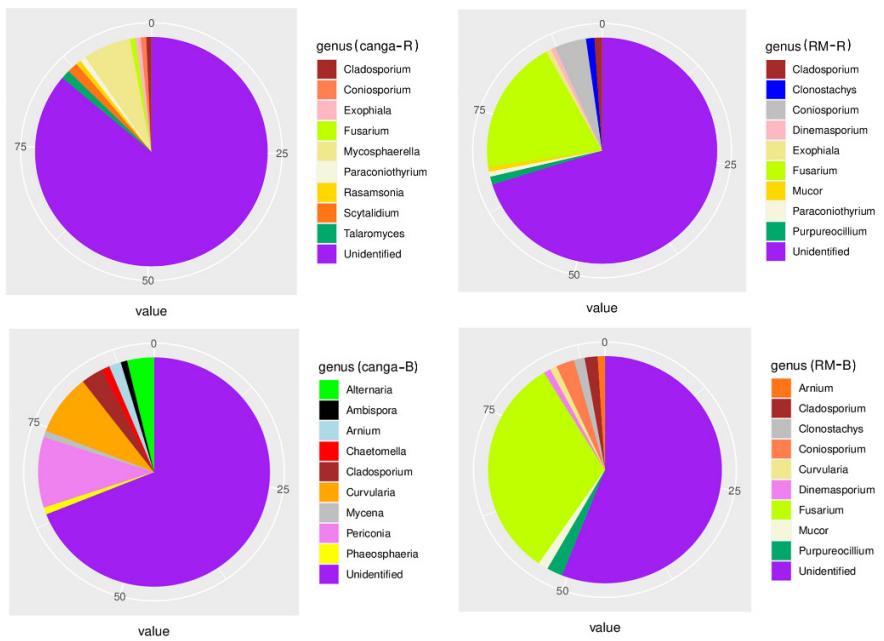
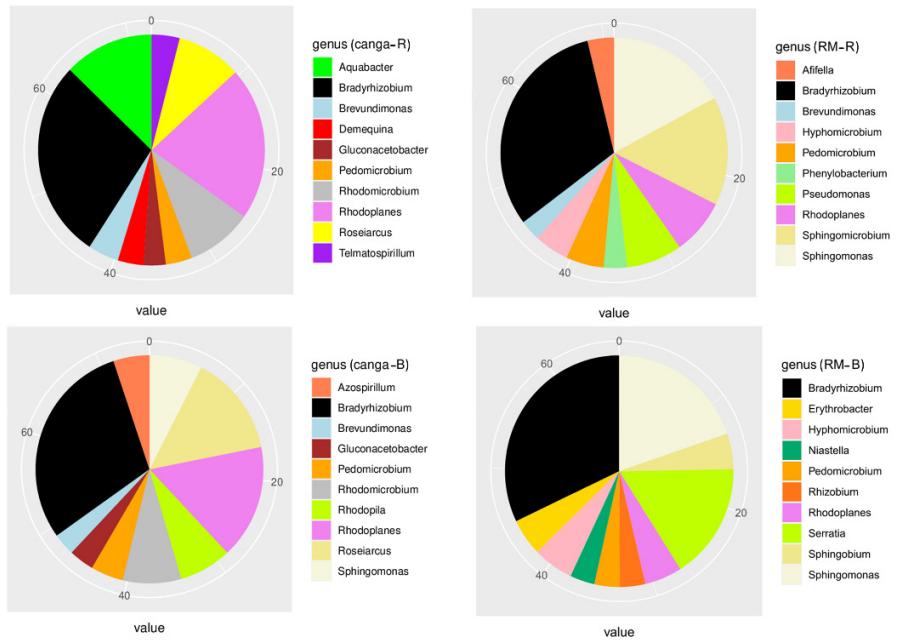


