

Supplementary Material

Native Rhizobia Improve Plant Growth, Fix N₂, and Reduce Greenhouse Emissions of Sunnhemp More than Commercial Rhizobia Inoculants in Florida Citrus Orchards

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Table S1. Soil physicochemical properties of the studied sites.

	Citrus orchard A	Citrus orchard B
Soil texture	Sandy	Sandy
Sand (%)	93.5	95.2
Silt (%)	5.5	4.0
Clay (%)	1	0.8
Soil organic matter (%)	2.2	1.1
Ammonium (mg/kg)	6.7	2.4
Nitrate (mg/kg)	8.4	2.6
Soil pH	7.4	7.1

Table S2. Identification of strains from nodules of sunnhemp (*Crotalaria juncea* L.). Closest relative type strains of the genera *Rhizobium* and *Bradyrhizobium* based on different targeted genes. Identity values are shown in brackets.

Rhizobacterial strain	Closest relative type strains (Identity values are shown in brackets)					
	Targeted gene					
	16S rRNA	<i>recA</i>	<i>glnII</i>	<i>atpD</i>	<i>nifH</i>	<i>nodC</i>
COA3	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.06%), <i>R. freirei</i> PRF 81 ^T (99.25%), and <i>R. hainanense</i> CCBAU 57015 ^T (99.7%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (95.7%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (96.7%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (95.9%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.2%), <i>R. multihospitium</i> CCBAU 83401 ^T (99.2%), and <i>R. lusitanum</i> P1-7 ^T (99.2%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.1%)
COA6	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.43%), <i>R. freirei</i> PRF 81 ^T (99.33%), and <i>R. hainanense</i> CCBAU 57015 ^T (99.43%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.6%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.7%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.7%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.2%), <i>R. multihospitium</i> CCBAU 83401 ^T (99.2%), and <i>R. lusitanum</i> P1-7 ^T (99.2%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.2%)
COB5	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.42%), <i>R. freirei</i> PRF 81 ^T (99.32%), and <i>R. hainanense</i> CCBAU 57015 ^T (99.41%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.6%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.8%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.6%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.2%), <i>R. multihospitium</i> CCBAU 83401 ^T (99.2%), and <i>R. lusitanum</i> P1-7 ^T (99.2%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.2%)
COB6	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.52%), <i>R. freirei</i> PRF 81 ^T (99.38%), and <i>R. hainanense</i> CCBAU 57015 ^T (99.38%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.6%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.7%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.6%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.2%), <i>R. multihospitium</i> CCBAU 83401 ^T (99.2%), and <i>R. lusitanum</i> P1-7 ^T (99.2%)	<i>R. tropici</i> CIAT 899 ^T (99.2%)
MI13	<i>B. japonicum</i> USDA6 ^T (99.85%), and <i>B. liaoningense</i> LMG18230 ^T (99.93%)	<i>B. japonicum</i> USDA6 ^T (99.5%)	<i>B. japonicum</i> USDA6 ^T (99.6%)	-	<i>B. daqingense</i> CCBAU 15774 ^T (99.9%), <i>B. huanghuaihaiense</i> CCBAU 23303 ^T (99.9%), <i>B. ottawaense</i> OO99 ^T , <i>B. liaoningense</i> LMG 18230 ^T (99.9%), and <i>B. japonicum</i> USDA6 ^T (99.9%)	<i>B. yuanmingense</i> CCBAU10071 ^T (99.9%)

Table S3. N₂-fixation, nitrous oxide (N₂O), and dinitrogen (N₂) rates of rhizobial strains from nodules of sunnhemp (*Crotalaria juncea* L.) inoculated with soil from commercial orchards A and B (COA and COB, respectively) and the microbial inoculant (MI). Values represent the mean \pm standard error. For each gas analysis, numbers in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to one-way ANOVA test (Tukey's HSD, $p < 0.05$).

