SOIL

Discussions

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Supplement of

Non-stationarity of electrical resistivity and soil moisture relationship in heterogeneous soil system: a case study

D. Michot et al.

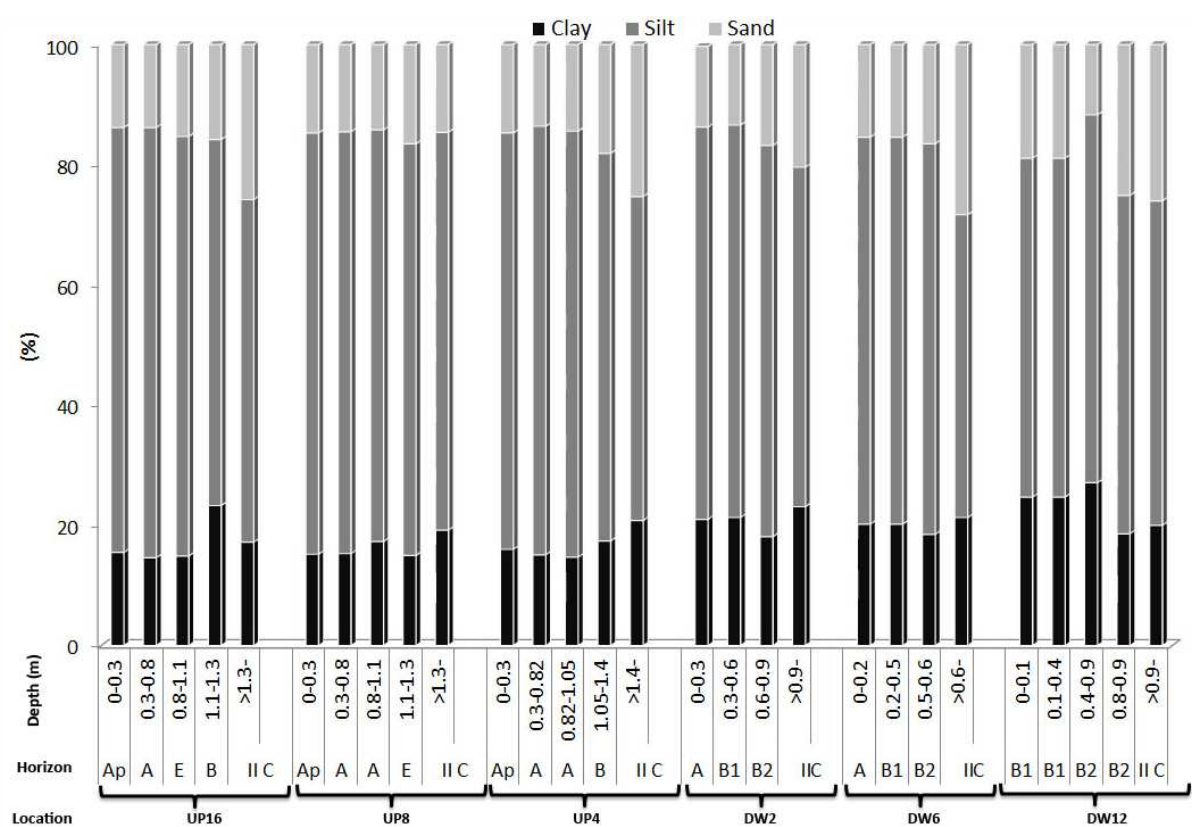*Correspondence to:* D. Michot (didier.michot@agrocampus-ouest.fr)

