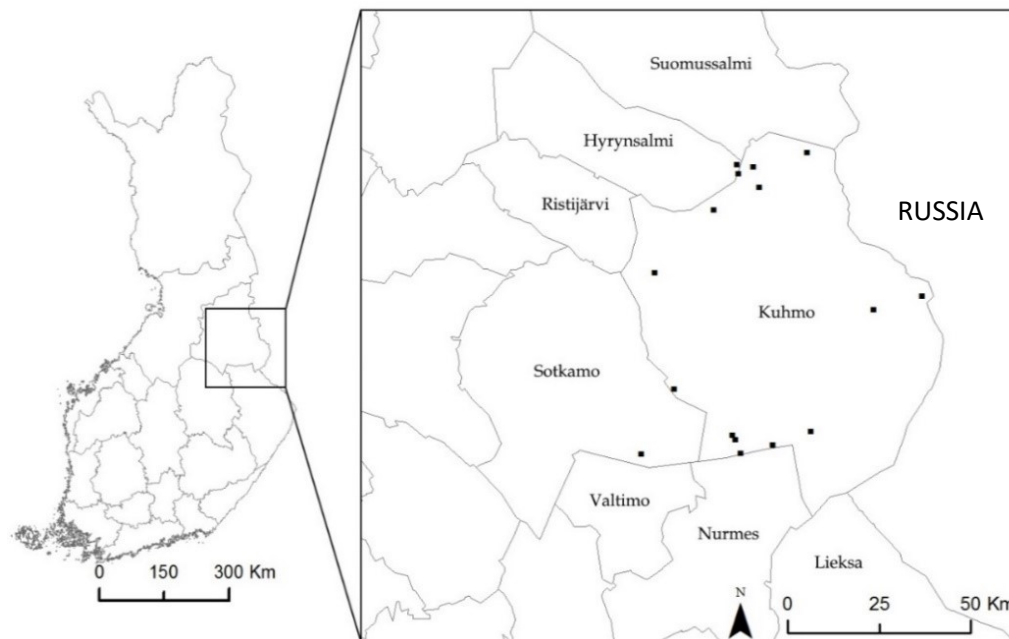


Komonen A., Puumala I., Várkonyi G., Penttilä R. (2021). Wood-decaying fungi in old-growth boreal forest fragments: extinctions and colonizations over 20 years. *Silva Fennica* 55 no. 1 article id 10491. <https://doi.org/10.14214/sf.10491>

Supplementary file S1

Map of the study sites in Eastern Finland.



Measuring the isolation time in 1997 (Komonen et al. 2000)

Isolation time of a fragment, if not known exactly, were obtained from the aerial photographs generally taken in every fifth year. A fragment was considered isolated, if it was not adjacent to larger (tens of hectares) unmanaged mature or old-growth forest areas. In 1997, all fragments were surrounded by at least 50 m (generally > 100 m) of clearcuts or sapling stands.

Reference

Komonen A, Penttilä R, Lindgren M, Hanski I (2000) Forest fragmentation truncates a food chain based on an old-growth forest bracket fungus. *Oikos* 90: 119–126. <https://doi.org/10.1034/j.1600-0706.2000.900112.x>

Description of study protocol in the original survey in 1997 (Penttilä et al. 2006)

In the original survey in 1997, all species were sampled from all tree species. The sampling time was proportional to the amount of dead wood (2 to 14 hours per fragment). The abundance of each species was measured as the number of tree trunks on which the species was found. The most abundant species were not recorded after they had been recorded from 30 logs; this concerned *F. pinicola* in seven, *Phellinus viticola* in eight and *Phellinus ferrugineofuscus* in one fragment. For these species the abundance estimate was obtained from the ratio of the total inventory time over the time it took to accumulate the 30 occurrences. The inventories were made in September and October 1997.

Reference

Penttilä R, Lindgren M, Miettinen O, Rita H, Hanski I (2006) Consequences of forest fragmentation for polyporous fungi at two spatial scales. *Oikos* 114: 225–240. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2006.0030-1299.14349.x>