

Potential plant extinctions with the loss of the Pleistocene mammoth steppe

Description of Additional Supplementary Files

Jérémy Courtin¹, Kathleen R. Stoof-Leichsenring¹, Simeon Lisovski¹, Ying Liu¹, Inger Greve Alsos², Boris K. Biskaborn¹, Bernhard Diekmann¹, Martin Melles³, Bernd Wagner³, Luidmila Pestryakova⁴, James Russell⁵, Yongsong Huang⁵ & Ulrike Herzschuh^{1,6,7*}

¹Polar Terrestrial Environmental Systems, Alfred Wegener Institute Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research, Potsdam, Germany

²The Arctic University Museum of Norway, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway

³Institute of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

⁴Institute of Natural Sciences, North-Eastern Federal University of Yakutsk, Yakutsk, Russia

⁵Department of Earth, Environmental and Planetary Sciences, Brown University, Providence, USA

⁶Institute of Environmental Science and Geography, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

⁷Institute of Biology and Biochemistry, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

***Correspondence**

Ulrike Herzschuh, ulrike.herzschuh@awi.de

Supplementary data 1: Data table with the DNA sequence and assignment of the 5129 ASVs (dbASVs and non-dbASVs) with a minimum of 100 reads used in this study and part of communities with more than 5 ASVs.

Supplementary data 2: Data table showing the different compositions of the detected communities.

Supplementary data 3: Data table showing the different taxa detected and their median representation in each timeslice based on the 1000 times resampling step.

Supplementary data 4: Data table of the different taxa represented by more than one ASVs for each community detected.

Supplementary data 5: Input data needed to perform the different analyses and run the R scripts deposited in <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14033305> and <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14033298>.