



Supplement of

The effect of tillage depth and traffic management on soil properties and root development during two growth stages of winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

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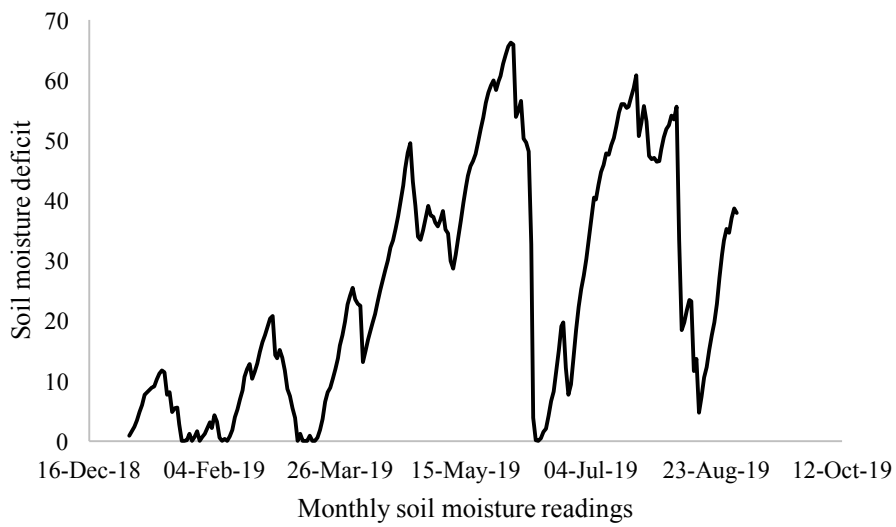


Figure S1: Soil moisture deficit model during the growth period (January-August) in Harper Adams University.

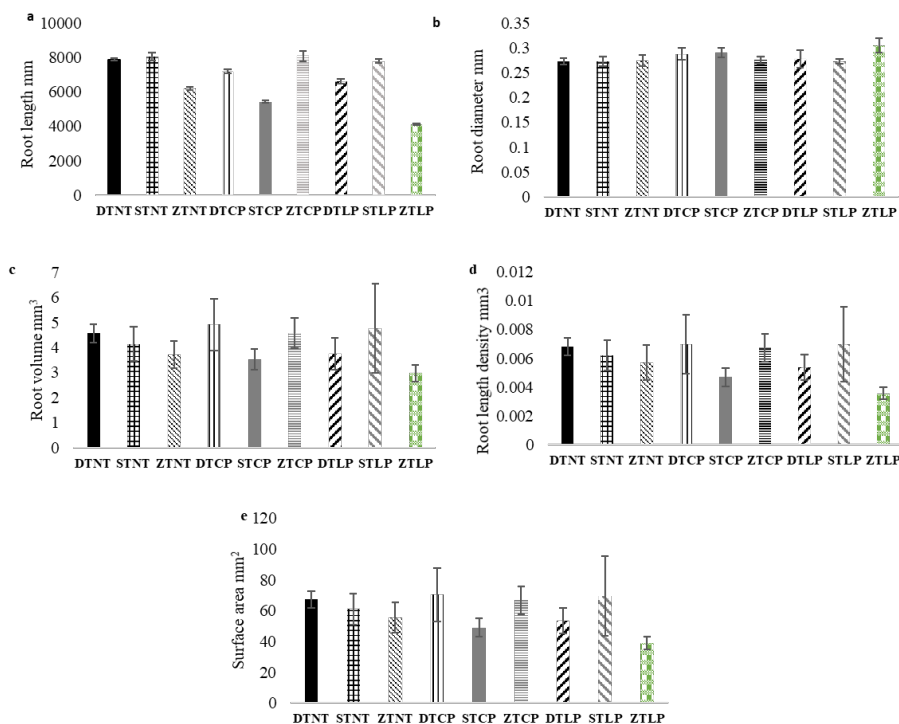


Figure S2: Tillering (GS25) root system architecture using destructive root method. (a) Root length (mm), (b) Root diameter (mm) (c) Root volume (mm³), (d) Root length density (mm³), (e) Root surface area (mm²).

