

Accessory Publication

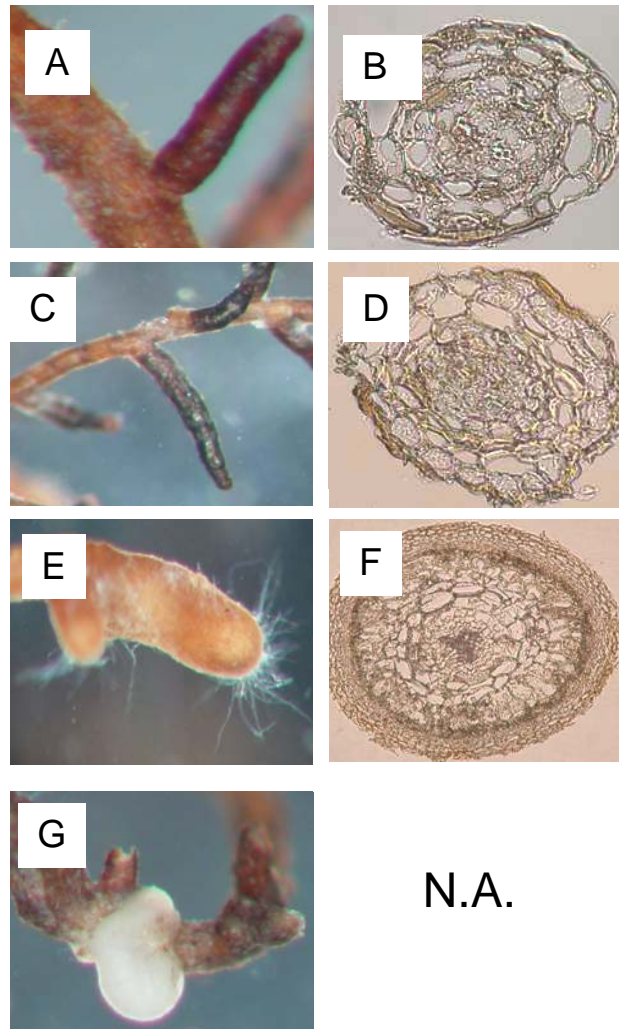


Fig. S1. Morphology and cross sections of (A, B) brown, (C, D) black and (E, F) typical ectomycorrhizal root tips formed with *Tuber* sp. and (G) *Hebeloma sacchariolens*. N.A. = not available. All root tips were used for DNA extraction but only *Tuber* and *H. sacchariolens* gave PCR products, which could be sequenced and identified by BLAST search in the NCBI databank.

Table S1. Carbon (C), nitrogen (N) concentrations and C/N ratio of roots in young beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) trees

Drought stress, glucose applications and girdling were applied as described under materials and methods. *P*-values and interactions were calculated by multiple analyses of variance using treatments (control, girdle, glucose) and drought (DS) as variables. Data indicate means of eight replicates (± 1 s.e.)

	C (%)	N (%)	C/N
Control	43.8 \pm 2.9	1.06 \pm 0.06	41.5 \pm 1.0
Control + DS	41.5 \pm 3.5	1.07 \pm 0.14	39.5 \pm 1.9
Girdle	46.8 \pm 11.0	1.31 \pm 0.25	35.8 \pm 0.9
Girdle + DS	41.4 \pm 1.6	1.16 \pm 0.13	36.2 \pm 1.1
Glucose	44.7 \pm 1.9	0.88 \pm 0.11	51.6 \pm 1.8
Glucose + DS	41.4 \pm 3.9	0.83 \pm 0.08	50.1 \pm 1.8
<i>P</i> (Treatment)	0.569	0.000	0.000
<i>P</i> (DS)	0.002	0.039	0.389
I (Treatment \times DS)	0.527	0.103	0.683