconite	VBC4	36	263.55	227.69	229.63	252.67	<b>194.17</b>	463.46
Cryoconite	VBC5	20	229.97	203.15	158.32	128.54	<b>127.17</b>	295.16
Cryoconite	VBC6	21	238.95	251.03	163.38	120.16	122.16	313.03
Cryoconite	ABC1	10	208.02	141.49	105.01	82.77	84.77	242.13
Cryoconite	ABC2	11	164.56	96.35	86.05	84.06	<b>76.71</b>	262.49
Cryoconite	ABC3	9	250.72	102.13	79.79	94.65	<b>74.28</b>	211.47
Cryoconite	ABC4	53	395.84	385.98	315.72	298.85	<b>258.19</b>	626.71
Cryoconite	ABC5	62	387.31	377.56	312.62	304.04	<b>286.30</b>	745.65
Cryoconite	ABC6	18	216.14	127.17	135.91	158.69	<b>119.23</b>	271.45
Cryoconite	ABC7	18	213.36	122.74	131.74	154.08	<b>114.25</b>	272.73
Cryoconite	ABC8	17	168.61	147.60	139.01	138.73	<b>113.53</b>	255.74
Cryoconite	ABC9	18	212.21	188.12	170.53	152.78	<b>132.30</b>	284.67
Cryoconite	ABC10	13	134.97	102.79	110.89	132.33	<b>97.61</b>	314.47
Soil	ETT1	6	79.24	67.18	67.62	60.30	<b>54.80</b>	150.17
Soil	ETT2	5	119.55	103.18	120.15	127.10	<b>102.57</b>	134.59
Soil	ETT3	28	396.16	226.80	180.68	<b>158.35</b>	160.04	432.90
Soil	ETT4	10	212.15	139.65	104.03	<b>81.20</b>	83.20	271.44
Soil	ETT5	3	100.06	74.36	<b>38.09</b>	52.08	40.09	66.15
Soil	SVT1	6	119.59	92.03	105.11	135.41	<b>87.48</b>	151.54
Soil	SVT2	5	74.22	66.84	62.58	<b>51.69</b>	51.78	119.99
Soil	SVT3	14	1535.77	833.76	400.86	<b>258.06</b>	260.06	350.28
Soil	SVT5	5	177.17	112.53	77.03	<b>58.90</b>	60.90	121.35
Soil	ABM1	44	322.99	333.76	243.52	217.44	<b>215.92</b>	567.43
Soil	ABM2	34	352.99	202.30	189.93	202.36	<b>179.64</b>	464.71
Soil	ABM3	26	359.46	190.64	<b>153.04</b>	153.22	153.64	395.26
Soil	ABM5	25	381.16	192.10	153.36	<b>142.51</b>	142.69	406.87
Soil	VBM1	19	344.29	359.70	223.87	130.58	132.58	487.26
Soil	VBM2	23	328.71	206.56	160.29	<b>131.53</b>	133.53	384.74
Soil	VBM3	19	322.53	233.11	175.22	<b>121.64</b>	123.64	491.59
Soil	VBM4	22	318.18	147.92	140.20	<b>166.27</b>	130.35	358.95
Soil	VBM5	24	355.58	165.84	143.87	163.29	<b>142.89</b>	380.19
Soil	MLM1	46	354.27	336.15	260.65	231.96	<b>231.35</b>	626.24
Soil	MLM2	23	268.24	194.70	159.24	137.75	<b>137.09</b>	362.78
Soil	MLM3	23	404.26	216.72	165.52	<b>139.94</b>	141.94	361.88
Soil	MLM4	20	340.95	261.47	188.97	<b>133.23</b>	135.23	509.50
Soil	MLM5	11	183.94	129.00	107.72	86.85	87.32	294.08

Supplementary Table S2. Permutational analysis of variance (PERMANOVA) of bacterial 16S presence-absence terminal-restriction fragment length polymorphism (T-RFLP) profiles; *p*(perm) values of less than 0.01 have been highlighted in bold to indicate highly significant differences between sample groups upon pairwise PERMANOVA.

Pairwise PERMANOVA <i>p</i> (perm) values							
	ML <sup>a</sup> cryoconite	VB <sup>b</sup> cryoconite	AB <sup>c</sup> cryoconite	ET <sup>d</sup> tundra	SV <sup>d</sup> tundra	AB moraine	VB moraine
ML							
cryoconite							
VB							
cryoconite	<b>0.0008</b>						
AB							
cryoconite	<b>0.0001</b>	<b>0.0102</b>					
ET							
tundra	<b>0.0005</b>	<b>0.0019</b>	<b>0.0008</b>				
SV							
tundra	<b>0.0016</b>	<b>0.0051</b>	<b>0.0011</b>	0.6423			
AB							
moraine	<b>0.0016</b>	<b>0.0054</b>	<b>0.0009</b>	0.0171	0.028		
VB							
moraine	<b>0.0003</b>	<b>0.0013</b>	<b>0.0006</b>	0.0141	0.0251	0.0569	
ML							
moraine	<b>0.0012</b>	<b>0.0024</b>	<b>0.0004</b>	0.0312	0.0379	0.7912	0.235

<sup>a</sup>Midtre Lovénbreen

<sup>b</sup>Vestre Brøggerbreen

<sup>c</sup>Austre Brøggerbreen

<sup>d</sup>See Fig. 1 for location of the two tundra sites.