

1 **Lablity classification of soil organic matter in the northern permafrost region**

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3 *Kuhry et al., Supplement*

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7 **Captions for Tables and Figures in Supplemental Materials**

8
9 Table S1. Overview of field study areas and incubated samples

10
11 Figure S1. Cross correlations between geochemical parameters for all samples in the four incubation
12 experiments: a-c, PAGE21; d-f, CryoCarb 1-Kolyma; g-i, CryoCarb 2-Taymyr; j-l, CryoCarb
13 3-Seida. All regressions significant ($p < 0.05$).

14
15 Figure S2. Correlations between geochemical parameters and $\mu\text{gC-CO}_2$ production per gram dry
16 weight (gdw) for all samples in the four incubation experiments: a-c, PAGE21; d-f, CryoCarb
17 1-Kolyma; g-i, CryoCarb 2-Taymyr; j-l, CryoCarb 3-Seida. All regressions significant
18 ($p < 0.05$).

19
20 Figure S3. $\mu\text{gC-CO}_2$ production per gram dry weight as a function of %C of the sample for the
21 different landscape unit classes in the CryoCarb 2-Taymyr (a, top panel) and CryoCarb 3-Seida
22 (b, lower panel) incubation experiments: Alluvial class (red line and diamonds, CryoCarb 2-
23 Taymyr experiment only); Mineral class (brown line and squares); Peaty wetland class (light
24 green line and circles); Peatland class (dark green line and circles). All regressions significant,
25 $p < 0.05$, except for peat deposits in the CryoCarb 2-Taymyr dataset (n.s.).

26
27 Figure S4. $\mu\text{gC-CO}_2$ production per gram dry weight as a function of C/N of the sample for the
28 different landscape unit classes in the PAGE21 (a, top panel left), CryoCarb 1-Kolyma (b,
29 lower panel left), CryoCarb 2-Taymyr (c, top panel right) and CryoCarb 3-Seida (d, lower
30 panel right) incubation experiments: Alluvial class (red line and diamonds); Eolian class (blue
31 line and triangles); Mineral class (brown line and squares); Peaty wetland class (dark green line
32 and circles); Peatland class (light green line and circles). All regressions significant, $p < 0.05$,
33 except for peaty wetland and peat deposits in the PAGE21 dataset and peat deposits in the
34 CryoCarb 1-Kolyma and CryoCarb 3-Seida datasets (n.s.). Note that not all landscape unit
35 classes are represented in all four incubation experiments.

36
37 Figure S5. a) $\mu\text{gC-CO}_2$ production per gram carbon as a function of %C of the sample and b) $\mu\text{gC-}$
38 CO_2 production per cm^3 as a function of %C of the sample, for the different landscape classes
39 in the PAGE21 dataset: Alluvial class (red line and diamonds); Eolian class (blue line and
40 triangles); Mineral class (brown line and squares); Peaty wetland class (dark green line and
41 circles); Peatland class (light green line and circles). Non-significant regressions, $p > 0.05$, are
42 marked n.s.

43
44 Figure S6. C content (as %C of dry weight) in samples of (a) the PAGE21 and (b) the CryoCarb 1-
45 Kolyma incubation experiments, grouped according to soil horizon criteria. Abbreviations: AL-
46 OL = Active layer topsoil organics; AL-Min = Active layer mineral; AL-Ce = Active layer C-
47 enriched; P-Min = Permafrost layer mineral; P-Ce = Permafrost layer C-enriched; AL-Pty =

48 Active layer thin peat (CryoCarb 1-Kolyma experiment only); AL-Pt = Active layer peat; P-Pt =
49 Permafrost layer peat (CryoCarb 1-Kolyma experiment only); AL-Lss OL = Active layer topsoil
50 organics in Late Holocene loess deposits (PAGE21 experiment only); AL-Lss Min = Active
51 layer mineral in Late Holocene loess deposits (PAGE21 experiment only); P-Lss Min =
52 Permafrost layer mineral in Late Holocene loess deposits (PAGE21 experiment only); P-Yed =
53 Permafrost Pleistocene Yedoma deposits (CryoCarb 1-Kolyma experiment only); Th-Yed =
54 Thawed out Pleistocene Yedoma deposits (CryoCarb 1-Kolyma experiment only). Box-whisker
55 plots show mean and standard deviation (in red) and median, first and third quartiles and
56 min/max values (in black), for the different soil horizon groups.

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60 Table in Supplement

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62 Page 3

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66 Figures in Supplement

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68 Pages 4-11

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Table S1

Study area	Geographic location	Approximate coordinates	Permafrost zone	Vegetation zone	Mean Annual/July Temperatures	Nr profiles / incubated soil samples	Partner and incubation experiment	Time of soil sampling
Ny Ålesund	Svalbard	78.9 N, 11.7 E	Continuous	Tundra	-5.8/+5.2	16 / 24	UCOP_PAGE21	Summer 2013
Adventdalen	Svalbard	78.2 N, 15.9 E	Continuous	Tundra	-6.0/+6.2	35 / 79	UCOP_PAGE21	Summer 2013
Lena Delta	N Siberia	72.3 N, 126.3 E	Continuous	Tundra	-12.5/+10.1	43 / 122	UCOP_PAGE21	Summer 2013
Logata	Taymir Peninsula, N Siberia	73.4 N, 98.4 E	Continuous	Tundra	-14.3/+11.2	33 / 218	USB_CryoCarb 2	Summer 2011
Shalaurovo	Lower Kolyma, NE Siberia	69.5 N, 161.7 E	Continuous	Tundra	-12.1/+11.7	22 / 279	USB_CryoCarb 1	Summer 2010
Arymas	Taymir Peninsula, N Siberia	72.5 N, 101.7 E	Continuous	Tundra, Forest Islands	-13.3/+12.2	34 / 284	USB_CryoCarb 2	Summer 2011
Cherskiy	Lower Kolyma, NE Siberia	68.8 N, 161.6 E	Continuous	Forest (-Tundra), Lowland, Alpine	-11.1/+12.7	16 / 174	USB_CryoCarb 1	Summer 2010
Seida	NW Russia	67.1 N, 62.9 E	Discontinuous	Tundra, Forest Islands	-6.1/+13.0	8 / 80	USB_CryoCarb 3	Summer 2008
Stordalen Mire	Abisko, N Sweden	68.3 N, 19.1 E	Sporadic	Alpine treeline ecotone	-0.2/+11.6	5 / 13	UCOP_PAGE21	Summer 2013

Figure S1.

