

## Supplementary Materials

### The Effect of Manure Application Rates on the Vertical Distribution of Antibiotic Resistance Genes in Farmland Soil

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**Contents:** 10 Pages, 7 Figures, 1 Table

#### Supplementary information contains the following:

**Figure S1.** The composition of the detected ARGs drug resistance mechanism in different soil layers. A, B, and C represent the 0–20 cm, 20–40 cm, and 40–60 cm soil layers, respectively. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 correspond to the application of 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100% manure in the soil, respectively. JF: organic fertilizer (chicken manure after high-temperature composting).

**Figure S2.** Relative abundance of ARGs in different soil layers. A: 0 – 20 cm soil layer, B: 20 – 40 cm soil layer.

**Figure S3.** Heatmap of relative abundance of ARGs in different soil layers. A: 0 – 20 cm soil layer, B: 20 – 40 cm soil layer.

**Figure S4.** Changes in pH (A), CEC (B), heavy metals (C), antibiotics (D), carbon (E), and nutrients (F) in different soil layers. A, B, and C represent the 0–20 cm, 20–40 cm, and 40–60 cm soil layers, respectively. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 correspond to the application of 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100% manure in the soil, respectively. JF: organic fertilizer (chicken manure after high-temperature composting).

**Figure S5.** The relative abundance of microbial phylum in different soil layers (others represent all phyla with relative abundance less than 1%). A: 0–20 cm soil layer, B: 20–40 cm soil layer.

**Figure S6.** Heatmap of microbial phylum in different soil layers. A: 0–20 cm soil layer, B: 20–40 cm soil layer.

**Figure S7.** KEGG cluster analysis and functional analysis of microbial community genomes in chicken manure and different soil layers: Enzyme activity annotation of microbial communities in chicken manure and different soil layers (A); KEGG clustering of microbial community genomes in chicken manure and different soil layers (B). A, B, and C represent the 0–20 cm, 20–40 cm, and 40–60 cm soil layers, respectively. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 correspond to the application of 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100% manure in the soil, respectively. JF: organic fertilizer (chicken manure after high-temperature composting).

