

## Temperature and Cultivar Influence on Enzyme Activity and Composition of the Microbial Community in the Rhizosphere of Sweet potato During Early Growth Stage.

### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** To determine the influence of temperature on sweet potato yield, soil enzyme activity and composition of the microbial community in the rhizosphere during early growth stage-65DAP .

**Sample**

**Study design:** The study was conducted as a completely randomized design with a 2x2 factorial treatment arrangement of two temperatures and two cultivars —and four replications in time.

**Place and duration of study:** George Washington Carver Agricultural Experiment Station, Tuskegee University, Tuskegee Alabama, between February and December 2022.

**Methodology:** Two sweet potato cultivars, Beauregard and Whatley/Loretan were planted and exposed to high (32/26°C) and optimal (28/22°C) diurnal temperatures in a plant growth chamber. Standard cultural practices for irrigation and fertilizer application were followed. The plants were harvested 65 days after planting (65 DAP) and rhizosphere samples from both cultivars were collected. The microbial composition, including bacterial 16S rDNA and fungal ITS (Internal Transcribed Spacer) was analyzed using a standard DNA-Based Quantitative Technique The extracellular enzymes, Acid Phosphatases (P-acid),  $\beta$ -Glucosidase (GLU), N-acetylglucosaminidase ( $\beta$ -NAG) and phosphodiesterase (DIEST) were analyzed using fluorometric microplate enzyme assays.

**Results:** Bacterial communities were dominated by phyla *Acidobacteria* and *Proteobacteria*, whereas fungi were dominated by the *Ascomycota* across the samples. Temperature significantly affected the abundance of some bacterial phyla (*Proteobacteria*, *Firmicutes*, *Verrucomicrobia*, and *Chloroflexi*) and all identified fungal phyla (*Ascomycota*, *Mucoromycota*, and *Entomophthoromycota*). Cultivars affected bacterial Phylum *Gemmatimonadetes* and fungi phyla *Mucoromycetes* and *Ascomycota*, with their higher relative abundances found in Whatley/Loretan than in Beauregard. There were significant interactions between temperature and cultivars for bacteria phyla *Acidobacteria*, *Verrucomicrobia*, *Firmicutes*, and Fungi phylum *Entomophthoromycota*. Additionally, high temperatures influenced the activities of key soil enzymes—acid phosphatase,  $\beta$ -glucosidase, and  $\beta$ -1,4-N-acetylglucosaminidase—in the rhizosphere of sweetpotato, irrespective of cultivars.

**Conclusion:** The bacterial and fungal populations and activities of key soil enzymes in the rhizosphere of Whatley/Loretan and Beauregard sweetpotato were significantly impacted by high temperatures.

**Keywords:** Sweet potato, High-temperature, Extracellular enzymes, Rhizosphere microbial community, soil health

## INTRODUCTION

**Sweet potato** [*Ipomea batatas* (L.) Lam.] is an important root crop known for its nutritional, medicinal, industrial, and economic values [1]. The crop is characterized by its resilience to adverse environmental conditions and high adaptability to a wide range of agroclimatic conditions, particularly in tropical regions [2]. **Sweet potato** is the fourth most important root crop in terms of the quantity of production and ranks seventh in global food production (FAO, 2024). It is cultivated in over 100 countries, ranging from tropical to subtropical and warm temperate regions (CIP, 2019.). Because of these attributes, it has been recognized as a potential climate-resilient crop that can ensure food security under changing climatic conditions [5].

The rhizosphere is an interface of dynamic interactions among plants, soil, and microorganisms [6]. It is essential for nutrient cycling and uptake, plant growth regulation, and soil health [7]. This zone also provides a habitat for microorganisms to multiply, grow, and function [8]. Rhizosphere soil microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi, are essential for the decomposition of organic matter, nutrient recycling, and the regulation of plant growth [9], [10], [11]. Soils with high microbial diversity are considered to have high ecological functions and resistance to environmental stresses, including climate change [12]. Most biochemical processes in the rhizosphere are regulated by extracellular soil enzymes secreted by soil microbes and plants [13]. For example,  $\beta$ -Glucosidase is a group of carbon-cycling enzymes crucial for breaking down cellulose residues into glucose, an important energy source for soil microorganisms [14]. Another key enzyme,  $\beta$ -1,4-N-acetylglucosaminidase, facilitates the breakdown of chitin into amino sugars, contributing to carbon and nitrogen cycling in the soil [15]. Phosphatase enzymes play a vital role in phosphorous cycling by releasing inorganic phosphate complexes, making them available for plant and microbial uptake [16]. Soil enzyme activity is linked to microbial functions, and hence, is also used as an early indicator of microbial abundance in ecosystems [15], [17].

Temperature and plant species influence microbial communities and enzymatic activity in the rhizosphere either directly or indirectly [18]. Temperature directly affects the metabolism, growth, and function of soil microorganisms [19], [20], [21], and indirectly alter soil properties, which subsequently affect microbial compositions and enzyme activity. Plant species also shape the structure and function of the rhizosphere microbiome through mechanisms such as root development, root exudates, nutrient uptake, and litter quality [22], [23]. Additionally, crop growth characteristics, such as the root system, plant canopy, and nutrient requirements, alter soil characteristics, which may, in turn, affect soil microbial functions [24]. Furthermore, plant attributes such as growth stage, fine root number, and metabolic activity influence soil enzyme activity [25], [26], [27].

Studies have shown that the responses of microbial communities and enzymes' activities to temperature change are dependent on soil characteristics, environmental conditions, and plant genotypes [28], [29]. Therefore, understanding how high temperatures and specific plant cultivars influence enzyme activities and microbial diversity is essential for the development of advanced sustainable farming and ecosystem management, especially in the era of an increase in global warming due to climate change. However, there is a limited understanding of temperature's influence on soil ecology, especially in root crops, including **sweet potato**. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the relationship between high temperature and **sweet potato** cultivars on soil enzyme activities and microbial diversity within the rhizosphere.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in a plant growth chamber (Model No: E-36VL, Percival Scientific, Boone Iowa). between February and December 2022 at Tuskegee University, Alabama, USA. Bulk soil for the experiment was collected from a certified organic farm at the George Washington Carver Agricultural Experiment Station. Composite soil samples were analyzed by the Plant and Soil Testing Laboratory at Auburn University to determine fertilizer recommendations.