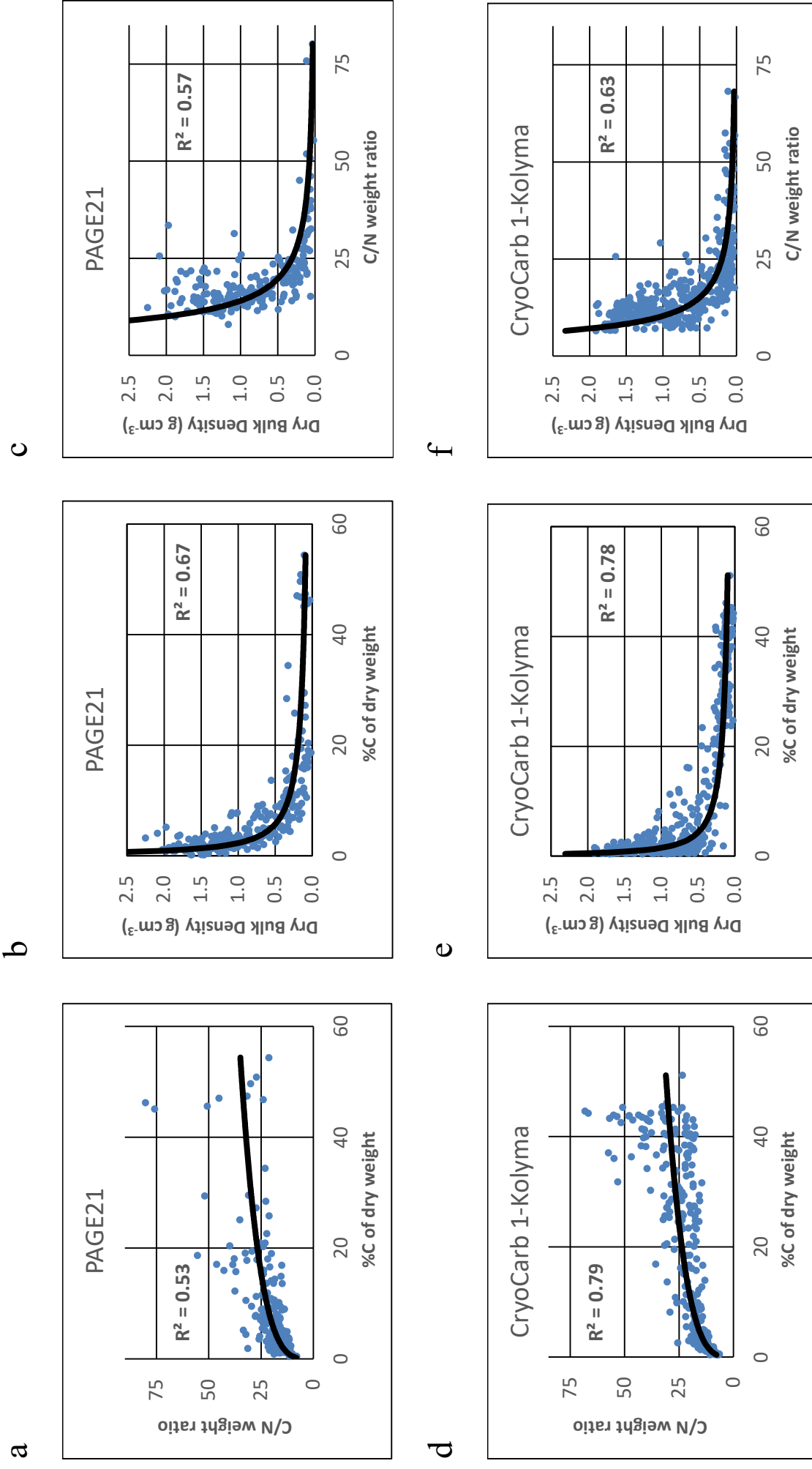
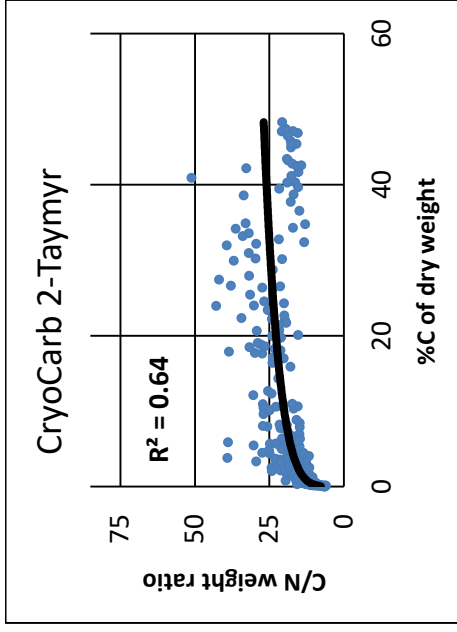
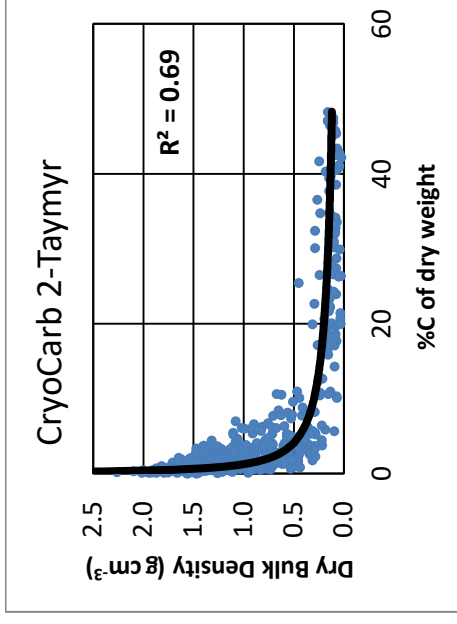


Figure S1, cont'd.

