Supplementary material for

Effects of plant invaders on rhizosphere microbial attributes depend on plant identity and growth stage

Pantelitsa D. Kapagianni[A,D]*, Ioannis Topalis*[A]*, Dylan Gwynn-Jones*[B]*, Urania Menkissoglu-Spiroudi*[C]*, George P. Stamou*[A] *and Efimia M. Papatheodorou*[A]

[A]Department of Ecology, School of Biology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, 54124, Greece.

[B]Institute of Biological Environmental and Rural Sciences, Aberystwyth University, Ceredigion, SY23 3DA, UK.

[C]Pesticide Science Laboratory, School of Agriculture, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, 54124, Greece.

[D]Corresponding author. Email: kapagianni@bio.auth.gr

Table S1 A layout of the properties and metrics referring to the architecture of the network

Cohesion: Assesses the extent of connectivity of the entire network	Density	The total of all values divided by the number of ties.
	Shortest path length	The distance between two nodes is the number of ties contained in the shortest path that connects them.
	Clustering Coefficient	It measures how much neighbors of each node are also neighbors of each other. The clustering coefficient of a node is the density of its open neighborhood. The overall clustering coefficient is the mean of the clustering coefficient of all the nodes.
Modularity: Assesses the possibility of various nodes to be grouped together	Small-world	A real network is a small-world network if it has a similar mean shortest path length but greater clustering of nodes than a random graph with the same number of nodes and average density. It reflects the importance of each node
	Eigenvector centrality	Connections to nodes with higher number of connections contribute more to the score of the ego node than equal number of connections but to nodes with lower number of connections
	Neighbor connectivity	Connectivity of a node equals to the number of nodes directly connected with it. Neighborhood connectivity is the average connectivity of all nodes.

Table S2 The significance of the explanatory power of continuous and categorical variables and their overlaps to the variation in soil enzymes. The lowercase letters a, b, c indicate the fractions of variation and d, e, f, g the overlaps between a and b, b and c, a and c, a and b and c respectively

	F	p
a+b+c+d+e+f+g	4.8	0.002
a	4.1	0.002
b	3.6	0.024
c	2.3	0.068
a+d	3.9	0.002
b+e	3.0	0.028
c+f	4.5	0.002