Carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus stoichiometry of organic matter in Swedish forest soils and its relationship with climate, tree species, and soil texture

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Supplement
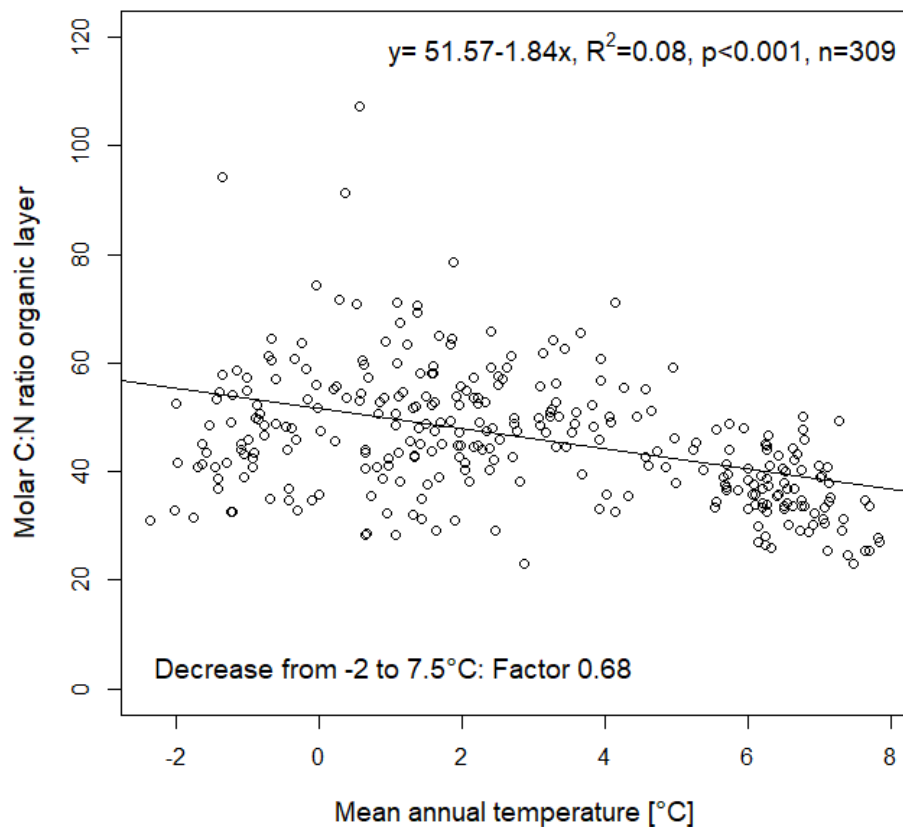
Figure S1: The carbon-to-nitrogen (C:N) ratio of the organic layer as a function of the mean annual temperature in 309 Swedish forests
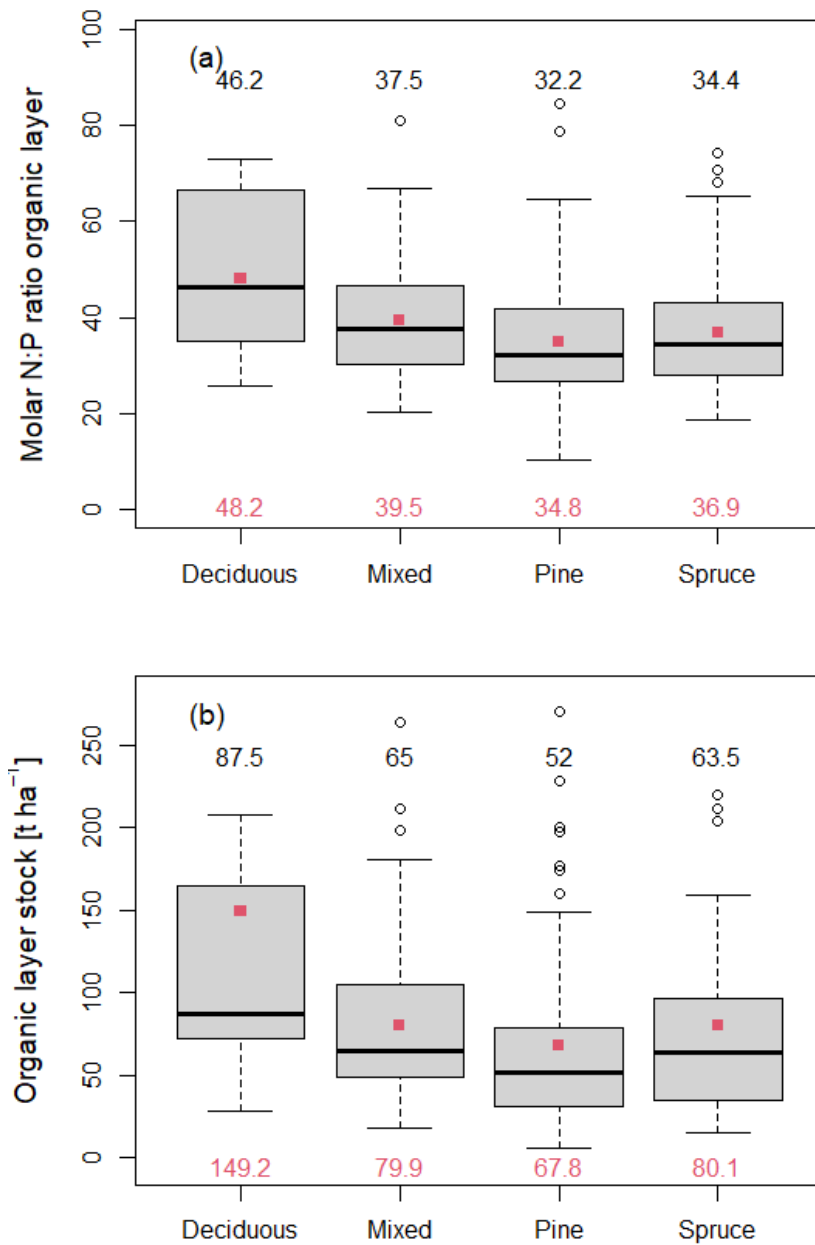
