



Article

Enhancing Teak (*Tectona grandis*) Seedling Growth by Rhizosphere Microbes: A Sustainable Way to Optimize Agroforestry

Leardwiriyakool Chaiya ¹, Paiboolya Gavinlertvatana ², Neung Teaumroong ³, Wasu Pathom-aree ^{1,4}, Amornrat Chaiyasen ⁵, Rungroch Sungthong ^{6,*} and Saisamorn Lumyong ^{1,4,7,*}

¹ Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand; Leardwiriyakool@gmail.com (L.C.); wasu.p@cmu.ac.th (W.P.); scboi009@gmail.com (S.L.)

² Thai Orchid Labs Co. Ltd., Khannayao, Bangkok 10230, Thailand; thaiorchidslab@gmail.com

³ School of Biotechnology, Institute of Agricultural Technology, Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000, Thailand; neung@sut.ac.th

⁴ Center of Excellence in Microbial Diversity and Sustainable Utilization, Faculty of Science, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand; wasu.p@cmu.ac.th (W.P.); scboi009@gmail.com (S.L.)

⁵ Soil Science Research Group, Agricultural Production Science Research and Development Division, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok 10900, Thailand; amornrat057@gmail.com

⁶ Laboratory of Hydrology and Geochemistry of Strasbourg, University of Strasbourg, UMR 7517 CNRS/EOST, Strasbourg CEDEX 67084, France; sungthong@unistra.fr

⁷ Academy of Science, The Royal Society of Thailand, Bangkok 10300, Thailand; scboi009@gmail.com

* Correspondence: sungthong@unistra.fr (R.S.), scboi009@gmail.com (S.L.)

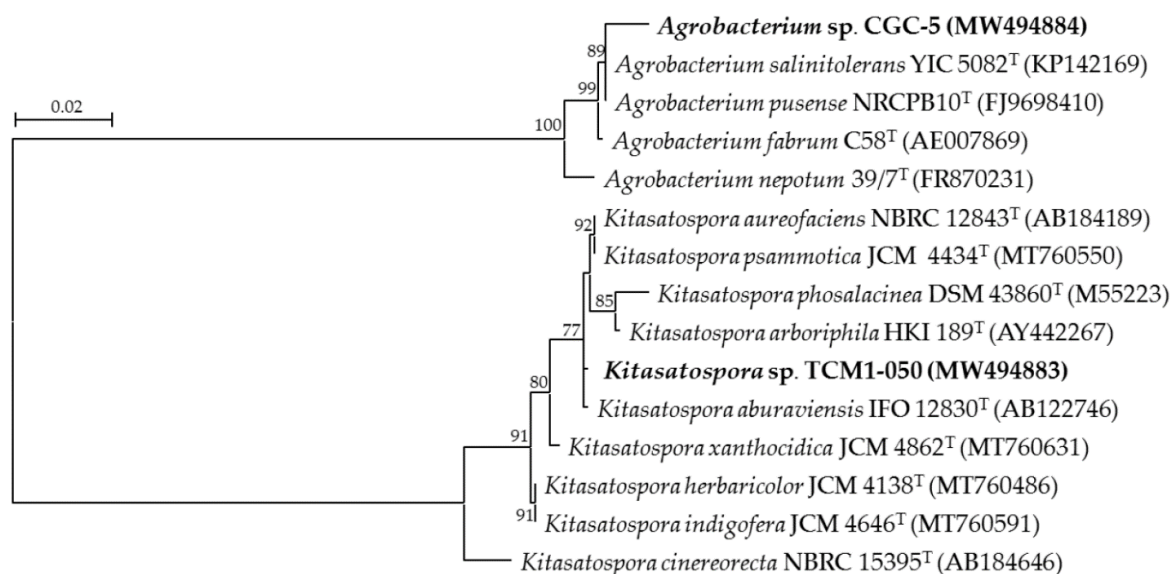


Figure S1. Unrooted maximum-likelihood phylogenetic tree of teak rhizobacteria used in this study. The tree was constructed using 16S rRNA gene sequence data derived from isolates CGC-5 and TCM1-050 (in bold) and their closely related phylogenetic species. The GenBank accession number of the gene sequence is presented in the parenthesis. Bootstrap values (based on 1,000 replications) of >60% are at the tree's nodes, and scale bar represents 2% dissimilarity.

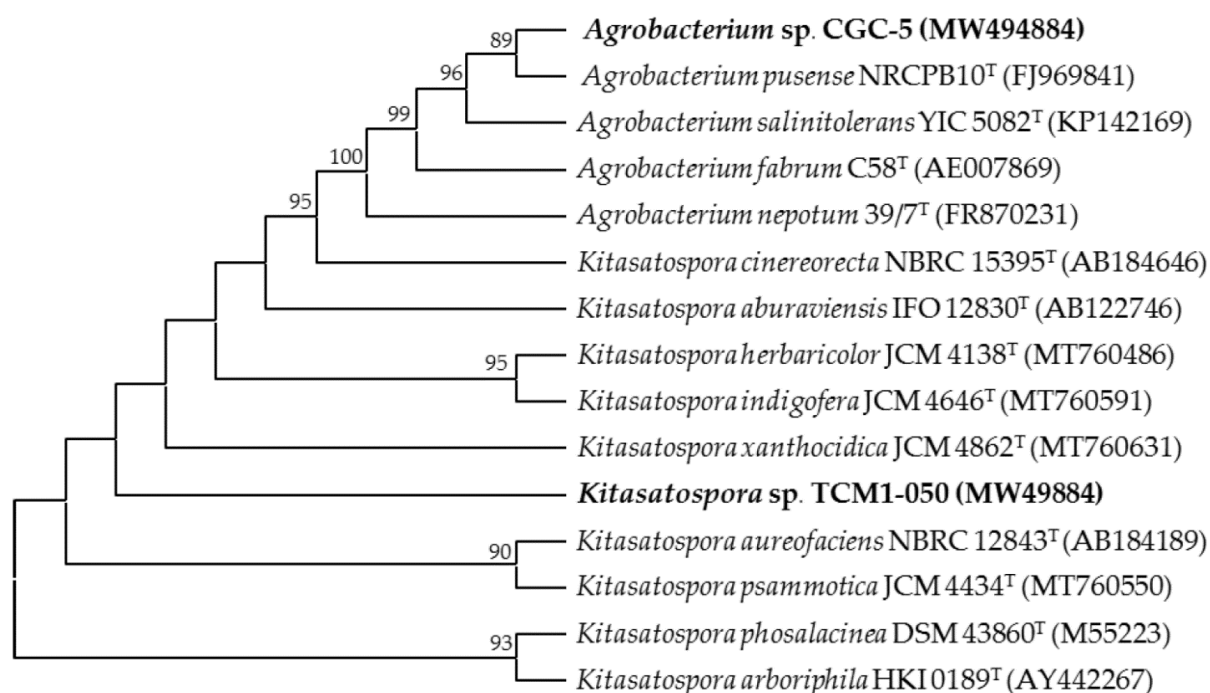


Figure S2. Unrooted maximum-parsimony phylogenetic tree of teak rhizobacteria used in this study. The tree was constructed using 16S rRNA gene sequence data derived from isolates CGC-5 and TCM1-050 (in bold) and their closely related phylogenetic species. The GenBank accession number of the gene sequence is presented in the parenthesis. Bootstrap values (based on 1,000 replications) of >60% are at the tree's nodes.