**Table S1.** Pathogenic bacteria with ARGs and resistance mechanisms in soil.

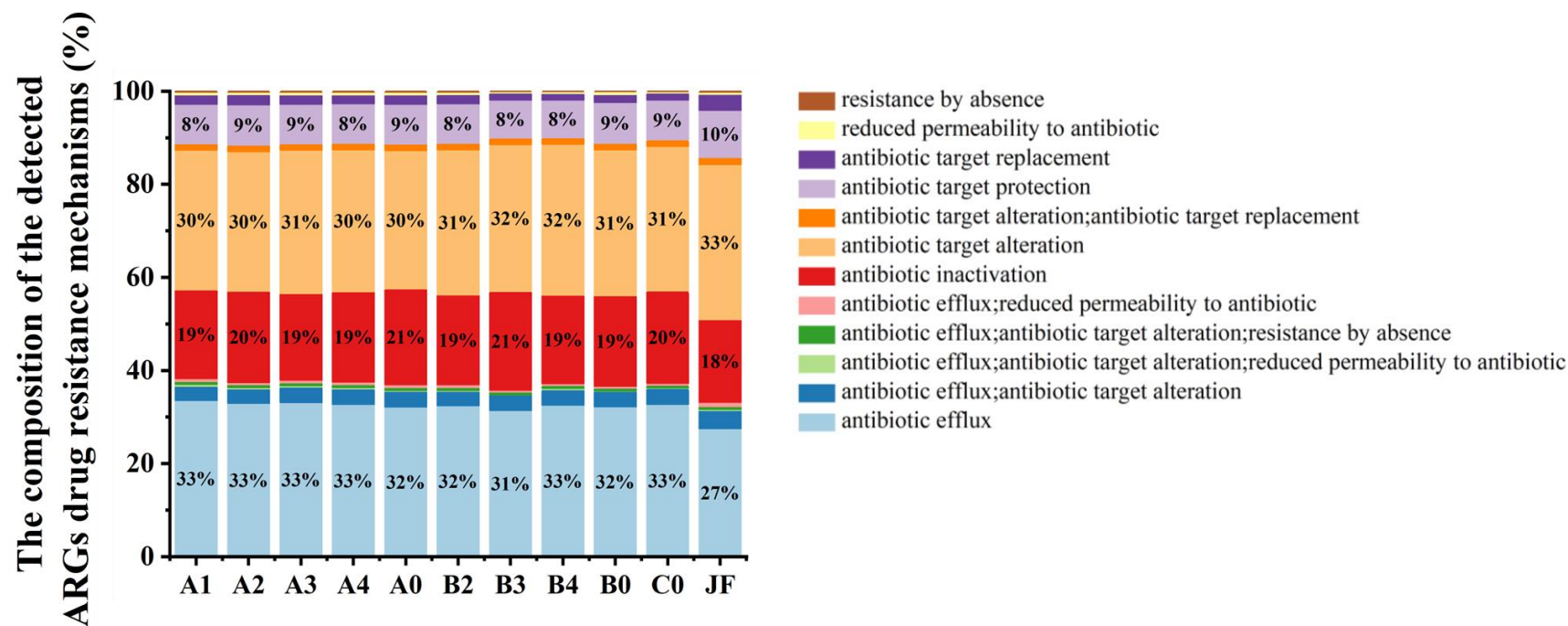


Figure S1. The composition of the detected ARGs drug resistance mechanism in different soil layers. A, B, and C represent the 0–20 cm, 20–40 cm, and 40–60 cm soil layers, respectively. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 correspond to the application of 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100% manure in the soil, respectively. JF: organic fertilizer (chicken manure after high-temperature composting).

