

Supporting Information for

Is the content and potential preservation of soil organic carbon reflected by cation exchange capacity? A case study in Swiss forest soils

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Figures S1-S4

Fig S1: Median values of effective cation exchange capacity (brown squares), percentage of clay (blue diamonds), exchangeable Al (orange triangles) and SOC content (grey circles), for complete mineral soil profiles (0-120 cm depth).

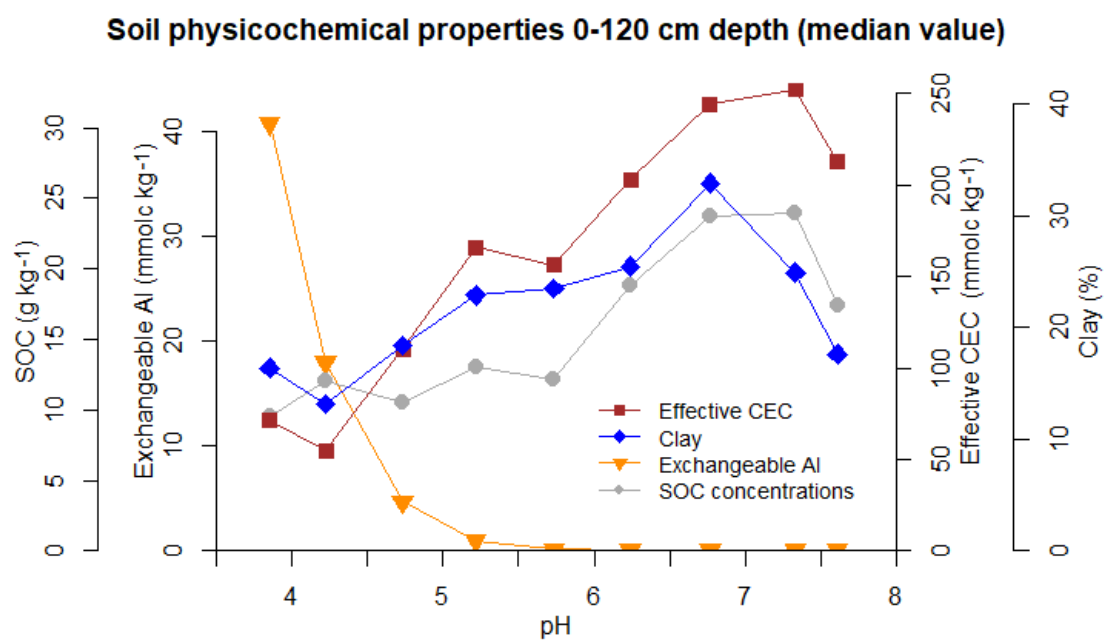


Fig. S2: Spatial distribution of pH in the Swiss forest sites analyzed in this study, for (a) complete mineral soil profiles (0-120 cm depth), (b) topsoils (0-30 cm depth), (c) subsoils (30-120 cm depth). Maps were built using R packages ('sp', 'lattice', 'RColorBrewer', 'proj4', 'rworldmap', 'raster', 'rgdal').