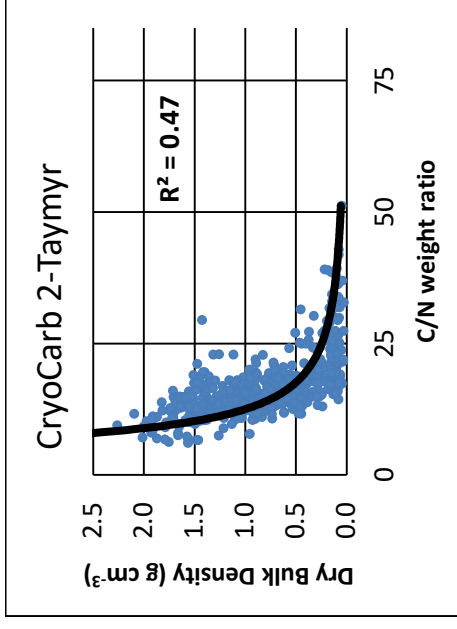
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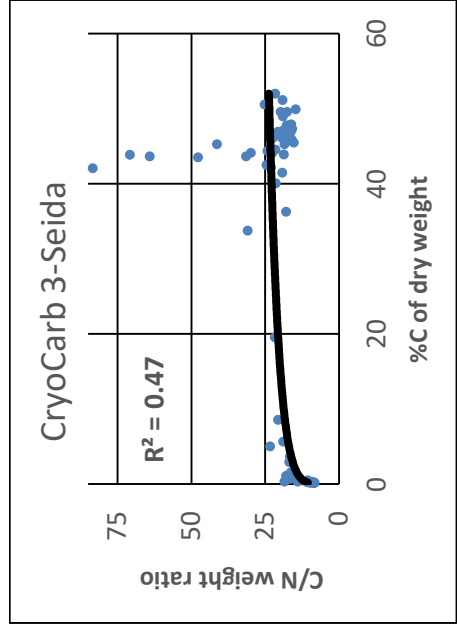
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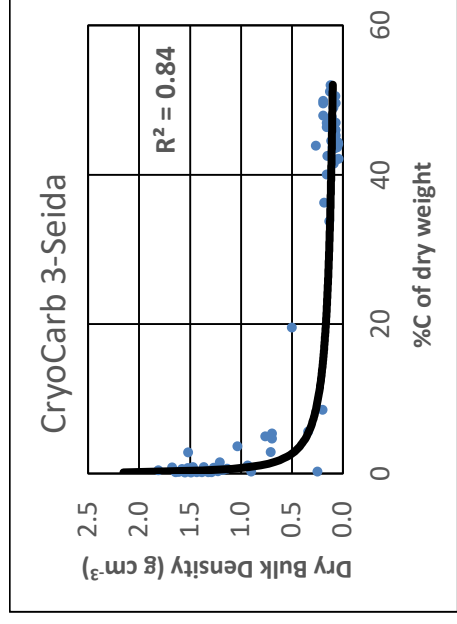
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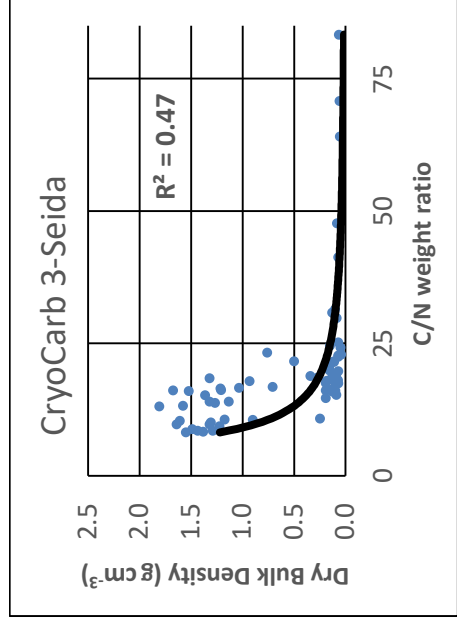