### Experimental Design, Planting, and Fertilizer Application.

The study was conducted as a completely randomized design with a 2x2 factorial treatment arrangement and four replications in time. Three-node cuttings of Beauregard and Whatley/Loretan were planted in 3 kg greenhouse pots. The plants were exposed to two diurnal

temperatures of, 28/22°C (optimum) and 32/26°C (high), and a 16h light/8h dark/ light period in a growth chamber. Fertilizers were applied one week after planting based on the recommended rate of 80-120-150kg ha<sup>-1</sup> NPK. The plants were watered based on field capacity according to the oven-dry weight method [30]. Additionally, plant growth chamber conditions included relative humidity of 75±5% and photosynthetic photon flux of 123 µmol m<sup>2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> were maintained.

### **Soil sampling**

At 65 DAP, the plants were harvested, and the roots were gently shaken in a container to separate the soil aggregates from the roots (rhizosphere). The rhizosphere samples were sieved to pass a 2 mm screen to remove roots and other debris. The sieved soils were homogenized and stored at -80°C for subsequent enzyme and microbial (metagenomic) analyses.

### **Soil enzyme analysis**

The activities of β-glucosidase (GLU), acid phosphomonoesterase (acid-P), N-acetyl-β-D-glucosamidase (NAD), and phosphodiesterase (DIEST), which are involved in C, N, and P cycling, respectively, were measured using the microplate assay fluorometric method (Deng *et al.*, 2015). Enzyme activity was expressed as µmol (4-methylumbelliferone) released per gram of dry soil per hour (µmol g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>).

### **Microbial analysis**

#### **DNA extraction**

Total microbial DNA was extracted from approximately 0.25 g of moist field soil from each soil rhizosphere (in triplicate) using a ZymoBIOMICS DNA kit (Zymo Research), following the manufacturer's instructions. The concentration of extracted DNA was determined using a Nanodrop 2000C spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Wilmington, DE, USA), and the eluted DNA was stored at -80°C for subsequent analysis. The extracted microbial DNA was then sent to MRDNA Laboratories ([www.mrdnalab.com](http://www.mrdnalab.com) Shallowater, TX, USA) for purification, PCR optimization, amplification, and sequencing.

#### **DNA amplification and sequencing**

Microbial and fungal DNA were amplified using the Illumina NovaSeq via the bTEFAP® DNA analysis service methods. Each sample underwent a single-step 35-cycle PCR using HotStarTaq Plus Master Mix Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) under the following conditions: 95°C for 5 min, followed by 30 cycles of 95°C for 30 s, 53°C or 52°C (microbial or fungal respectively) for 40 s, and 72°C for 1 min, after which a final elongation step at 72°C for 10 min was performed. Microbial DNA was amplified using the 16s rRNA primer pair (515F GTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTAA and 806R GGACTACNVGGGTWTCTAAT). Fungal DNA was amplified using the fungal ITS1-2 primer pair (ITS1 CTTGGTCATTTAGAGGAAGTAA and ITS2R GCTGCGTTCTTCATCGATGC). Following PCR amplification, amplicon products were mixed in equal concentrations and purified using calibrated SPRI beads. Samples were then sequenced using Illumina NovaSeq chemistry following the manufacturer's protocol.

#### **Sequence analysis**

The Q25 sequence data derived from the sequencing process was processed using the MR DNA ribosomal and functional gene analysis pipeline ([www.mrdnalab.com](http://www.mrdnalab.com), MR DNA, Shallowater, TX).

Sequences were depleted of primers, and short sequences (<150bp) and sequences with ambiguous base calls were removed. Sequences were quality-filtered using a maximum expected error threshold of 1.0 and then dereplicated. The dereplicated or unique sequences were denoised; unique sequences identified with sequencing or PCR point errors were removed, followed by chimera removal, resulting in denoised sequences or zOTU (zero-radius Operational Taxonomic Unit). Taxonomic classification of the final zOTUs was performed using BLASTn against a curated database derived from NCBI ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)). The results were compiled into taxonomic count files containing the absolute number of sequences and percentage files, which represented the relative proportions of sequences assigned to each taxonomic classification within each sample.

## Statistical analysis

All data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA StataCorp, 2017). The significant effects of temperature and cultivar on soil enzyme activity and microbial populations were evaluated using a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Means were separated using the Tukey-Kramer test (0.05).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Effects of temperature and cultivars on enzyme activities

The main effect of temperature significantly affected the activities of  $\beta$ -glucosidase (GLU), acid phosphomonoesterase (acid-P), and N-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glucosamidase (NAD). Conversely, the cultivar effects were significant only for  $\beta$ -glucosidase ( $\beta$ -GLU) activity. Additionally, phosphodiesterase (DIEST) activity was not significantly influenced by temperature or cultivar (Table 1).

Table 1: Statistical significance from Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of temperature, cultivars, and temperature x cultivars effect on soil enzyme activity

Source of Variation	df	ACP <sup>ii</sup>	$\beta$ NAG <sup>iii</sup>	$\beta$ GLU <sup>iv</sup>	DIEST <sup>v</sup>
Temperature	1	0.02**	<0.001***	0.01***	0.94
Cultivar	2	0.14	<0.001***	0.28	0.79
Temperature x Cultivar	2	0.40	0.27	0.87	0.76

<sup>i</sup> Significance, \*\*\*  $P$  (.001), \*\*  $P$  (.05).  $P$  = .05,  $P$  < .001 Verify properly.

