

Figure S1. Effect of mixes of peat with different additions of wood and bark fibers and perlite on the height of blueberry saplings.

Circle ° shows conditional outliers. Conditional outliers are data points that belong to one of the intervals $[Q1 - 3 \times IQR; Q1 - 1.5 \times IQR]$ or $[Q3 + 1.5 \times IQR; Q3 + 3 \times IQR]$. Q1 – lower quartile; Q3 – upper quartile; IQR = Q3–Q1, interquartile range.

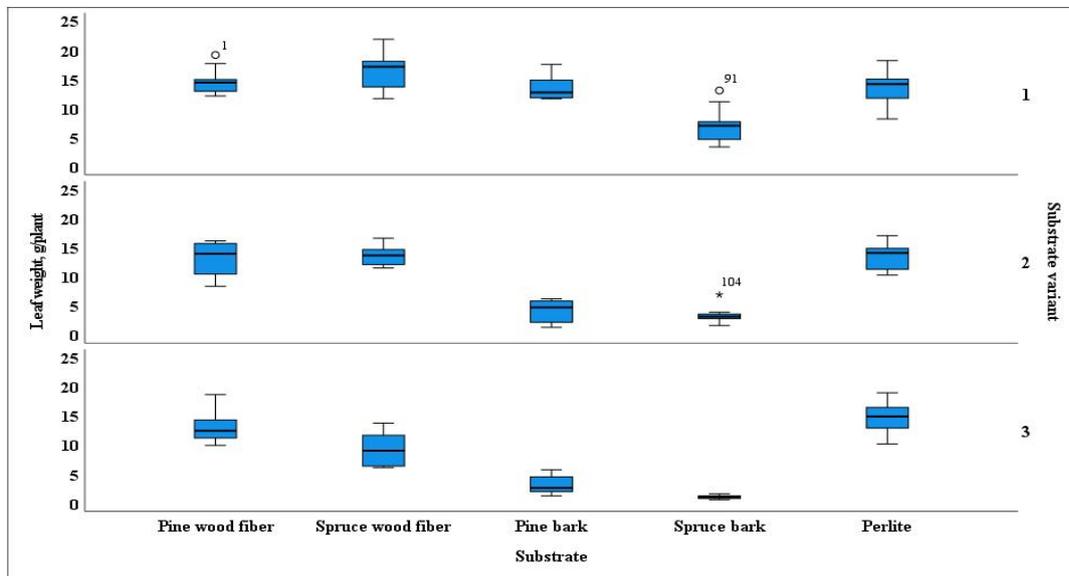


Figure S2. Effect of mixes of peat with different additions of wood and bark fibers and perlite on the height of blueberry saplings.

Asterisk * shows outliers; circle ° shows conditional outliers. Conditional outliers are data points that belong to one of the intervals $[Q1 - 3 \times IQR; Q1 - 1.5 \times IQR]$ or $[Q3 + 1.5 \times IQR; Q3 + 3 \times IQR]$. Outliers are data points whose values are smaller than $Q1 - 3 \times IQR$ or bigger than $Q3 + 3 \times IQR$. Q1 – lower quartile; Q3 – upper quartile; IQR = Q3–Q1, interquartile range.

