

Table S3. Symbiotic phenotypes of 15 representative strains from the different lineages based on the nodule appearance (pink nodules).

Strain ⁽¹⁾	Symbiotic phenotype
<i>B. canariense</i>	
SSUT18	Fix+
SSUT31	Fix+
SSUT36	Fix+
SSUT77	Fix+
SSTU78	Fix+
SSUT114	Fix+
<i>B. lupini</i>	
SSUT1	Fix+
SSUT3	Fix+
<i>B. haponense</i>	
SSUT40	Fix+
SSUT109	Fix+
SSUT17	Fix+
<i>B. algeriense</i>	
SSUT67	Fix+
SSUT71	Fix+
SSUT80	Fix+
<i>Bradyrhizobium</i> sp.	
SSUT74	Fix+
<i>B. canariense</i> BTA-1 ^{T(2)}	Fix+

⁽¹⁾ Closest species according to the phylogenetic analysis

⁽²⁾ *B. canariense* BTA-1^T (original host *Chamaecytisus proliferus*)



Figure S5. **A)** Reinfestation test with SSUT1 (left), negative control (center) and SSUT18 (right). **B)** Detail of root nodules produced by SSUT1 in the reinfestation test.