Treatment	Nodules		
	N ₂ -fixation (nmol	N ₂ O production (nmol	N ₂ production (nmol
	C ₂ H ₄ h ⁻¹ mL ⁻¹)	N ₂ O h ⁻¹ mL ⁻¹)	N ₂ O h ⁻¹ mL ⁻¹)
COA	102.7 \pm 15.8a	18.7 \pm 5.6b	1.5 \pm 0.8a
COB	140.4 \pm 28.1a	22.8 \pm 6.2b	1.0 \pm 0.6a
MI	48.2 \pm 16.6b	39.7 \pm 8.5a	1.1 \pm 0.9a

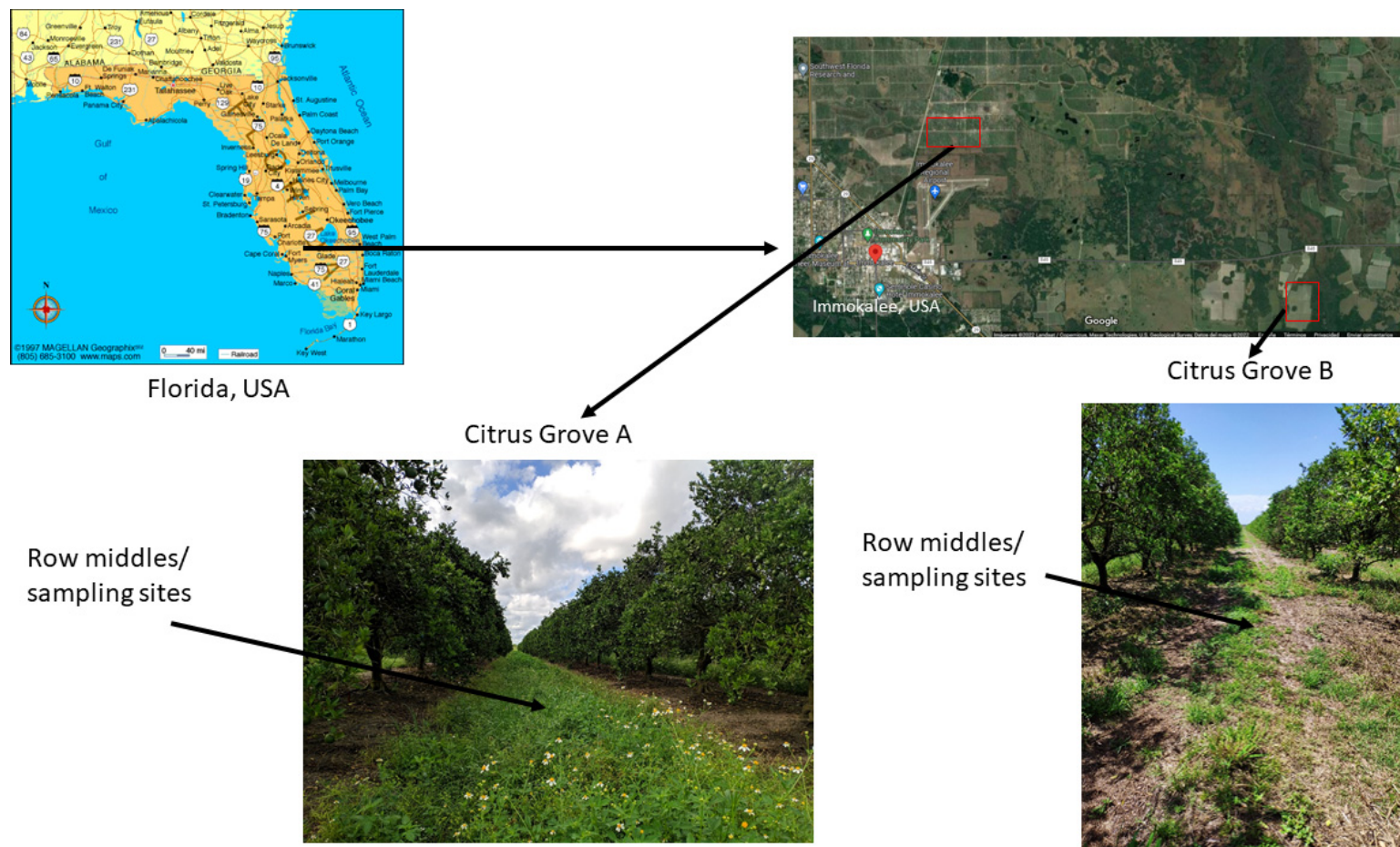


Figure S1. Map showing the location of the sampling sites within Citrus orchard A and Citrus orchard B.

