

Climatic zone and soil properties determine the biodiversity of the soil microbial communities associated to native plants from desert areas of North-Central Algeria

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Table S1. Information regarding the 14 Algerian autochthonous plant species.

Table S2. Physical-chemical properties of the soils sampled from the rhizosphere of 14 different plant species in North-Central Algeria.

Table S3. Linear discriminant analysis Effect Size (LEfSe) at species level according to sampling site. All the possible comparisons are reported in the table. Light gray indicates species less present in the first sampling site than in the second one and red indicates a presence less than 50%. Dark gray indicates species more present in the first sampling site than in the second one and green indicates a presence more than 200%.

Figure S1. A) Precipitation (mm), B) Wind speed (ms^{-1}), C) Average T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the year 2018 in the six Algerian sampling sites and Alessandria town in Italy as reference.

Figure S2. A) Minimum temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), B) Maximum temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) Temperature difference ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the year 2018 in the six Algerian sampling sites and Alessandria town in Italy as reference.

Figure S3. Phylum abundance (%) in A) plants, B) sampling sites and C) climatic zone.

Figure S4. CORE analysis at phylum level according to sampling site (climatic zone). The Microbiome CORE analysis identifies core taxa that remain unchanged in their composition across the whole microbial community. Two parameters are considered: sample prevalence and relative abundance (%) of a taxa. Core microbiome analysis is adopted from the core function in R package microbiome. The result of this analysis is represented in the form of heatmap of core taxa where Y-axis represent the prevalence level of core features across the detection threshold (Relative abundance) range on X-axis. Two soil sampling sites in the arid region of Ghardaïa (Algeria): Metlili and Beni Isguen. Four soil sampling sites in the semi-arid region of Djelfa (Algeria): Messaad, Ain Naga, Moudjbara and Zafrane.

Figure S5. CORE analysis at species level according to sampling site.

Figure S6. CORE analysis at phylum level according to climatic zone.

Figure S7. CORE analysis at species level according to climatic zone.

Figure S8. Heat trees at phylum level. Heat trees report the effect of the sampling site on hierarchical structure of taxonomic classifications (median abundance, non-parameter Wilcoxon Rank Sum test). The reported comparisons are **Metlili** vs A) Ain Naga, B) Beni Isguen, C) Messaad, D) Moudjbara, E) Zaafrane; **Beni Isguen** vs F) Ain Naga, G) Messaad, H) Moudjbara, I) Zaafrane; **Messaad** vs J) Ain Naga, K) Moudjbara, L) Zaafrane; **Ain Naga** vs M) Moudjbara, N) Zaafrane and finally **Moudjbara** vs O) Zaafrane. Comparing Sample 1 vs Sample 2, a blue line indicates that one phylum in sample 2 is more abundant than in sample 1, while a red line indicates that one phylum in sample 2 is less abundant than in sample 1. Heat tree analysis was performed using R metacoder package of MicrobiomeAnalyst, a free available on-line software (<https://www.microbiomeanalyst.ca>).

Table S1. Information regarding the 14 Algerian autochthonous plant species.

Label	Sampling site	Coordinates	Species	Local name	Family	Traditional uses
1	Metlili, Ghardaïa	32°16'49.9"N 3°38'17.1"E	<i>Cleome arabica</i>	Khanza (stinker), Dafrah (ذفراة عريضة)	Capparaceae	It is used in the treatment of inflammation and rheumatism. It possesses antimicrobial and antioxidant activities [19]. It is also used as diuretic and febrifuge. Furthermore, <i>Cleome arabica</i> has cytotoxic effects which are exploited for the production of bioherbicides and larvicides [19,20].
2	Metlili, Ghardaïa	32°16'48.3"N 3°38'15.9"E	<i>Reseda villosa</i>	Bliha (بلح) Resedaceae		It is used in medicine for its content in flavonoids with antioxidant power [21]. It is used in the treatment of diarrhea and intestinal pains [22].
3	Beni Isguen, Ghardaïa	32°27'52.0"N 3°41'02.7"E	<i>Zilla spinosa</i>	Shibrim (شبريم)	Brassicaceae	It is used for grazing [23] and for medicinal purposes as gastrointestinal disorders, diabetes, urinary tract pains, diarrhea, gall bladder, kidney stones, liver and pancreas pain, respiratory ailments and rheumatism [24].
4	Beni Isguen dam, Ghardaïa	32°27'54.1"N 3°41'04.3"E	<i>Pulicaria undulata</i>	Guertoufa (قرطوفة)، جذبات	Asteraceae	It has been traditionally used to treat diabetes, cardiac disorders, skin diseases, abscesses, inflammations, an insect repellent as well as an herbal tea and tonic. Several investigations have reported the chemical composition, antibacterial and antioxidant activities of the essential oil of <i>P. undulata</i> [25-29].
5	Messaad, Djelfa	34°06'07.8"N 3°33'46.4"E	<i>Arthrophyllum scoparium</i>	Remth (رمث)	Amaranthaceae	It is used as a traditional medicine for the treatment of ocular disorders, against mold, for its hepatoprotective, antioxidant, antitumor and anti-larval properties [30]. It exerts potent anti-amnesic effects [31].
6	Messaad, Djelfa	34°06'02.4"N 3°33'56.1"E	<i>Astragalus armatus</i>	Guendal (ڨندل)	Fabaceae	It is used to treat leischamaniose and helminthiasis [22]. It is used against chronic bronchitis, stomach ulcer, cough, hypertension, diabetes, gynecological disorders and poisonous scorpion stings [32].

