

Annex: Supplemented material

In Figure S1 the plant available water content is presented as calculated from the difference of the water content at field capacity and wilting point. It is observed that the addition of organic materials may increase the AWC, in some cases like in the BE experiment statistically significant, but reduced soil disturbances and zero tillage may decrease the available water for plants as a result of changes in the pore distribution and capillary forces.



Figure S1: Plant Available Water Content as calculated from the difference between water content at field capacity (pF 2) and water content at wilting point (pF 4.2).

The Rosetta Model Version 3 was used to predict the hydraulic parameters from the sand silt and clay percentages as well as the measured bulk density and the water content at field capacity and wilting point to create the WRC for each treatment of each experiment presented in Figure S2. As presented in all cases

the WRC is affected by the different treatments only the dryer soil conditions in which the soil structure is the dominant factor affecting the water content. The different treatments do not affect the water content and as a result the WRC in the dryer conditions as also presented in Figure 2 of the main text.

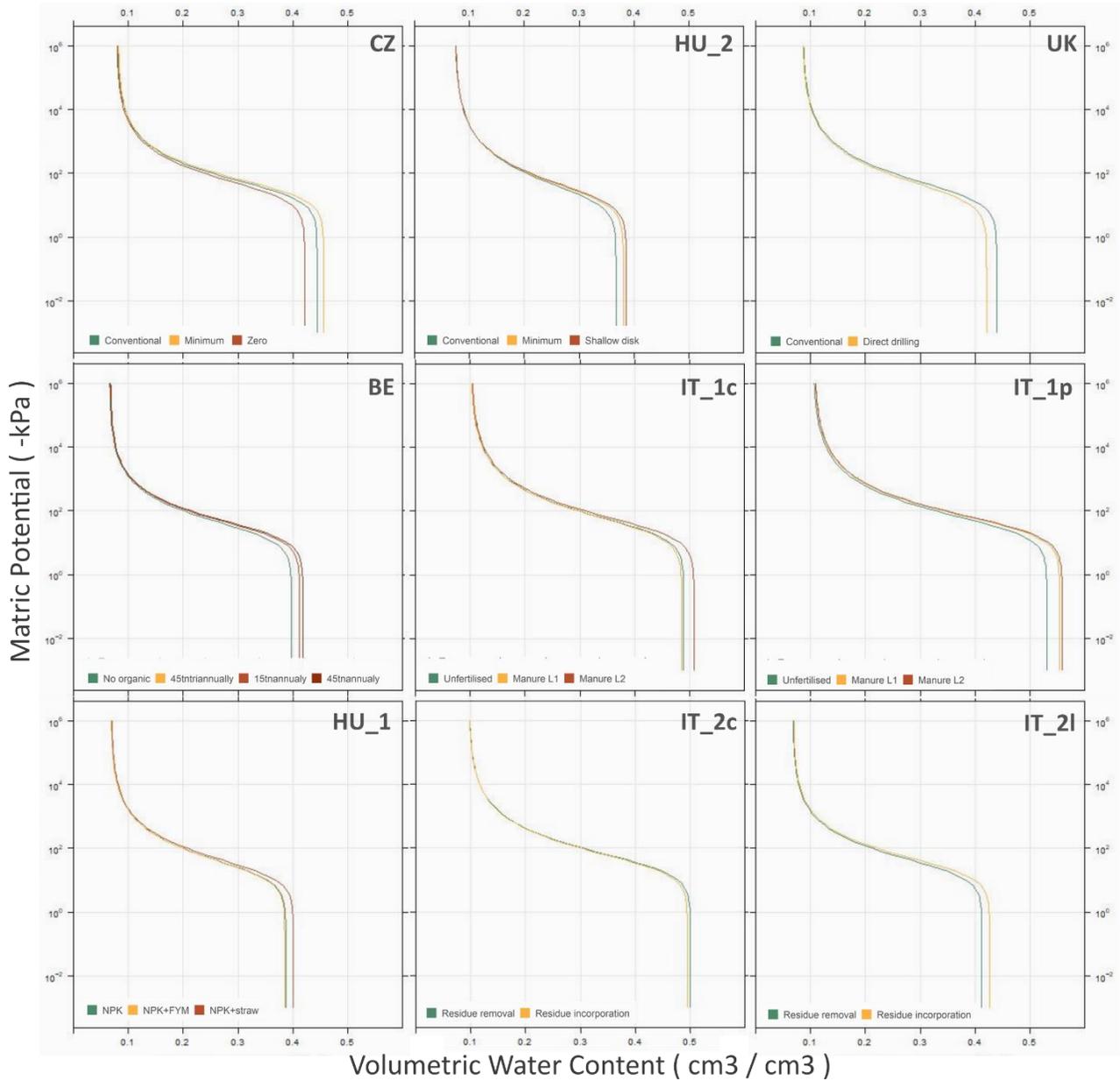


Figure S2: WRC for each treatment. The lines represent the WRC as calculated from the Rosetta version 3 model with input the average silt clay and sand percentages, the average bulk density of the treatments as measured and the water content at field capacity and wilting point.