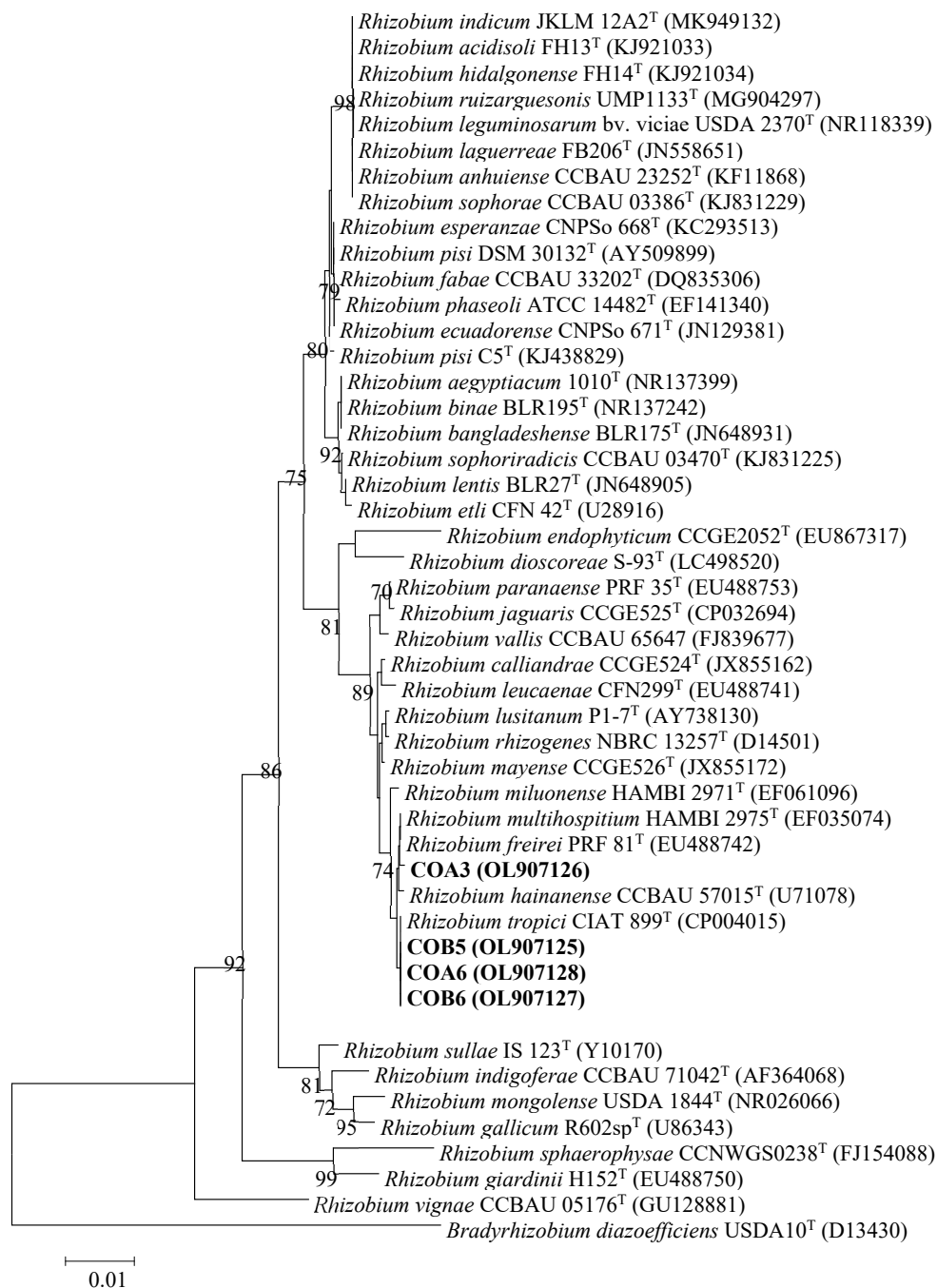