Figure S2: The molar N:P ratio of the organic layer (a) and the total mass of the organic layer (b) in 309 Swedish forest soils depending on the dominant tree species (deciduous n= 10, mixed n=67, pine n=144, and spruce n=88). Black numbers give the median, red dots and red numbers depict the arithmetic mean.
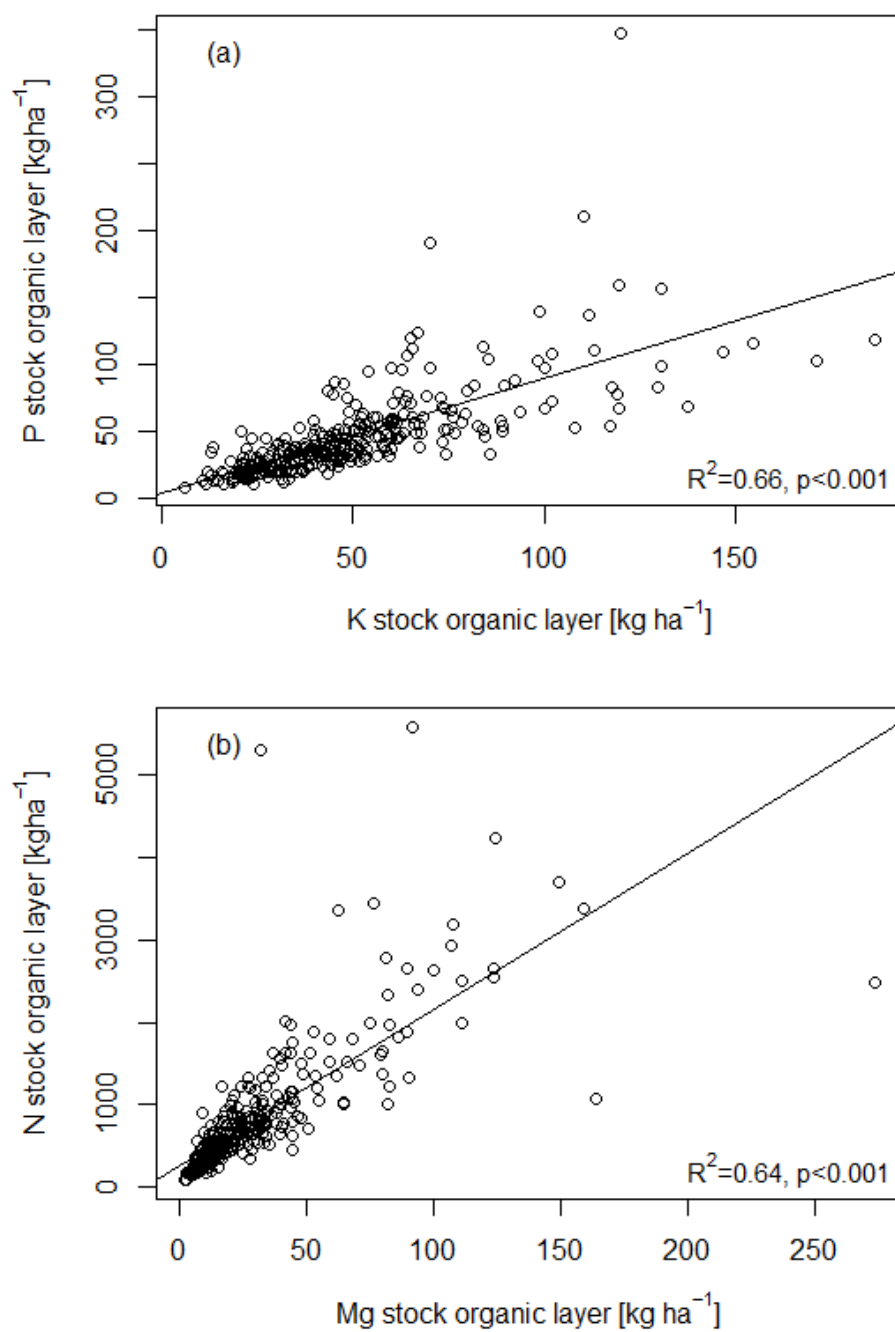
Figure S3: Correlation of the P and K stocks (a) and the N and the Mg stocks (b) of the organic layer in 309 Swedish forests.