<sup>ii</sup> Acid-Phosphatase

<sup>iii</sup>  $\beta$ -1,4-N-acetylglucosaminidase

<sup>iv</sup>  $\beta$ eta-Glucosidase

<sup>v</sup> Phosphodiesterase

**Temperature effect on soil enzyme activities.** Most rhizosphere soil enzyme activities were significantly affected by temperature. At 32/26°C, the activities of P-Acid,  $\beta$ -GLU, and  $\beta$ -NAG were significantly higher than at 28/22°C, equivalent to a twofold increase in P-Acid, threefold in  $\beta$ -

GLU, and fivefold in  $\beta$ -NAG while there was no effect on DIEST (Table 2). Thus, a higher temperature enhanced microbial activities and functions, potentially leading to accelerated synthesis of enzymes [31] and may have been within the optimal range, which could potentially influence the kinetic energy of the enzyme and its substrate, leading to an increase in enzyme activity [32].

P-acid is secreted by fungi, bacteria, and plant roots and is responsible for catalyzing the transformation of complex organic P into assimilable phosphate [33]. Variations in P-acid activity are linked to soil organic carbon and inorganic nitrogen availability (Luo et al., 2017). An increase in P-acid at 32/26°C may indicate enhanced P mobilization in the soil, which can potentially boost plant growth. Additionally, an increase in P-acid can improve soil health by stimulating the breakdown of organic P compounds and nutrient cycling [35]. Our results are consistent with those of previous studies, reporting an increase in P-acid activity with increasing temperature in different ecosystems (Margalef et al., 2017). For example, in an incubation study, an increase in temperatures ranging from 20°C to 90°C in Alfisols and Vertisols soils resulted in an increase in Acid-phosphatase enzyme activity from 9.2 to 297.5  $\mu\text{g}$  of 4-nitrophenol  $\text{g}^{-1}$  soil  $\text{h}^{-1}$  [37].

$\beta$ -GLU is an important enzyme in the C cycle involved in the terminal process of cellulose degradation, essential for the release of nutrients from organic compounds, and is used as an indicator of organic matter status and turnover in soils [38]. Studies have demonstrated the sensitivity of  $\beta$ -GLU enzymes to temperature change [39], [40]. Similarly, our observations showed an increase in  $\beta$ -GLU activity at 32/26°C compared to that at 28/22°C and are consistent with those of previous studies that have reported an increase in  $\beta$ -GLU activity under high-temperature conditions. For example, an increase in temperature from 15 °C to 35°C significantly increased  $\beta$ -GLU activity in soils [40]. Similarly [41] reported that  $\beta$ -GLU activity doubled at high temperatures (30°C) compared with the optimal conditions of 20°C.

$\beta$ -NAG is a key glycosidase enzyme produced mainly by fungi. It is responsible for the hydrolysis of N-acetylglucosamine residues from chitin and other  $\beta$ -1,4-linked glucosamine polymers in organic materials present in soils. Through the breakdown of chitin, NAG enzymes contribute to the release of simple amino sugars, which are important sources of readily mineralizable C and N in the soil ([41]. In our study, we observed a significant increase in  $\beta$ -NAG activity in rhizosphere soils at 32/26°C compared to that at 28/22°C. This increase activity could be due to enhanced optimal temperature conditions for microbial activity, substrate availability, or an increase in enzyme efficiency. The increase in NAG activity indicates a potential increase in chitin degradation, which can contribute to the availability of soil-mineralizable C and N for plant uptake during plant growth [34]. Our findings were consistent with those of [42], who demonstrated a similar temperature-dependent increase in N-acetylglucosaminidase activity in forest soils.

Table 2. The main effect of temperature on soil enzyme activity

Temperature (°C)	ACP <sup>ii</sup>	βNAG <sup>iii</sup>	βGLU <sup>iv</sup>	DIEST <sup>v</sup>
28/22	0.166	0.017	0.019	0.082
32/28	0.317	0.084	0.062	0.086
Significance	0.02	0.001	0.010	0.94

<sup>i</sup> Note: Significant at Tukey Kramer's test at 0.05 level of probability

<sup>ii</sup> Acid-Phosphatase

<sup>iii</sup> β-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminidase

<sup>iv</sup> βeta-Glucosidase

<sup>v</sup> Phosphodiesterase

**Main Effect of Cultivars on soil enzyme activity.** Cultivar significantly influenced the activity of the βNAG (Table 3) which was higher in Beauregard than in Whatley/Loretan. This suggests that this soil may have a greater capacity to enhance the mineralization of chitin. Higher enzyme activity in Beauregard indicates the potential for improved nutrient cycling and soil fertility in its rhizosphere. Our results suggest that βNAG activity in the rhizosphere of **sweet potato** is cultivar dependent.

Table 3. The main effect of cultivar on soil enzyme activity

Cultivar	ACP <sup>ii</sup>	βNAG <sup>iii</sup> (μmol g <sup>-1</sup> soil hr <sup>-1</sup> )	βGLU <sup>iv</sup>	DIEST <sup>v</sup>
Whatley Loreran	0.198	0.035	0.033	0.091
Beauregard	0.285	0.068	0.049	0.077
Significance	0.14	0.001	0.28	0.79

<sup>i</sup>Note: Significant at Tukey Kramer's test at 0.05 level of probability

