

Supplementary material for

Decomposition dynamics altered by straw removal management in the sugarcane-expansion regions in Brazil

Letícia L. Varanda^{A,C}, Maurício R. Cherubin^{A,B}, and Carlos E. P. Cerri^A

^AUniversity of São Paulo, Luiz de Queiroz College of Agriculture, 11 Pádua Dias Avenue, Piracicaba, SP 13418-900 Brazil.

^BUniversity of São Paulo, Center for Nuclear Energy in Agriculture, 303 Centenário Avenue, Piracicaba, SP 13400-970 Brazil.

^CCorresponding author. Email: leticia.lealv@gmail.com

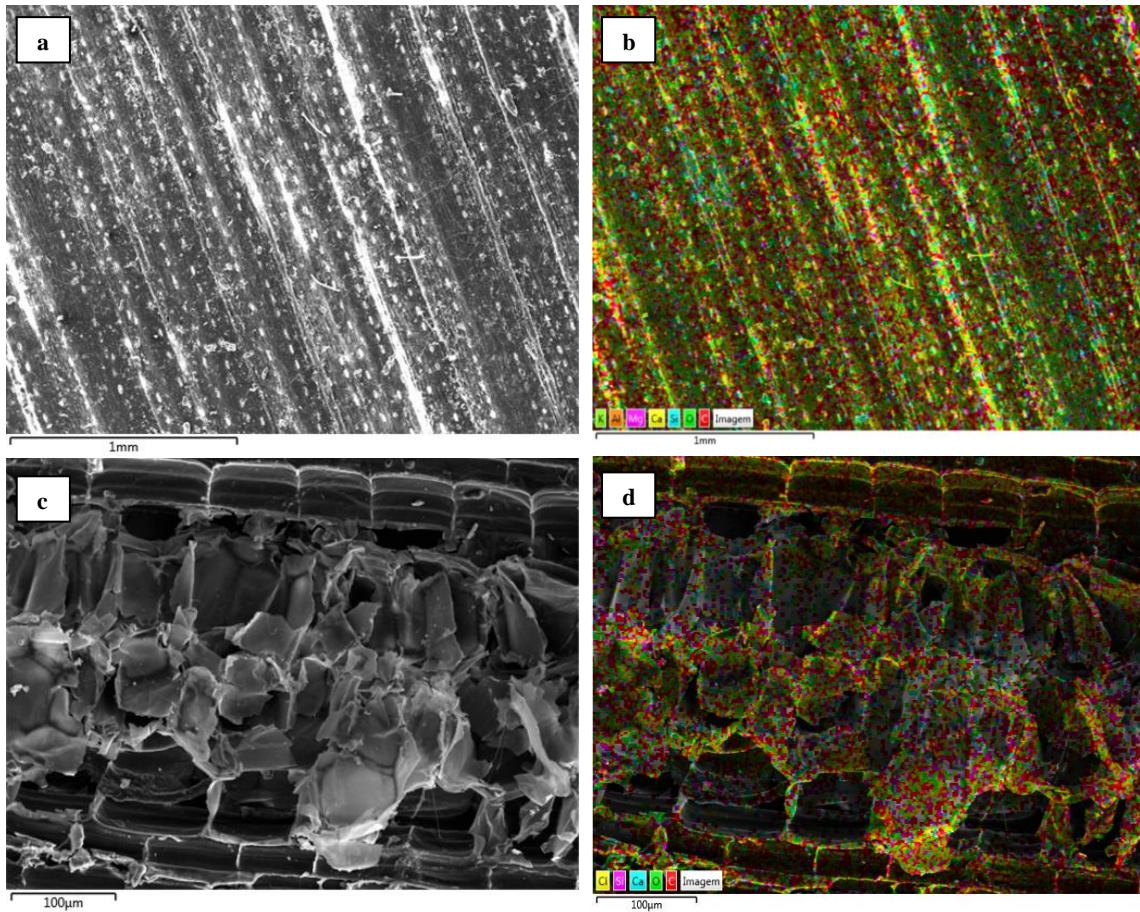


Fig. S1. Scanning electron microscopy with EDS equipment of sugarcane straw variety RB867515 used in the experiments (**a-b**) and after ten months of decomposition on soil surface (**c-d**).