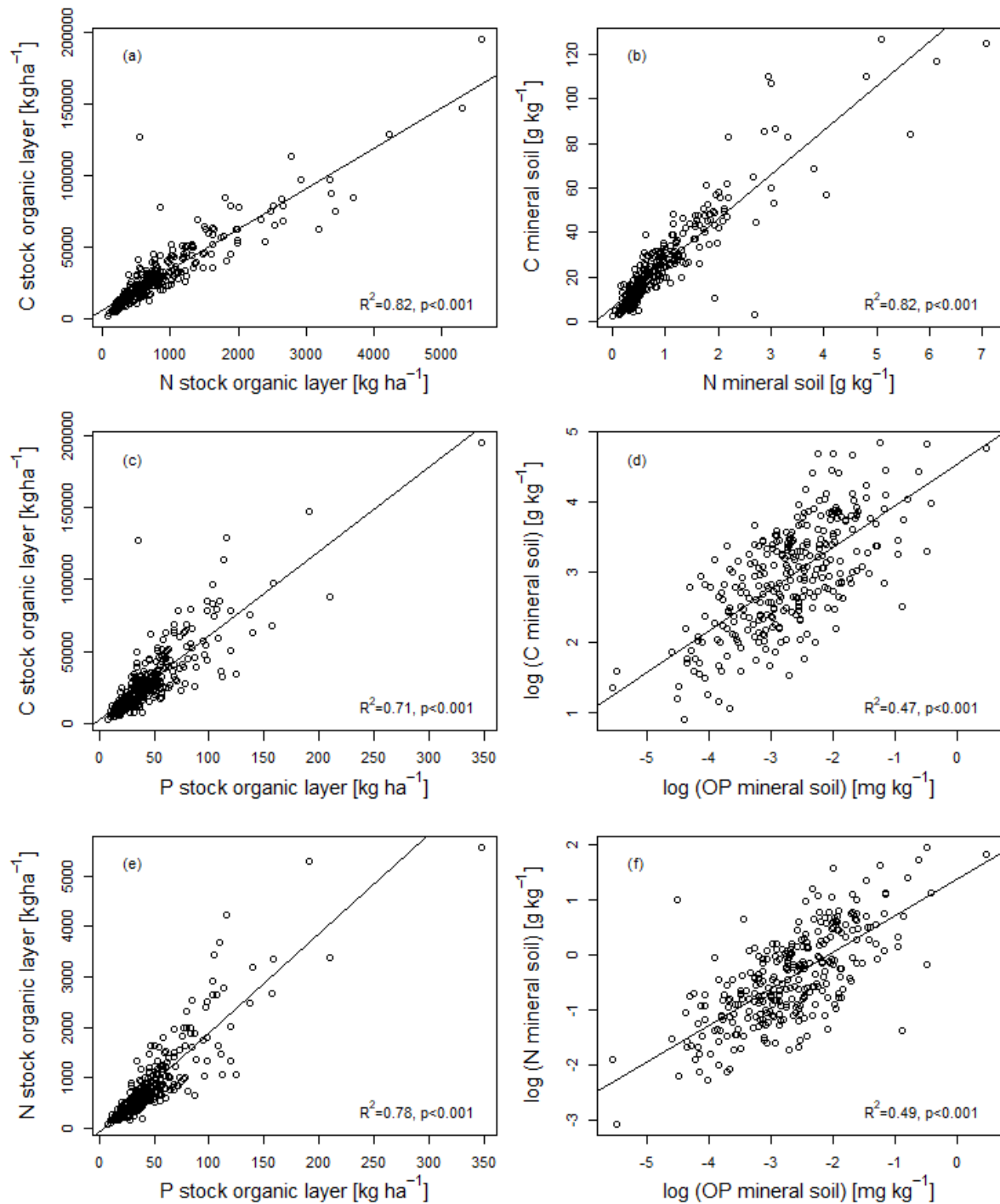
Figure S4: Correlations of the carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) stocks of the organic layer (a) and the C and N concentrations in the mineral soil in 0-10 cm as well as the correlation of the C and phosphorus (P) stocks of the organic layer (c) and the log transformed C and organic P (OP) concentrations of the mineral soil (d) together with the correlation of the N and P stocks of the organic layer (e) and the log transformed N and OP concentrations in the mineral soil in 0-10 cm depth (n=309).
