SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Potassium availability for maize from silicate rock residues: effect of source, particle size, and application method

Table S1 - Particle size distribution of the cumulative passing mass through different sieves.

Sieve aperture	Samples[1/]						
	RMS	RSY	RGR	RBR	RB1	RB2	RPH
mm	---------- % ----------						
4.8	80.80	100.00	99.55	81.83	98.53	100.00	100.00
2.8	58.49	99.41	94.07	56.42	90.87	99.69	100.00
2.0	49.76	97.09	84.25	46.85	81.48	99.46	100.00
0.84	29.61	74.92	55.87	28.95	43.69	93.61	100.00
0.3	20.51	49.93	44.99	20.60	26.28	70.75	100.00

[1/]Residues of Mica schist (RMS), syenite (RSY), granite (RGR), barren rock from gold mining (RBR), basalt (RB1), basalt (RB2), and phonolite (RFH).

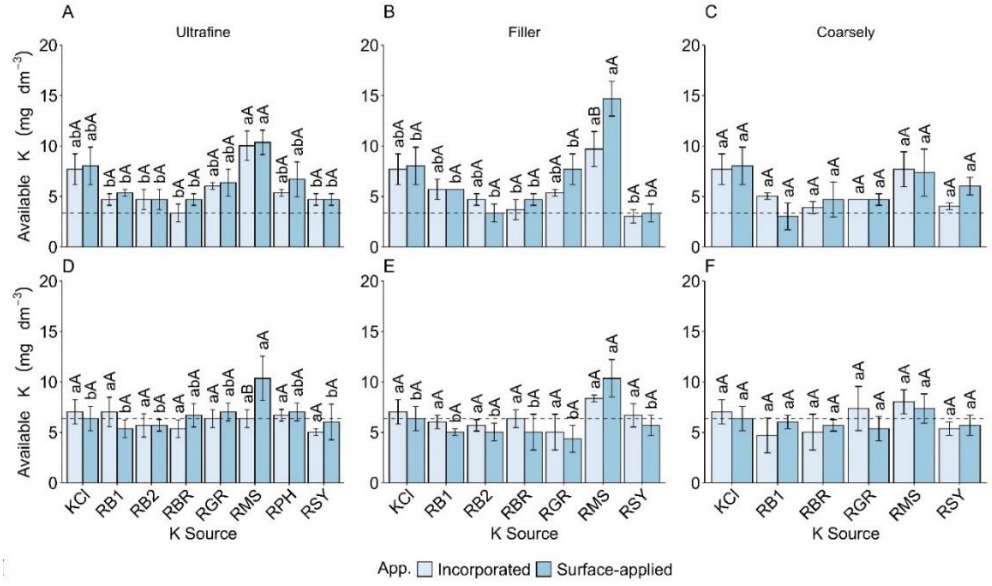


Figure S1. Available soil K (in Mehlich-1) through the application of different potassium sources (KCl: potassium chloride, RB1 and RB2: basalt residues; RBR: residue from gold mining; RGR: granite residue; RMS: mica schist residue; RPH: phonolite residue; RSY: syenite residue) with particle ultrafine (A and D), filler (B and E), and coarse (C and F), and application methods (Incorporated and Surface) after the first (A, B, and C) and second (D, E, and F) plantings. Lowercase letters that are the same do not differ from each other in the same application method, according to Tukey's test ($p<0.05$). Uppercase letters that are the same do not differ from each other in the same source according to Tukey's test ($p<0.05$). Vertical bars represent the standard error of the mean.