

Genotype-Dependent Salt Tolerance **is Associated with** the Specific
Recruitment and Assembly of Rhizosphere Bacterial Communities in
Amaranthus spp.

Ying Liu, Weifeng Song, Meng Zhang, Ningning Xing, Jing Zhang, Chunxue Xie, Xiaojie Li,
Yuan Chen*

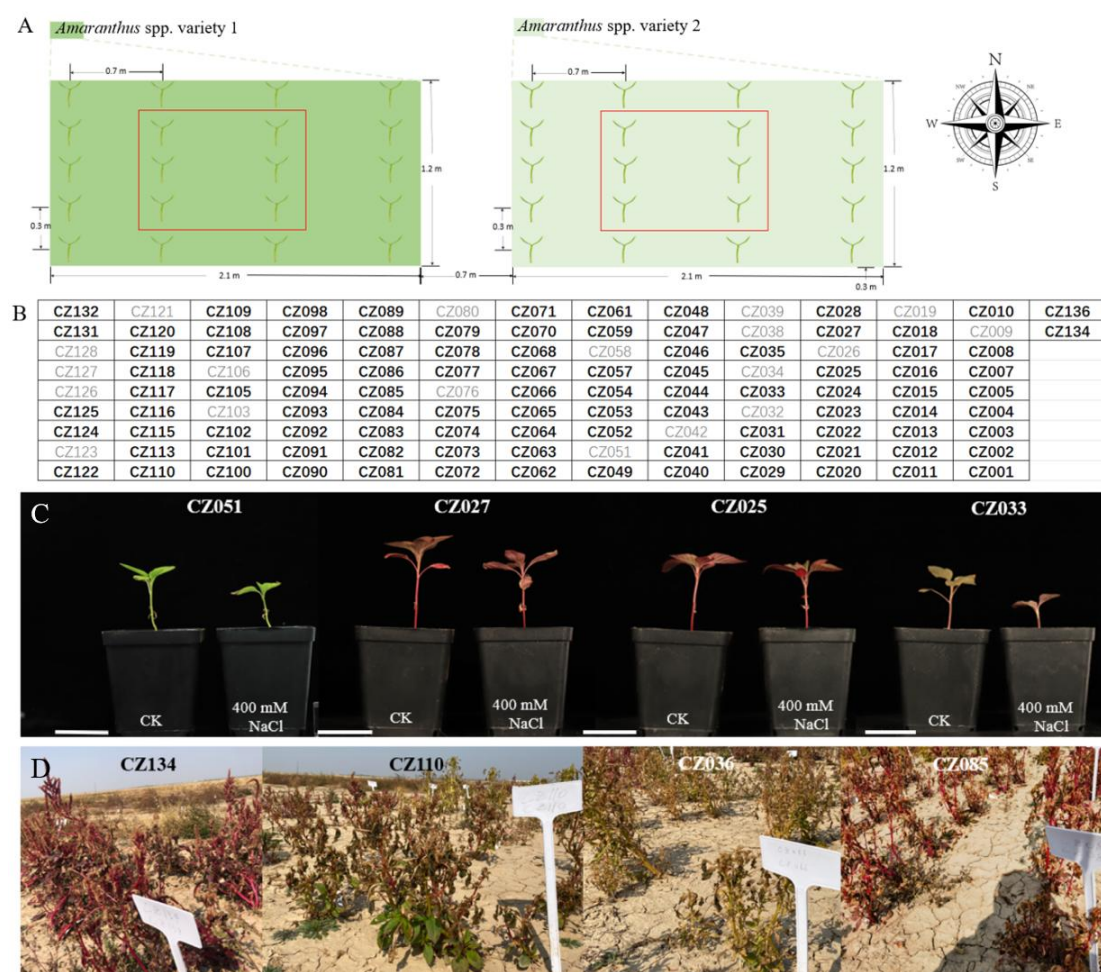
State Key Laboratory of Wheat Improvement, Peking University Institute of Advanced
Agricultural Sciences, Shandong Laboratory of Advanced Agricultural Sciences in Weifang
261325, Shandong, China

