# Ammonia oxidising bacteria not archaea dominate nitrification activity in semi-arid agricultural soil

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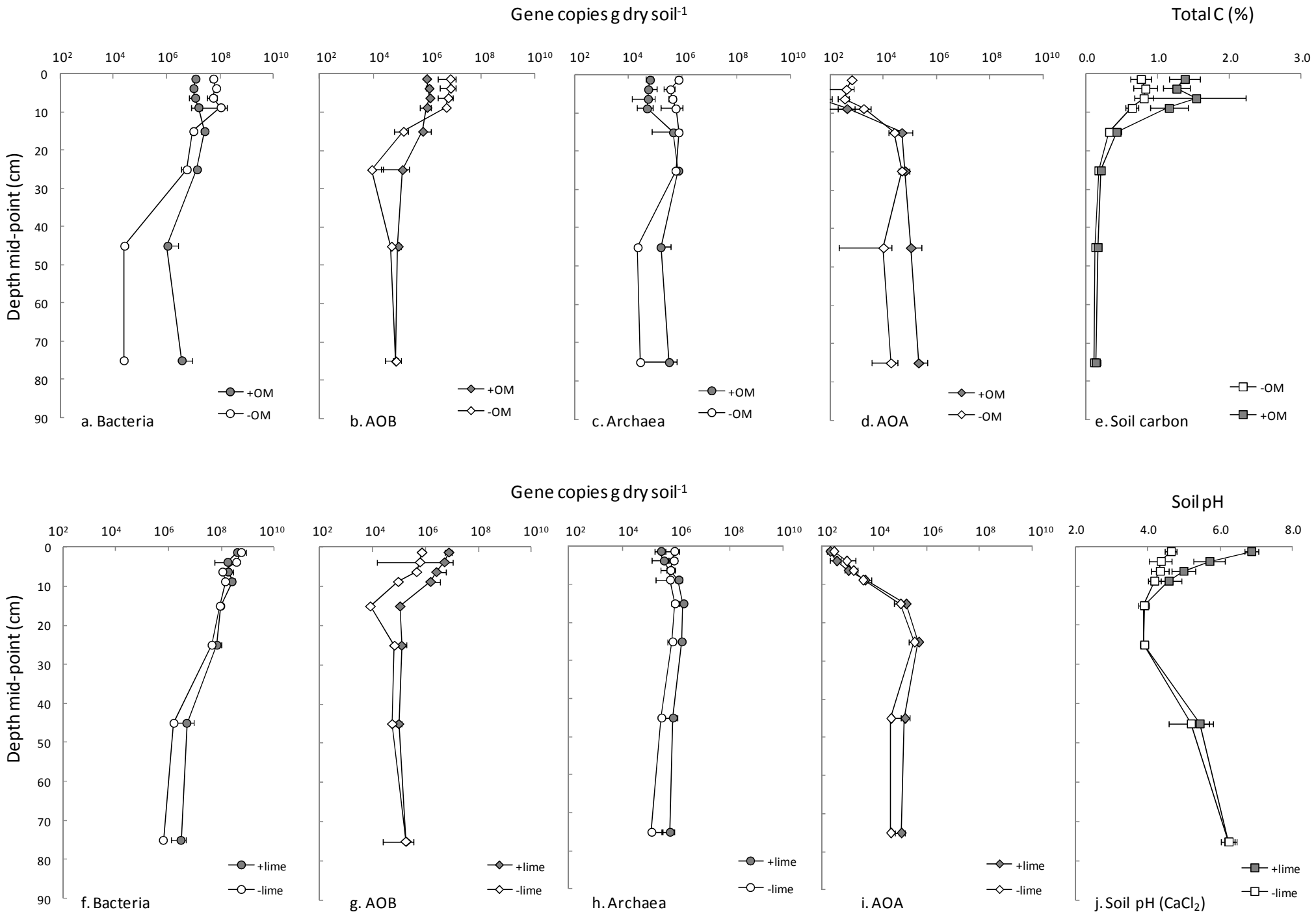
## Supplementary Information

**Supplementary Fig. S1**. Abundance of bacterial *16S rRNA* genes (a,f), bacterial *amoA* genes (b,g), archaeal *16S rRNA* genes (c,h) and archaeal *amoA* genes (d,i) in soil cores (0-90 cm depth) from two Western Australian agricultural field trials with treatments + or – organic matter (OM; top row) and + or – lime (bottom row). Treatment effects on soil C (e) and soil pH (j) are shown for the OM and liming trial sites, respectively. Note: gene copy numbers are plotted on a $\log_{10}$ scale.


Gene copies g dry soil-1
Total C (%)
Depth mid-point (cm)
a. Bacteria
b. AOB
c. Archaea
d. AOA
e. Soil carbon
+OM
-OM
Gene copies g dry soil-1
Soil pH
f. Bacteria
g. AOB
h. Archaea
i. AOA
j. Soil pH (CaCl2)
+lime
-lime