

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Exploring freshwater fish biodiversity using environmental DNA (eDNA) metabarcoding and traditional sampling in floodplain waters

Helmizuryani Helmizuryani*¹⁾ , Bobby Muslimin²⁾ , Muhammad Nizar¹⁾ ,
Saleh Hidayat³⁾ , Andhika Prima Prasetyo²⁾ , Mirna Dwirastina²⁾ ,
Robin Robin⁴⁾ , Khusnul Khotimah¹⁾ , Swarlanda Swarlanda⁵⁾ ,
Dewi Apriyanti²⁾ , Eny Heriyati⁶⁾ , Innike Abdillah Fahmi⁷⁾ 

¹⁾ Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang, Faculty of Agriculture, Study Program of Aquaculture, Jl. KH Balkhi, 13 Ulu, Kec. Seberang Ulu II, Kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30116, Indonesia

²⁾ National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Research Center for Conservation of Marine and Inland Water Resources, Gedung B.J. Habibie, Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 8, Jakarta Pusat 10340, Indonesia

³⁾ Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Biology Education Study Program, Dua, Jl. Jenderal Ahmad Yani, 13 Ulu, Kec. Seberang Ulu II, Kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30263, Indonesia

⁴⁾ Bangka Belitung University, Agriculture, Fisheries and Biology Faculty, Aquaculture Department, Jl Kampus Terpadu UBB, Balunijuk 33127, Bangka Belitung, Indonesia

⁵⁾ Yayasan Ikan Endemik Bangka Belitung, Pangkal Pinang, Bangka Belitung Island 33123, Indonesia

⁶⁾ Kutai Timur Agricultural College, Marine Science Study Program, Jl. Soekarno Hatta No 02, East Kalimantan, 75387, Indonesia

⁷⁾ Muhammadiyah University of Palembang, Faculty of Agriculture, Study Program of Agribusiness, Jl. KH Balkhi, 13 Ulu, Kec. Seberang Ulu II, Kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30116, Indonesia

* Corresponding author



Photo S1. Native species *Hemibagrus nemorus* and *Clarias leiakanthus* (phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S2. Native species *Ostheochilus spirulus*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S3. Native species *Sphaerichthys osphromenoides* (phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S4. Native species *Desmopuntius opuntius hexazona* (phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S5. Native species *Brevibora cheeya*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S6. Native species *Trigonopoma pauciperforatum* (phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S7. Native species *Trigonopoma gracilie*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S8. Native species *Betta simorum*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S9. Native species *Betta edithae*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S10. Native species *Luciocephalus pulcher*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S11. Native species *Nandus nebulosus*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S12. Native species *Channa bankanensis*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S13. Exotic species *Encheloclarias tapeinopterus* (phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S14. Exotic species *Betta burdigala*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S15. Exotic species *Betta chloroparynx*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S16. Exotic species *Parosphromenus deissneri*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)



Photo S17. Exotic species *Betta schalleri*
(phot.: H. Helmizuryani)

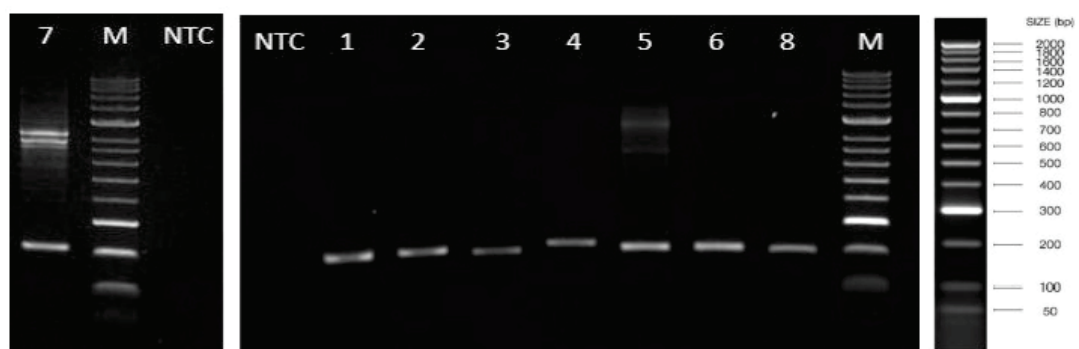


Fig. S1. Results of gel electrophoresis of DNA amplification from environmental samples; 2 cm³ PCR product were assessed by electrophoresis with 2% TBE agarose, M = marker, 50 bp DNA ladder (loaded 2.5 cm³); source: own study