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Supplementary Materials

Remediation of Cr(VI)-Contaminated Soil by Biochar-Supported Nanoscale Zero-Valent Iron and the Consequences for Indigenous Microbial Communities

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Table S1. α-diversity index of bacterial communities in chromium-contaminated soils.

Sample	Chao1	Observed species	Pielou's evenness	Shannon	Simpson
S	2673.08 ± 51.83[b]	2612.55 ± 63.75[b]	0.71[a]	8.05 ± 0.08[a]	0.97[ab]
CK	1987.45 ± 174.38[c]	1736.10 ± 145.01[c]	0.58 ± 0.04[b]	6.24 ± 0.54[b]	0.93 ± 0.03[b]
T7	3266.92 ± 8.37[a]	3198.04 ± 3.24[a]	0.72 ± 0.01[a]	8.35 ± 0.09[a]	0.98[a]

Note: Different letters in the table indicate significant differences in the samples ($p < 0.05$).

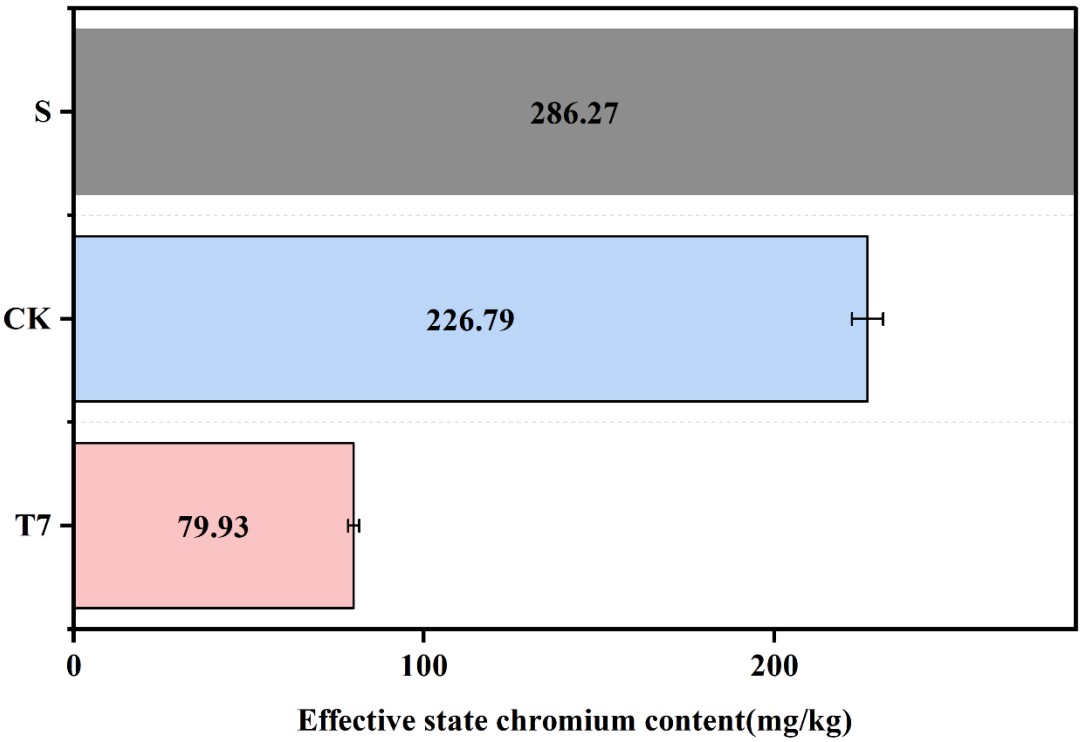

Figure S1. Effect of RBC600-nZVI on the effective state of chromium in soil. (Unactivated original contaminated soil (S), Soil without any additive (CK), RBC600-nZVI 10 g/kg (T7).

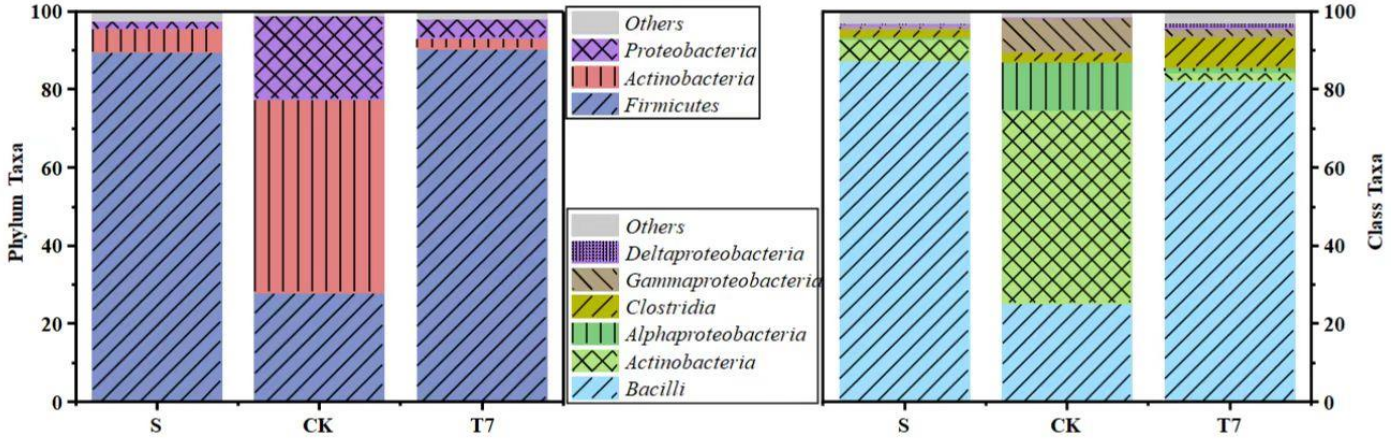

Figure S2. Relative abundance of bacterial communities in soil samples at the phylum (a) and phylum (b) levels. (Unactivated original contaminated soil (S), Soil without any additive (CK), RBC600-nZVI 10 g/kg (T7).