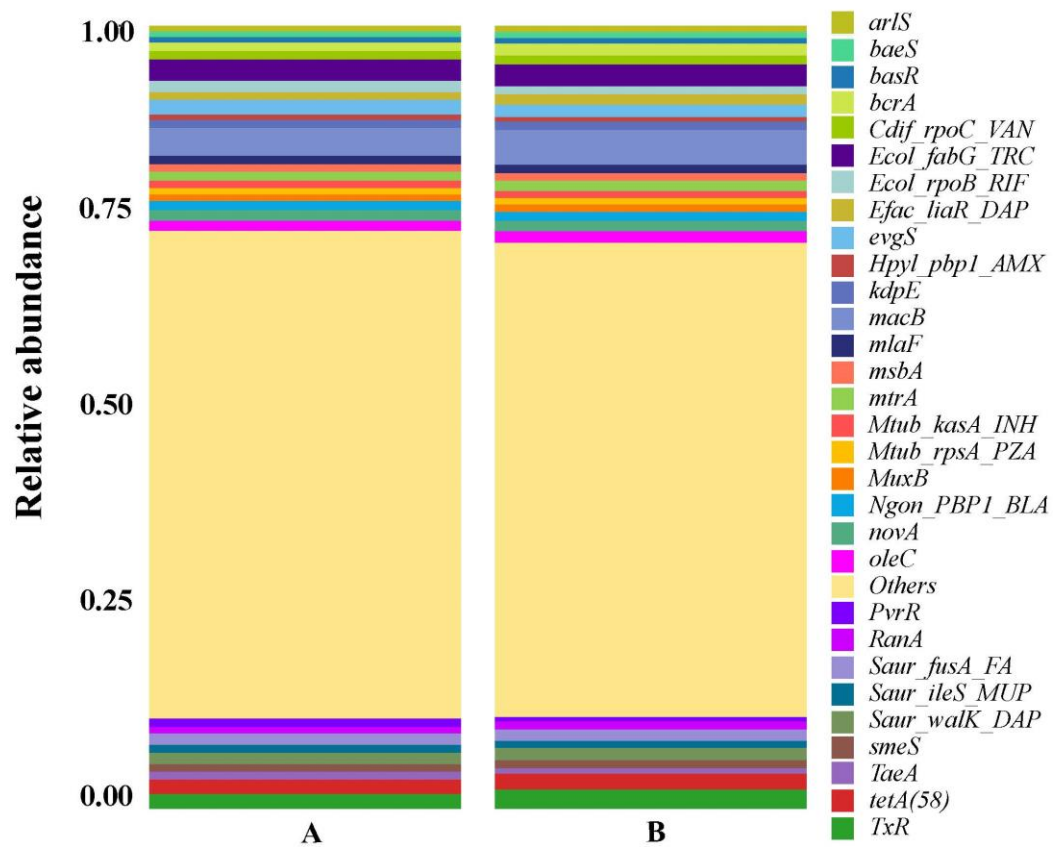
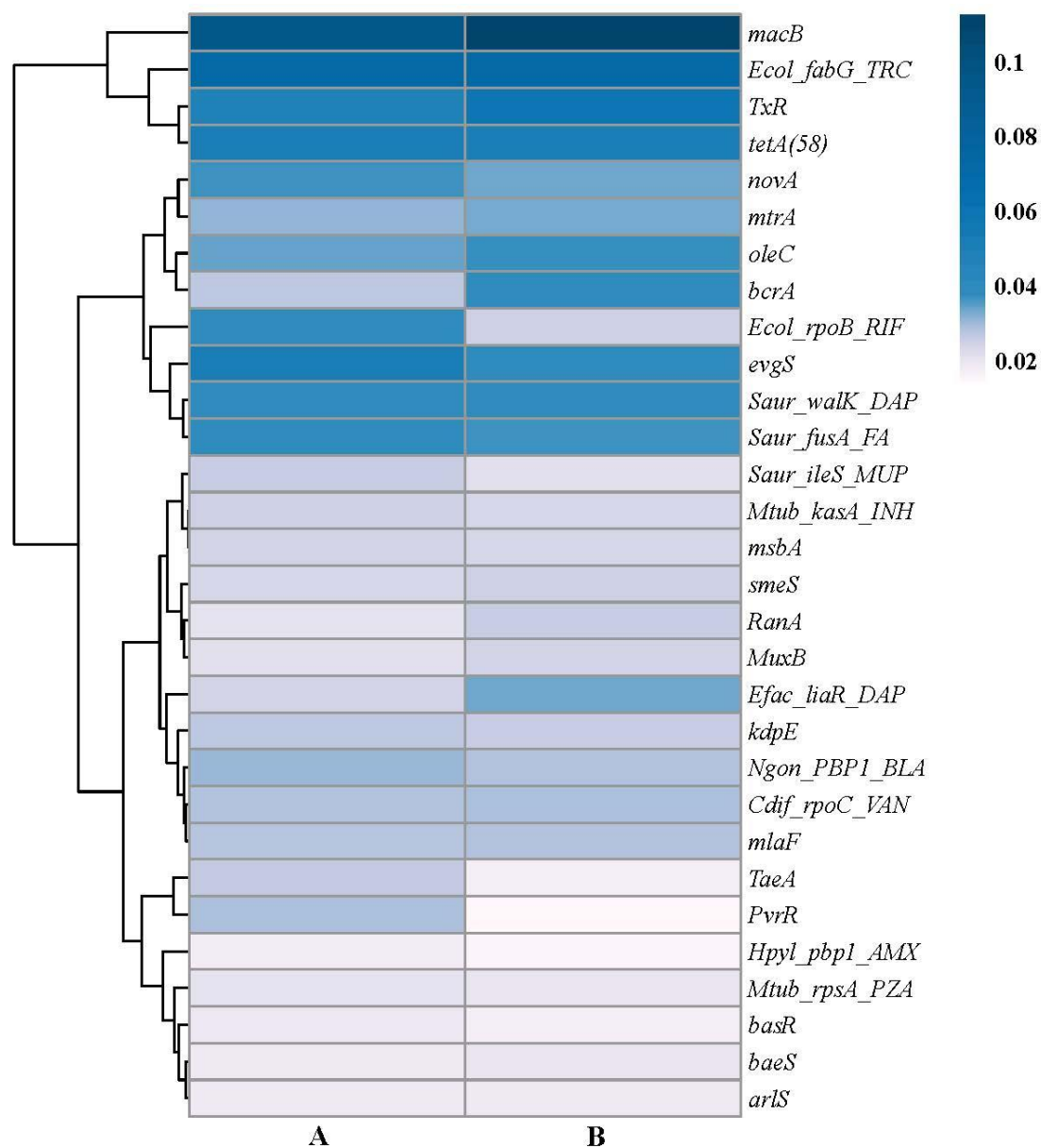


Figure S2. Relative abundance of ARGs in different soil layers. A: 0–20 cm soil layer, B: 20–40 cm soil layer.