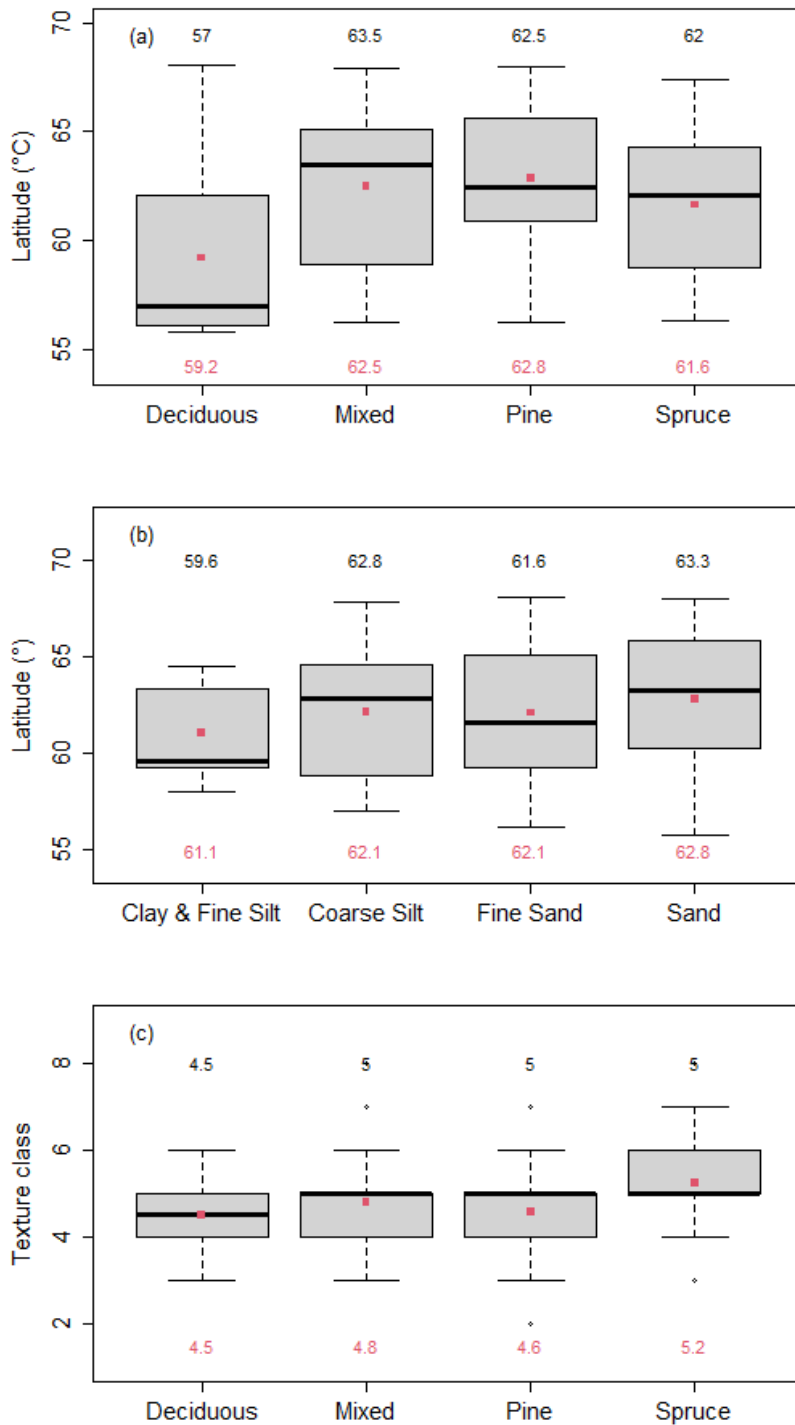
Figure S5: Latitude of forests with different dominant tree species (a; deciduous n= 10, mixed n=67, pine n=144, and spruce n=88), latitude of forests with different soil texture (b; clay and fine silt n=11, coarse silt n=52, fine sand n=136, and sand n=110), and texture class of forests with different dominant tree species (c). The texture classes are; clay (8), fine silt (7), coarse silt (6), fine sand (5), sand (4), and coarse sand (3).