

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.

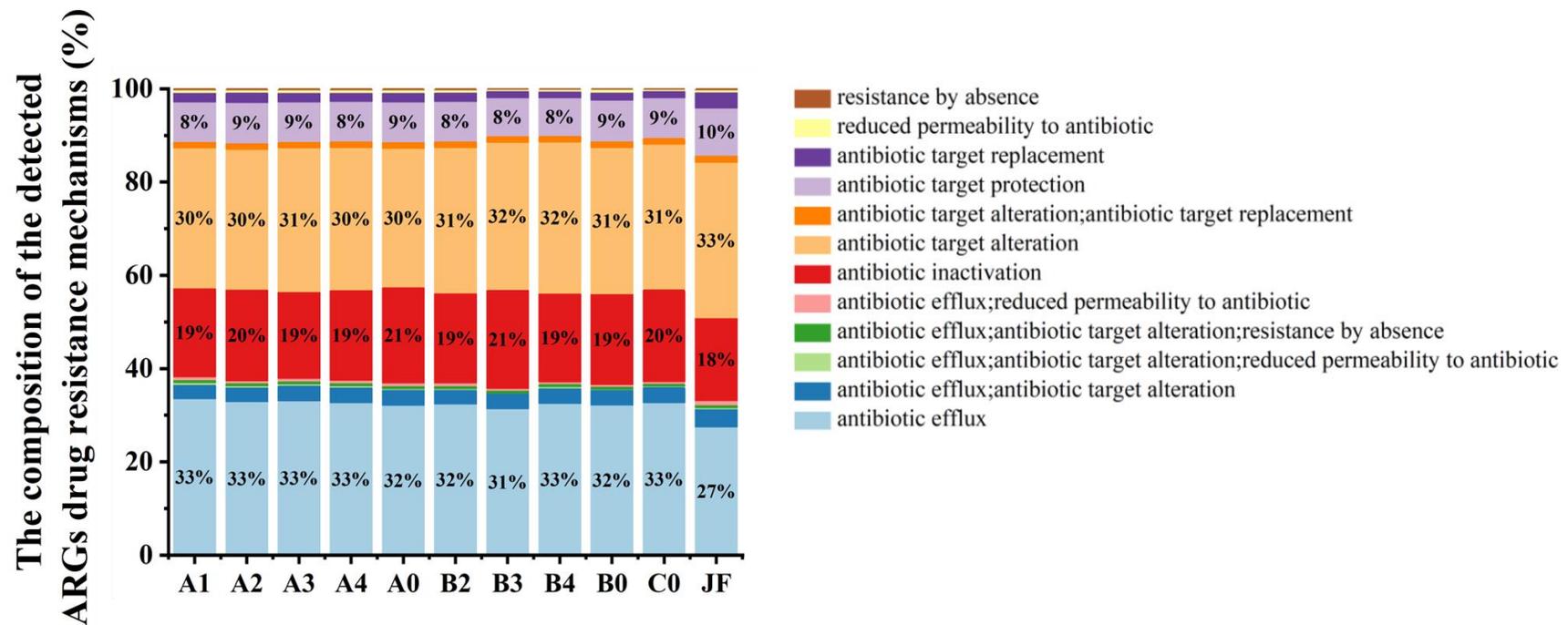


Figure S1. The composition of the detected ARGs drug resistance mechanism in different soil layers. A, B, and C represent the 0–20 cm, 20–40 cm, and 40–60 cm soil layers, respectively. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 correspond to the application of 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100% manure in the soil, respectively.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

