Supplementary information for

Precipitation reduction overrides edaphic controls on nitrous oxide emissions along a soil carbon, texture and pH gradient in a cereal field

Sigrid Trier Kjær[1], Peter Dörsch[1]

[1] Faculty of Environmental Sciences and Natural Resource Management, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, NMBU, Ås, Norway

Corresponding author: Sigrid Trier Kjær: sigrid.trier.kjar@nmbu.no

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Figures S1 to S3

Data and code are available at https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18173363.

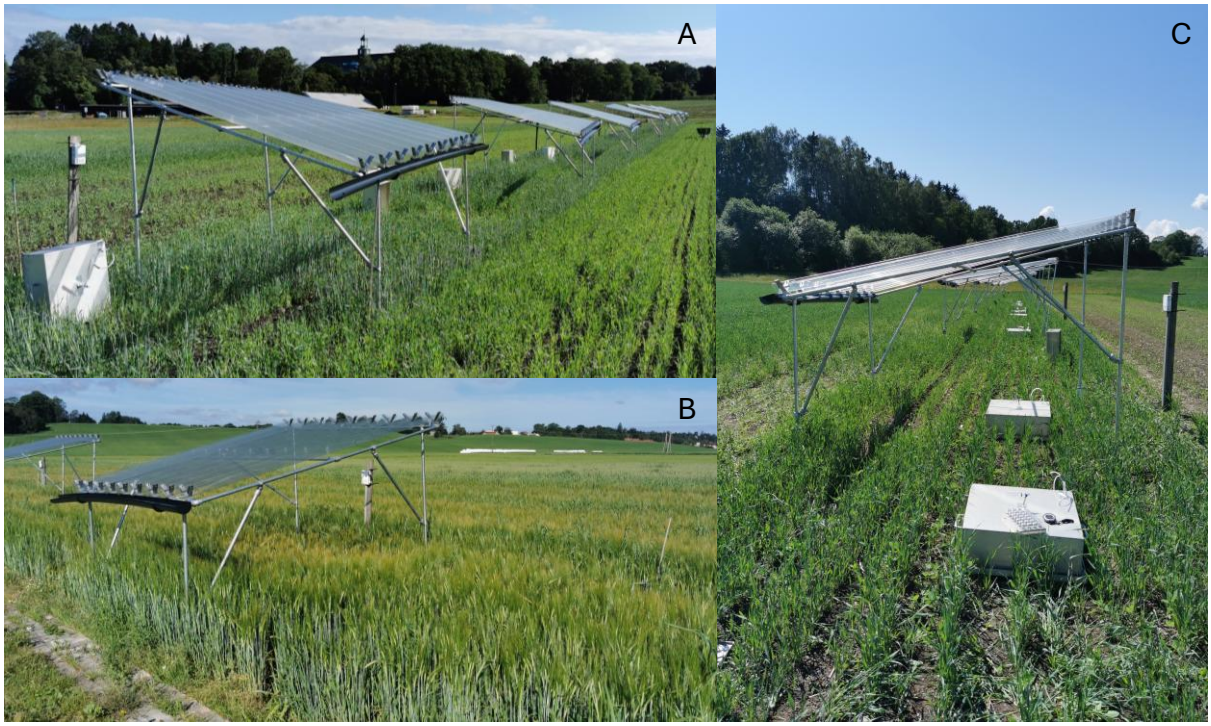

Figure S1: Photographs of the rainout shelters taken from (A) the bottom of the hillslope (looking north), (B) the top of the hillslope (looking west), and (C) the top of the hillslope (looking southwest). Images by Sigrid Trier Kjær