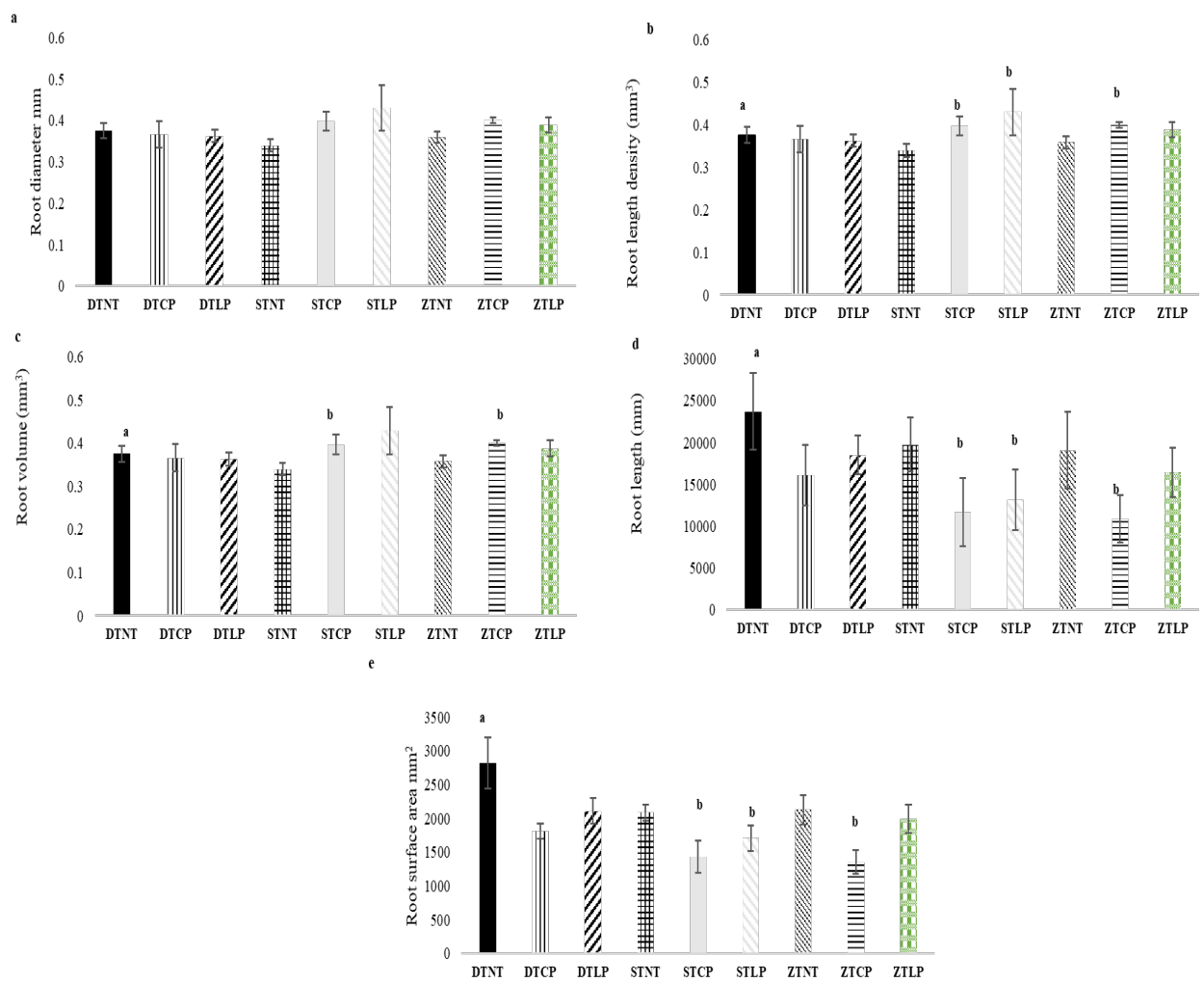


Figure S3: Flowering growth stage 61 root system architecture using destructive root method. (a) Root diameter, (b) Root length density (mm³), (c) Root volume (mm³), (d) root length (mm), (e) Root surface area (mm²).