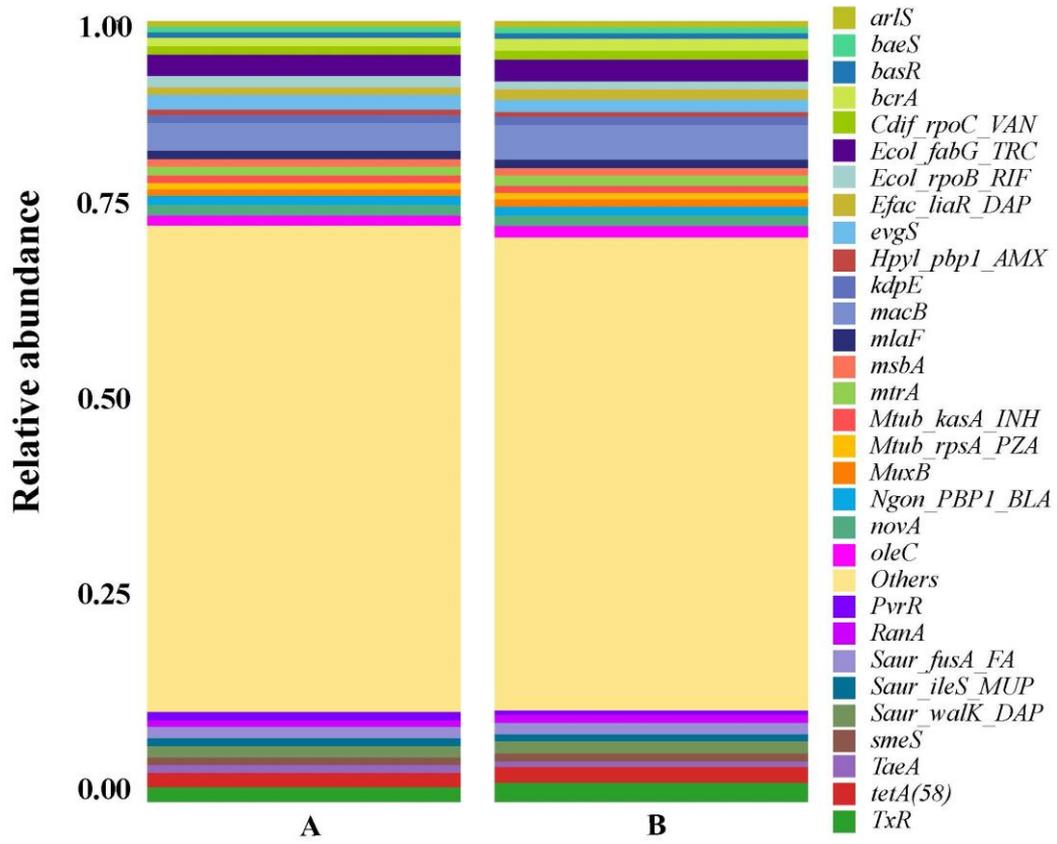


Figure S2. Relative abundance of ARGs in different soil layers. A: 0–20 cm soil layer, B: 20–40 cm soil layer.