	Messaad, Djelfa	34°06'12.6"N 3°33'49.8"E	<i>Retama raetam</i>	R'tem (رْتَم)	Fabaceae	Retama species contain alkaloids, flavonoids with antibacterial, antifungal and cytotoxic activities [33]. <i>Retama raetam</i> is widely used in dune stabilization and soil fixation. Furthermore, it is capable of producing significant quantities of biomass which are exploited as fodder, an important raw material resource for microfibers production and for the treatment of various human and animal diseases as intestinal worms, scabies, Fever, abortion [22, 34].
8	Ain Naga, Djelfa	34°24'18.1"N 3°28'38.2"E	<i>Stipa tenacissima</i>	Halfa (هَلْفَة)	Poaceae	It is also named Esparto grass and in Algeria it is used as a main source of fiber for paper production [35]. It is used to modulate melancholy, neuralgia and hypercholesterolemia [22].
9	Moudjbara, Djelfa	34°34'19.3"N 3°25'28.2"E	<i>Artemisia herba-alba</i>	Shih (شَهْ)	Asteraceae	It is used in the traditional medicine of the Northern Badia region of Jordan, in the form of a decoction, against fever and menstrual and nervous problems. It is also known as desert wormwood and it has been used in folk medicine by many cultures since ancient times and in Moroccan folk medicine to treat arterial hypertension and/or diabetes [36]. In Algeria, it is used to treat stomach pain and some genital infections [22].
10	Zaafrane, Djelfa	34°52'04.6"N 2°50'56.5"E	<i>Salsola tetragonoides</i>	Djel, Belbel (جَلْبَل)	Chenopodiaceae	The leaves and sprouts of many <i>Salsola</i> species are edible, and sometimes the plants are specially grown and used for salads or to flavor sushi. It is used also as camel forage [37]. Furthermore, it is used for the treatment of indigestion, constipation, belly and stomach pain [38].
11	Zaafrane, Djelfa	34°52'09.7"N 2°50'56.7"E	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	G'taf (جَطْفَة)	Chenopodiaceae	It has a high agricultural value: the leaves, available all year round, have an excellent salty taste and can be added to salads or cooked like spinach, while the seeds are used to thicken soups or are mixed with cereals to make bread. It is the common fodder shrub that are used for revegetation of rangelands and to generate plant cover in contaminated soils [39]. The main curative aspect is the treatment of cysts [40].
12	Zaafrane, Djelfa	34°52'19.3"N 2°50'58.3"E	<i>Peganum harmala</i>	Harmal, Syrian Rue (حِرْمَل)	Nitrariaceae	It is used for medicinal and psychoactive purposes since ancient times. Its seeds are known to possess hypothermic and hallucinogenic properties, and are used as spices or condiments. Due to its abortive,

				narcotic, aphrodisiac, stimulant, sedative, and emetic properties it is used for the treatment of syphilis, fever, hysteria, malaria, neuralgia, parkinsonism, rheumatism, colic, asthma and ocular disorders [41]. It is used also to alleviate leishmaniasis, rheumatoid arthritis, seizures and depression [22].
13	Zaafraane, Djelfa	34°52'26.9"N 2°50'53.4"E	<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i> (سعداء)	Amaranthaceae It is a source of cardiotonic and anti-infective agents. It could be a valuable source of phenolic and flavonoid compounds with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties [42].
14	Zaafraane, Djelfa	34°52'01.1"N 2°50'56.6"E	<i>Thymelaea microphylla</i> Methnan (مشنان)	Thymelaeaceae It shows biological activities thanks to the richness of bioactive secondary metabolites such as flavonoids, sterols, terpenes and coumarins [43]. It is used for hair care and the alleviation of hair loss, helminthiasis and depression [22].

Table S2. Physical-chemical properties of the soils sampled from the rhizosphere of 14 different plant species in North-Central Algeria.

Area	Texture	pH	Organic matter (%)	Total CaCO ₃ (%)	Active CaCO ₃ (%)	Total Phosphorus (ppm)	Olsen Phosphorus (ppm)	Electrical conductivity (Ms/cm) at 25°C	Total Nitrogen (%)	Plant species
Metilli, Ghardaïa	Sandy-silty	7.2±0.06	0.33±0.01	8.87±0.18	3.31±0.13	102.54±2.88	8.13±0.20	0.525±0.02	0.13±0.01	<i>Cleome arabica</i> <i>Reseda villosa</i>
Beni Isguen, Ghardaïa	Sandy-silty	8.31±0.10	0.89±0.03	7.26±0.20	5.23±0.11	112.39±4.80	19.88±0.26	0.612±0.03	0.15±0.02	<i>Zilla spinosa</i> <i>Pulicaria undulata</i>
Messaad, Djelfa	Silty-sandy	8.23±0.07	0.36±0.01	10.89±0.09	4.53±0.09	138.07±3.20	12.27±0.16	0.416±0.01	0.07±0.01	<i>Arthrophytum scoparium</i> <i>Astragalus armatus</i>
Ain Naga, Djelfa	Silty-sandy	7.83±0.05	0.41±0.02	12.19±0.19	6.11±0.05	148.78±3.50	33.22±0.20	0.211±0.01	0.08±0.01	<i>Stipa tenacissima</i>
Moudjbara, Djelfa	Silty-sandy	7.23±0.05	0.45±0.04	11.5±0.07	5.65±0.04	168.02±4.11	24.56±0.30	0.287±0.02	0.12±0.02	<i>Salsola tetragona</i> <i>Atriplex halimus</i> <i>Peganum harmala</i> <i>Suaeda fruticosa</i>
Zaafrane, Djelfa	Sandy-silty	7.9±0.07	0.51±0.03	9.56±0.13	4.12±0.05	152.31±3.89	3.54±0.05	0.823±0.02	0.11±0.01	<i>Thymelaea microphylla</i>
Method*	Soil Survey Staff (1999)	Al-Staff	Baize and Jabiol al. (2005)	Baize and Jabiol (2011)	Baize and Jabiol (2011)	Rowland and Haygarth (1997)	Maghsoodi et al. (2015)	Thomas (1982)	Bremner and Tabatabai (1972)	

