Soil Research 2020, **58**, 21–34
doi:10.1071/SR19065_AC

Supplementary material for

Carbon stability in a texture contrast soil in response to depth and long-term phosphorus fertilisation of grazed pasture

Elizabeth C. Coonan[A,B], *Alan E. Richardson*[A,D], *Clive A. Kirkby*[A], *Lynne M. Macdonald*[C], *Martin R. Amidy*[B], *Craig L. Strong*[B], *John A. Kirkegaard*[A]

[A]CSIRO Agriculture and Food, PO Box 1700 Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia.

[B]Fenner School of Environment and Society, Australian National University, Acton, ACT 2601, Australia.

[C]CSIRO Agriculture and Food, PMB 2, Glen Osmond, SA, 5064, Australia.

[D]Corresponding author. Email: alan.richardson@csiro.au

Figure S1. Diagram of experimental design, showing the three replicates of the P0 (unfertilised) and P2 (fertilised) plots.

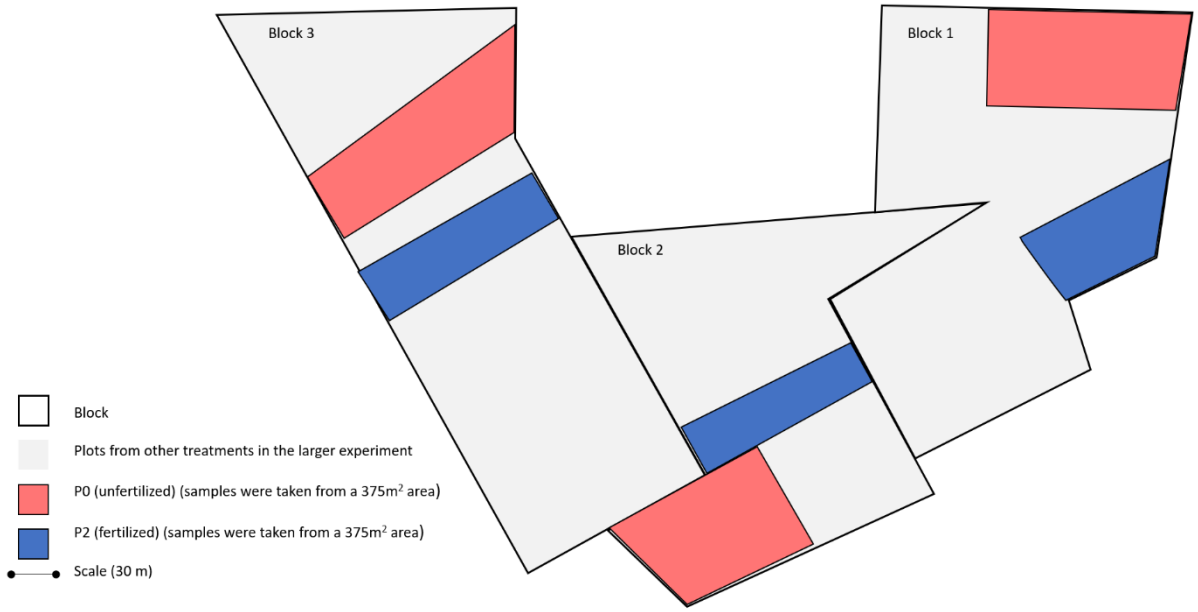

Figure S2. Distance based linear model (Dist LM) showing dissimilarity ordination of substrate utilisation capacity (difference in well colour development for each well between 96 and 48 hours data for all wells was included in the analysis, these time points were chosen as the response was in a linear phase) and significant correlations ($P < 0.05$) with soil properties. Variables were included in the model through 'Step' selection. Each vector shows correlations between that soil property and each of the distance based redundancy analysis (dbRDA) axes. The length and direction of each vector indicate the strength and sign, respectively, of the relationship between that soil property and the dbRDA axes. 'M-CFC' is C in the coarse fraction and 'Cumulative resp' is the cumulative respiration, P0 is the unfertilised treatment, and P2 is the fertilised treatment.