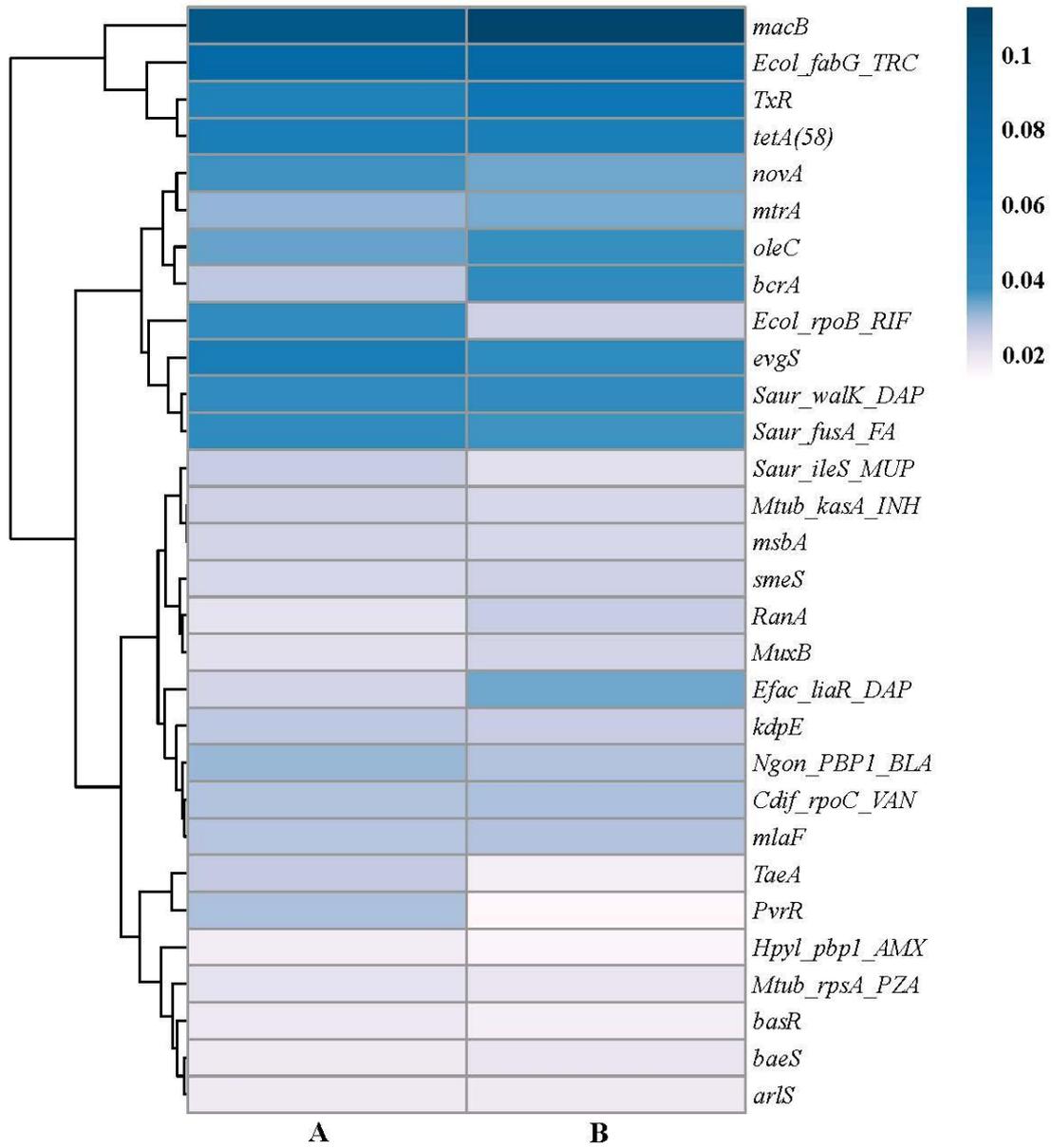


Figure S3. Heatmap of relative abundance of ARGs in different soil layers. A: 0–20 cm soil layer, B: 20–40 cm soil layer.