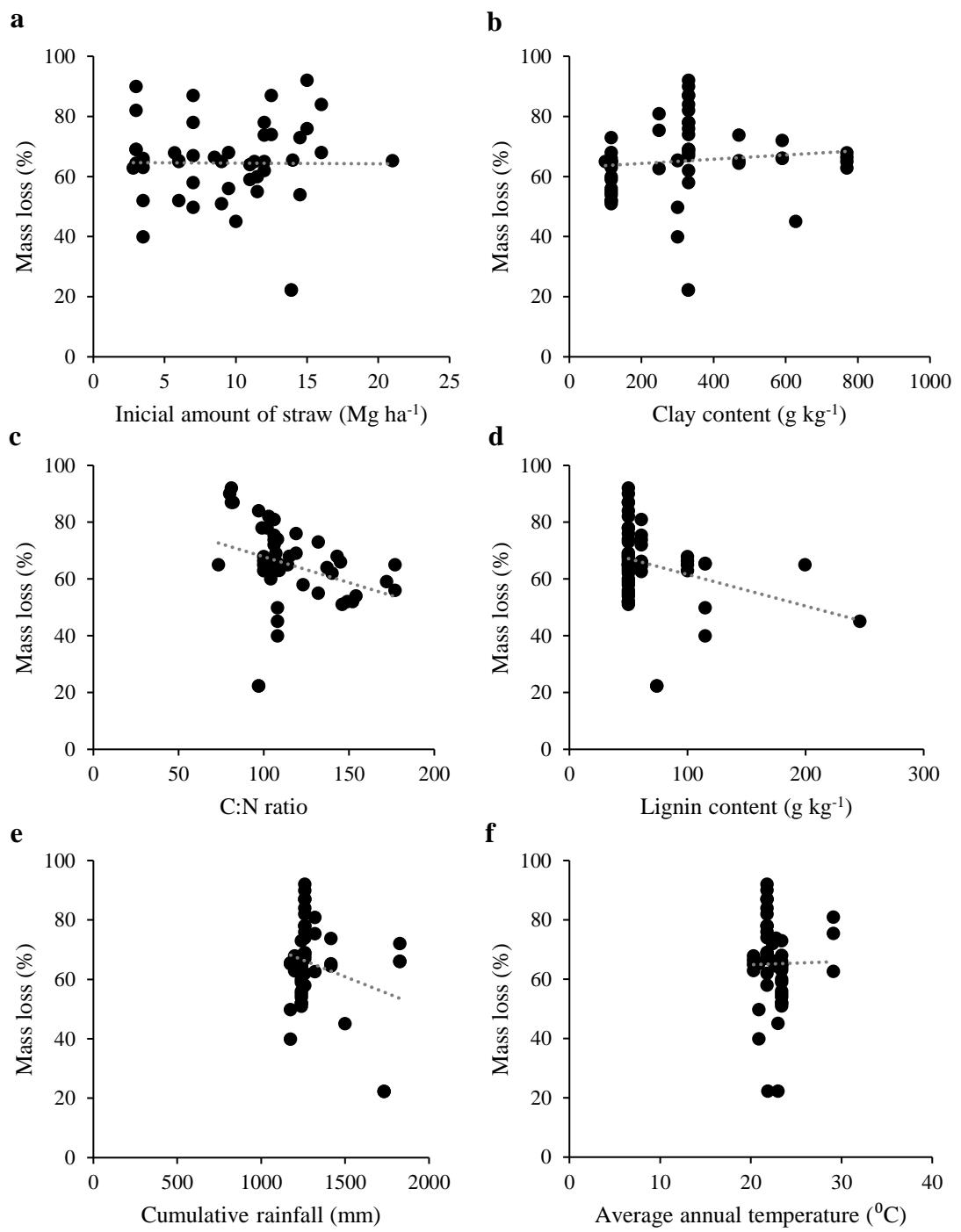


Fig. S2. Correlation between mass loss (%) and: initial amount of sugarcane straw on soil surface (Mg ha^{-1}) (a), soil clay content (g kg^{-1}) (b), C:N ration (c), lignin content (g kg^{-1}) (d), cumulative rainfall (mm) (e) and average annual temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) (f), after a sugarcane crop cycle in the central-southern region of Brazil ($n = 53$).