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Table S2. Linear discriminant analysis Effect Size (LDSy) at species level according to sampling site. All the possible comparisons are reported in the table. Light gray indicates species less present in the first sampling site than in the second one and red indicates a presence less than 50%. Dark gray indicates species more present in the

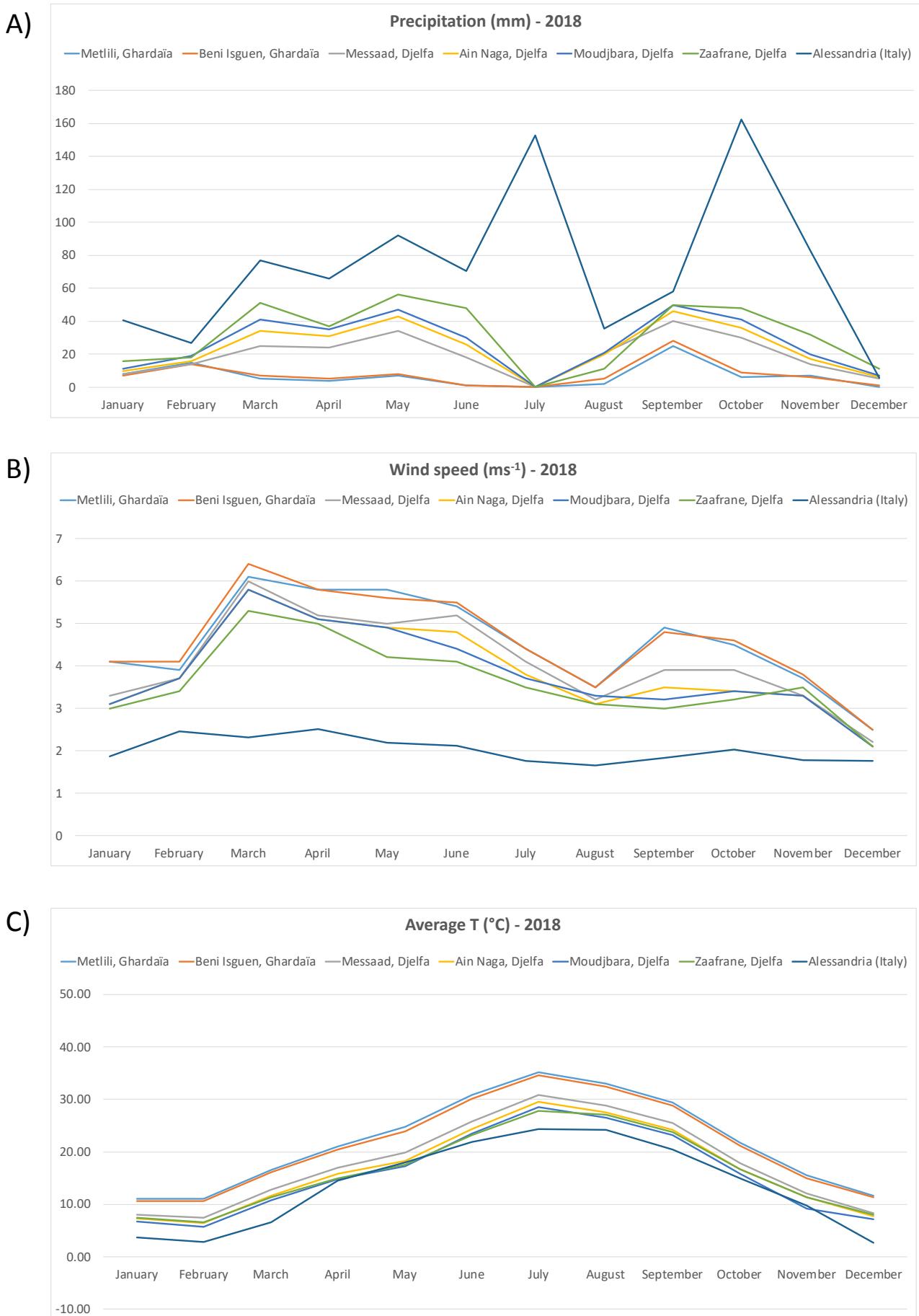
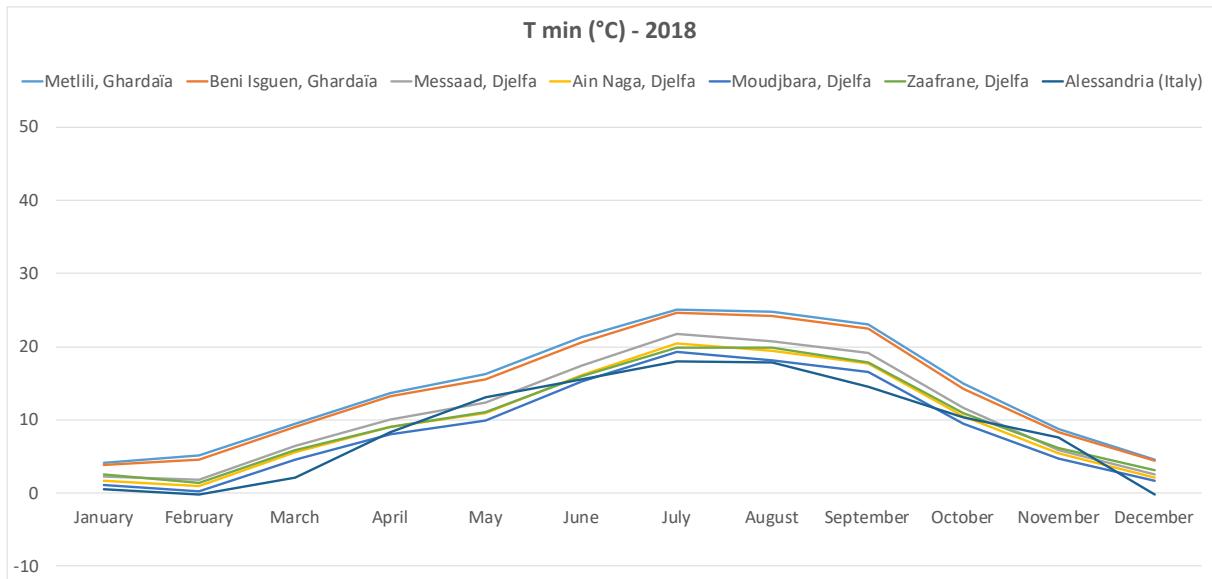
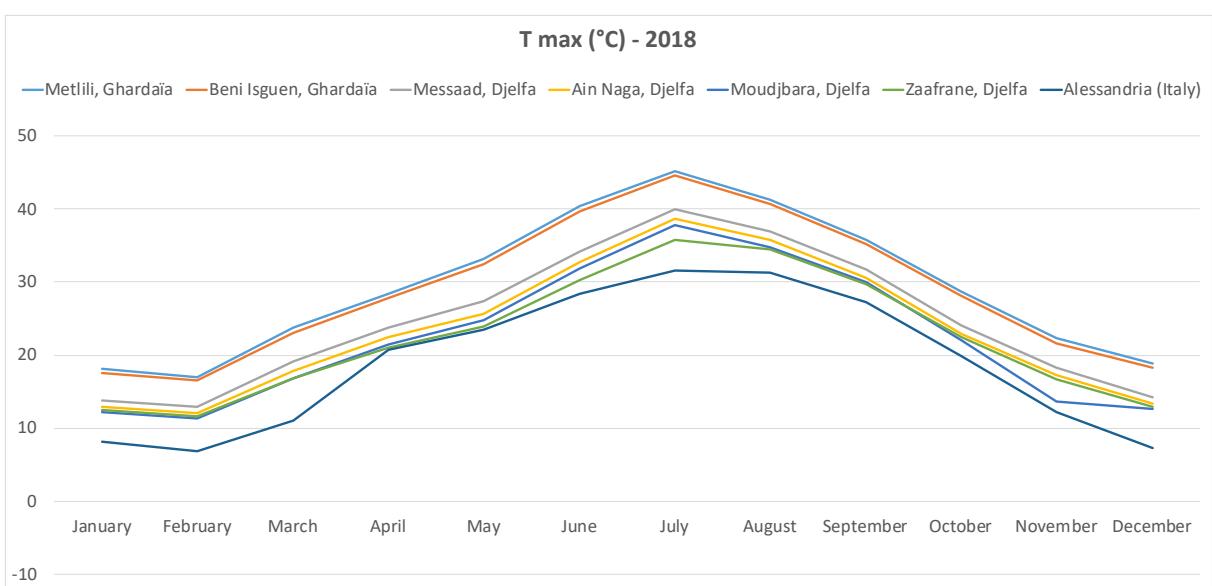