Figure S1. Textural characteristics and depths of soil horizons at different distances (in m) upslope (UP) and downslope (DW) from the hedgerow along the studied toposequence. Soil horizons are named according to the World Reference Base for Soil Resources (FAO, 1998).
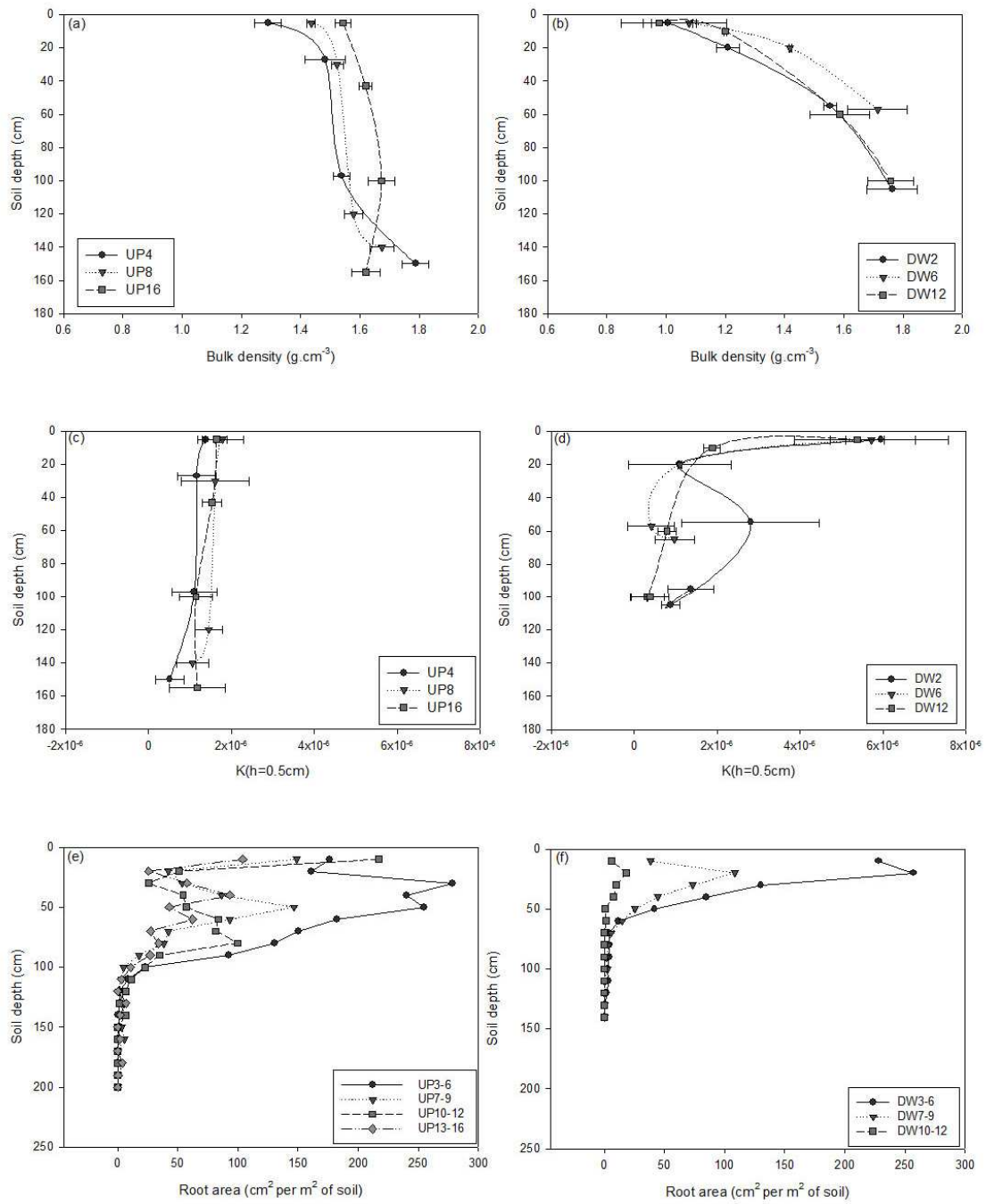
Figure S2. Soil properties with depth at monitoring locations. Soil bulk density (g.cm^{-3}) measured in (a) upslope and (b) downslope zones. Near-saturation hydraulic conductivity (h=0.5 cm) measured in (c) upslope and (d) downslope zones. Root density (cm^{2}.m^{-2} soil) in (e) upslope and (f) downslope zones.
