plants

MDPI

Supplementary Materials

Rhizobacteria and Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi of Oil Crops (Physic Nut and Sacha Inchi): Abundance, Diversity and Plant Growth-Promoting Potentials

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Figure S1. The capability of physic nut and sacha inchi rhizobacteria to fix nitrogen, solubilize phosphate and produce siderophore. Only the top three excellent rhizobacterial isolates per cultivation site are presented. The origins of these bacteria are available in Table 2.

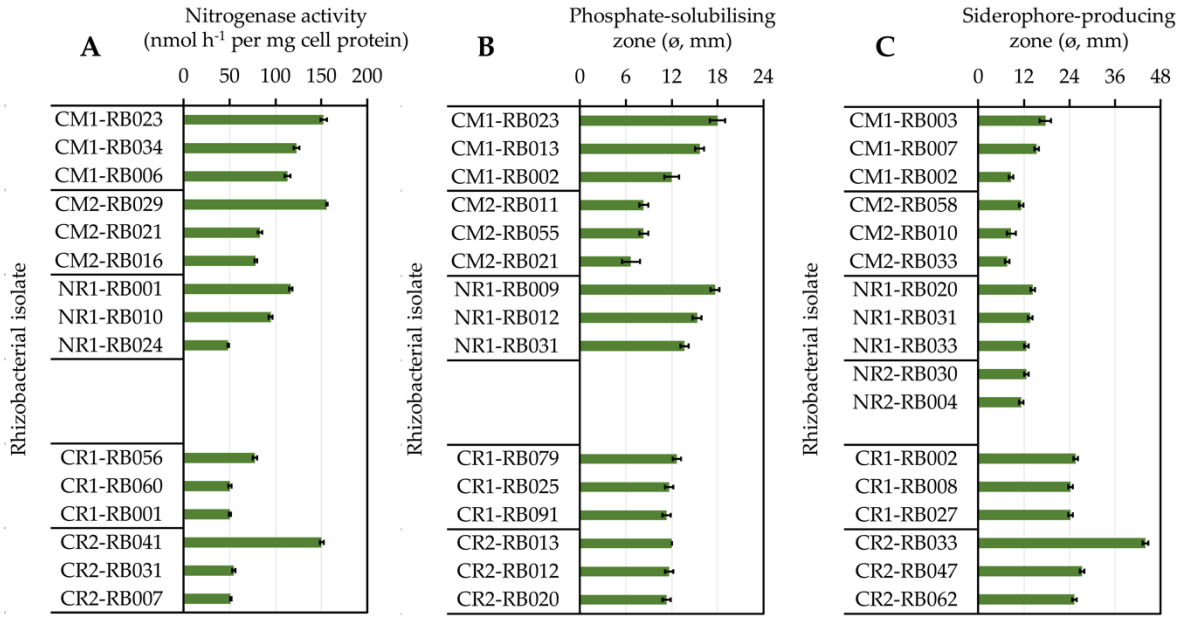

Figure S2. Morphological characteristics of arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) spores found in physic nut and sacha inchi rhizosphere soils. Groups A1 – A9 represent the different spore features of the genus *Acaulospora*, while groups C1, G1 and G2, and F1 exhibit the unique spore characteristics of the genera *Claroideoglomus*, *Glomus*, and *Funneliformis*, respectively. Scale bars = 100 μm.