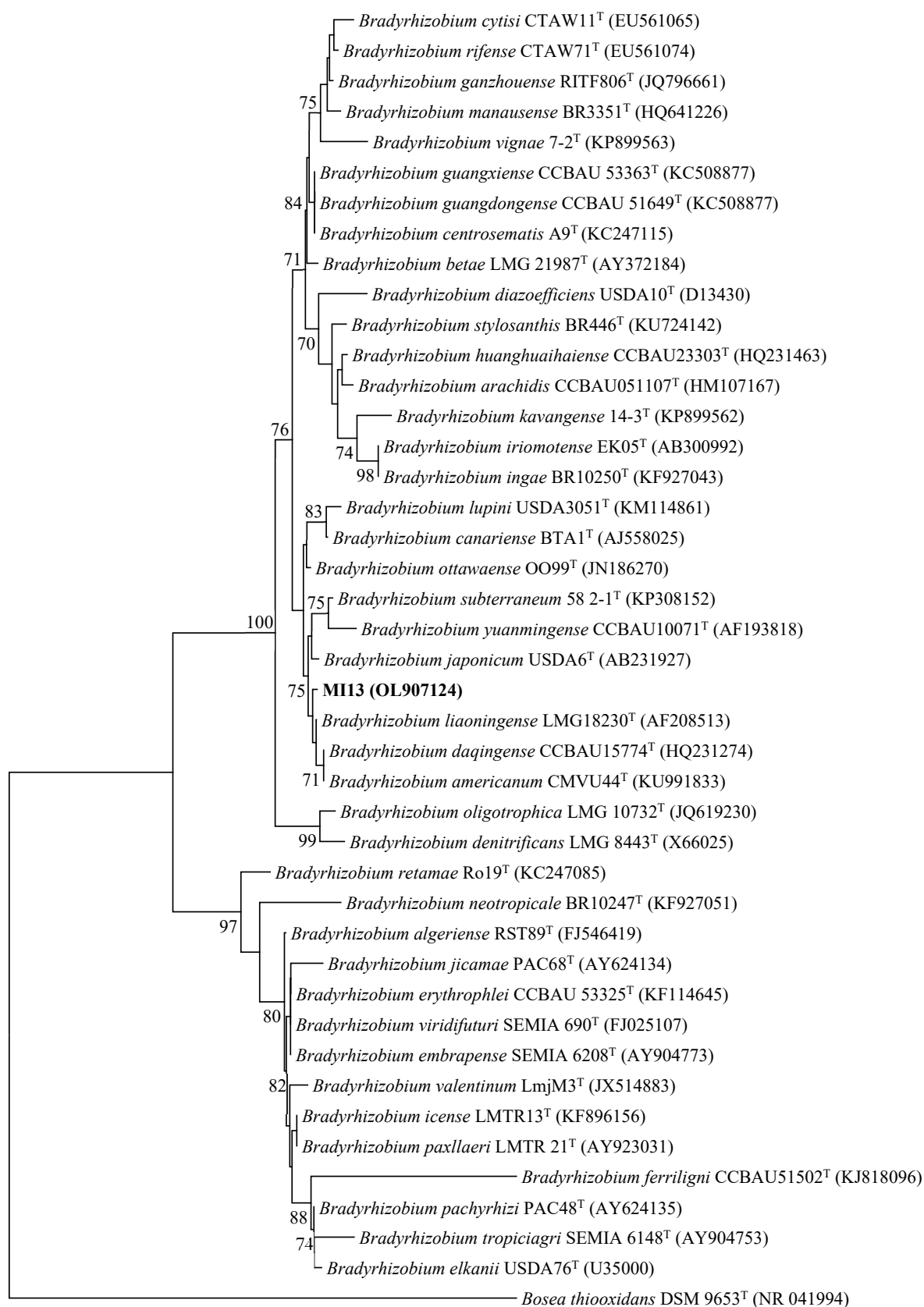