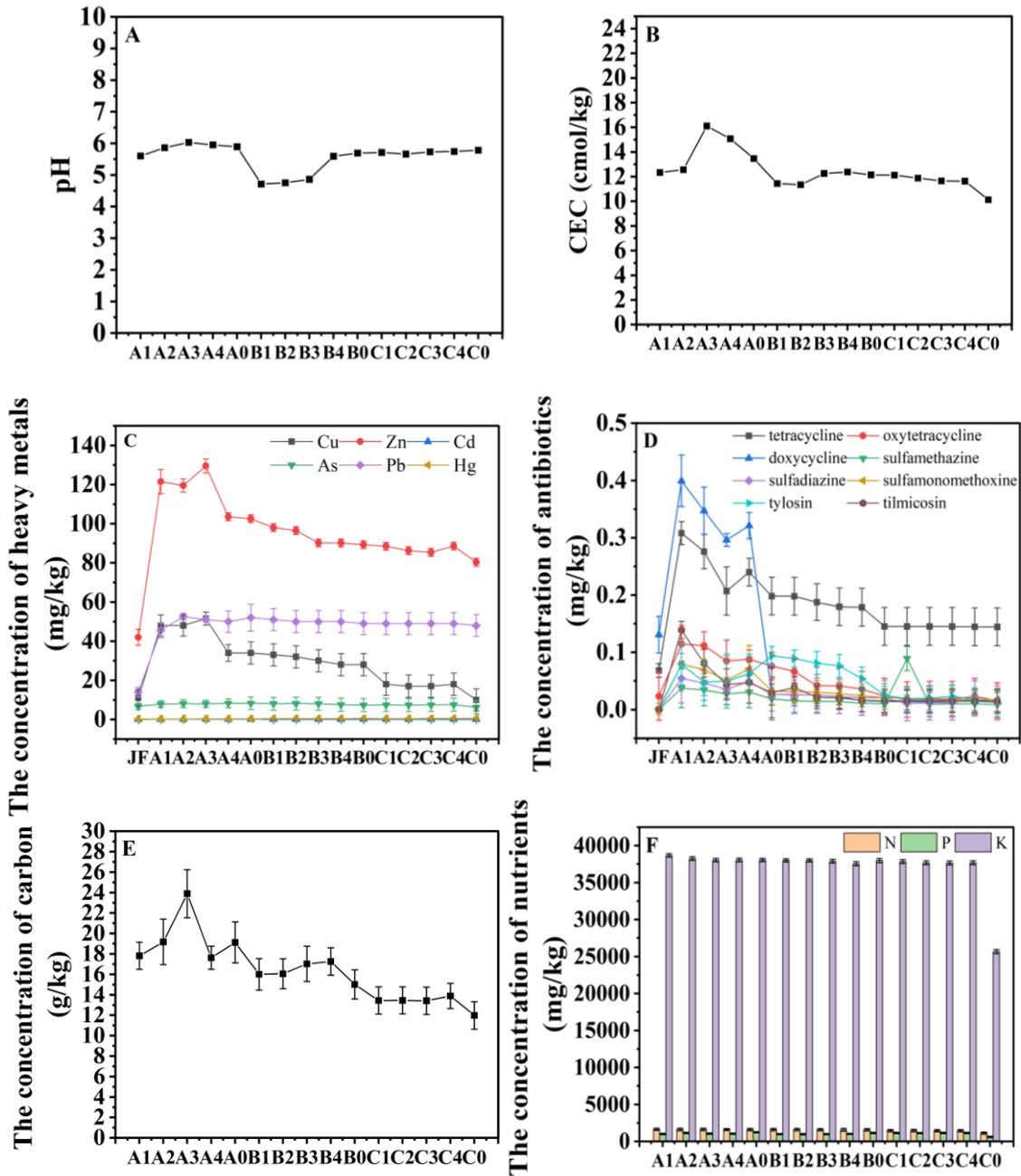


Figure S4. Changes in pH (A), CEC (B), heavy metals (C), antibiotics (D), carbon (E), and nutrients (F) in different soil layers. A, B, and C represent the 0–20 cm, 20–40 cm, and 40–60 cm soil layers, respectively. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 correspond to the application of 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100%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