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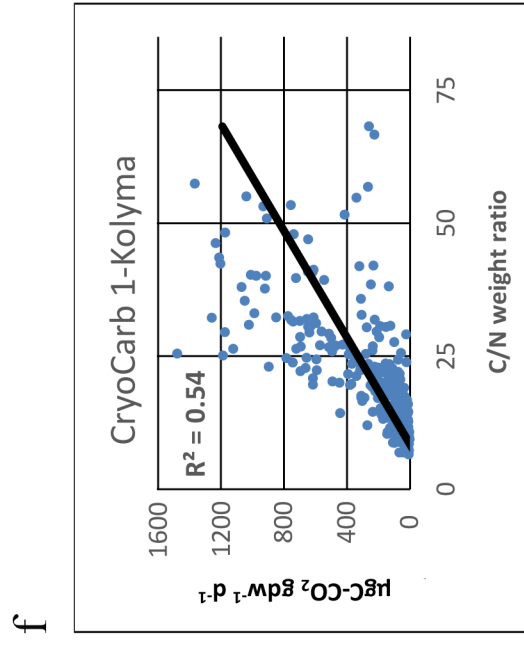
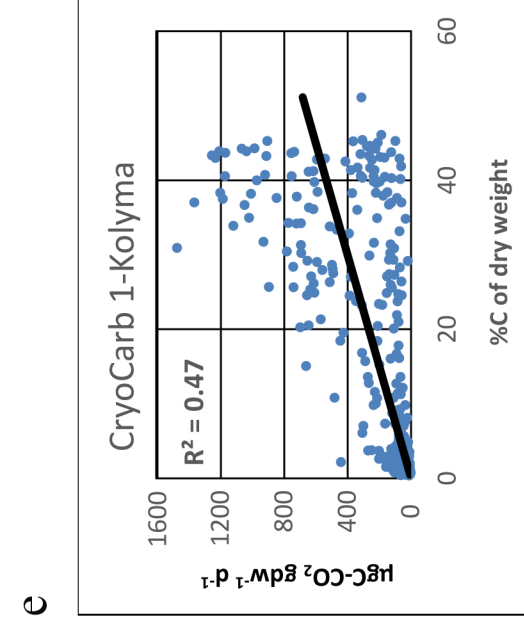
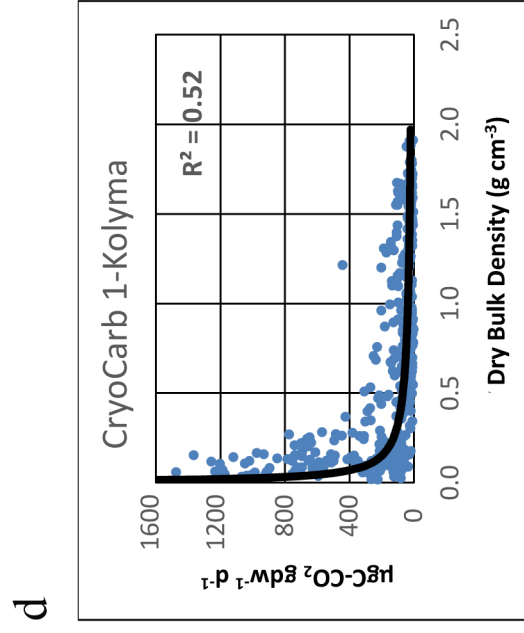
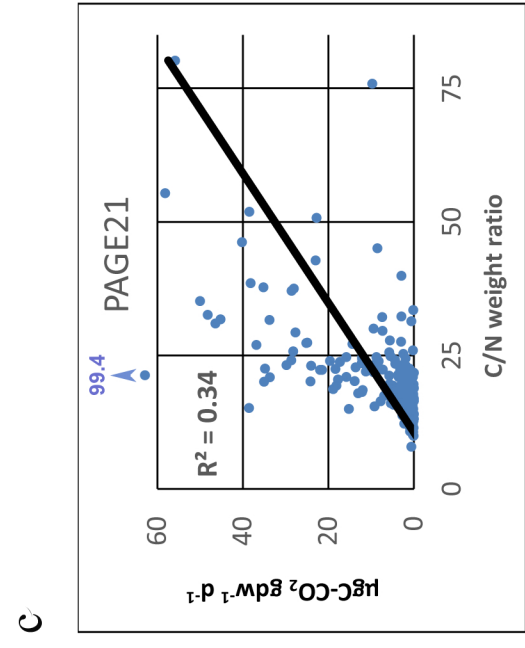
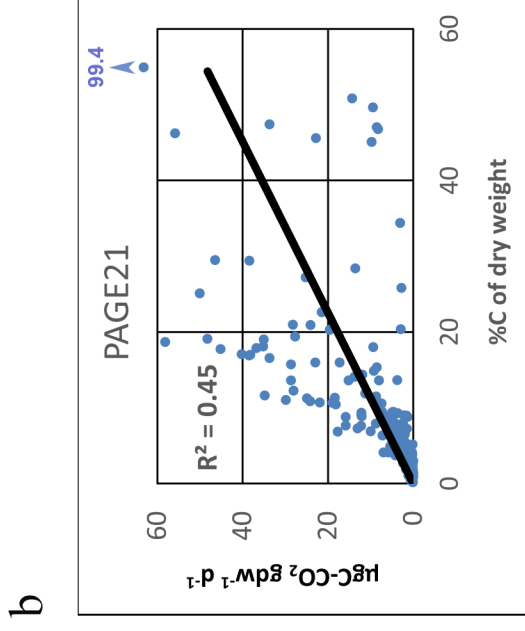
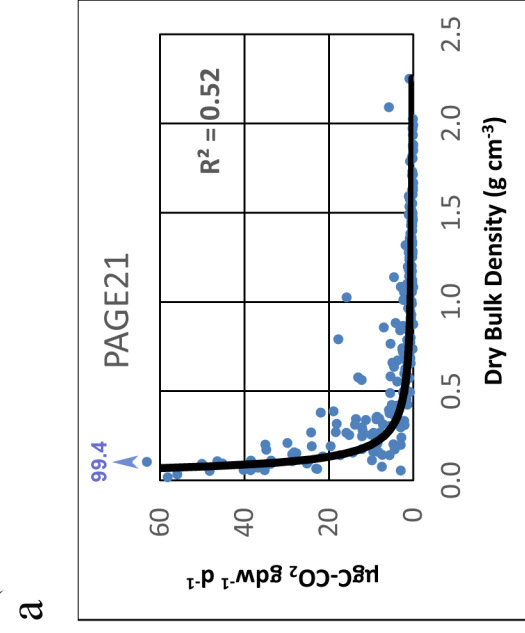
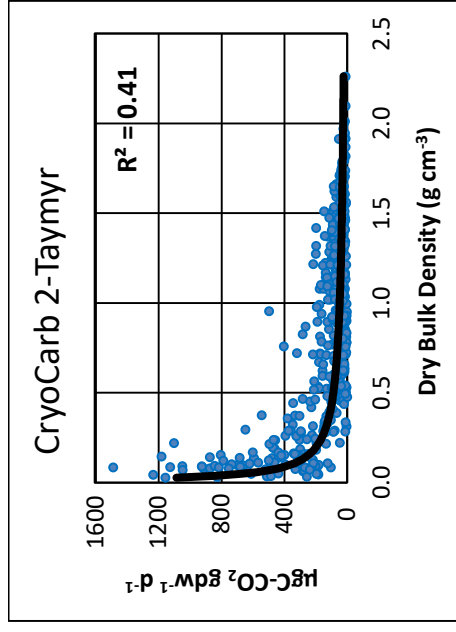
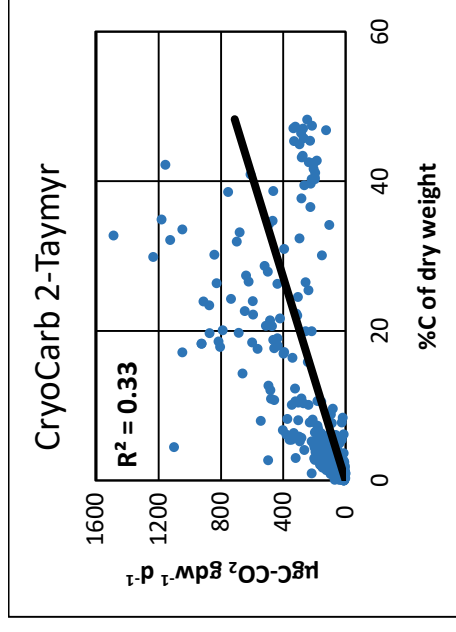