<sup>ii</sup> Acid-Phosphatase

<sup>iii</sup> β-1,4-N-acetylglucosaminidas

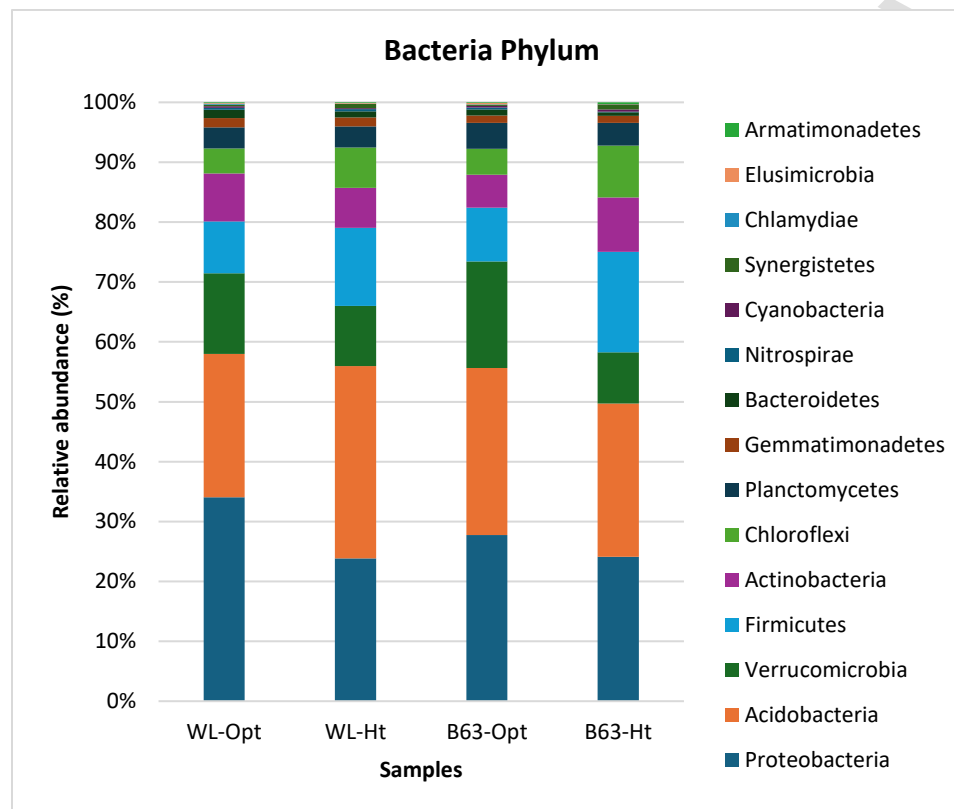
<sup>iv</sup> βeta-Glucosidase

<sup>v</sup> Phosphodiesterase

## Microbial community composition across soil rhizosphere and temperature levels



**Bacteria composition.** The bacterial composition in response to temperature and cultivars across the samples is shown in Figure 1. *Acidobacteria* and *Proteobacteria* were dominant across all samples, comprising more than 45% of the total population. Other notable phyla present at >1% included *Verrucomicrobia*, *Firmicutes*, *Actinobacteria*, *Chloroflexi*, *Planctomycetes*, *Gemmatimonadetes*, and *Bacteroidetes*. The dominance of *Acidobacteria* and *Proteobacteria* is consistent with previous research in agricultural ecosystems, which frequently identified these phyla as being prevalent in soil bacterial communities across diverse environments. For instance, [42] reported that phyla such as *Chloroflexi*, *Actinobacteria*, *Proteobacteria*, and *Acidobacteria* are commonly dominant in various tropical soils. Similarly, [43] found that *Proteobacteria* was the most predominant phylum at elevated temperatures (5°C to 10°C), followed by *Chloroflexi*, *Acidobacteria*, and *Verrucomicrobia*. Another study, [44] reported that *Proteobacteria* and *Actinobacteria* were the predominant phyla in soils incubated at 0-40°C. Additionally, [45] highlighted that under different temperature conditions in apple rhizosphere soil, *Proteobacteria*, *Bacteroidetes*, *Acidobacteria*, and *Verrucomicrobia* were the most dominant phyla, followed by *Firmicutes* and *Gemmatimonadetes*.

