The Win–Win Effects of an Invasive Plant Biochar on a Soil–Crop System: Controlling a Bacterial Soilborne Disease and Stabilizing the Soil Microbial Community Network

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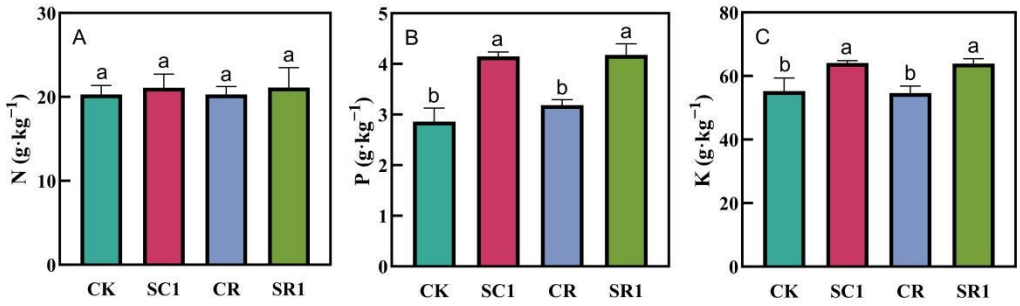

Figure S1. Effects of invasive plant biochar treatments on N(**A**), P(**B**) and K(**C**) uptake in tomato plants. CK, SC1 represent 0%, 1% biochar application without pathogen inoculation, respectively; CR, SR1 represent 0%, 1% biochar application with pathogen inoculation, respectively. All values are presented as the mean ± standard error (n = 3). Different letters in treatments indicate significant differences (P < 0.05).

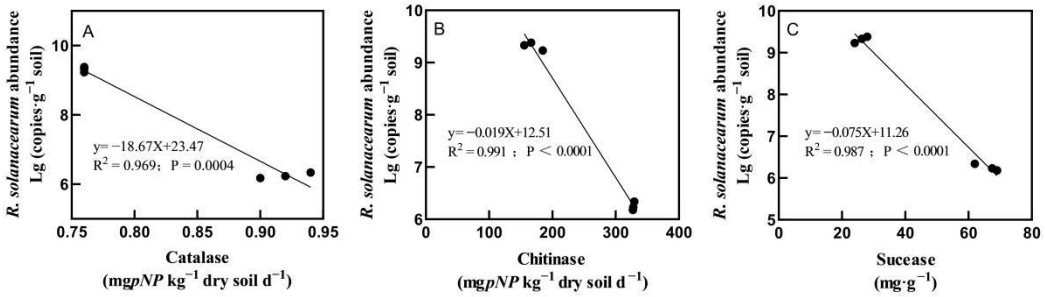

Figure S2. Correlation analysis of soil enzyme activities and the abundance of *R. solanacearum* in soil. Catalase (**A**), Chitinase **(B)**, Sucrase (**C**).

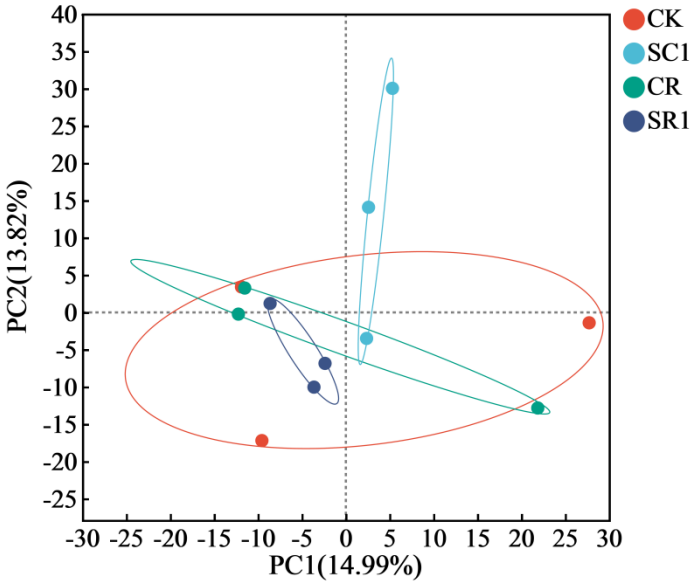

Figure S3. Effects of invasive plant biochar treatments on soil bacterial community structure. CK, SC1 represent 0%, 1% biochar application without pathogen inoculation, respectively; CR, SR1 represent 0%, 1% biochar application with pathogen inoculation, respectively.