Figure S1.

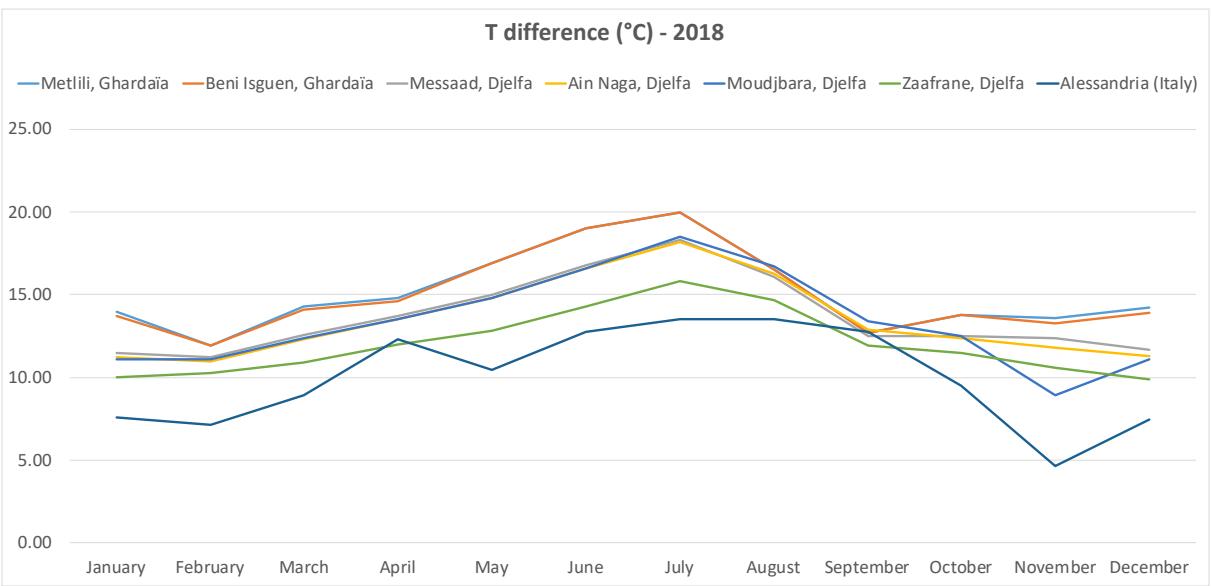
A)