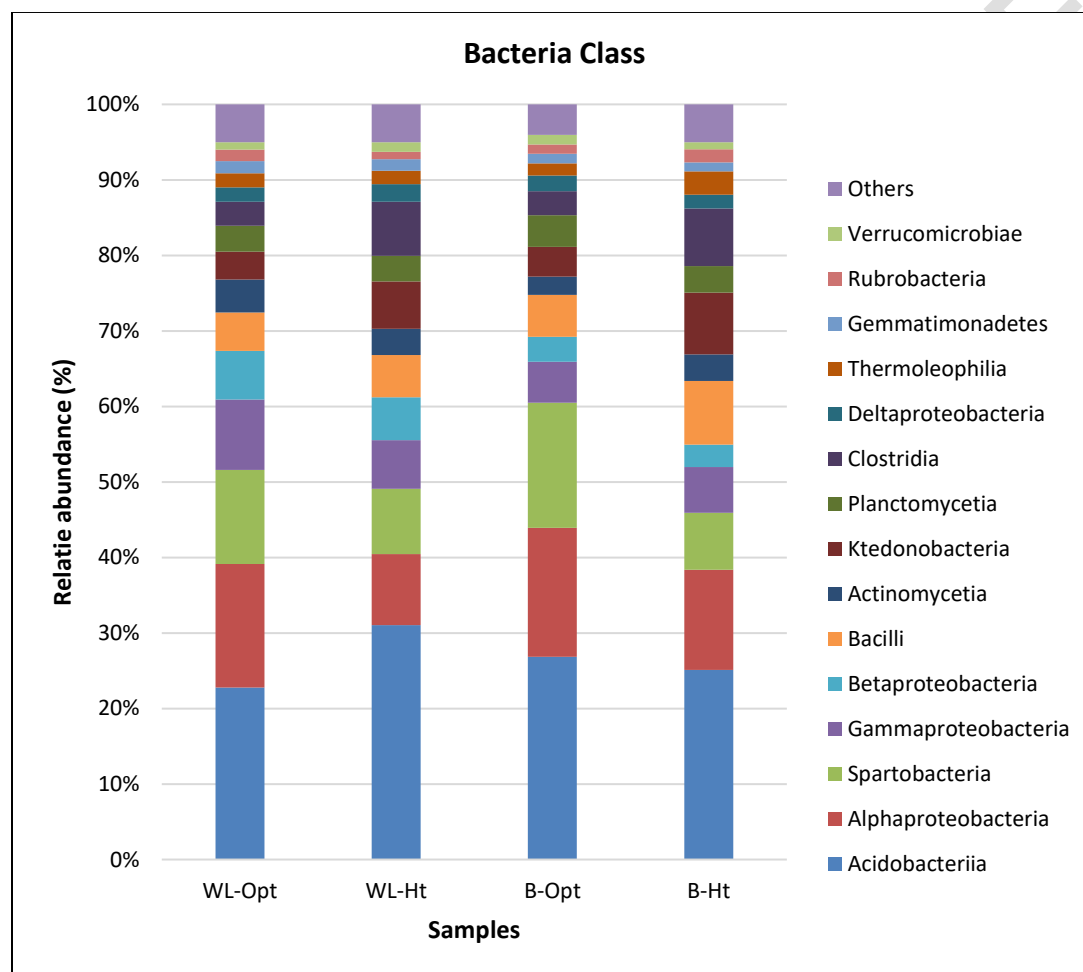


**Figure 1:** Relative abundance of soil bacterial phyla on sweetpotato rhizosphere of Watley/Loreton and Boarguard under high and optimal temperature conditions. WL-Opt = Watley/Loreton at optimal temperature, WL-Ht = Waltely/Loreton at high temperature, B63-Opt = Bourguard at optimal temperature, and B63-Opt = Bourguard at high temperature. Only abundance for > 1% of either soil.

At the class level, among the forty-six identified bacterial classes, ten with greater than 1% abundance were detected in all samples (Figure 2). *Acidobacteria* and *Alphaproteobacteria* of the phyla *Acidobacteria* and *Proteobacteria*, respectively, were the most dominant across all the samples. Other classes with more than 1% abundance included *Betaproteobacteria*,

*Gammaproteobacteria*, and *Deltaproteobacteria* of the phylum *Proteobacteria*; *Spartobacteria* of the phylum *Acidobacteria*; *Rubrobacteria*; and *Thermoleophilia* of the phylum *Actinobacteria*; *Bacilli* and *Clostridia* of the phylum *Firmicutes*; and classes *Ktedonobacteria*, *Verrucomicrobiae*, and *Planctomycetia* from the phyla *Chloroflexi*, *Verrucomicrobia*, and *Planctomycetes*, respectively.

The distribution of bacterial classes across the samples provided interesting insights into the microbial community structure in the soil. For example, *Acidobacteriia* and *Alphaproteobacteria* emerged as the dominant classes, aligning with the broader dominance of their respective phyla, *Acidobacteria* and *Proteobacteria*. The presence of diverse classes is indicative of diverse soil microbes, which are essential for nutrient cycling and soil health maintenance [46].



**Figure 2:** Relative abundance of soil bacterial classes on sweetpotato rhizosphere of Watley/Loreton and Boarguard under high and optimal temperature conditions. WL-Opt = Watley/Loreton at optimal temperature, WL-Ht = Waltely/Loreton at high temperature, B63-Opt = Bourguard at optimal temperature, and B63-Opt = Bourguard at high temperature. Only abundance for > 1% of either soil.

**Fungi composition.** There were three prominent phyla in the fungal community namely *Mucoromycota*, *Ascomycota*, and *Entomophthoromycota*, with *Ascomycota* being the dominant

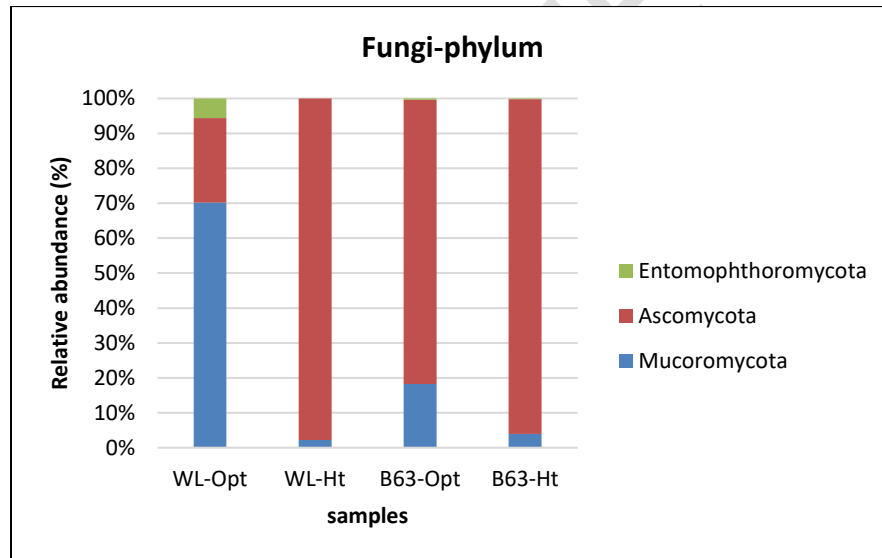


phylum across all the samples, ranging from 58% to 98% of the total fungal sequences observed (Figure 3).