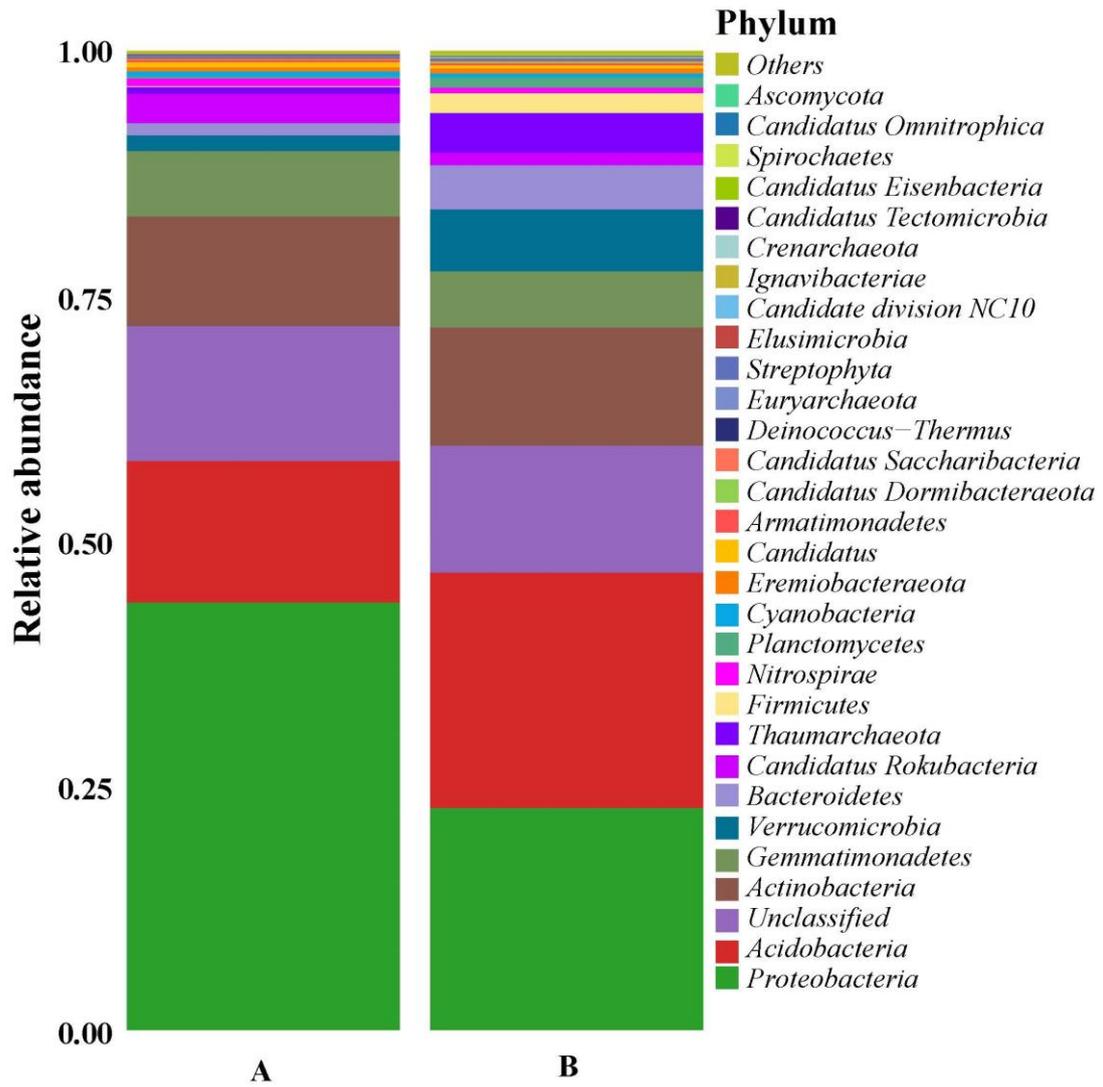


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