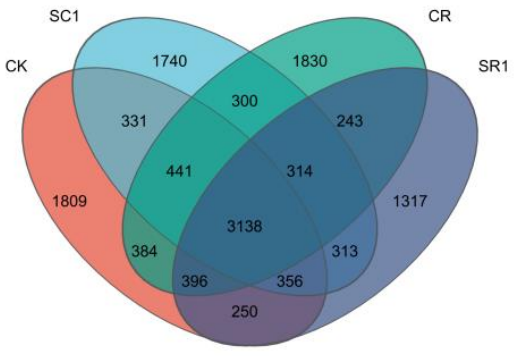

Figure S4. Effects of invasive plant biochar treatments on soil microbial diversity. CK, SC1 represent 0%, 1% biochar application without pathogen inoculation, respectively; CR, SR1 represent 0%, 1% biochar application with pathogen inoculation, respectively.

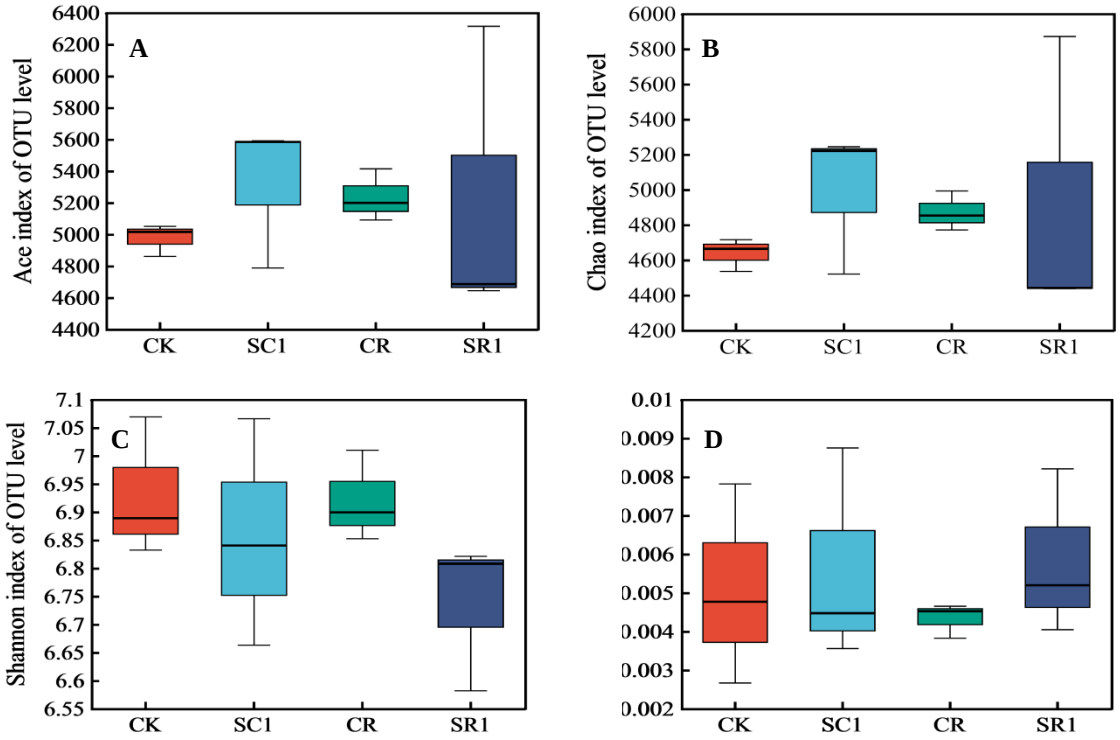

Figure S5. Effects of invasive plant biochar treatments on soil microbial diversity. Ace index (**A**), Chao index (**B**), Shannon index (**C**), Simpson index (**D**). CK, SC1 represent 0%, 1% biochar application without pathogen inoculation, respectively; CR, SR1 represent 0%, 1% biochar application with pathogen inoculation, respectively. All values are presented as the mean ± standard error (n = 3).