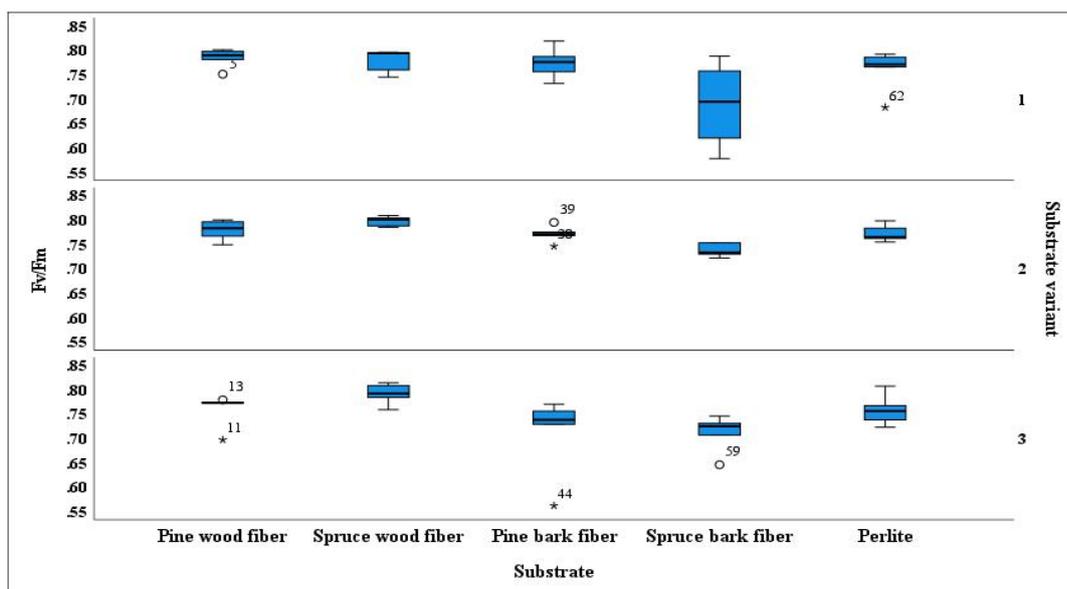


Figure S3. Effect of mixes of peat with different additions of wood and bark fibers and perlite on the chlorophyll fluorescence (F_v / F_m) of the blueberry saplings leaves. Asterisk * shows outliers; circle ° shows conditional outliers. Conditional outliers are data points that belong to one of the intervals $[Q1 - 3 \times IQR; Q1 - 1.5 \times IQR]$ or $(Q3 + 1.5 \times IQR; Q3 + 3 \times IQR]$. Outliers are data points that values are smaller than $Q1 - 3 \times IQR$ or bigger than $Q3 + 3 \times IQR$. $Q1$ —lower quartile; $Q3$ —upper quartile; $IQR = Q3 - Q1$, interquartile range.

Table. S1. Effect of mixes of peat with the same percentage of components on the height (cm) of blueberry saplings.

Substrates	Substrate variant		
	1 15% v/v	2 30%, v/v	3 45%, v/v
Peat + fiber of pine wood	44.26 ± 10.45 <i>b</i>	48.09 ± 7.69 <i>a</i>	47.41 ± 8.50 <i>a</i>
Peat + fiber of spruce wood	52.59 ± 8.28 <i>a</i>	44.02 ± 8.29 <i>a</i>	40.57 ± 5.52 <i>b</i>
Peat + fiber of pine bark	44.31 ± 6.95 <i>b</i>	31.48 ± 9.41 <i>b</i>	27.74 ± 5.32 <i>c</i>
Peat + fiber of spruce bark	38.51 ± 4.59 <i>c</i>	26.97 ± 7.98 <i>c</i>	19.90 ± 3.28 <i>d</i>
Peat + perlite	44.95 ± 9.54 <i>b</i>	46.51 ± 7.62 <i>a</i>	50.41 ± 8.41 <i>a</i>

Values followed by different lowercase letters, within the column, indicate statistically significant differences by Duncan's test, $p = 0.05$.

Table S2. Effect of mixes of peat with the same percentage of components on the leaf weight (g/plant) of the blueberry saplings.

Substrates	Substrate variant		
	1 15% v/v	2 30% v/v	3 45% v/v
Peat + fiber of pine wood	14.55 ± 2.29 <i>ab</i>	13.26 ± 2.67 <i>a</i>	13.08 ± 2.55 <i>a</i>
Peat + fiber of spruce wood	16.41 ± 3.14 <i>a</i>	13.70 ± 1.71 <i>a</i>	9.31 ± 2.89 <i>b</i>
Peat + fiber of pine bark	13.43 ± 2.00 <i>b</i>	4.17 ± 1.93 <i>b</i>	3.03 ± 1.45 <i>c</i>
Peat + fiber of spruce bark	7.05 ± 3.11 <i>c</i>	3.33 ± 1.44 <i>b</i>	1.07 ± 0.35 <i>d</i>
Peat + perlite	13.78 ± 3.09 <i>b</i>	13.50 ± 2.25 <i>a</i>	14.63 ± 2.52 <i>a</i>

Values followed by different lowercase letters, within the column, indicate statistically significant differences by Duncan's test, $p = 0.05$.

Table S3. Effect of mixes of peat with the same percentage of components on the chlorophyll fluorescence (F_v / F_m) of the blueberry saplings leaves.

Substrates	Substrate variant		
	1 15% v/v	2 30% v/v	3 45% v/v
Peat + fiber of pine wood	0.784 ± 0.020 <i>a</i>	0.779 ± 0.021 <i>ab</i>	0.759 ± 0.035 <i>ab</i>
Peat + fiber of spruce wood	0.778 ± 0.024 <i>a</i>	0.797 ± 0.010 <i>a</i>	0.791 ± 0.022 <i>a</i>
Peat + fiber of pine bark	0.774 ± 0.033 <i>a</i>	0.771 ± 0.018 <i>b</i>	0.711 ± 0.085 <i>b</i>
Peat + fiber of spruce bark	0.689 ± 0.090 <i>b</i>	0.738 ± 0.014 <i>c</i>	0.711 ± 0.039 <i>b</i>
Peat + perlite	0.760 ± 0.044 <i>a</i>	0.773 ± 0.018 <i>b</i>	0.758 ± 0.032 <i>ab</i>

Values followed by different lowercase letters, within the column, indicate statistically significant differences by Duncan's test, $p = 0.05$.