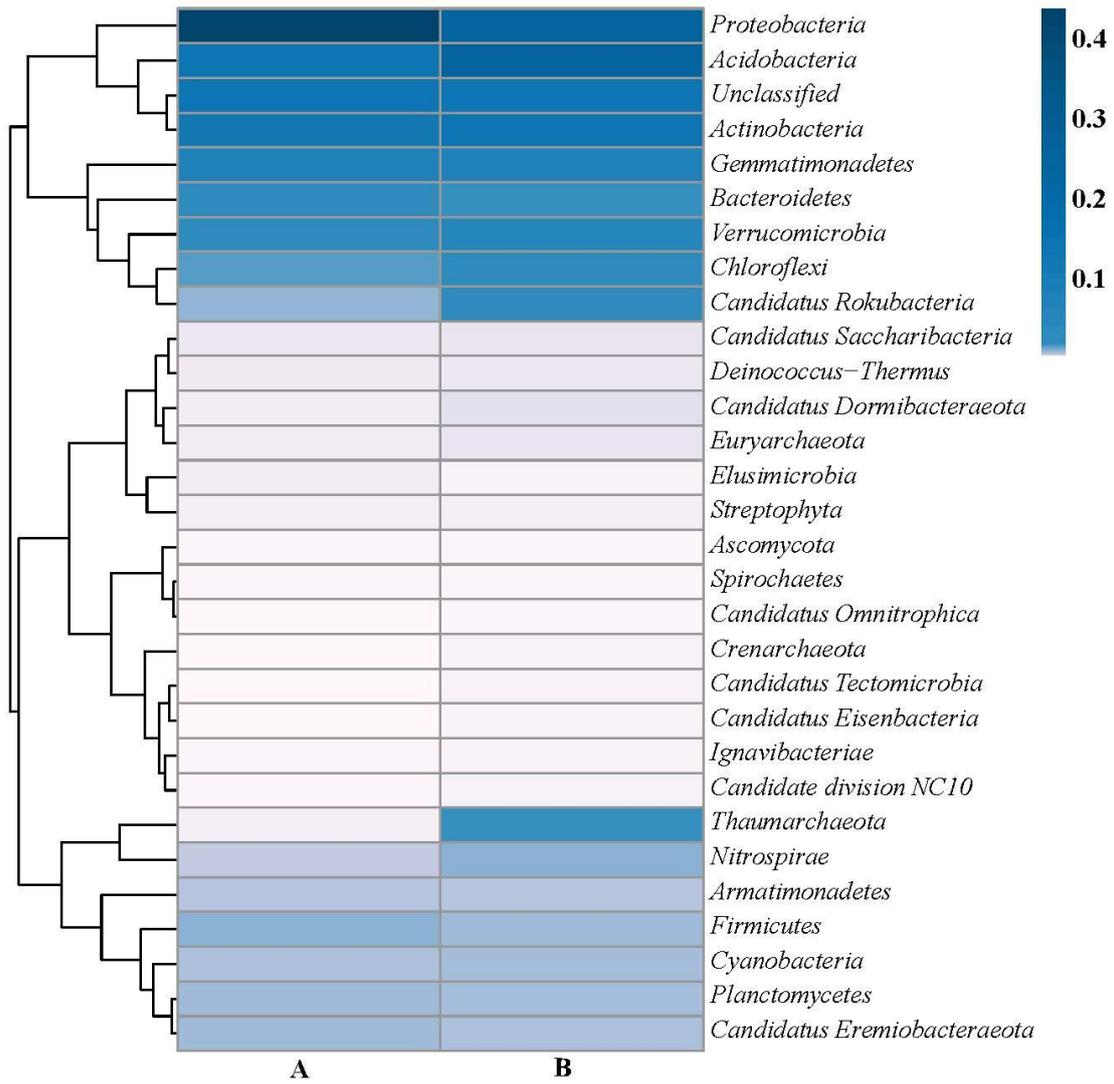
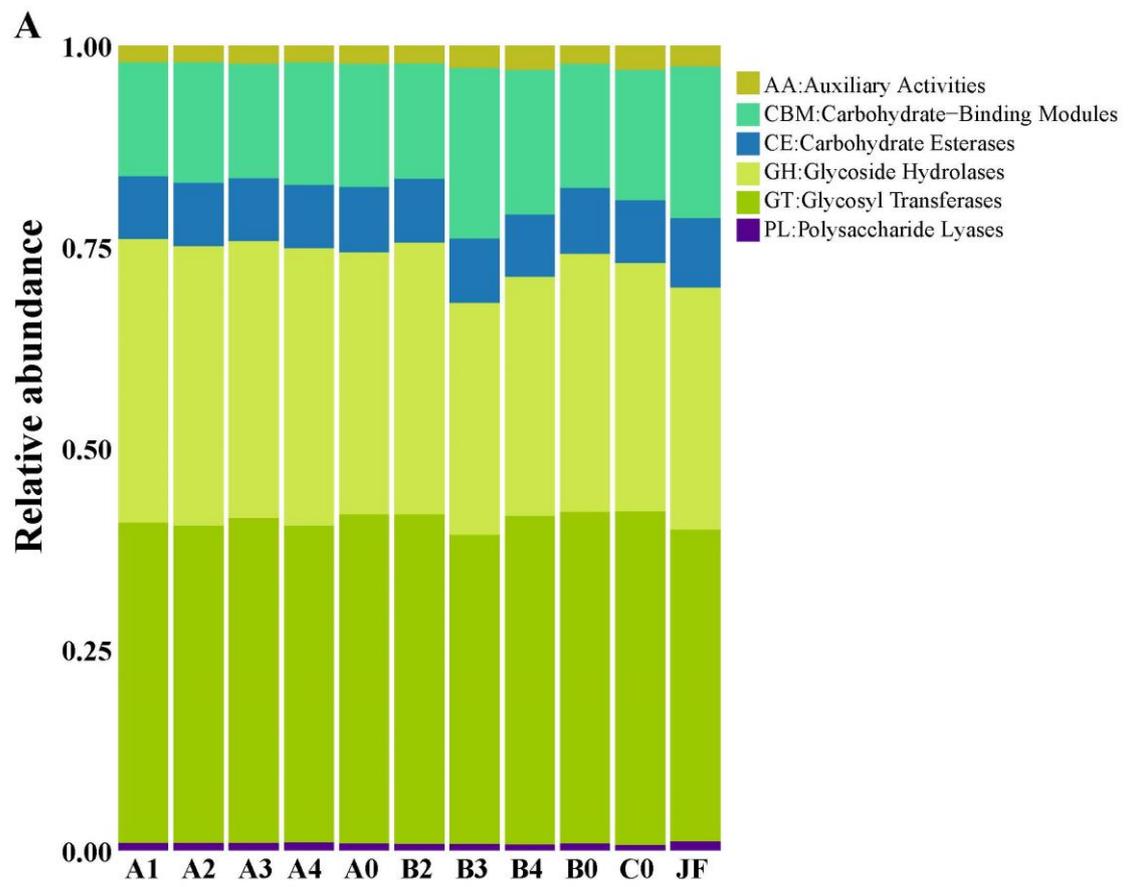