Figure S2. ML phylogenetic tree based on partial 16S rRNA sequences of strains from nodules of sunnhemp (*Crotalaria juncea* L.) and phylogenetically related species within the genus *Rhizobium*. The analysis was based on 1420 nucleotides. Isolates are denoted in bold. Bootstrap values are indicated as percentages derived from 1000 replications. Values lower than 70 are not shown. Bar, 1 nucleotides substitution per 100 nucleotides. The tree is rooted with *Bradyrhizobium diazoefficiens* USDA10^T.



0.01

Figure S3. ML phylogenetic tree based on partial 16S rRNA sequences of strains from nodules of sunnhemp (*Crotalaria juncea* L.) and phylogenetically related species within the genus *Bradyrhizobium*. The analysis was based on 1415 nucleotides. Isolates are denoted in bold. Bootstrap values are indicated as percentages derived from 1000 replications. Values lower than 70 are not shown. Bar, 1 nucleotides substitution per 100 nucleotides. The tree is rooted with *Bosea thiooxidans* DSM 9653^T.

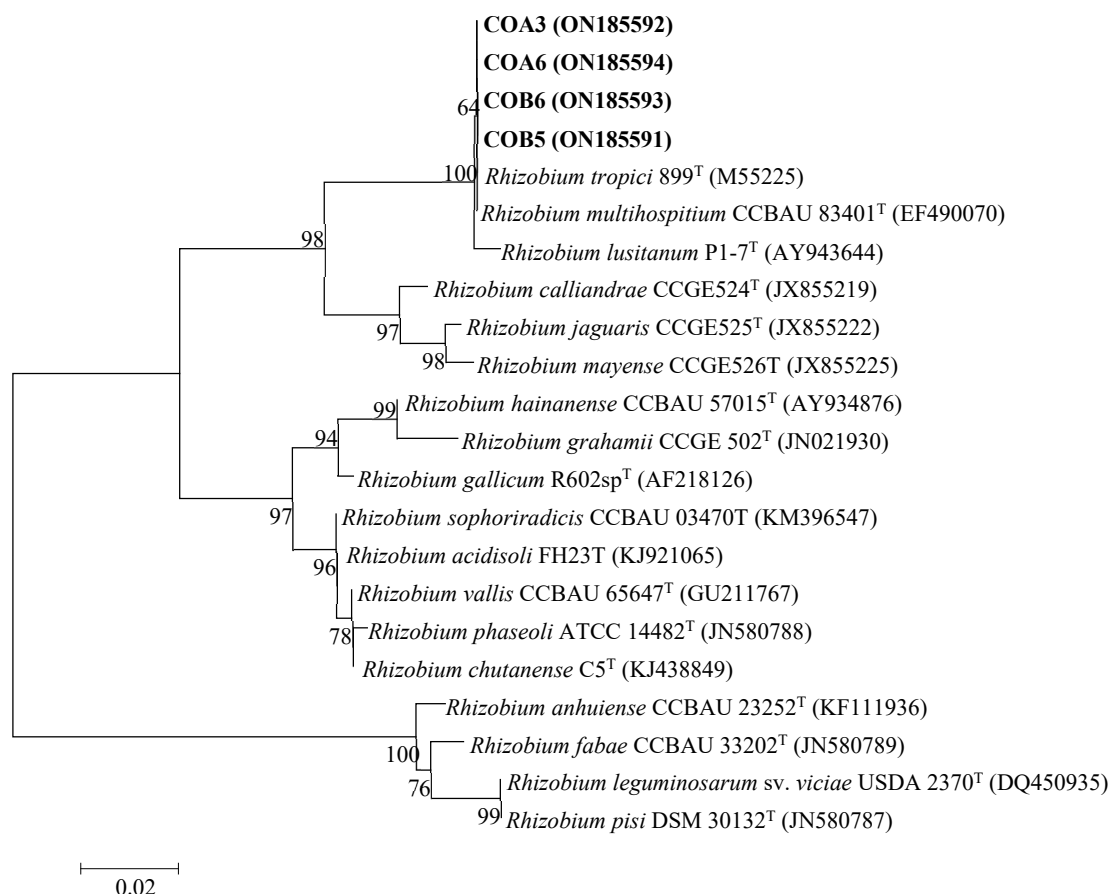


Figure S4. ML phylogenetic tree based on *nifH* sequences of strains from nodules of strains from nodules of sunnhemp (*Crotalaria juncea* L.) and phylogenetically related species within the genus *Rhizobium*. The analysis was based on 340 nucleotides. Isolates are denoted in bold. Bootstrap values are indicated as percentages derived from 1000 replications. Values lower than 70 are not shown. Bar, 2 nucleotide substitution per 100 nucleotides.