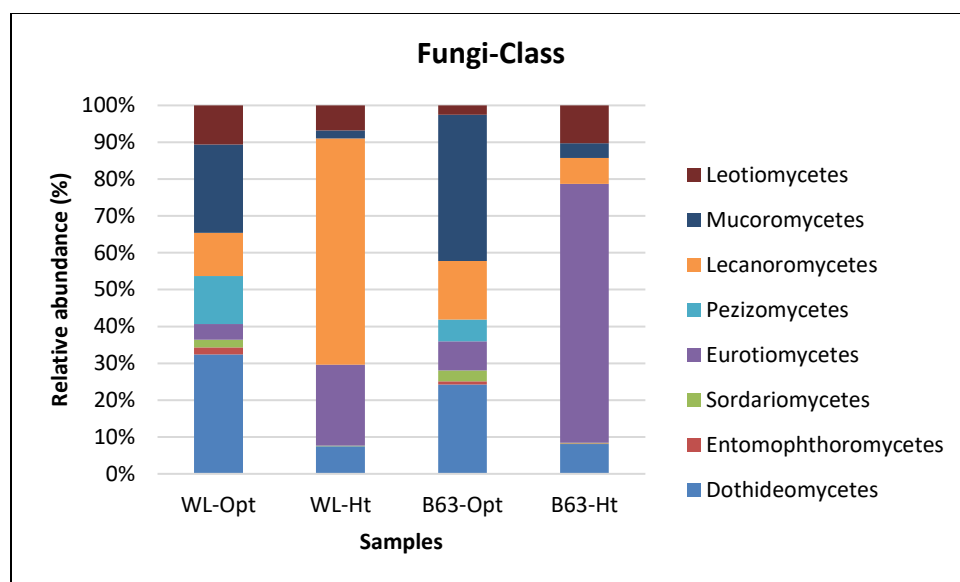
At the class level, eight classes represented > 1% of the total sequences (Figure 4). Six of these belonged to the phylum *Ascomycota*: *Dothideomycetes*, *Eurotiomycetes*, *Pezizomycetes*, *Lecanoromycetes*, *Sordariomycetes*, and *Leotiomyces*. The other two classes included *Mucoromycetes* from the phylum *Mucoromycota* and *Entomophthoromycetes* from the phylum *Entomophthoromycota*. The dominant fungal groups varied depending on temperature. Specifically, *Lecanoromycetes* and *Eurotiomycetes* were the most dominant classes at high-temperature conditions, whereas *Dothideomycetes* and *Mucoromycetes* were the dominant groups at optimal temperatures (Figure 4).

The dominance of *Ascomycota* was consistent with previous studies that highlighted the abundance of this phylum in the sweetpotato rhizosphere [47], [48]. Generally, the presence of *Ascomycota* is an indicator of soil health because it is primarily responsible for the degradation of polysaccharides in plant cell walls and is known for its ecological versatility and role in decomposing organic material, making it a critical component of soil health and nutrient cycling [49].

The observed variation in dominance across temperature conditions reflected the adaptability of fungal communities to environmental factors. Under high temperatures, *Lecanoromycetes* and *Eurotiomycetes* were the most prevalent, suggesting that these classes may have thermotolerant traits that allow them to thrive under warmer conditions. In contrast, the dominance of *Dothideomycetes* and *Mucoromycetes* under optimal temperature conditions may indicate their potential preference for more moderate environments.



**Figure 3:** Relative abundance of soil fungi phyla on Sweetpotato rhizosphere of Watley/Loreton and Boarguard under high and optimal temperature conditions. WL-Opt = Watley/Loreton at optimal temperature, WL-Ht = Waltely/Loreton at high temperature, B63-Opt = Bourguard at optimal temperature, and B63-Opt = Bourguard at high temperature.



**Figure 4:** Relative abundance of soil fungal phyla classes on sweetpotato rhizosphere of Watley/Loreton and Boarguard under high and optimal temperature conditions. WL-Opt = Watley/Loreton at optimal temperature, WL-Ht = Waltely/Loreton at high temperature, B63-Opt = Bourguard at optimal temperature, and B63-Opt = Bourguard at high temperature.

## The microbial community responses to temperatures, cultivars, and their interaction

### Response of bacterial community.

Analysis of variance showed that temperature significantly affected the composition of several bacterial phyla, including *Proteobacteria*, *Firmicutes*, *Verrucomicrobia*, and *Chloroflexi*. Cultivar significantly affected the phyla *Firmicutes* and *Gemmatimonadetes*. The interaction between temperature and cultivar influenced the relative abundances of phyla *Acidobacteria*, *Verrucomicrobia*, *Firmicutes*, and *Actinobacteria* (Table 4).

At the class level, temperature had a significant effect on *Ktedonobacteria* within the phylum *Chloroflexi*, whereas cultivars significantly affected the class *Betaproteobacteria* within the phylum *Proteobacteria*. There was also a significant interaction between temperature and cultivar influencing the relative abundance of the classes *Rubrobacteria* and *Thermoleophilia* from the phylum *Actinobacteria*, as well as *Acidobacteria* and *Spartobacteria* from the phylum *Acidobacteria*.

Table 4: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of temperature, cultivars, and temperature x cultivars on bacterial phyla

Phylum	Class	Source of variation		
		Temp.	Cultivar	Temp. x Cultivar
<i>Proteobacteria</i>		<0.001***	0.05**	0.04**
Acidobacteria		NS	NS	0.04
Verrucomicrobia		<0.001***	0.24	0.03**
Firmicutes		<0.001***	0.01**	0.03**
Actinobacteria		0.05	0.99	0.002**
Chloroflexi		<0.001***	0.15	0.23
Planctomycetes		NS	0.50	0.34
Gemmatimonadetes		0.80	0.02**	0.81
Acidobacteria	Acidobacteriia	0.04**	0.47	0.01**
	Spartobacteria	<0.001***	0.21	0.05**
Actinobacteria	Rubrobacteria	0.88	0.15	0.006**
	Thermoleophilia	0.01**	0.03**	0.003**
Proteobacteria	Betaproteobacteria	0.41	0.001**	0.73
Chloroflexi	Ktedonobacteria	<0.001***	0.15	0.24

Note: \*\*P<0.05, \*\*\*P<0.01

**Effect of temperature on bacterial community.** Temperature influenced the phyla *Chloroflexi* and *Proteobacteria*, the higher temperatures had an 83% increase in the relative abundance of *Chloroflexi* and a 28% decrease in *Proteobacteria* (Table 5). Temperature is a crucial factor in the growth and function of soil microorganisms, and temperature changes can significantly affect the diversity and population of microbial communities. The differential response of bacterial phyla to increased temperatures observed in this study highlights the varying sensitivities and adaptabilities of these groups to thermal changes.

The significant increase in *Chloroflexi* under high temperatures suggests that this phylum may have a higher heat tolerance, allowing it to thrive under elevated temperature conditions. Conversely, the decrease in *Proteobacteria* indicates that this phylum may be less adaptable to high temperatures, potentially because it prefers moderate conditions or interactions with other microbes. These observations are consistent with previous studies, which have shown that higher temperatures can reduce the prevalence of bacteria adapted to cooler environments while favoring those that are heat-resistant and resilient ([50]

Variability in bacterial responses to temperature changes can be attributed to differences in thermal tolerance, optimal growth temperatures, and microbial interactions ([51] For instance, high temperatures may suppress the growth of bacteria adapted to cooler conditions while promoting the proliferation of heat-tolerant species. For example, Firmicutes are known for their ability to withstand high temperatures, which may explain their increased abundance under such conditions [51].