**Figure S3. Heatmap of relative abundance of ARGs in different soil layers. A: 0–20 cm soil layer, B: 20–40 cm soil layer.**

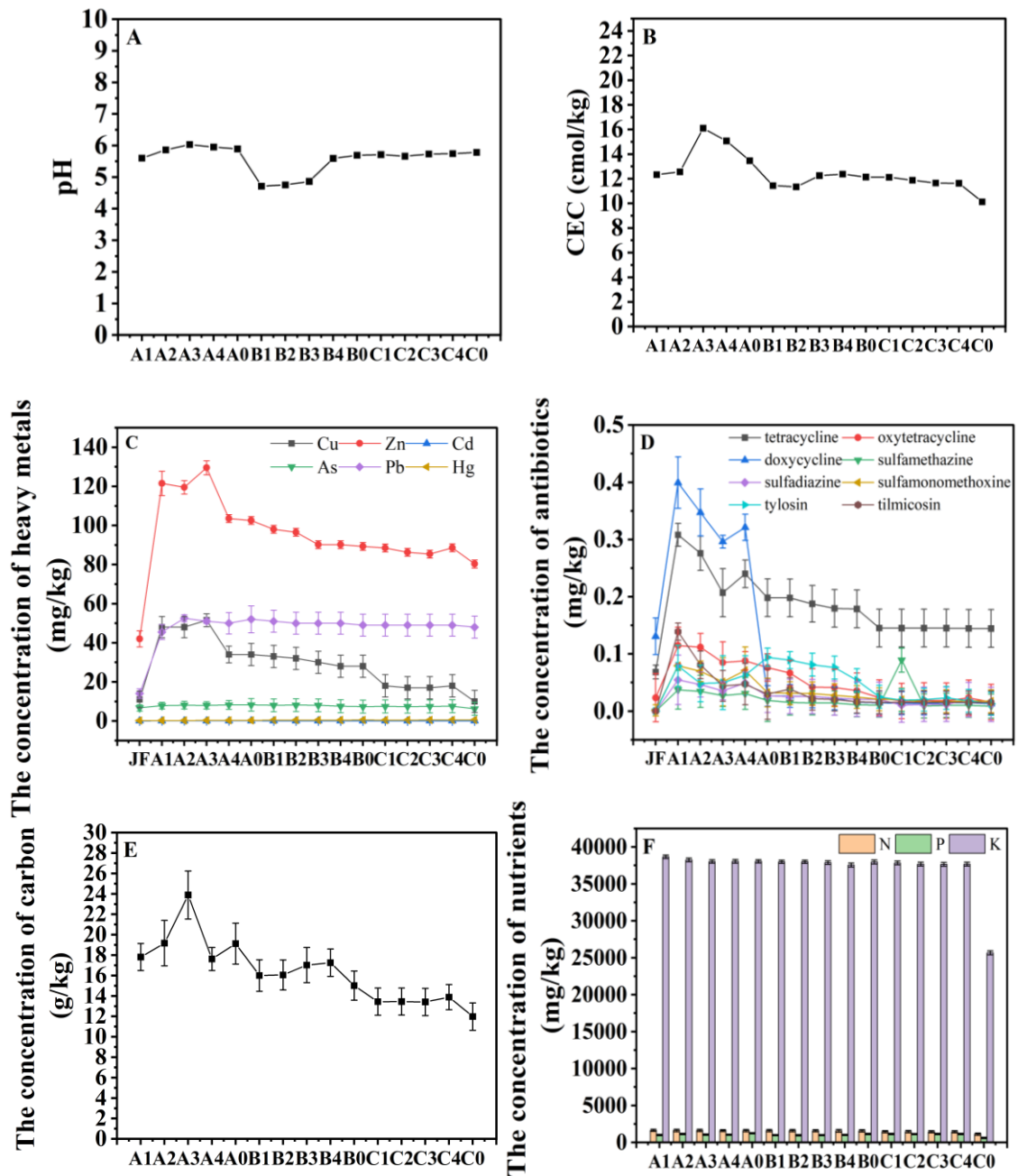