B)



C)

**Figure S2.**

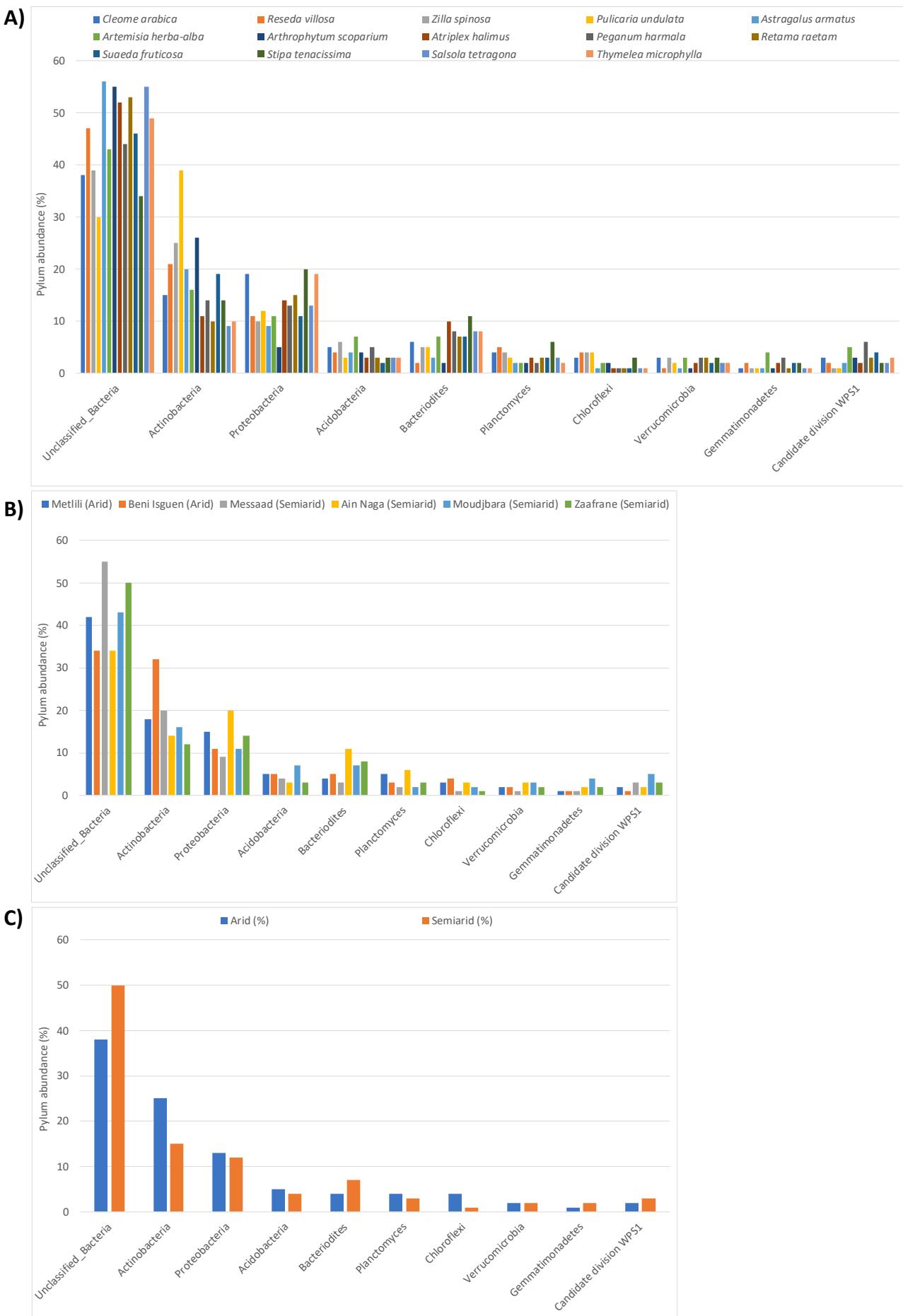


Figure S3.