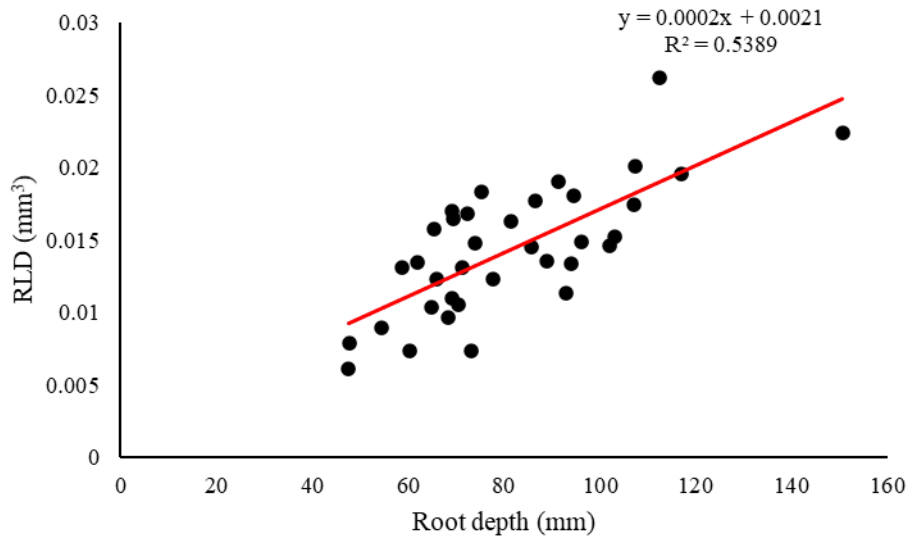


Figure S4: Linear regression measuring the relationship between RLD (mm³) (destructive analysis) and root depth (mm) (X-ray CT).

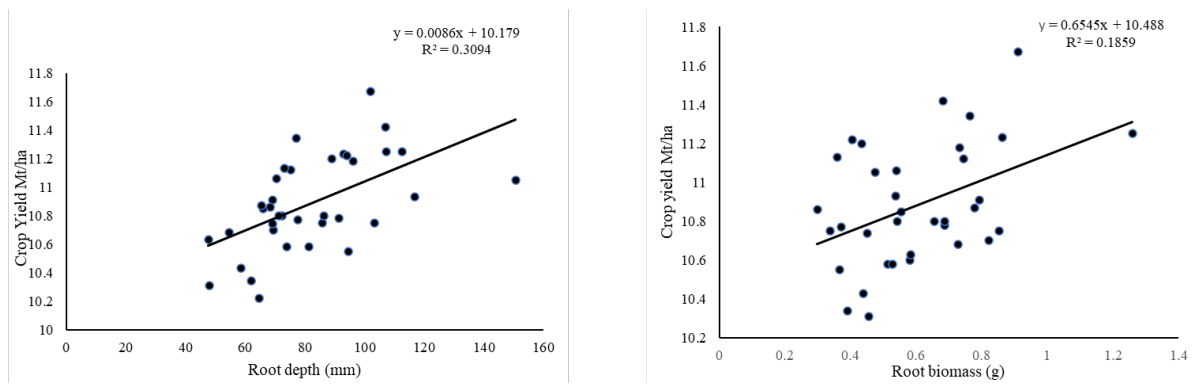


Figure S5: Linear regression between crop yield (Mt/ha) and (a) Root depth and (b) root biomass as predictors of crop yield.