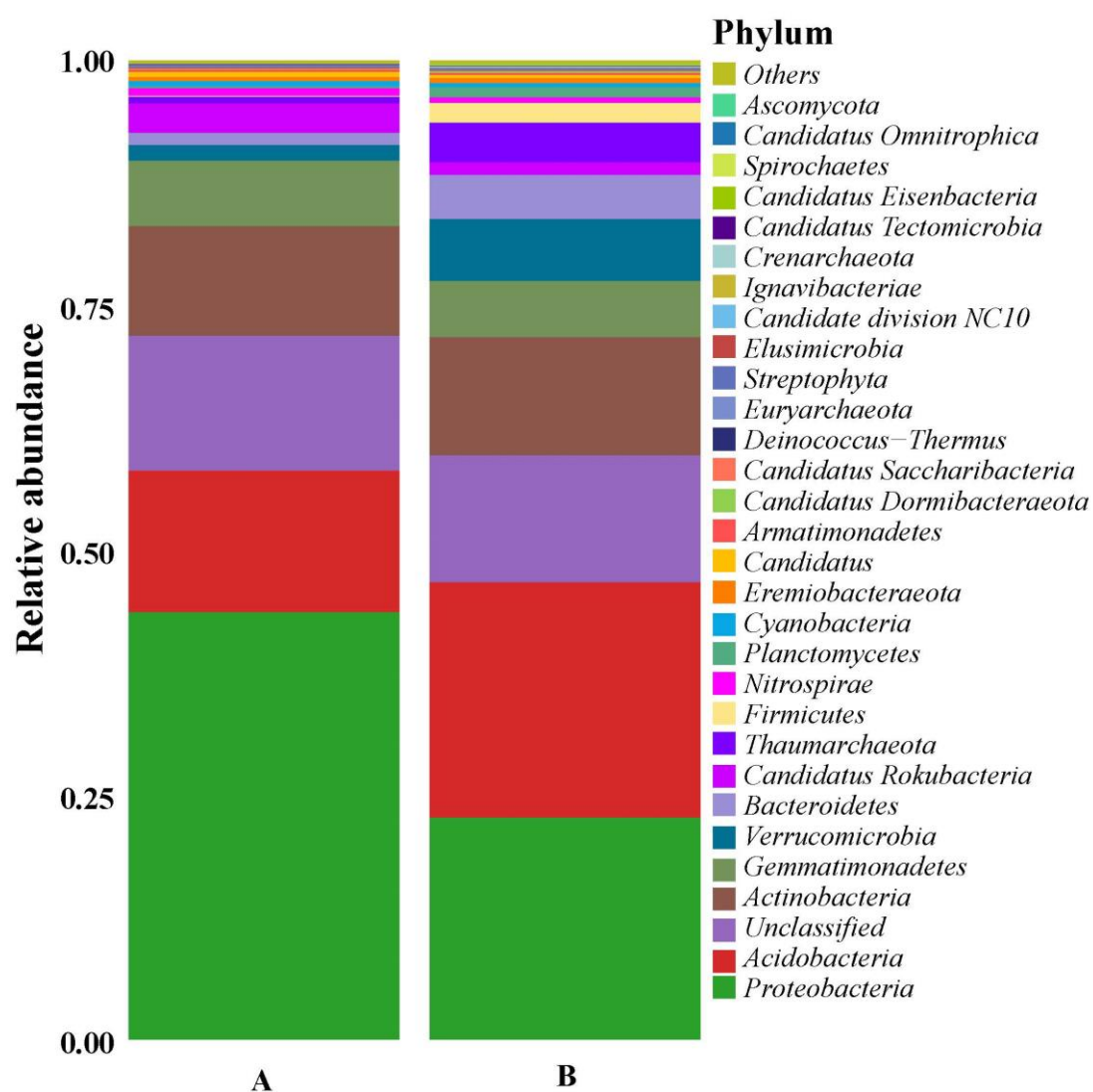
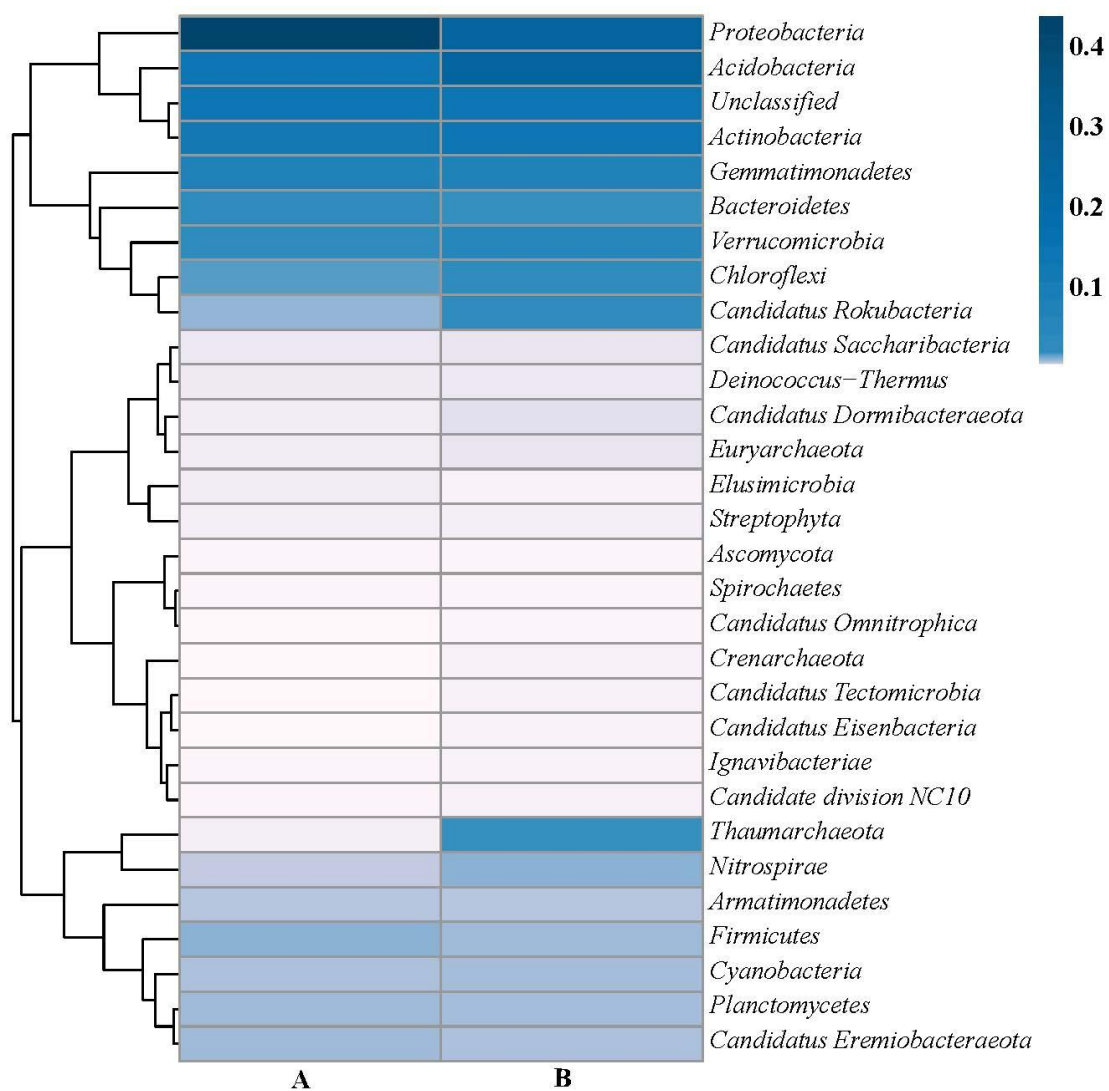