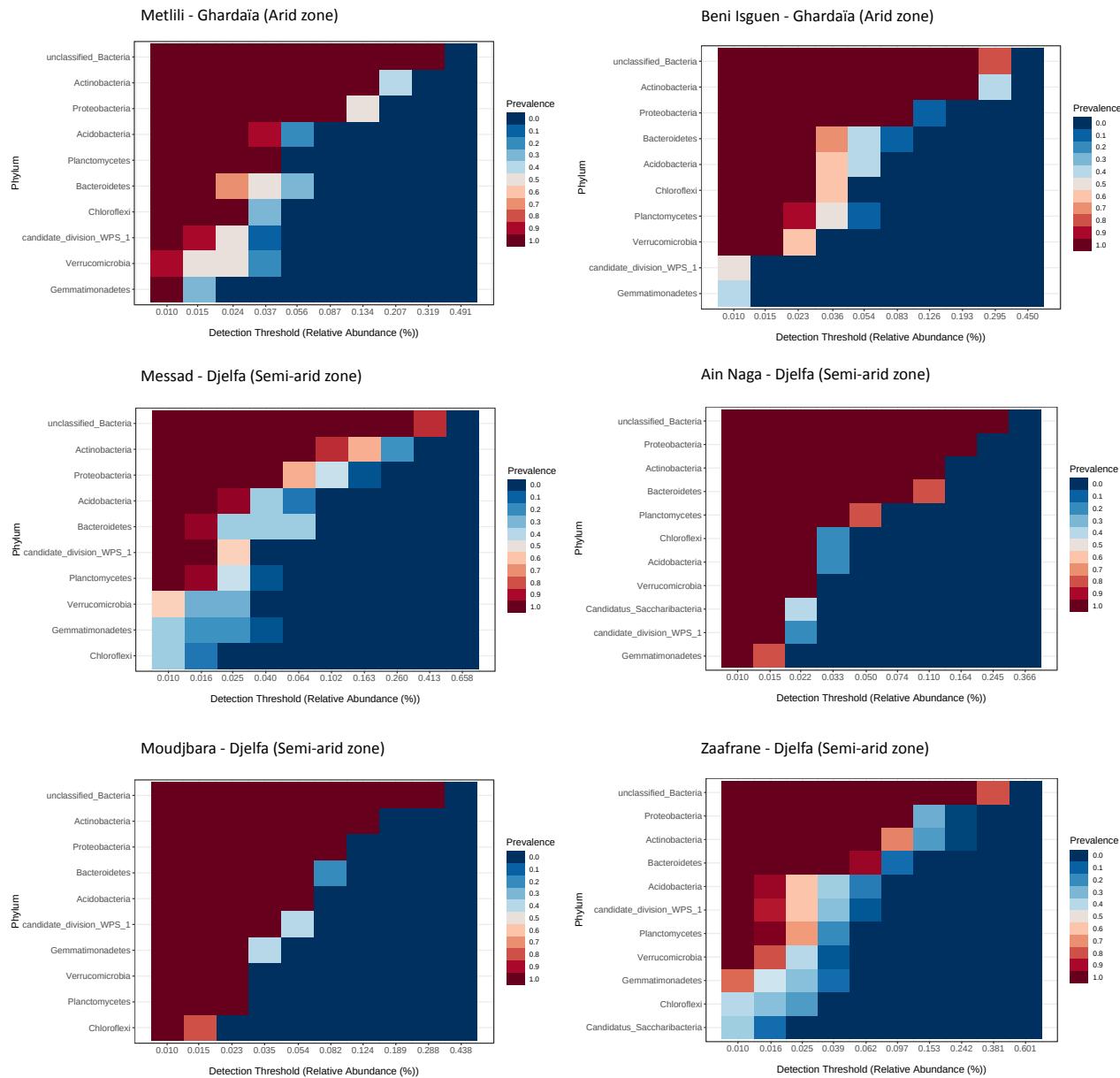


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