

Soil nutritional status and biogeography influence rhizosphere microbial communities associated with the invasive tree *Acacia dealbata*

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Supplementary Material (Figures)

Figure S1 Study sites and biogeography of *Acacia dealbata*. The region covered by the grassland biome in South Africa is showed in green. Location numbers are as in Table 1. The map was created in ArcMap v. 10.2 (<http://desktop.arcgis.com/en/arcmap/>) using data from Mucina, L. & Rutherford, M.C. (2006) The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria, freely available at <https://www.sanbi.org>.

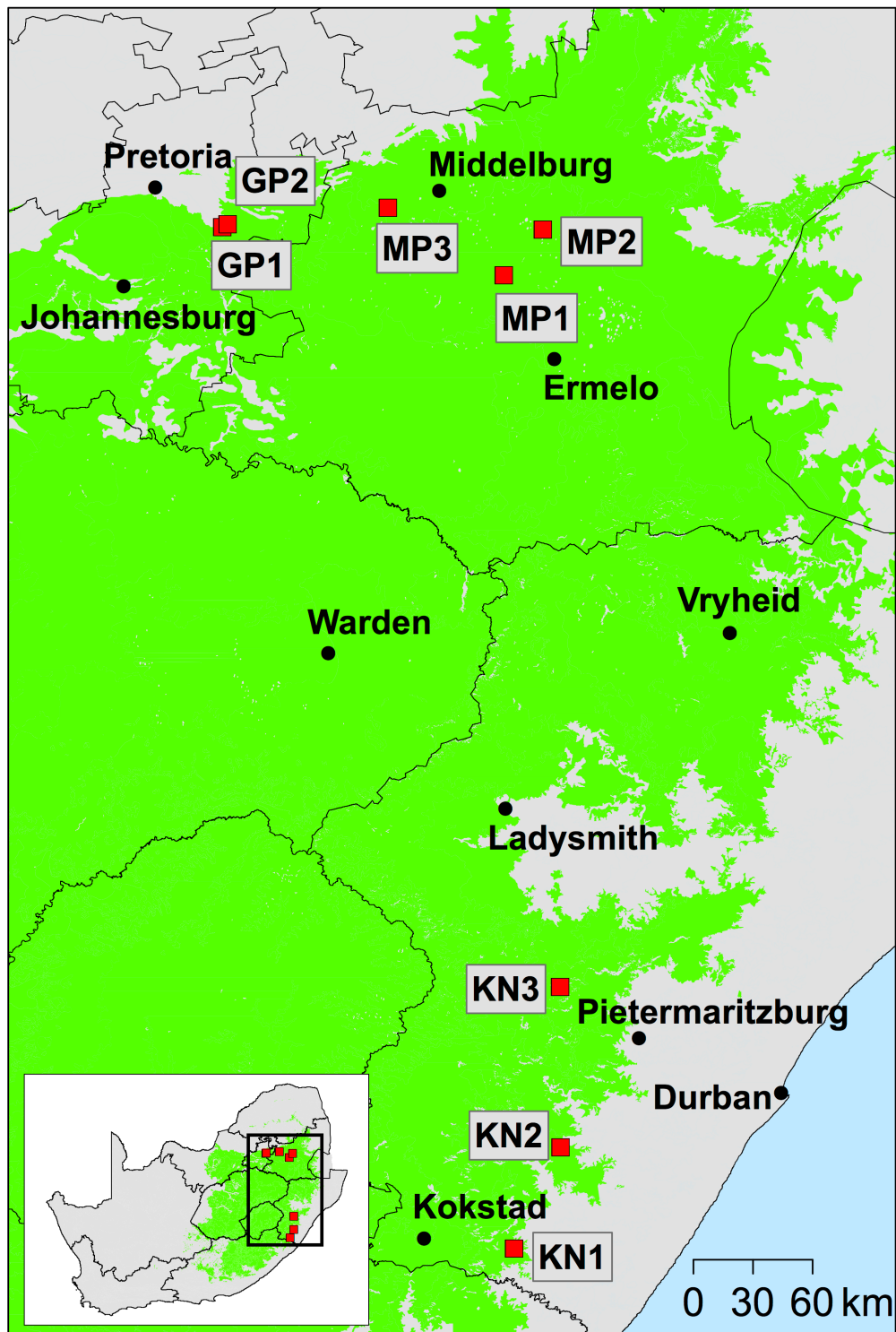
Figure S2 Venn diagram showing the number of shared total A) bacterial and B) fungal OTUs (both 97% cut-off). The percentage of sequences associated with OTUs is shown in parentheses.