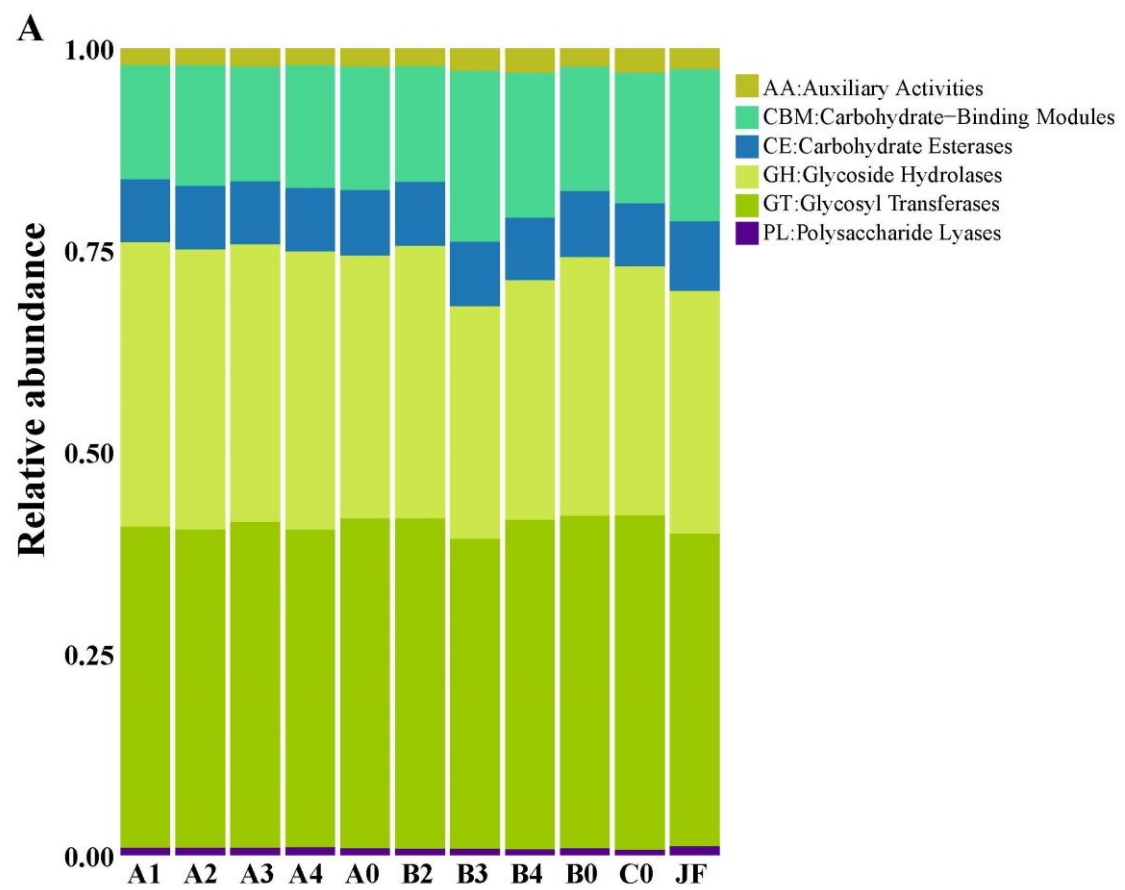
Figure S4. Changes in pH (A), CEC (B), heavy metals (C), antibiotics (D), carbon (E), and nutrients (F) in different soil layers. A, B, and C represent the 0–20 cm, 20–40 cm, and 40–60 cm soil layers, respectively. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 correspond to the application of 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100% manure in the soil, respectively. JF: organic fertilizer (chicken manure after high-temperature composting).



