

Supporting information

Biochar Derived from Urban Green Waste Can Enhance the Removal of Cd from Water and Reduce Soil Cd Bioavailability

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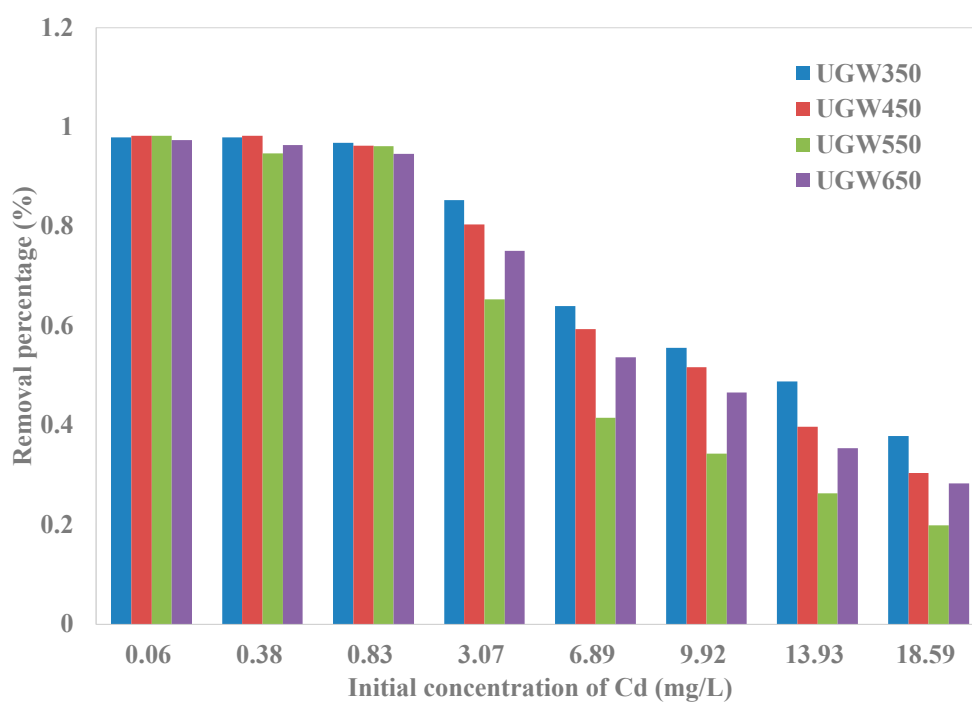


Figure S1 The removal percentage of Cd by UGW-biochar.

Table S1. Literature comparison for biochar selection.

Biochar %	Contaminants	Crop/ soil	Reduction of soil available Cd	References
2.5%-5%	Cd	rice	30.85–47.26%	Biochar-mediated Cd accumulation in rice grains through altering chemical forms, subcellular distribution, and physiological characteristics(DOI: 10.1007/s42773-023-00248-4)
1%-15%	Cd	maize	11.64%-16.3%	Effects of biochars derived from chicken manure and rape straw on

speciation and phytoavailability
of Cd to maize in artificially
contaminated loess soil(DOI:
10.1016/j.jenvman.2016.10.020)

Table S2 The comparison of WHO/FAO Cd permissible limits values with our soil-plant system values.

Heavy metal	Soil (mg/kg) permissible limit WHO/FAO	Plant (mg/kg) limit WHO/FAO	Reference	This study (mg/kg)
Cd	3.00	0.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOI: 10.1007/978-1-4020-9139-1_2 10.1080/23311843.2017.1405887 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Soil: 1) Yunfu: 0.71 2) Jiyuan: 5.12 3) Shaoguan: 2.46 ❖ Plants > 0.21 (Not edible)