Previous studies have also highlighted the temperature sensitivity of various bacterial phyla, including *Acidobacteria*, *Planctomycetes*, *Bacteroidetes*, *Actinobacteria*, *Chloroflexi*, *Firmicutes*, and *Verrucomicrobia* [52]. Our findings align with these studies, particularly in the case of Proteobacteria, which are predominantly mesophiles and microorganisms that prefer moderate temperatures. In the present study, the significant reduction in the relative abundance of *Proteobacteria* under high-temperature conditions across both cultivars further supports the idea that this phylum is less capable of thriving in warmer environments.

Table 5. The main effect of temperature is on the percentage of relative abundance of bacteria

Phylum	Temp. (°C)	
	28/22	32/26
<i>Proteobacteria</i>	30.8	24.0
<i>Chloroflexi</i>	4.2	7.7
Significance	<0.001	<0.001

Note: Significant at Tukey Kramer's test at 0.05 level of probability

**Effect of cultivars on bacterial communities.** Cultivar significantly affected the composition of the bacterial communities (Table 6). *Gemmatimonadetes* and class *Betaproteobacteria* (of the phylum *Proteobacteria*) had a higher relative abundance in the rhizosphere of the Whatley/Loretan than in that of Beauregard. The significantly higher relative abundance of *Gemmatimonadetes* and *Betaproteobacteria* in Whatley/Loretan suggests that specific plant-microbe interactions may be driving these variations. Such differences could be linked to the distinct root exudates or soil environments associated with each cultivar, which in turn select different microbial populations. *Gemmatimonadetes* and *Betaproteobacteria* are known for their roles in soil nutrient cycling and adaptability to various environmental conditions [27]. The increased presence of these groups in Whatley/Loretan may indicate that this cultivar fosters a more favorable environment for these bacteria, potentially enhancing soil health and nutrient availability.

Table 6. The main effect of cultivar is on the percentage of relative abundance of bacteria

Phylum	Class	Cultivars	Significance
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		Watley Loreton	Bourguard	
Gemmatimonadetes		1.55 a	1.23	0.02**
Proteobacteria	Betaproteobacteria	3.13 b	6.05	0.05**

Note: Significant at Tukey Kramer's test at 0.05 level of probability

**Interaction of temperature and cultivar on the bacterial community.** At elevated temperatures, Whatley/Loretan exhibited a higher relative abundance of phylum *Acidobacteria* but a lower relative abundance of *Actinobacteria* and *Verrucomicrobia* compared to those in Beauregard (Table 7). In contrast, Beauregard showed a significant increase in the relative abundance of phylum *Firmicutes* relative to those of Whatley/Loretan. At the class level, there was a decrease in the abundance of *Rubrobacteria* and *Thermoleophila* in Whatley/Loretan but an increase in Beauregard at the higher temperature, highlighting distinct cultivars' differences in response to temperature perturbations.

Table 7: Analysis Percentages indicate the relative abundance of soil bacterial phyla in response to temperature and cultivar interaction.

	Cultivar				Significance
	WatleyLoreton		Beauregard		
	28/22°C	32/26°C	28/22°C	32/26°C	
Proteobacteria	34.0 a	23.9 b	27.7 b	24.1 b	0.04
Acidobacteria	23.9 b	32.1 a	27.9 b	25.6 b	0.04
Verrucomicrobia	13.5 b	10.0 bc	17.8 a	08.5 c	0.03
Firmicutes	08.6 c	13.1 b	09.0 c	16.8 a	0.03
Actinobacteria	08.1 ab	06.7 bc	05.5 c	09.1 a	0.002

Note: Significant at Tukey Kramer's test at 0.05 level of probability( Explain this table

better)

#### Response of fungal community.

Analysis of variance showed that temperature and cultivar significantly influenced the composition of all identified fungal phyla. The interaction between temperature and cultivar specifically affected the phylum *Entomophthoromycota* (Table 8). At the class level, temperature significantly impacted the relative abundances of *Dothideomycetes*, *Eurotiomycetes*, *Pezizomycetes*, *Lecanoromycetes*, and *Leotiomyces* within the phylum *Ascomycota*, as well as *Mucoromycetes* within the phylum *Mucoromycota*. Cultivars significantly affected the classes *Lecanoromycetes* and *Mucoromycetes*, with *Lecanoromycetes* being the only class influenced by the interaction between temperature and cultivars (Table 8)

Temperature and cultivar played significant roles in shaping fungal community composition, with clear impacts observed across various phyla and classes. The response of *Ascomycota* classes to temperature underscores their sensitivity to temperature changes, while the significant effect of cultivars on *Lecanoromycetes* and *Mucoromycetes* suggests that plant-specific factors also drive the fungal community structure.

Table 8: Statistical significance from two-factor Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) showing F-value and significance of cultivar, temperature, and cultivar × temperature effects on fungal taxa at the phylum and class levels.

Phylum	Class	Source of variation		
		Temperature	Cultivar	T X C
<i>Mucoromycota</i>		<0.001***	0.03**	0.24
<i>Ascomycota</i>		<0.001***	0.04**	0.29
<i>Entomophthoromycota</i>		<0.001***	<0.001***	<0.001***
<i>Ascomycota</i>	<i>Mucoromycetes</i>	<0.001***	0.03**	0.24
	<i>Dothideomycetes</i>	0.001**	0.43	0.17
	<i>Eurotiomycetes</i>	0.01**	0.10	0.20
	<i>Pezizomycetes</i>	0.03**	0.34	0.34
	<i>Lecanoromycetes</i>	0.01**	0.02**	0.01**
	<i>Leotiomyces</i>	0.44	0.50	0.03**

Note. \*\*P<0.05, \*\*\*P<0.01( Explain better)

**Effect of temperature on fungal community.** Temperature significantly influenced the relative abundance of all identified phyla, with the phylum *Ascomycota* increasing by 80%, while that of



*Mucoromycota* and *Entomophthoromycota* decreased by 40 and 77%, respectively, compared to the optimal temperature (Table 9).