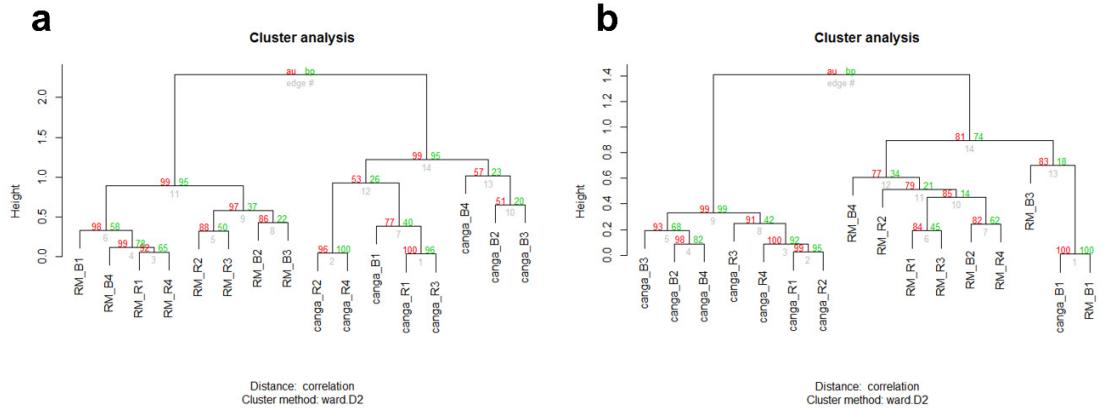
**Figure S1.** Venn diagram of soil fungal (A) and bacterial OTUs (B) in rhizospheric (R) or bulk (B) soil substrate samples of *Mimosa acutistipula* growing in a *canga* ecosystem (*canga*) or a rehabilitating mineland (RM) in Serra dos Carajás, eastern Amazon.



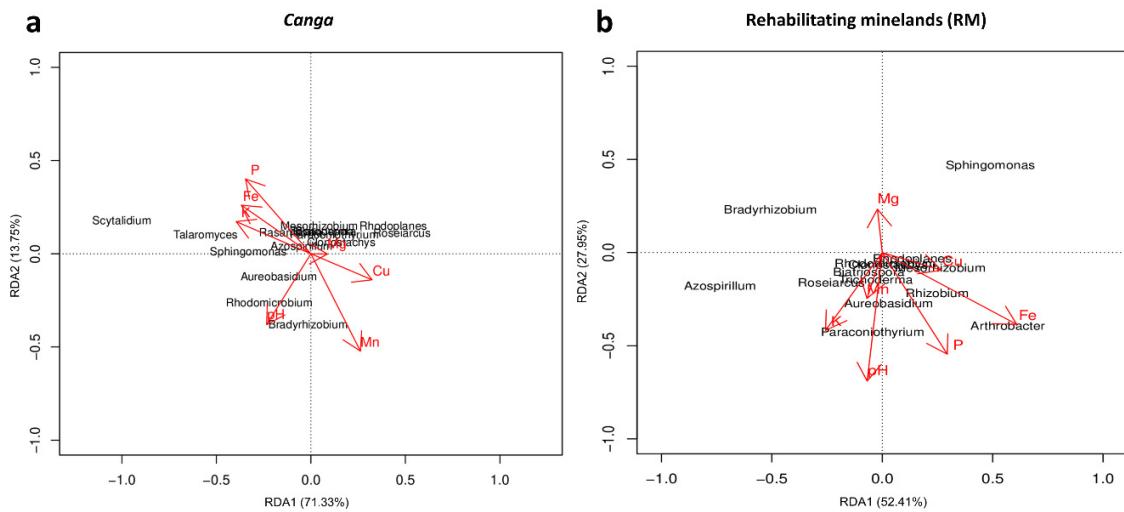
**Figure S2.** Relative abundance at the genus level of major fungal 18S rRNA sequences obtained from *Mimosa acutistipula* growing in a *canga* ecosystem (*canga*) or a rehabilitating mineland (RM) in Serra dos Carajás, eastern Amazon.



**Figure S3.** Relative abundance at the genus level of bacterial 16S rRNA sequences obtained from *Mimosa acutistipula* growing in a *canga* ecosystem (*canga*) or a rehabilitating mineland (RM) in Serra dos Carajás, eastern Amazon.



**Figure S4.** Clustering of fungal 18S rRNA (a) and bacterial 16S rRNA (b) sequences in rhizospheric (R) or bulk (B) soil samples of *Mimosa acutistipula* (M) growing in a *canga* ecosystem (*canga*) or a rehabilitating mineland (RM) in Serra dos Carajás, eastern Amazon.



**Figure S5.** Redundancy analysis (RDA) showing the influence of soil characteristics on the preferential beneficial taxa associated with *Mimosa acutistipula* growing in a *canga* (*canga*) (a) or a rehabilitating mineland (RM) (b) in Serra dos Carajás, eastern Amazon.

**Table S1.** Physical and chemical characteristics of soil substrates associated with *Mimosa acutistipula* growing in a *canga* or rehabilitating mineland (RM).

