Electronic supplementary material (Plant and Soil)

Arbuscular mycorrhizal symbiosis alleviates drought stress imposed on *Knautia arvensis* plants in serpentine soil

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**Figure S1** Phylogenetic tree showing the position of AMF colonising the roots of *K. arvensis*

**Figure S2** Net photosynthetic rate, transpiration rate, water use efficiency and photosynthetic phosphorus-use efficiency of *K. arvensis* plants as affected by water regime and AMF inoculation treatment
**Fig. S1.** Phylogenetic tree showing the position of AMF colonising the roots of *K. arvensis*. The results are based on a neighbour-joining analysis of the partial 18S rDNA, ITS1, 5.8S rRNA, ITS2 and the partial 28S rDNA sequences. The sequences of the isolate *Glomus* sp. PB (*SI* treatment) and the AMF colonising plant roots in the *COM*-treatment are shown in boldface. For each MOTU obtained in the *COM*-treatment, a representative sequence is provided, with the number of clones shown in brackets. The tree was rooted using the sequences of *Claroideoglomus* spp. Numbers above/below branches indicate the level of bootstrap support (%) from 1,000 replications; only values above 50 % are given. The orders and families as well as the names of AMF taxa in brackets correspond to the most recent AMF classification according to Schüssler and Walker (2010) and Krüger et al. (2012).
Fig. S2. (a) Net photosynthetic rate ($P_N$), (b) transpiration rate ($E$), (c) water use efficiency (WUE) and (d) photosynthetic phosphorus-use efficiency (PPUE) as affected by water regime (55, 45, 35 and 25% of field capacity, FC) and AMF inoculation treatment (nm – non-mycorrhizal, SI – plants inoculated with single *Glomus* sp. isolate, COM – plants inoculated with native AMF community). Columns represent the means (± SE) of 5–6 replicates.
References