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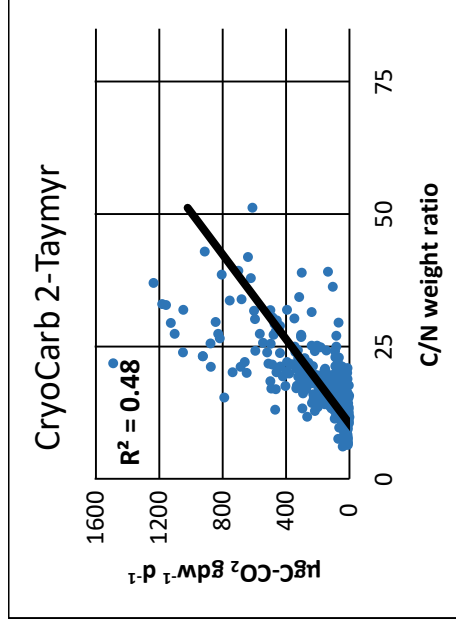
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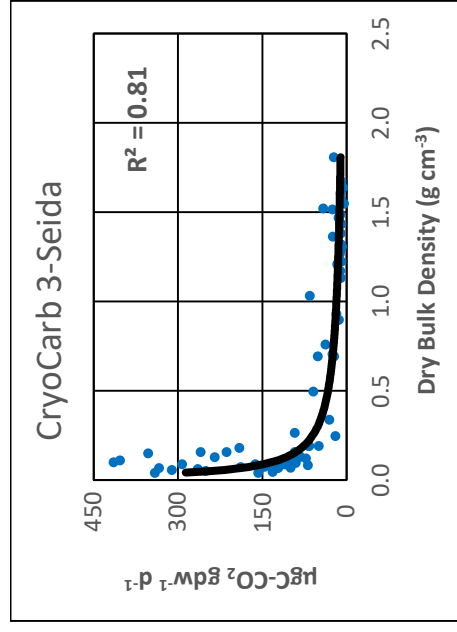
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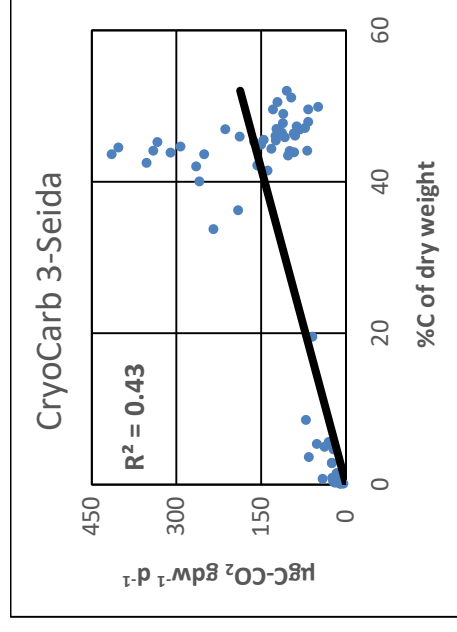
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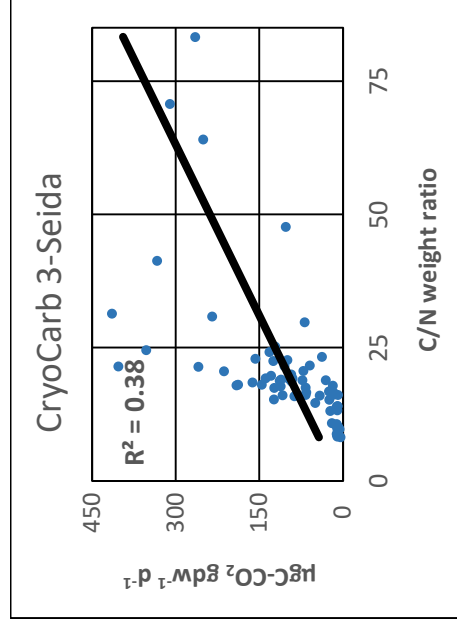
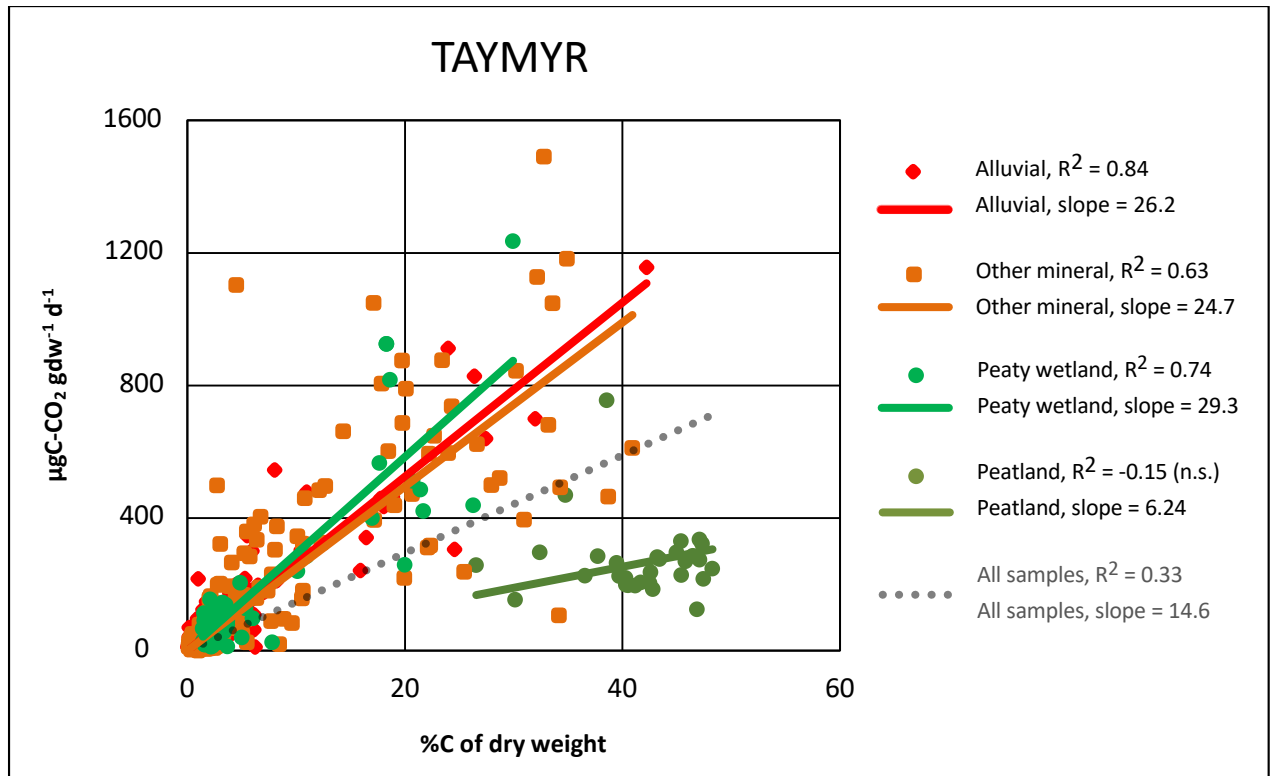