Figure S6. Heatmap of microbial phylum in different soil layers. A: 0–20 cm soil layer, B: 20–40 cm soil layer.



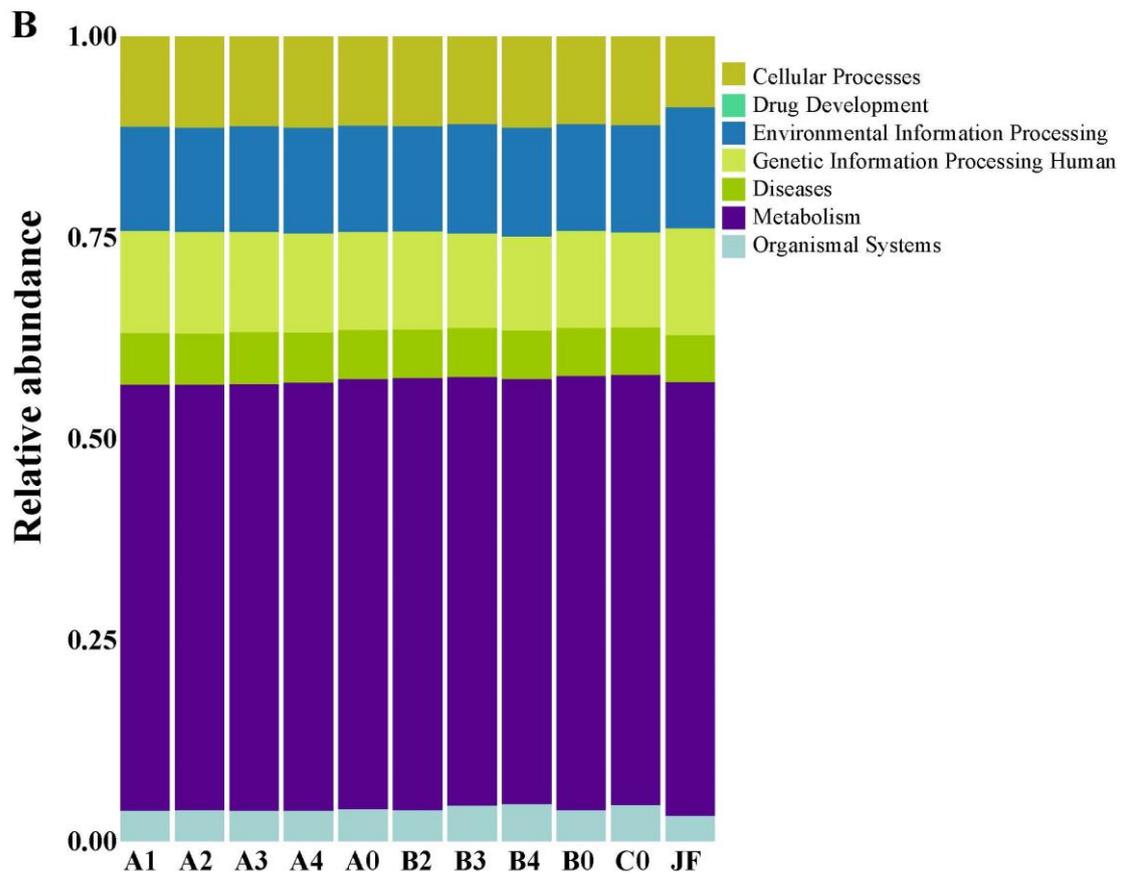


Figure S7. KEGG cluster analysis and functional analysis of microbial community genomes in chicken manure and different soil layers: Enzyme activity annotation of microbial communities in chicken manure and different soil layers (A); KEGG clustering of microbial community genomes in chicken manure and 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.

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			