

Supplementary material for

Variations in soil fungal communities after continuous fertiliser treatment under the ridge and furrow rainfall harvesting system in a semiarid region of China

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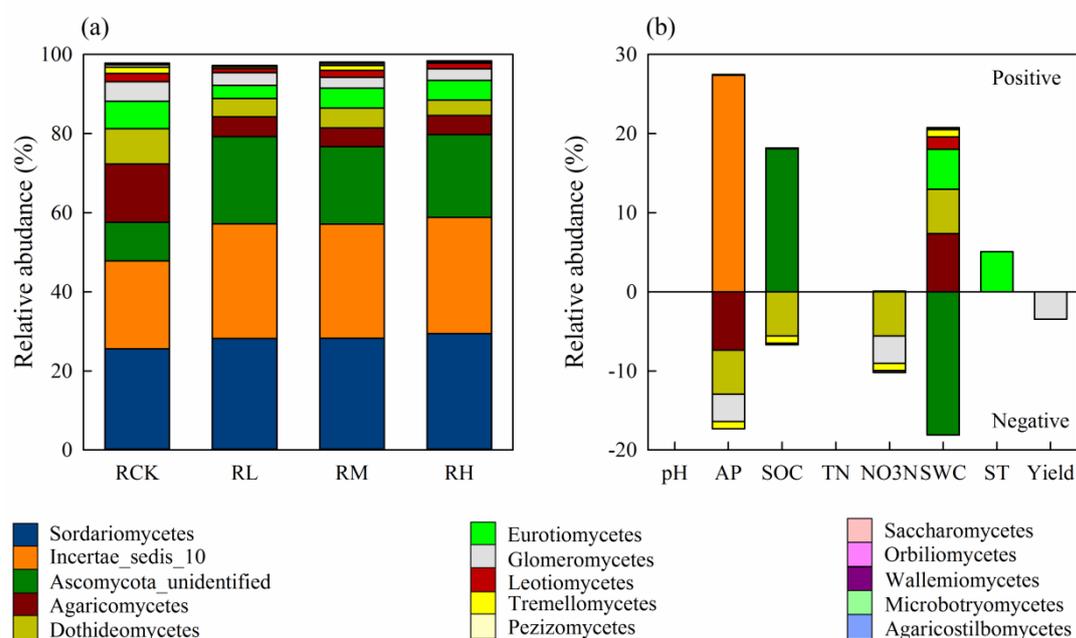


Fig. S1. (a) Relative abundance of the dominant fungal class in soil samples obtained taken after five years of continuous fertilizer applications in ridge and furrow rainfall harvesting system. (b) Spearman's rank correlation coefficients showed that the soil properties were significant ($P < 0.05$) correlated with the relative abundance of the dominant fungal class. AP, available phosphorus; SOC, organic carbon; TN, total nitrogen; $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, nitrate nitrogen; SWC, soil water content; ST, soil temperature. The RCK, RL, RM, and RH treatments represent N:P application at rates of 0:0, 150:75, 300:150, and 450:225 kg ha^{-1} , respectively.

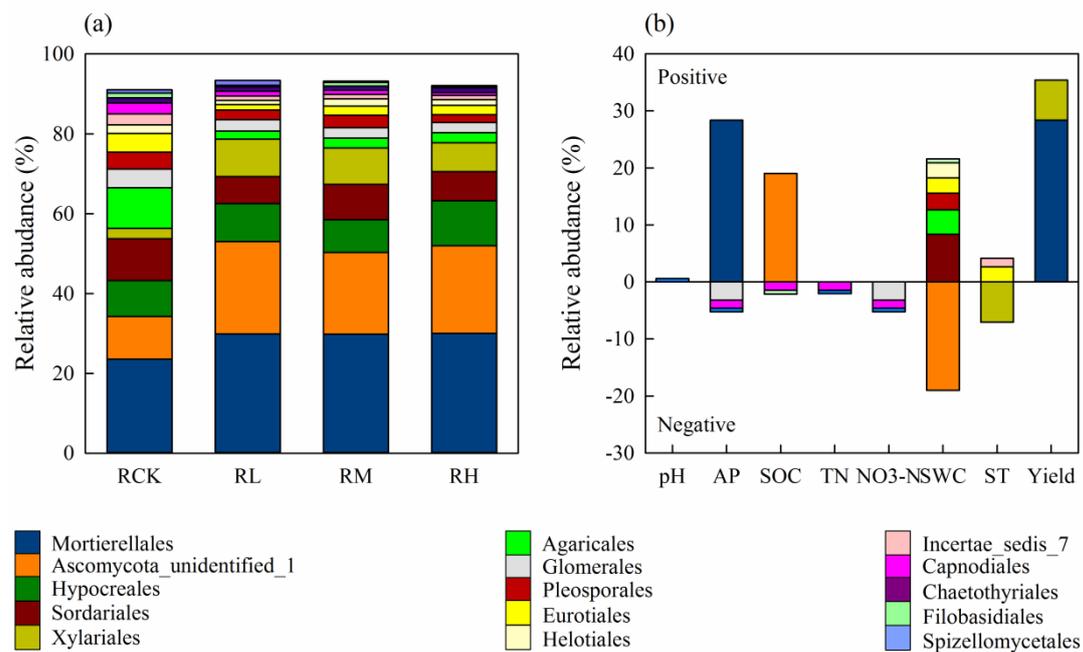


Fig. S2. (a) Relative abundance of the dominant fungal order in soil samples obtained taken after five years of continuous fertilizer applications in ridge and furrow rainfall harvesting system. (b) Spearman's rank correlation coefficients showed that the soil properties were significant ($P < 0.05$) correlated with the relative abundance of the dominant fungal order. AP, available phosphorus; SOC, organic carbon; TN, total nitrogen; NO₃-N, nitrate nitrogen; SWC, soil water content; ST, soil temperature. The RCK, RL, RM, and RH treatments represent N:P application at rates of 0:0, 150:75, 300:150, and 450:225 kg ha⁻¹, respectively.