Table:

Supplementary Table S1. Soil nutrients under different parent rock types.

Group	pH	SOM (g/kg)	TN (g/kg)	TP (mg/kg)	TK (g/kg)	AN (mg/kg)	AP (mg/kg)	AK (mg/kg)
K_2j	**4.38±0.12c**	**16.82 ± 2.21a**	**0.96 ± 0.12a**	**109.95 ± 12.69b**	**7.78 ± 0.22c**	**124.36 ± 14.12a**	**7.78 ± 2.22b**	**48.74 ± 4.79b**
J_2s	**6.53±0.19b**	**9.04 ± 0.91b**	**0.68 ± 0.06b**	**288.81 ± 25.21a**	**9.33 ± 0.37b**	**60.50 ± 7.84b**	**21.14 ± 3.89a**	**69.97 ± 5.80a**
J_3p	**7.90±0.16a**	**10.88 ± 1.29b**	**1.02 ± 0.09a**	**328.31 ± 46.09a**	**10.44 ± 0.20a**	**64.62 ± 7.52b**	**18.51 ± 6.77ab**	**76.01 ± 4.78a**

Note: K_2j, J_2s, and J_3p represent the purple soils of the Jiaguan Formation, Shaximiao Formation and Penglaizhen Formation, respectively. SOM(g/kg)—Soil organic matter; TN(g/kg)—Total nitrogen; TP(mg/kg)—Total phosphorus; TK(g/kg)—Total potassium; AN(mg/kg)—Available nitrogen; AP(mg/kg)— Available phosphorus; AK(mg/kg)— Available potassium; numbers in bold represent significant differences within the group at the $p < 0.05$ level; a, b and c represent the size ordering of mean comparisons, with a–c representing smallest to largest.