Also impacted were important fungal classes, including *Mucoromycetes* of phylum *Mucoromycota* and classes *Dothideomycetes*, *Pezizomycetes*, and *Eurotiomycetes* of phylum *Ascomycota* (Table 9). Classes within phyla differed in their responses, at the higher temperature, with the relative abundance of class *Eurotiomycetes* belonging to the *Ascomycota* phylum showing a substantial 484% increase, while the relative abundance of *Dothideomycetes* and *Pezizomycetes* of phylum *Ascomycota* decreased by 69% and 100%, respectively. These findings suggest that *Ascomycota* was the most diverse phylum and that the observed increase in its abundance was more pronounced in the class *Eurotiomycetes*.

Our findings are consistent with prior research that highlighted the substantial influence of warming on soil fungal community structures across various ecosystems [53]. For instance, [54] reported a decrease in the abundance of the *Dothideomycetes* and *Eurotiomycetes* classes of *Ascomycota* with decreasing temperature. Although the changes in the relative abundance of the microbial community align with previous findings, there are marginal differences that may be attributable to the soil type, duration of exposure, vegetation type, and degree of warming.

Table 9: The main effect of temperature on the percentage relative abundance of fungal phyla

Phylum	Class	Temp. (°C)		Significance
		28/22	32/26	
<i>Mucoromycota</i>		31.4	5.6	<0.001
<i>Ascomycota</i>		67.4	94.4	<0.001
<i>Mucoromycota</i>	<i>Mucoromycetes</i>	5.58	31.37	<0.001
<i>Ascomycota</i>	<i>Dothideomycetes</i>	28.2	8.7	<0.001
	<i>Eurotiomycetes</i>	6.3	36.8	0.01
	<i>Pezizomycetes</i>	10.1	0.0	0.03

**Note:** Significant at Tukey Kramer's test at 0.05 level of probability

**Effect of cultivars on fungal community.** Cultivar had a significant effect on the composition of the fungal phyla, *Mucoromycetes* and *Ascomycota*. In the rhizosphere of Beauregard, there was a higher relative abundance of *Mucoromycetes* and a lower abundance of *Ascomycota* than in Watley/Loreton (Table 10). These findings suggest that the two cultivars may have specific interactions with these fungi, or they may produce different types or quantities of root exudates, leading to differential attraction of specific fungal groups.

Table 10: Main effect of Cultivar. on the percentage relative abundance of fungal phyla

Phylum	Class	Cultivar		Significance
		Watley Loreton	Bourgard	
Mucoromycota		12.14	24.82	0.03
Ascomycota		86.10	74.75	0.04
Mucoromycota	Mucoromycetes	12.14	24.81	0.03

Note: Significant at Tukey Kramer's test at 0.05 level of probability

**Interaction of temperature and cultivar on fungal community.** The phylum *Entomophthoromycota* and the classes *Lecanoromycetes* and *Leotiomyces* within the phylum *Ascomycota* were influenced by both temperature and cultivar (Table 11). At the higher temperature, the relative abundance of *Entomophthoromycota* decreased by 88% in the rhizosphere of Beauregard or was nonexistent in that of Whatley/Loretan. The high temperature led to a significant increase in the relative abundance of the class *Lecanoromycetes*, with a more pronounced increase observed in Whatley/Loretan compared to Beauregard. The class *Leotiomyces* showed a contrasting response between the two cultivars, significantly increasing in Whatley/Loretan and decreasing in Beauregard under a high-temperature condition.

These findings demonstrate that the effect of temperature on specific fungal taxa differed depending on the sweet potato cultivar grown and vice versa. The decrease in *Entomophthoromycota*, especially its complete absence in the rhizosphere of Whatley/Loretan, suggests that this phylum is highly sensitive to temperature increase, with cultivar-specific factors further influencing its abundance. The increase in *Lecanoromycetes* under the higher temperature, especially in Whatley/Loretan, indicated a possible thermal advantage or adaptability of this class in this cultivar. Conversely, the opposite responses of *Leotiomyces* between the two cultivars highlight the complex and varied effects of temperature and cultivar interactions on fungal community composition. These results emphasize the importance of considering both environmental conditions and plant cultivars when studying soil fungal dynamics, as their interplay can lead to significant shifts in the community structure.

Table 11: Analysis Percentages indicate the relative abundance of soil bacterial phyla in response to temperature and cultivar interaction.

Phylum	Class	Cultivar				Significance
		Watley Loreton		Bourgard		
		28/22°C	32/26 °C	28/22 °C	32/26 °C	
Entomophthoromycota		1.73	0.00	0.81	0.10	<0.001
Ascomycota	Lecanoromycetes	11.46	61.42	14.96	16.21	0.01
	Leotiomyces	11.53	6.54	2.44	11.82	0.03

Note: Significant at Tukey Kramer's test at 0.05 level of probability

## CONCLUSION

High temperatures significantly affected key soil enzymes, such as P-acid-phosphatase,  $\beta$ -glucosidase, N-acetyl- $\beta$ -glucosaminidase, and phosphodiesterase in the sweetpotato rhizosphere, all of which are crucial for the decomposition of organic matter, P, N, and carbon cycling, and nutrient availability for plant uptake. Additionally, both temperature and cultivar played vital roles in shaping the distribution and population of essential bacterial and fungal communities in the rhizosphere of sweetpotato. Therefore, when studying microbial diversity in sweetpotato-growing environments, it is important to consider the specific cultivar being grown. This approach will enhance our understanding of soil ecological dynamics and develop sustainable strategic farming, particularly in the context of global climate change.

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