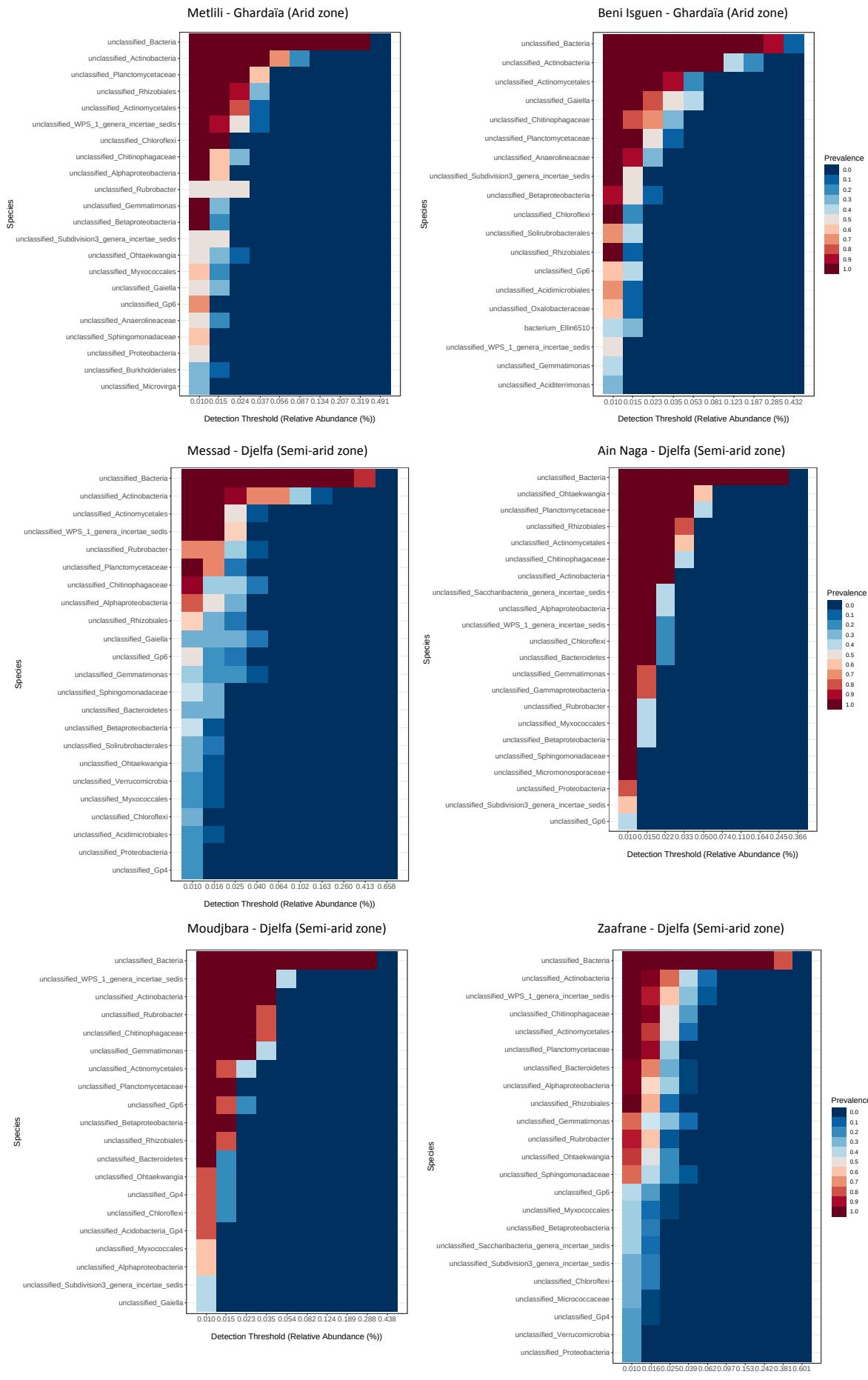


Figure S5.

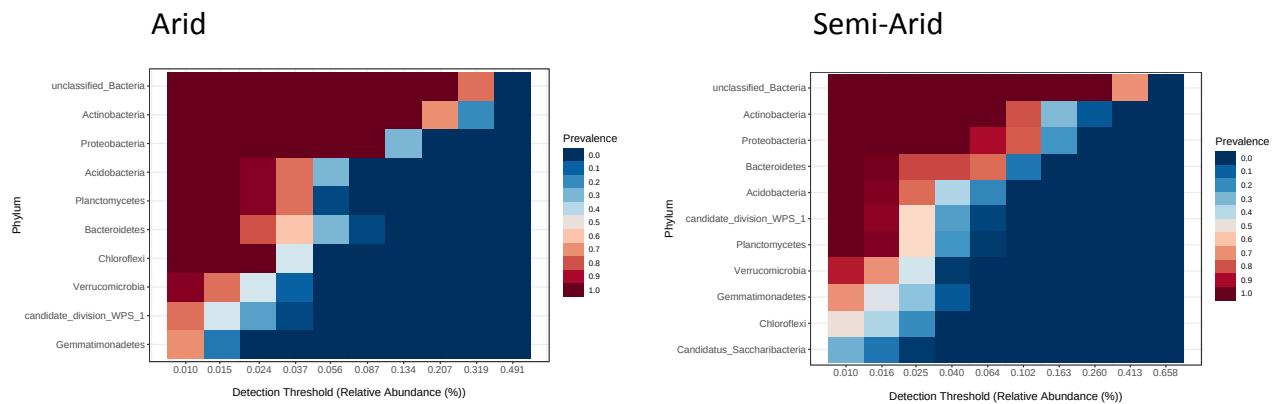


Figure S6.