Figure S3

a



b

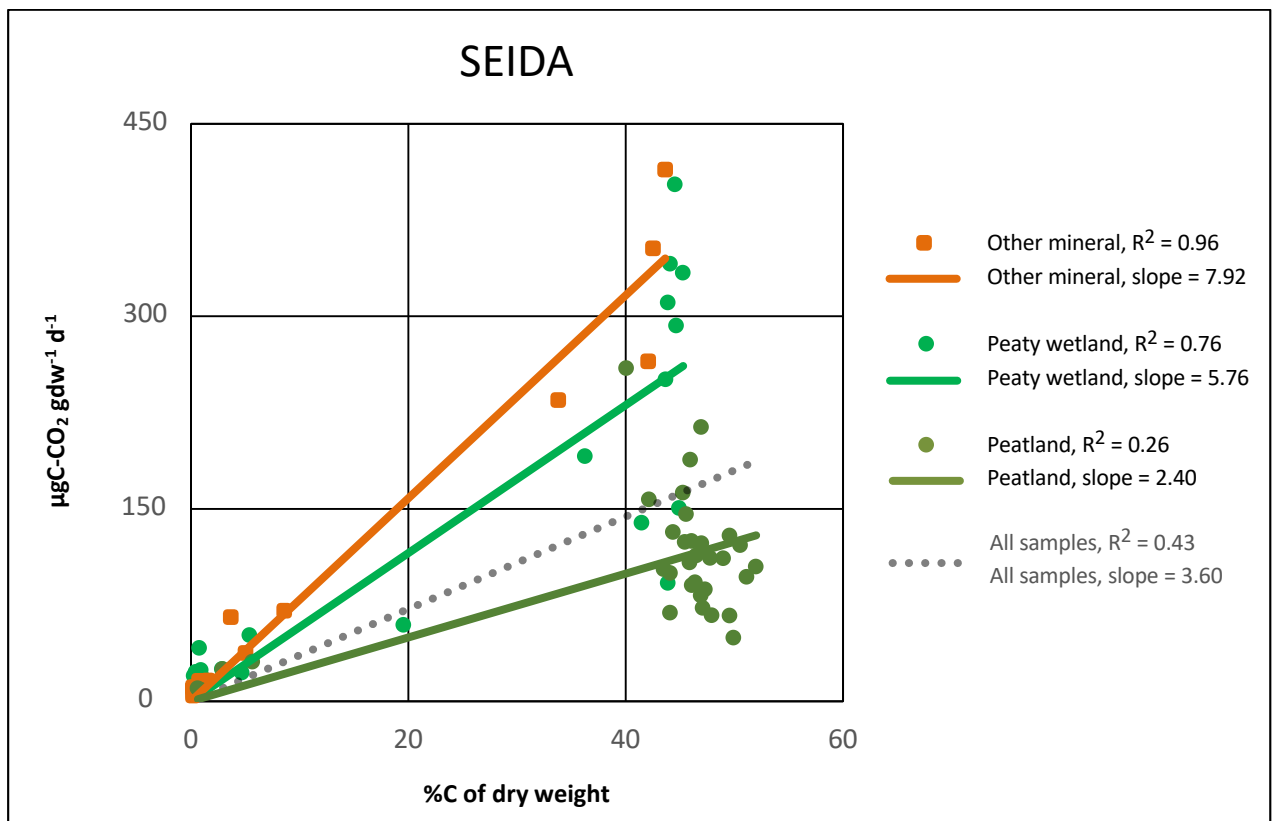
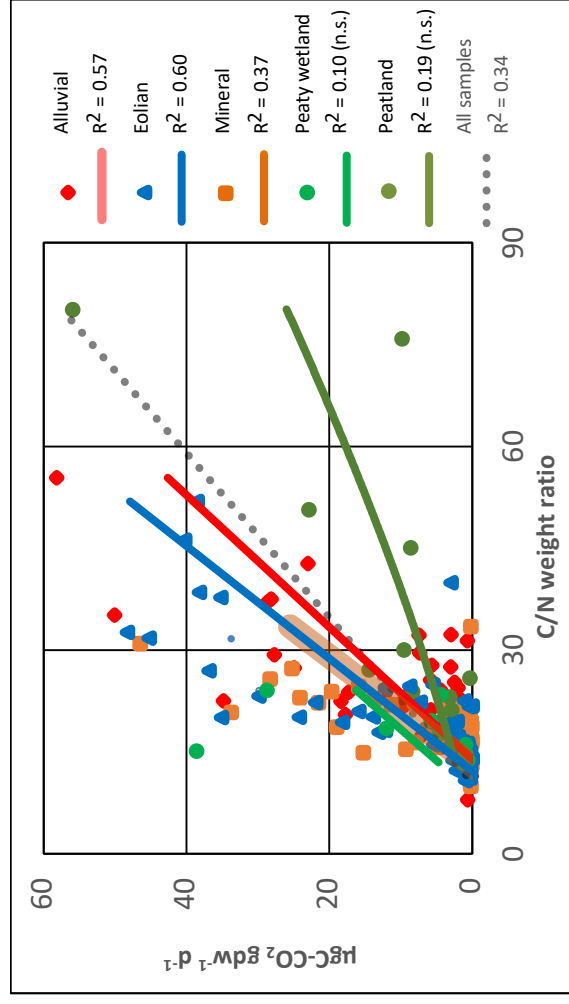
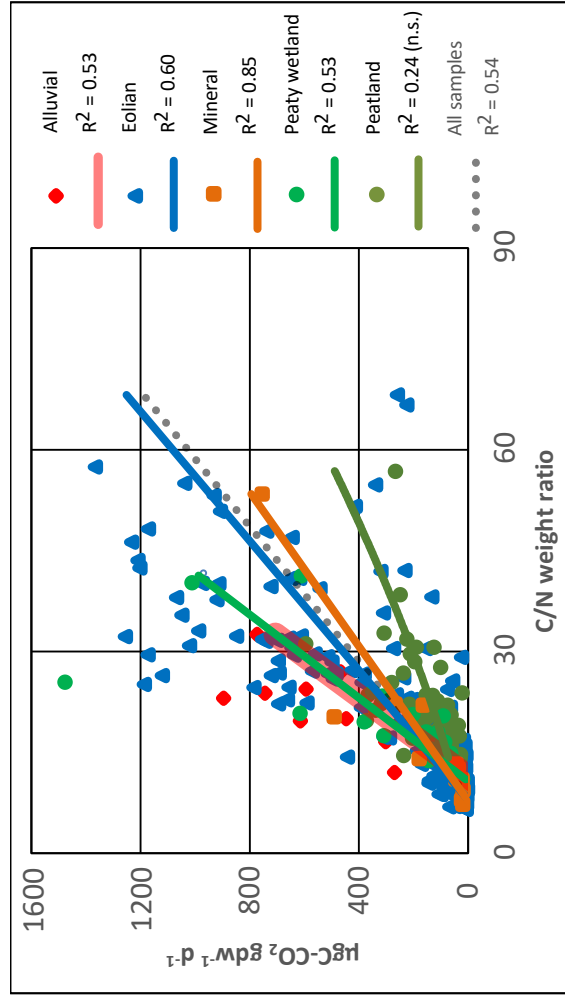