Figure S3 Accumulation curve (mean \pm 95% confidence interval) of bacterial and fungal OTU (both 97% cut-off) richness vs. number of samples.

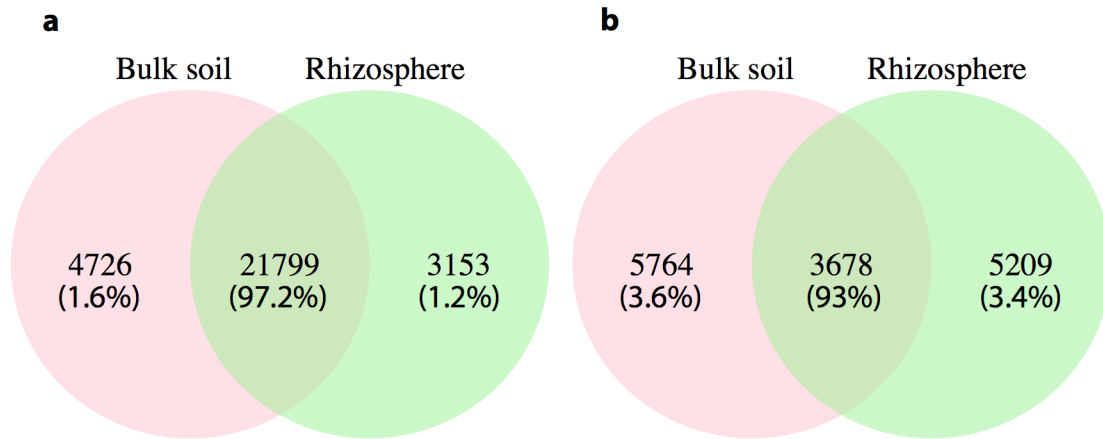
Figure S4 Diversity measures (richness, Shannon, inverse Simpson and Pielou's evenness) of A) bacterial and B) fungal OTUs (both 97% cut-off).

Figure S5 Boxplot depicting differences in soil chemistry between habitats. Different letters above each box denote a significant mean difference between bulk (B) and rhizosphere (R) soils ($P < 0.05$).