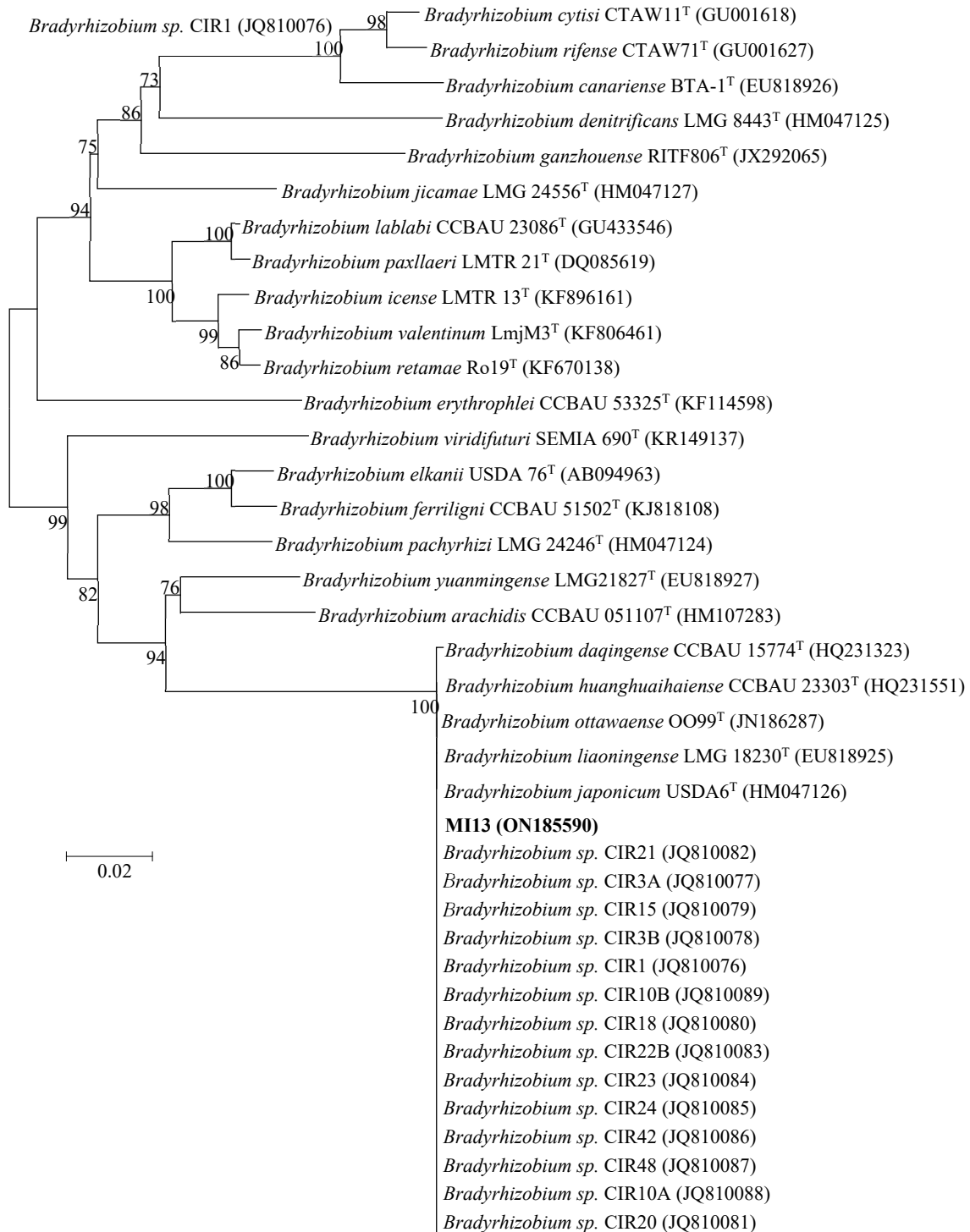


Figure S5. ML phylogenetic tree based on *nifH* sequences of strains from nodules of strains from nodules of sunnhemp (*Crotalaria juncea* L.) and phylogenetically related species within the genus *Bradyrhizobium*. The analysis was based on 420 nucleotides. Isolates are denoted in bold. Bootstrap values are indicated as percentages derived from 1000 replications. Values lower than 70 are not shown. Bar, 2 nucleotide substitution per 100 nucleotides.