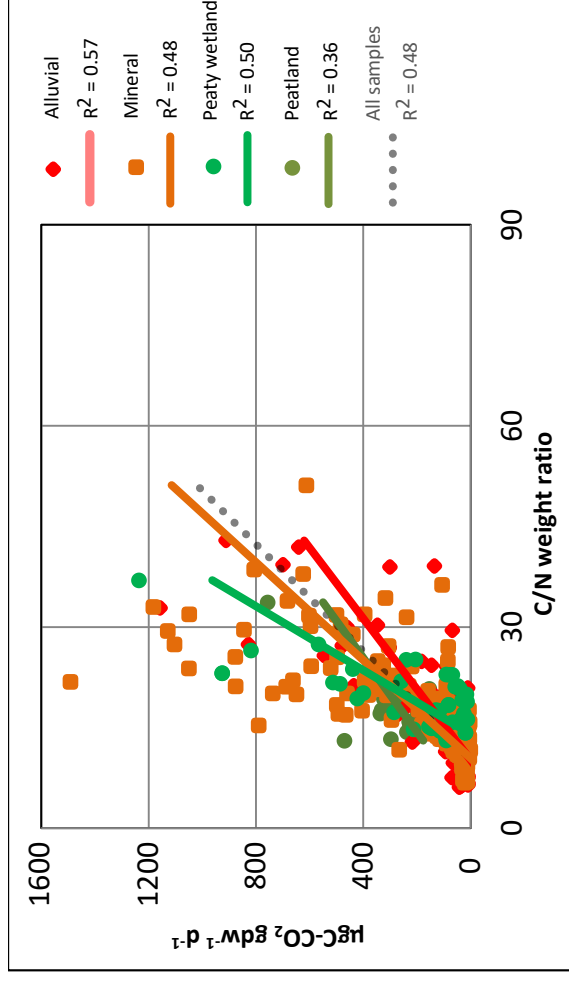
Figure S4.
a. PAGE21



b. CryoCarb 1-Kolyma



c. CryoCarb 2-Taymyr



d. CryoCarb 3-Seida

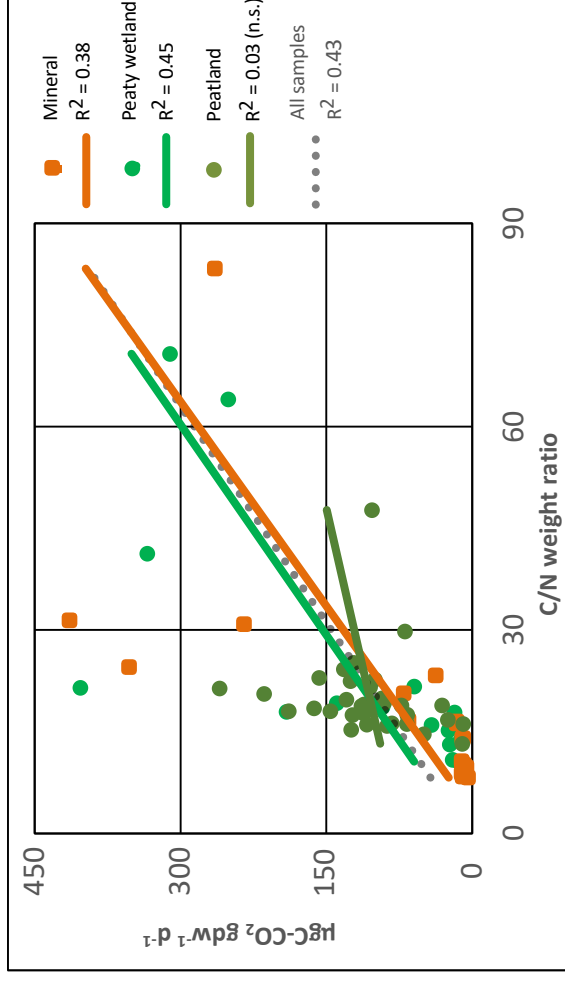
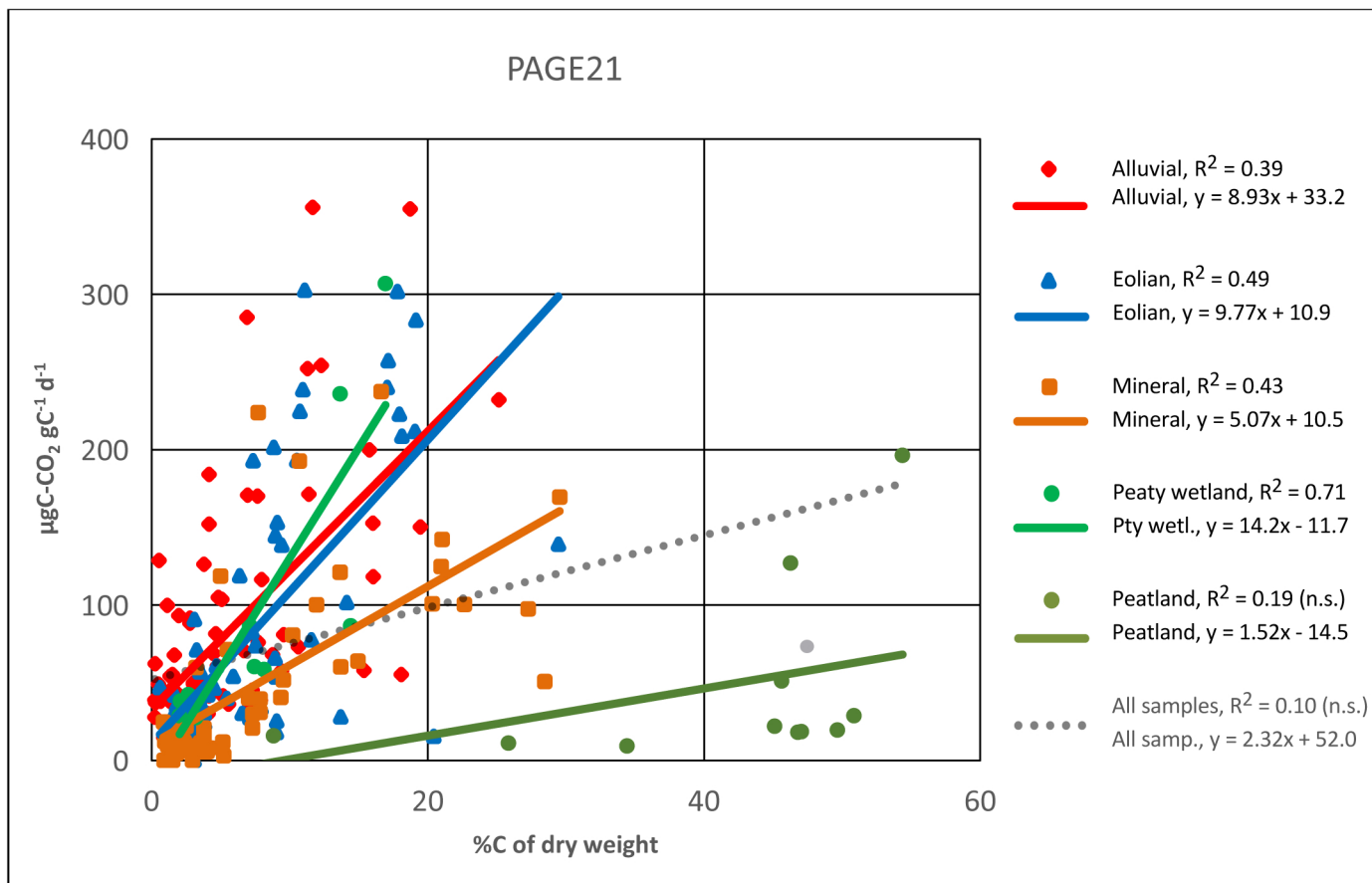


Figure S5.

