

**Table S5. Wilcoxon signed rank test of paired samples.**

<b>Plastic Bag (5 min)</b>		<b>Loose (5 min)</b>	
V	30	V	15
Expected value	27.500	Expected value	22.500
Variance (V)	96.250	Variance (V)	71.250
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.838	p-value (Two-tailed)	0.407
alpha	0.05	alpha	0.05

  

<b>Plastic Bag (1 h)</b>		<b>Loose (1 h)</b>	
V	22	V	71
Expected value	52.500	Expected value	162.500
Variance (V)	253.750	Variance (V)	1381.250
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.060	p-value (Two-tailed)	<u>0.014</u>
alpha	0.05	alpha	0.05

  

<b>Plastic Bag (68 h)</b>		<b>Loose (68 h)</b>	
V	245	V	143
Expected value	663.000	Expected value	540.500
Variance (V)	11381.500	Variance (V)	8377.750
p-value (Two-tailed)	<u>&lt; 0.0001</u>	p-value (Two-tailed)	<u>&lt; 0.0001</u>
alpha	0.05	alpha	0.05

The hypothesized difference between volatile compound abundance and odor activity value was assumed to be zero, with a 5% significance level. Test interpretation:  $H_0$ : The two samples follow the same distribution.  $H_a$ : The distributions of the two samples are different. If the computed p-value is lower than the significance level  $\alpha=0.05$ , one should reject the null hypothesis  $H_0$ , and accept the alternative hypothesis  $H_a$ . Statistical analysis software: XLStat V 2014.5.01 (New York, NY, USA)