* Correspondence:

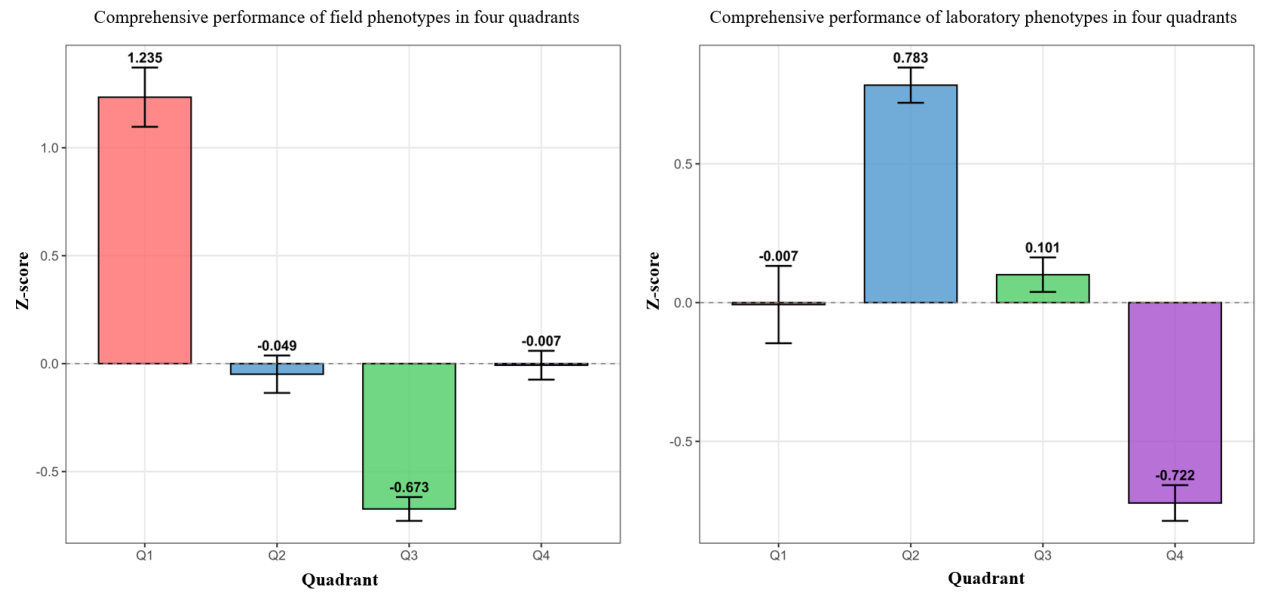
Yuan Chen

yuan.chen@pku-iaas.edu.cn

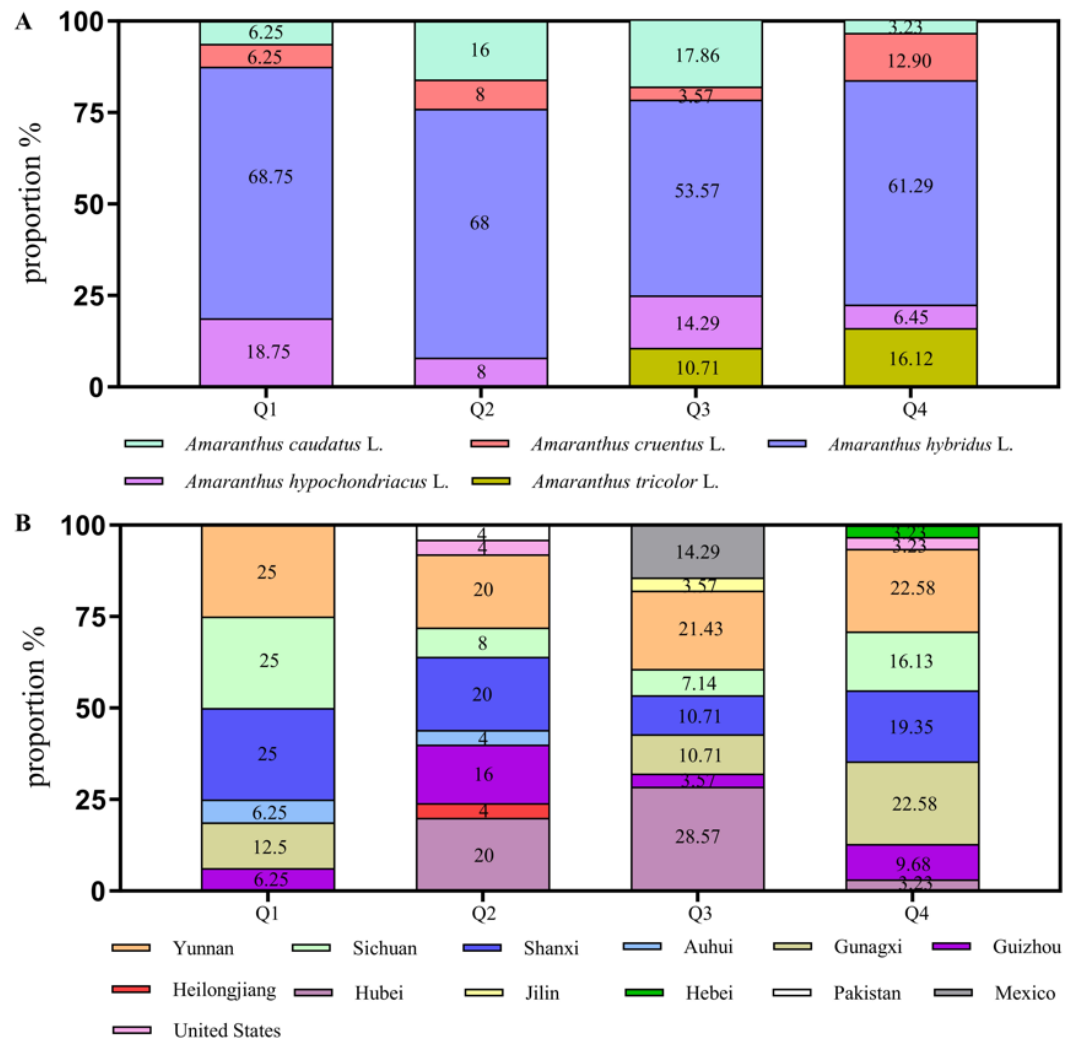
Supplementary Figures (three figures)



Supplementary Figure 1 (A) Schematic diagram of plots planted with different *Amaranthus* spp. varieties; (B) Distribution map of *Amaranthus* spp. cultivation in saline-alkali fields, with black markers indicating the 100 varieties used in this experiment, from which data and samples were successfully collected; gray markers indicate discarded varieties (data and samples were not successfully collected); (C) Growth phenotypes of selected *Amaranthus* spp. varieties in laboratory salinity experiment, with the white horizontal line representing 5 cm; (D) Growth phenotypes of selected varieties in field salinity experiments.



Supplementary Figure 2 The field phenotypes composite score is calculated based on standardized values of the Field_ADW, Field_BDW, Field_Height. The laboratory phenotypes composite score is calculated based on standardized values of Lab_AFW_RST, Lab_LN_RST, Lab_SPAD_RST, Lab_ADW_RST.



Supplementary Figure 3 (A) The distribution proportions of the five taxonomies of *Amaranthus* spp. in the four phenotypic quadrants Q1–Q4; (B) The distribution proportions of the thirteen sources of grain amaranth in the four phenotypic quadrants Q1–Q4.