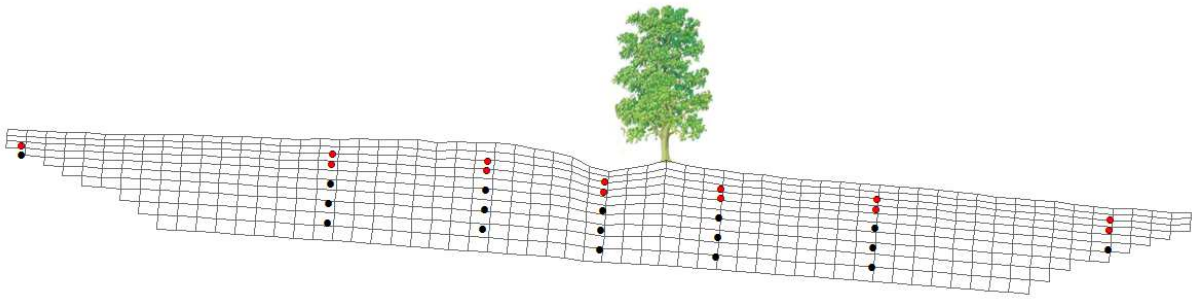
Figure S3. Rectangular meshing extension of the 2D ER map. Each grid was defined by its corner coordinates. Circles indicates tensiometers location for 25 and 50 cm depth (red circles); and for 100, 150 and 200 cm depth (black circles).
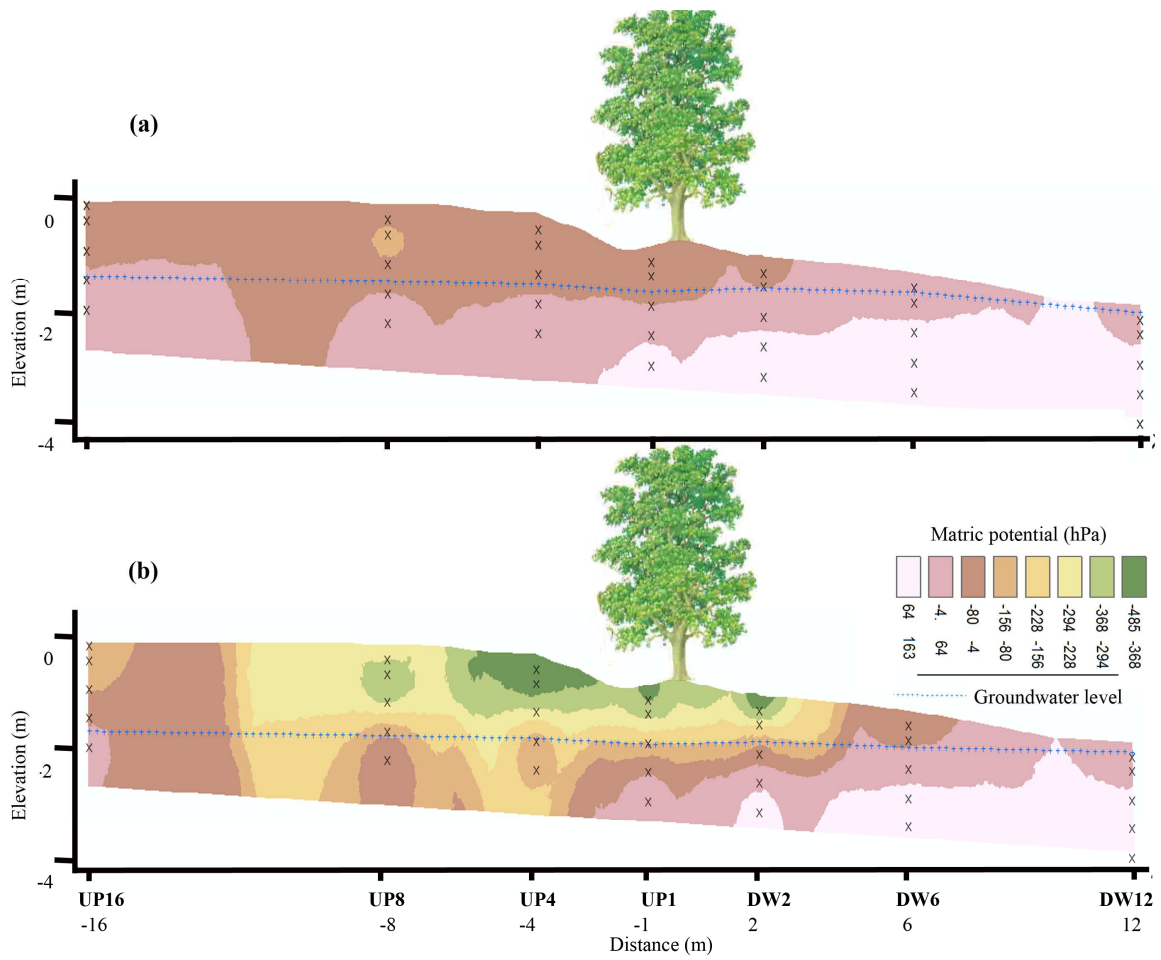
Figure S4. Map of measured matric potential (hPa) showing groundwater level for the (a) wet T06 and the (b) dry T10 states. Black crosses indicate tensiometer locations.

Table S1 : Van Genuchten parameters used to fit experimental retention curve.

θs	θr	alpha	n
0.4	0.01	0.9	1.3