

## Supplementary material for

### Linking decomposition rates of soil organic amendments to their chemical composition

*J. A. Baldock<sup>A</sup>, C. Creamer<sup>A,B</sup>, S. Szarvas<sup>A</sup>, J. McGowan<sup>A</sup>, T. Carter<sup>A</sup> and M. Farrell<sup>A,C</sup>*

<sup>A</sup>CSIRO Agriculture and Food, Locked Bag 2, Glen Osmond, SA 5064, Australia.

<sup>B</sup>US Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94026, USA.

<sup>C</sup>Corresponding author. Email: mark.farrell@csiro.au

**Figure S1.** Correlation matrix of the fitted two-pool decomposition parameters ( $C_f$ ,  $f$ ,  $C_s$  and  $s$ ), total  $\text{CO}_2$ -C emission (TotResp) expressed in milligrams of C respired per gram of OAC, organic carbon (OC) and total nitrogen (N) contents expressed in milligrams per gram of dry OA, and the proportion of total NMR signal intensity found in each of the chemical shift regions (alkyl, 0–45 ppm; N-alkyl, 45–60 ppm; O-alkyl, 60–95 ppm; di-O-alkyl, 95–110 ppm; aryl, 110–145 ppm; O-aryl, 145–165 ppm; carbonyl, 165–190 ppm; ketone, 190–215 ppm). Coloured portions of the figure indicate where the correlation coefficient was significant at  $\alpha=0.05$ . Uncoloured correlation coefficients are not significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