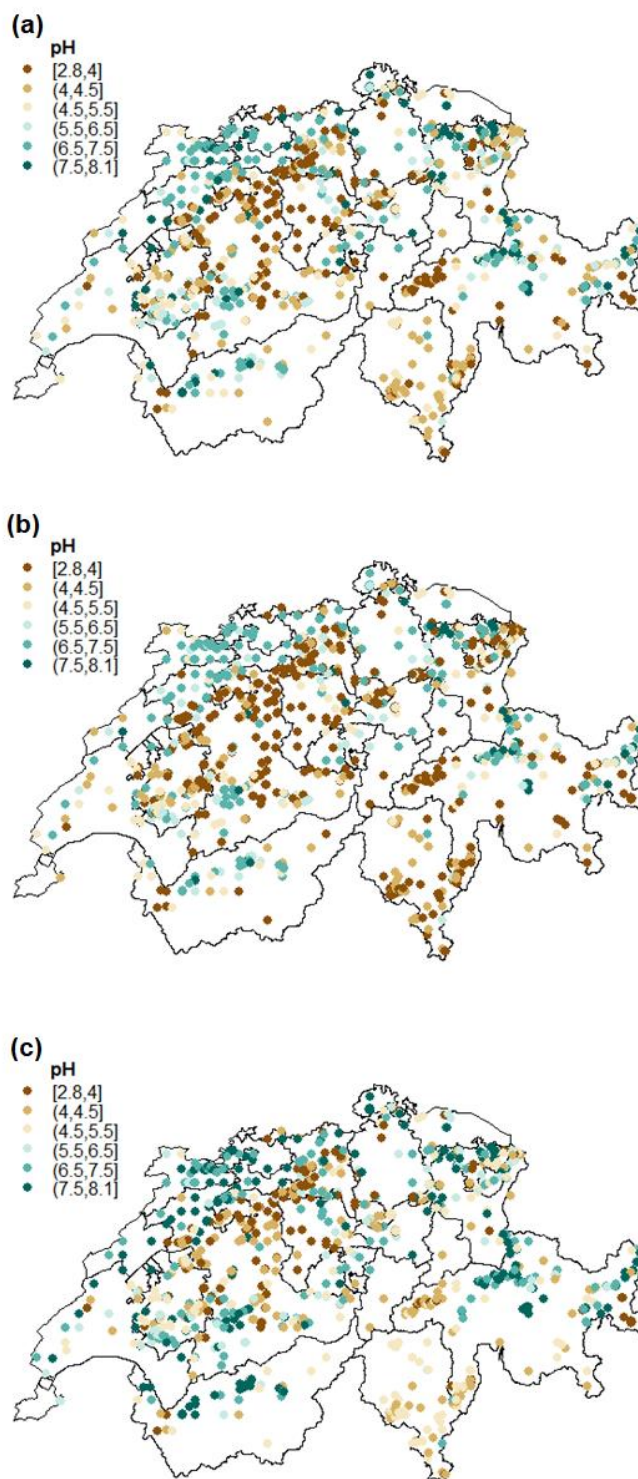


Fig. S3 Spatial distribution of mean annual precipitation MAP in the Swiss forest sites analyzed in this study. Maps were built using R packages ('sp', 'lattice', 'RColorBrewer', 'proj4', 'rworldmap', 'raster', 'rgdal').

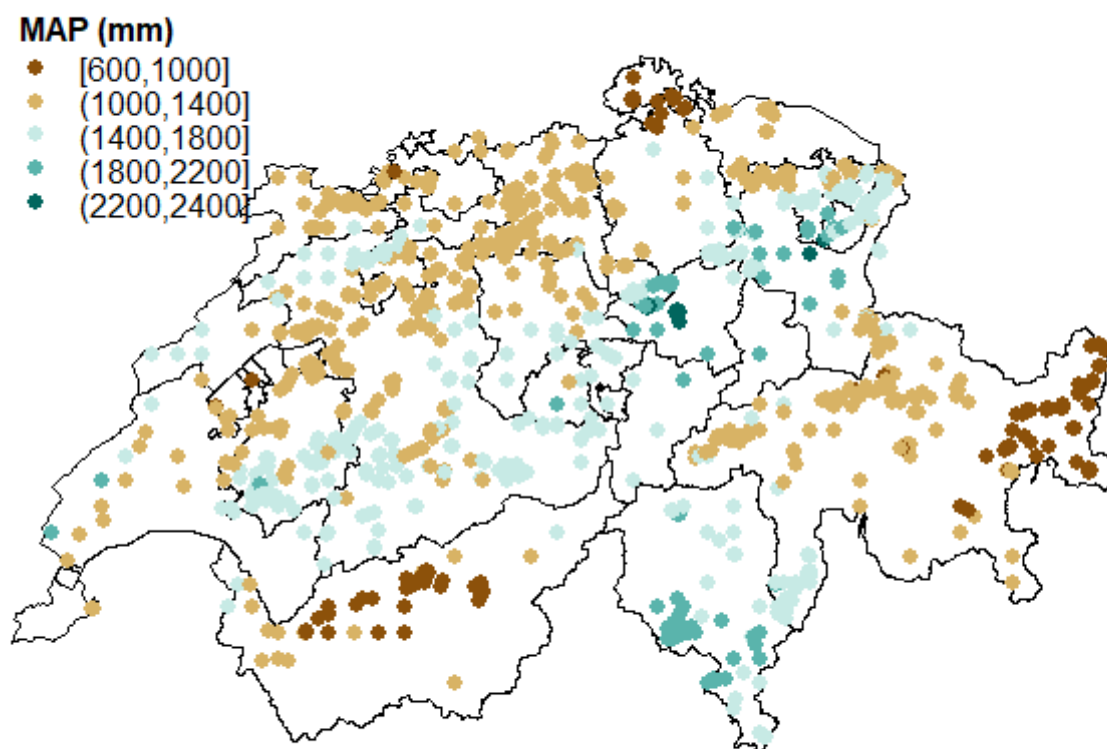


Fig. S4: Ranges of (a) pH at 0-120 cm depth and (b) CEC, effective cation exchange capacity at 0-120 cm depth for different soil types classified according to the World Reference Base Classification (IUSS Working Group WRB 2007). In the box-plots, the bar represents the median, the box denotes the interquartile range, and the whiskers show 1.5 times the interquartile range of the data.