a



b

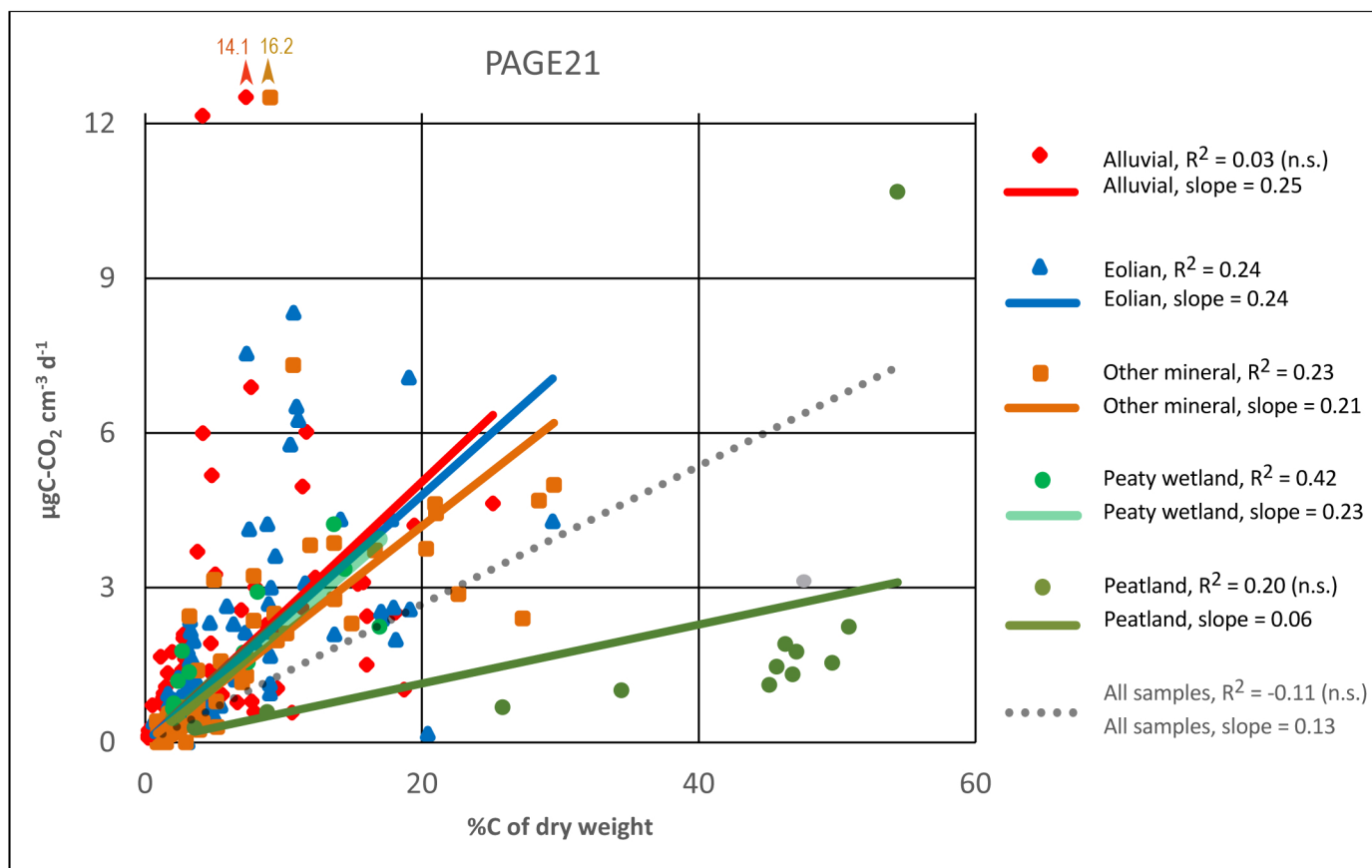
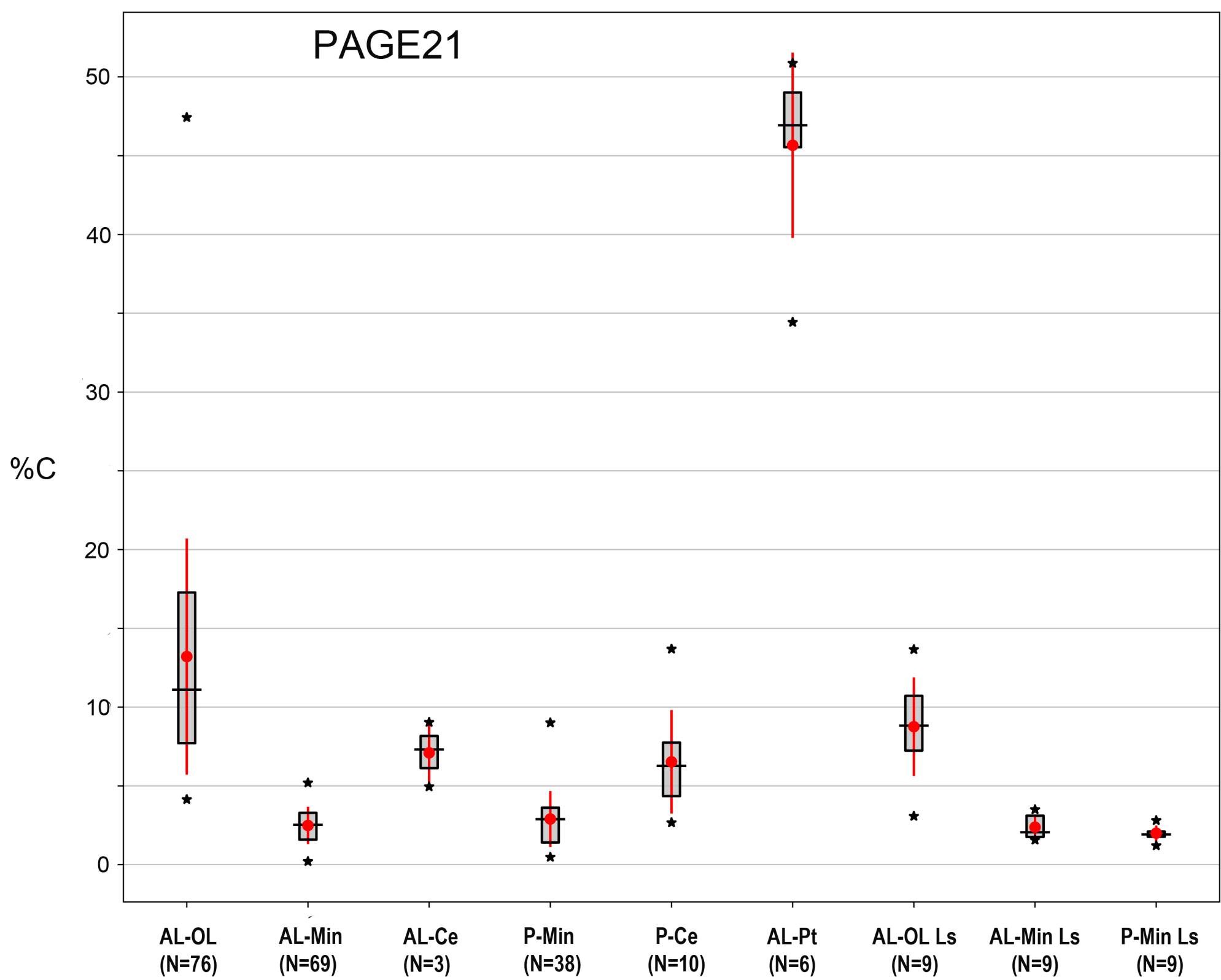


Figure S6.

a



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