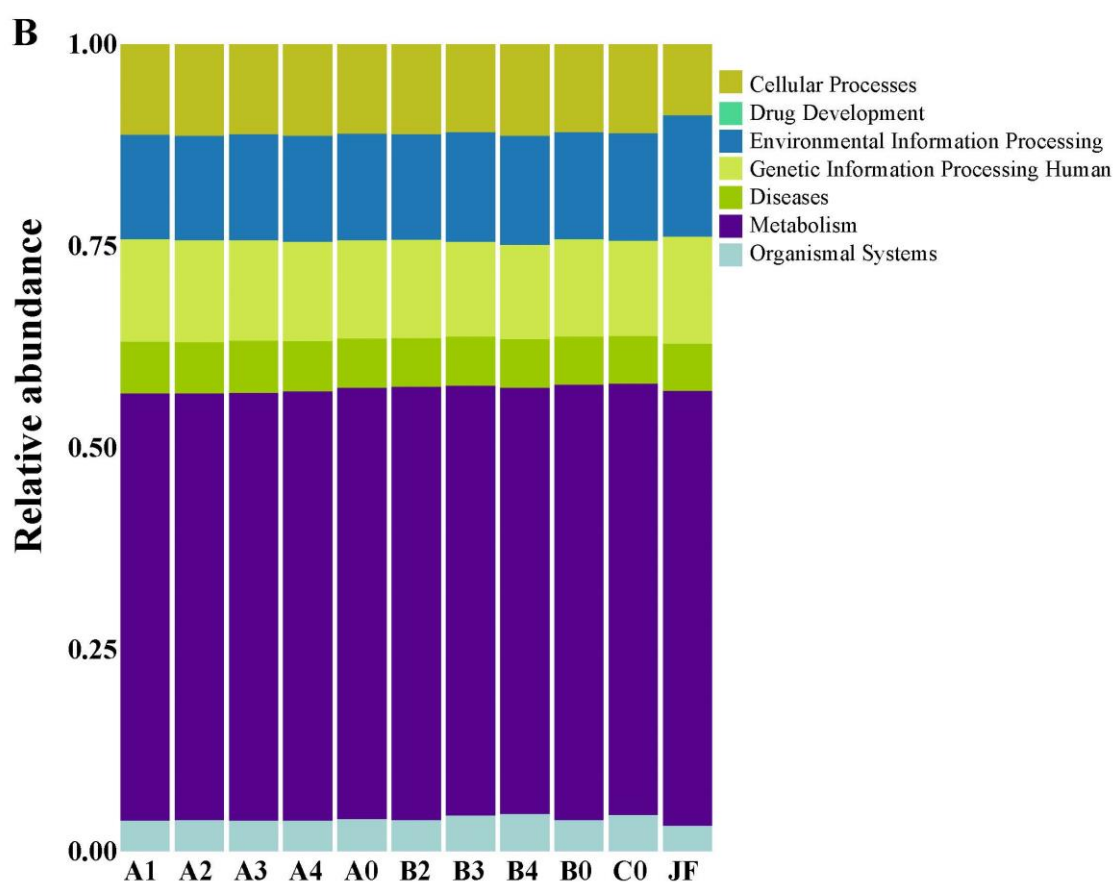
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**Table S1 Pathogenic bacteria with ARGs and resistance mechanisms in soil.**

Pathogenic Bacteria	Resistance Class	Resistance Gene	Mechanism of Resistance
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> LESB58, <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> PAO1	Macrolide	<i>macB</i> , <i>macA</i>	Antibiotic efflux
	Diaminopyrimidine Antibiotics; Fluoroquinolones; Phenolic Antibiotics	<i>MexF</i>	Antibiotic efflux
	Fluoroquinolones; Macrolide Antibiotics; Penems; Tetracyclines	<i>evgS</i>	Antibiotic efflux
	Peptide Class	<i>PmrF</i>	Antibiotic efflux、antibiotic target alteration
	Carbapenems; Cephalosporins; Monobactams; Aminoglycosides	<i>mdsB</i>	Antibiotic efflux
	Lincosamides	<i>lin</i>	Antibiotic Inactivation
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> EGD-e			