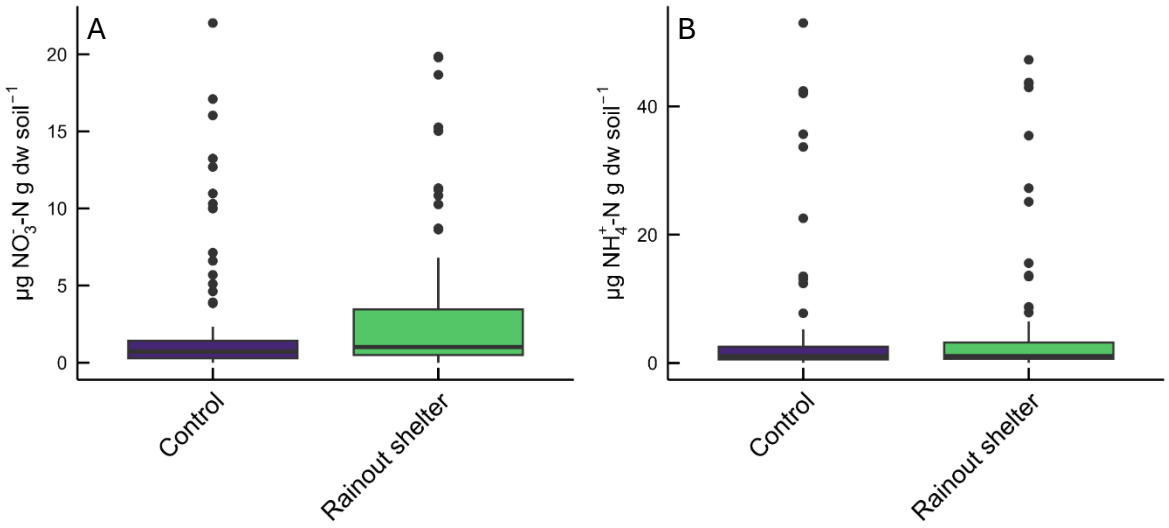

Figure S2: Boxplot of extractable soil mineral N as (A) nitrate (µg NO_3^--N g dry weight $soil^{-1}$) and (B) ammonium (µg NH_4^+-N g dry weight $soil^{-1}$) in control plots and rainout shelter plots for the entire experimental period. The central line of each box represents the median, boxes show the interquartile range and whiskers indicate variability outside the upper and lower quartiles

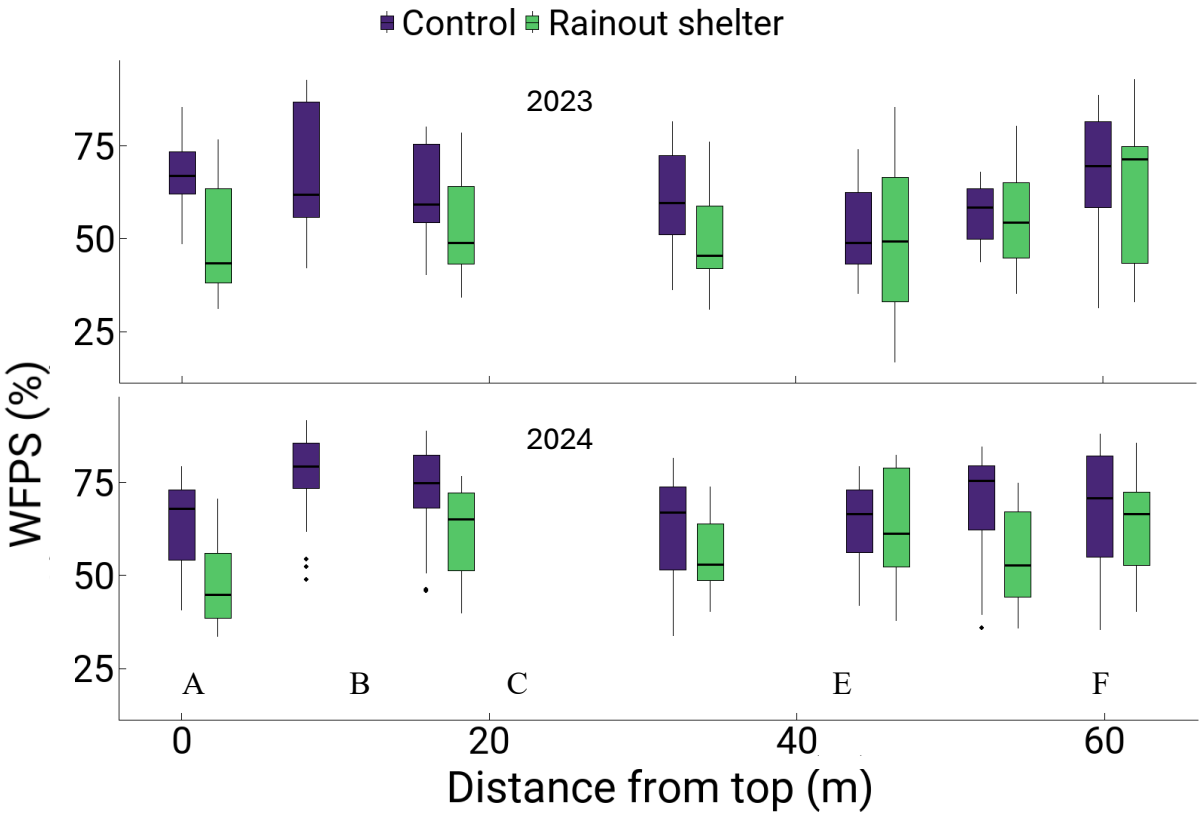

Figure S3: Boxplot showing WFPS (%) for first year (2023, top) and second year (2024, bottom) for control (purple) and rainout shelter plots (green). The WFPS is from when N_2O was measured (11 a.m. to 2 p.m.). The letters indicate the plot name. Loggers were not installed in rainout shelter plot B and in both for plot D.