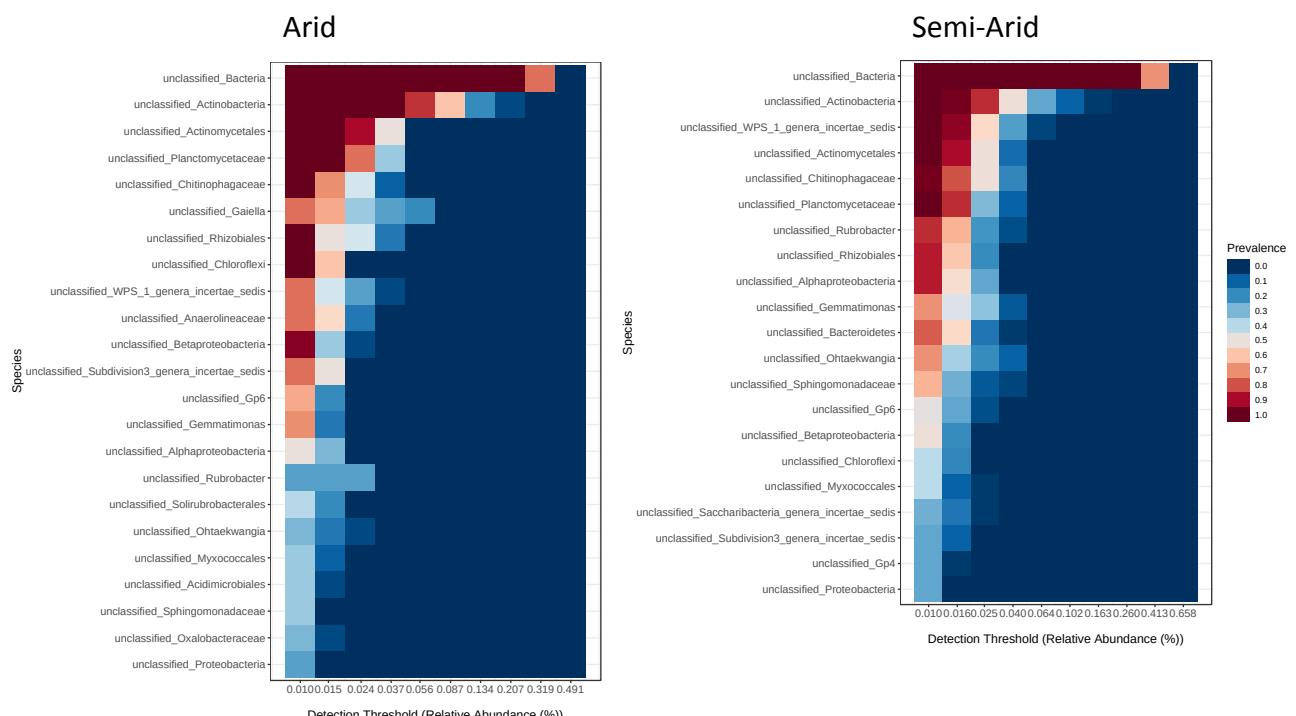


Figure S7.

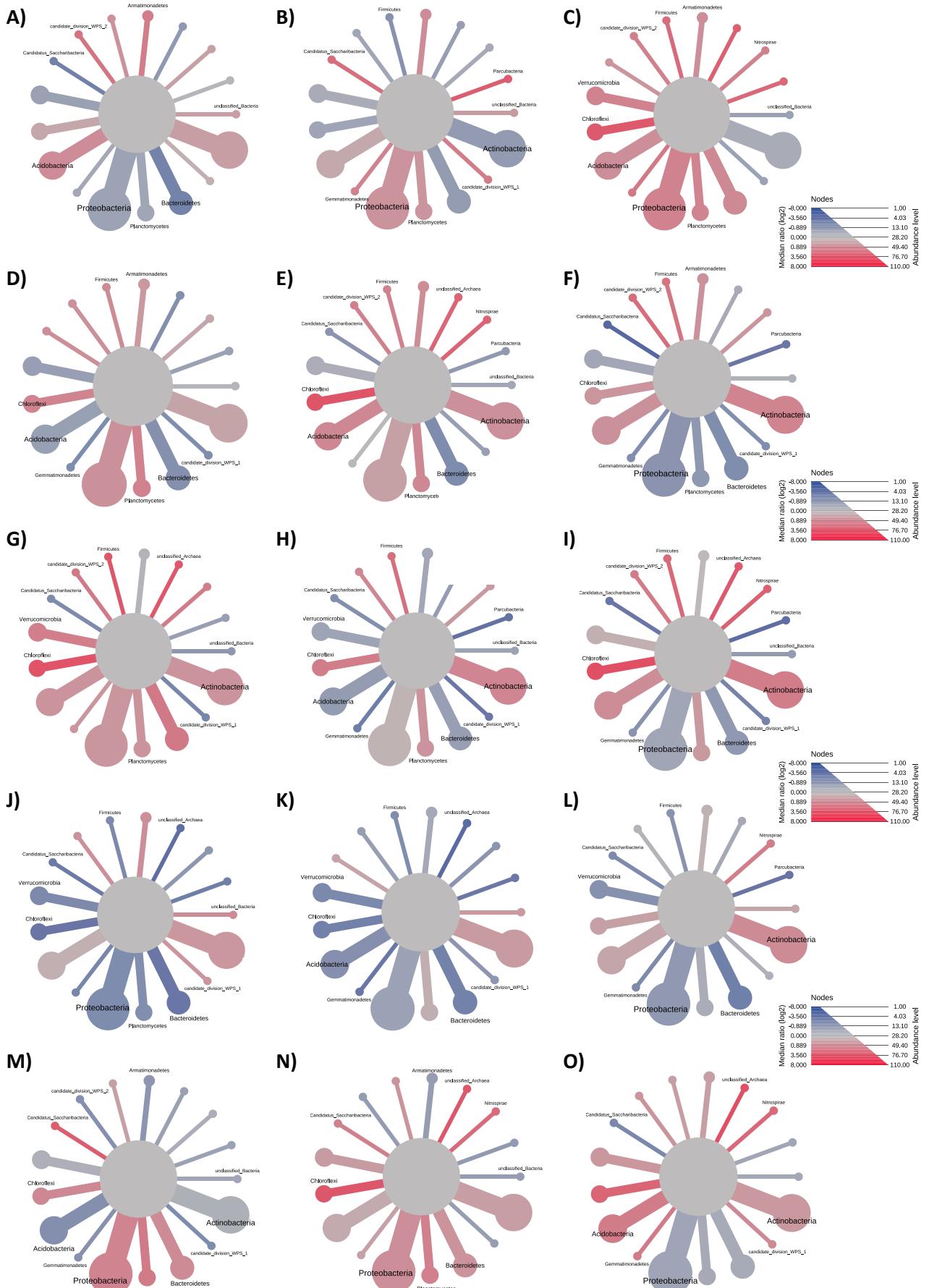


Figure S8.