	<b>RM</b>	<b>Canga</b>
Clay <sup>a</sup>	486,7 ± 37,2	287,5 ± 103
Silt <sup>a</sup>	158,3 ± 40,8	87,5 ± 75
Sand <sup>a</sup>	355 ± 68,9	625 ± 177
pH H <sub>2</sub> O	6,1 ± 0,3	4,7 ± 0,6
pH CaCl <sub>2</sub>	5,3 ± 0,2	4,2 ± 0,3
Available P <sup>b</sup>	19,5 ± 15,9	1 ± 0,9
Total N <sup>c</sup>	0,1 ± 0,06	0,4 ± 0,3
Organic matter <sup>d</sup>	1,4 ± 0,6	7,7 ± 0,9
Na <sup>b</sup>	4,7 ± 0,6	11,4 ± 6,2
K <sup>b</sup>	22,6 ± 6,8	22,7 ± 6,8
B <sup>b</sup>	0,1 ± 0,03	0,2 ± 0,08
Cu <sup>b</sup>	0,6 ± 0,3	1,8 ± 0,5
Fe <sup>b</sup>	11,3 ± 6,3	372 ± 92
Mn <sup>b</sup>	59,7 ± 9,4	2,8 ± 1,5
Zn <sup>b</sup>	2,1 ± 1,6	1,4 ± 0,9

<sup>a</sup> g kg<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>b</sup> mg dm<sup>-3</sup>

<sup>c</sup> %

<sup>d</sup> dag kg<sup>-1</sup>

**Table S2.** Fungal 18S rRNA sequences obtained in rhizospheric and bulk soil samples from *Mimosa acutistipula* growing in a *canga* (*canga*) or a rehabilitating mineland (RM).

Plant species	Sample site	Soil source	Sample ID	Total reads	Read after filtering	Number of OTU
<i>Mimosa acutistipula</i>	<i>Canga</i>	Rhizosphere	<i>canga</i> -R1	255991	201572	542
			<i>canga</i> -R2	322665	257605	579
			<i>canga</i> -R3	220560	143587	471
			<i>canga</i> -R4	89712	70495	470
		Bulk	<i>canga</i> -B1	49697	39879	232
			<i>canga</i> -B2	221120	173986	375
			<i>canga</i> -B3	163765	115200	330
			<i>canga</i> -B4	165339	119908	469
	RM	Rhizosphere	RM-R1	254016	210226	737
			RM-R2	313656	132732	436
			RM-R3	20607	126926	493
			RM-R4	248033	175531	722
		Bulk	RM-B1	163765	226122	684
			RM-B2	296340	4503	197
			RM-B3	188122	162984	495
			RM-B4	184655	163293	699

**Table S3.** Bacterial 16S rRNA sequences obtained in rhizospheric and bulk soil samples from *Mimosa acutistipula* growing in a *canga* (*canga*) or rehabilitating mineland (RM).

Plant species	Sample site	Soil source	Sample ID	Total reads	Read after filtering	Number of OTU
<i>Mimosa acutistipula</i>	<i>Canga</i>	Rhizosphere	<i>canga</i> -R1	171026	26539	376
			<i>canga</i> -R2	186239	30134	372
			<i>canga</i> -R3	94558	16726	240
			<i>canga</i> -R4	116008	6597	234
		Bulk	<i>canga</i> -B1	147974	22873	295
			<i>canga</i> -B2	220057	27277	220
			<i>canga</i> -B3	195881	23535	418
			<i>canga</i> -B4	119161	12452	287
	RM	Rhizosphere	RM-R1	174851	24177	504
			RM-R2	113964	13648	432
			RM-R3	151960	20845	513
			RM-R4	467029	6892	311
		Bulk	RM-B1	233428	42968	414
			RM-B2	219140	28426	504
			RM-B3	190153	27779	458
			RM-B4	314963	33040	507

**Table S4.** Most abundant fungal and bacterial taxa identified in soils associated with *Mimosa acutistipula* growing in a *canga* or rehabilitating mineland (RM) in Serra dos Carajás, eastern Amazon.