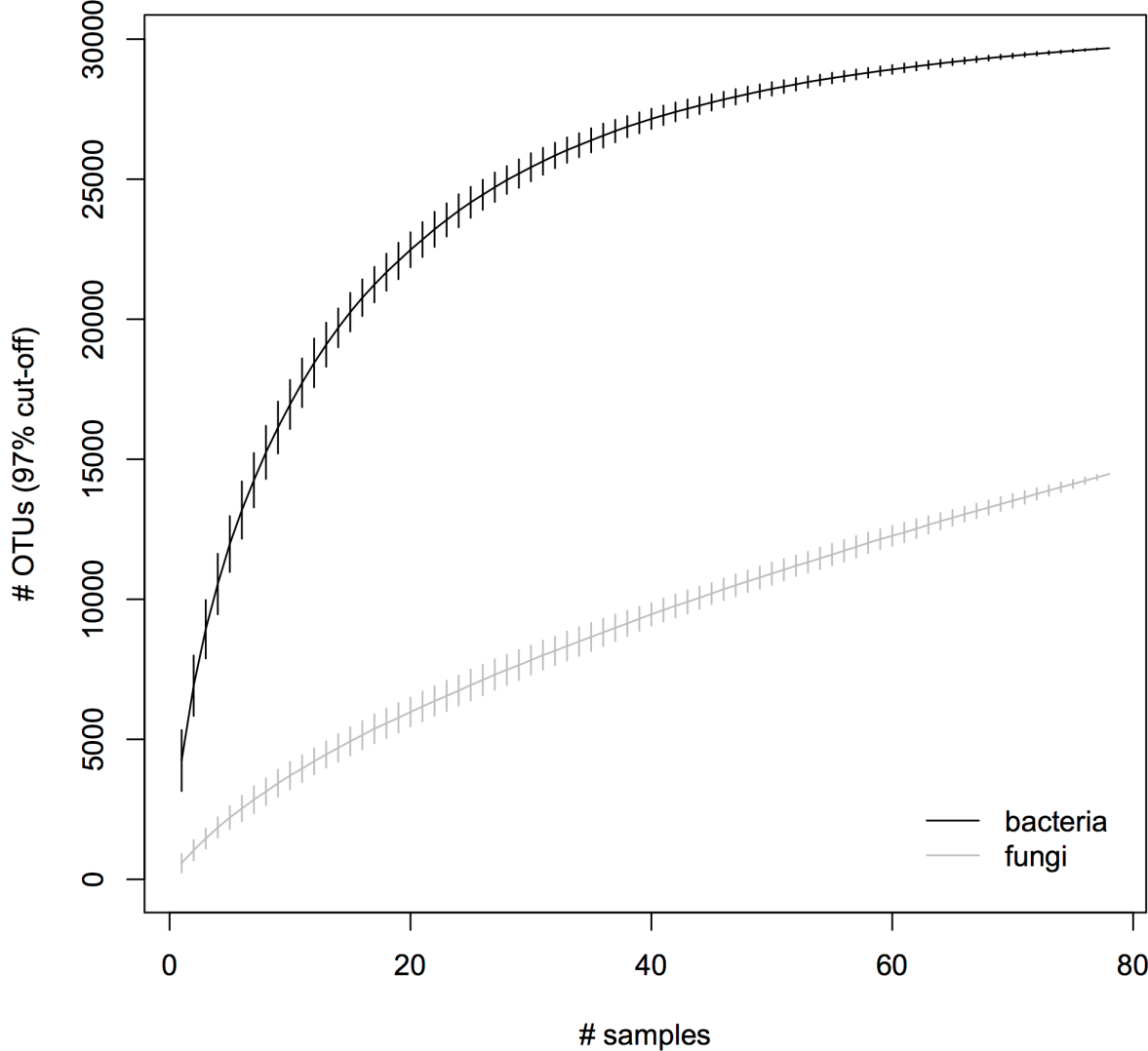
Supplementary Figure S1



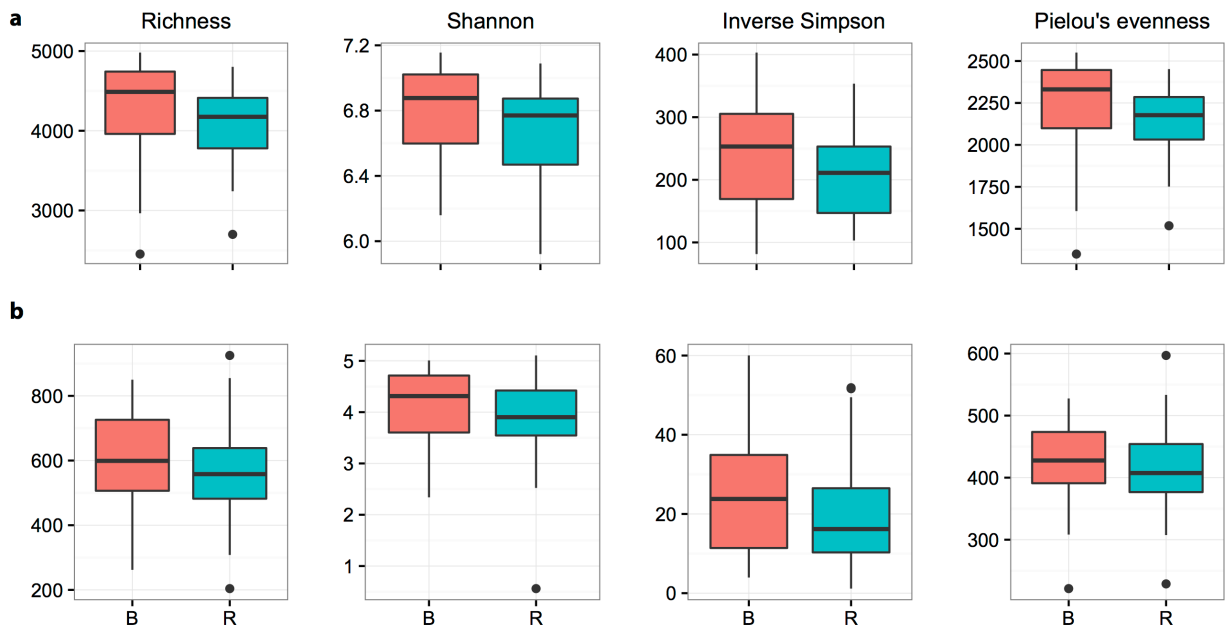
Supplementary Figure S2



Supplementary Figure S3



Supplementary Figure S4



Supplementary Figure S5