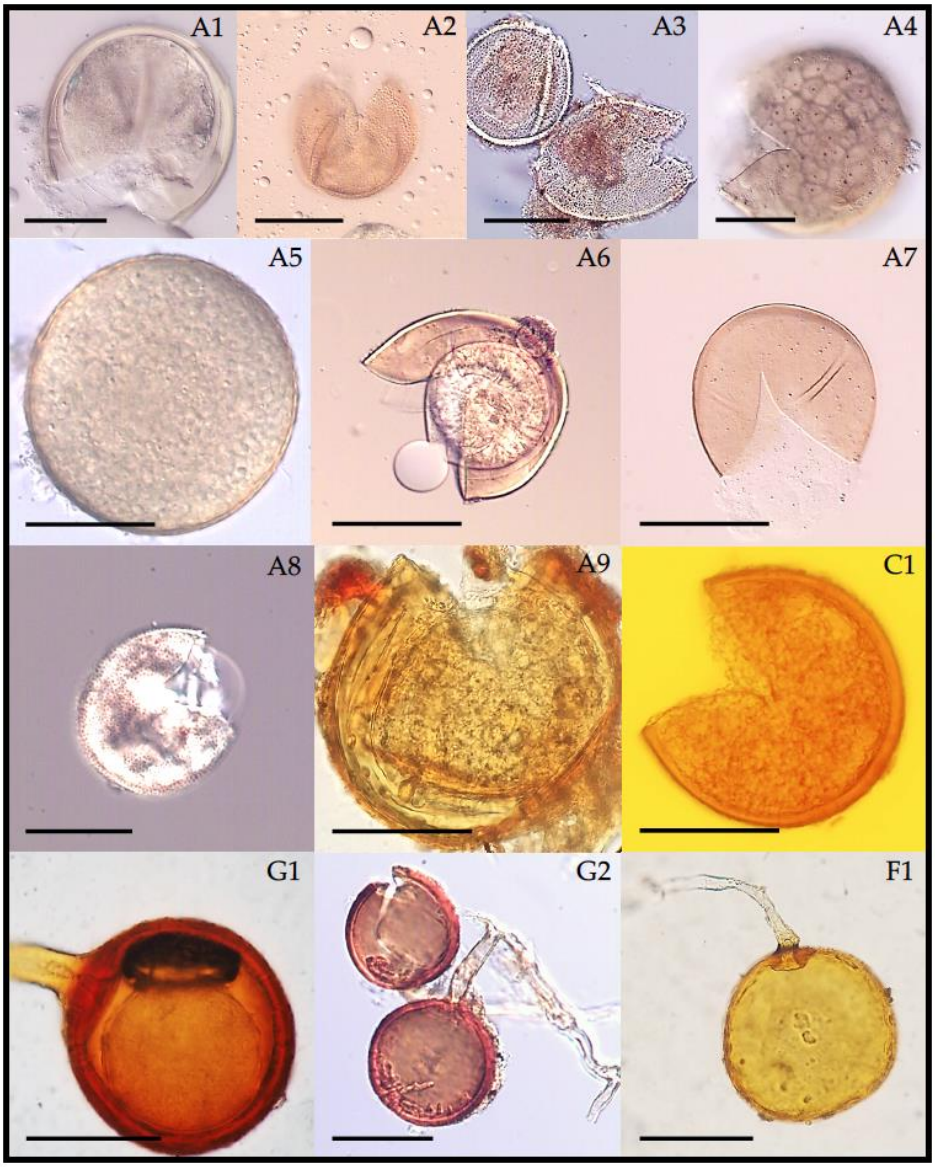

Figure S3. A comparison of physic nut plants grown in soils uninoculated and inoculated with their rhizosphere microbes in the pot experiments. The treatments include T1: untreated control, T2: inoculated with a rhizobacterium *Ensifer* sp. CM1-RB003, T3: inoculated with an AM fungus *Acaulospora* sp. CM2-AMA3, and T4: inoculated with a mixture of *Ensifer* sp. CM1-RB003 and *Acaulospora* sp. CM2-AMA3. Scale bars = 10 cm. The origins of these rhizosphere microbes are available in Tables 2, 3 and 4, and the experimental description can be found in the text.

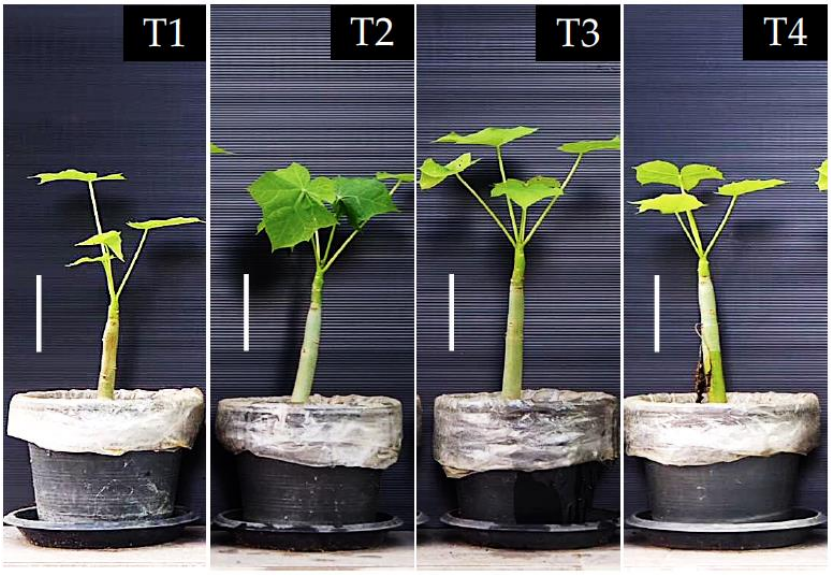

Figure S4. A comparison of sacha inchi plants grown in soils uninoculated and inoculated with their rhizosphere microbes in the pot experiments. The treatments include T1: untreated control, T2: inoculated with a rhizobacterium *Pantoea* sp. CR1-RB056, T3: inoculated with an AM fungus *Funneliformis* sp. CR2-AMF1, and T4: inoculated with a mixture of *Pantoea* sp. CR1-RB056 and *Funneliformis* sp. CR2-AMF1. Scale bars = 25 cm. The origins of these rhizosphere microbes are available in Tables 2, 3 and 4, and the experimental description can be found in the text.