	<b>Identification source</b>	<b>Identified Phyla (RA %)</b>	<b>Identified Genera (RA %)</b>
<b>FUNGI</b>	<i>Rhizosphere</i>	Ascomycota (98.10); Basidiomycota (1.04); Mucoromycota (0.55); Unidentified (0.31)	Unidentified (85.4); <i>Mycosphaerella</i> (6.61); <i>Scytalidium</i> (1.49); <i>Talaromyces</i> (1.24); <i>Paraconiothyrium</i> (0.82); <i>Coniosporium</i> (0.78); <i>Fusarium</i> (0.75); <i>Exophiala</i> (0.71); <i>Cladosporium</i> (0.69); <i>Rasamonia</i> (0.67)
		<i>Canga</i>	Unidentified (63.6); <i>Periconia</i> (9.19); <i>Curvularia</i> (7.97); <i>Alternaria</i> (3.46); <i>Cladosporium</i> (2.84); <i>Arniun</i> (1.56); <i>Chaetomella</i> (1.01); <i>Phaeosphaeria</i> (0.89); <i>Mycena</i> (0.86); <i>Ambispora</i> (0.81)
	<i>Bulk</i>	Ascomycota (95.80); Basidiomycota (2.17); Glomeromycota (1.34); Chytridiomycota (0.41); Unidentified (0.28)	Unidentified (65.6); <i>Fusarium</i> (18.0); <i>Coniosporium</i> (4.16); <i>Clonostachys</i> (1.1); <i>Purpureocillium</i> (1.08); <i>Cladosporium</i> (1.0); <i>Exophiala</i> (0.69); <i>Mucor</i> (0.66); <i>Paraconiothyrium</i> (0.64); <i>Dinemasporium</i> (0.59); <i>Thielavia</i> (0.53)
<b>RM</b>	<i>Rhizosphere</i>	Ascomycota (93.1), Basidiomycota (4.83); Glomeromycota (1.25); unidentified (0.40); Mucoromycota (0.31); Mortierellomycota (0.11)	Unidentified (50.7); <i>Fusarium</i> (28.7); <i>Coniosporium</i> (2.32); <i>Purpureocillium</i> (1.99); <i>Cladosporium</i> (1.61); <i>Clonostachys</i> (1.31); <i>Mucor</i> (1.25); <i>Arniun</i> (0.9); <i>Dinemasporium</i> (0.88); <i>Curvularia</i> (0.83); <i>Myceliophthora</i> (0.71)
<b>BACTERIA</b>	<i>Rhizosphere</i>	Acidobacteria (56.2); Proteobacteria (33.2); Actinobacteria (8.63); candidate_division_WPS-1 (1.97)	<i>Bradyrhizobium</i> (20.3); <i>Rhodoplanes</i> (15.6); <i>Aquabacter</i> (9.24); <i>Rhodomicrobium</i> (6.82); <i>Roseiaricus</i> (6.69); <i>Brevundimonas</i> (3.18); <i>Telmatospirillum</i> (2.89); <i>Pedomicrobium</i> (2.72); <i>Demequina</i> (2.65); <i>Gluconacetobacter</i> (2.27);
		<i>Canga</i>	<i>Bradyrhizobium</i> (22.4); <i>Rhodoplanes</i> (12.2); <i>Roseiaricus</i> (10.8); <i>Rhodomicrobium</i> (6.27); <i>Sphingomonas</i> (5.64); <i>Rhodopila</i> (5.58); <i>Azospirillum</i> (3.85); <i>Pedomicrobium</i> (3.49); <i>Gluconacetobacter</i> (2.68); <i>Brevundimonas</i> (2.35)
	<i>Bulk</i>	Acidobacteria (71.8); Proteobacteria (24.0); Actinobacteria (3.49); candidate_division_WPS-1 (0.71)	<i>Bradyrhizobium</i> (20.7); <i>Sphingomonas</i> (16.5); <i>Sphingomicrobium</i> (5.24); <i>Pseudomonas</i> (5.18); <i>Rhodoplanes</i> (4.84); <i>Pedomicrobium</i> (4.59); <i>Hyphomicrobium</i> (2.51); <i>Afisella</i> (2.4); <i>Phenyllobacterium</i> (2.15); <i>Brevundimonas</i> (2.07)
<b>RM</b>	<i>Rhizosphere</i>	Proteobacteria (54.3); Acidobacteria (28.8); Actinobacteria (14.7); Bacteroidetes (1.22); Firmicutes (0.98)	<i>Bradyrhizobium</i> (21.3); <i>Sphingomonas</i> (13.1); <i>Serratia</i> (10.8); <i>Hyphomicrobium</i> (3.81); <i>Rhodoplanes</i> (3.52); <i>Erythrobacter</i> (3.41); <i>Sphingobium</i> (3.3); <i>Rhizobium</i> (2.4); <i>Pedomicrobium</i> (2.37); <i>Niastella</i> (2.31); <i>Actinotalea</i> (1.96)