



Miscanthus biochar promotes growth of spring barley and shifts bacterial community structures including phosphorus and sulfur mobilizing bacteria

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Figure legend:

Figure 1:

Canonical correspondence analysis (CCA) of the effect of the environmental variables of soil pH, plant height, plant weight, MPN and CFU values on the bacterial 16S community structure including the control (white circle, eight replicates, C1 - C8), 1 % (light grey circle, eight replicates, B1 1 - B1 8) and 2 % (dark grey circle, eight replicates, B2 1 – B2 8) biochar amendment in the spring barley rhizosphere. All environmental variables TCP (tri-calcium phosphate mobilizing bacteria), Sulfonate (sulfonate utilizing bacteria), Phytate (phytate utilizing bacteria), Weight (shoot weight), pH (soil pH) and Height (shoot height) shifted the community structures significantly (with the exception of Phosphonate = phosphonate utilizing bacteria) upon biochar amendment (permutation test, $P \leq 0.01$).

Figure 1

