

Supplementary section (Supplementary material Rutgers et al.).

Table S1. General Linearized regression Models (GLMs) of data on eleven soil biological attributes in the first monitoring cycle in the Netherlands Soil Monitoring Network 1999-2004 [11]. The predictive environmental properties marked yellow and orange (constants a – u in Eq. 1 had respectively a positive and negative significant contribution to the.

Attribute	Explained variation	Intercept	Dairy grass	Arable	Semi-natural grass	Heather	Loess	Alluvial clay	Peat	Sand	pH _(KCl)	SOM (%)	Clay (%)	Latitude (X°)	Longitude (Y°)	pH _(KCl) ²	SOM(%) ²	Clay(%) ²	P(al) ²
Richness Enchytraeids	36	2.62	4.9	4.1	8.9	0	0	0	2.4	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.2E-04
Abundance Enchytraeids	28	32584	18545	0	0	0	0	-24992	0	0	0	0	990	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richness Earthworms	61	-0.87	2.8	0	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.50	0	068	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abundance Earthworms	52	-36.2	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	-0.32	0
Richness Nematodes	25	16.8	7.7	7.7	11.4	-2.1	-4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abundance Nematodes	61	306	1974	0	0	0	0	-2070	0	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richness Micro-arthropods	35	154	0	-7.9	0	-31.2	0	0	0	0	-43.4	0	0	0	0	3.6	0	0	0
Abundance Micro-arthropods	57	356669	-60017	-76166	0	0	0	0	0	0	-82034	0	0	0	0	6119	0	0	0
Bacterial activity (leucine incorp)	53	-305	255	0	0	0	0	0	-724	0	103.8	0	17.4	0	0	0	0.82	0	0

Bacterial C- mineralizat ion	72	46.9	0	-46	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacterial N- mineralizat ion	54	2.43	5.1	0	7.1	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	1.7E-1 1	-0.11	0	0	0

Table S2. Biological attributes contributing to the soil biodiversity model for the soil biodiversity map of Europe. Data were obtained from the EU FP7 project EcoFINDERS [17,21,33].

Attribute	Formulae
Microbial biomass	Median values of land use*climate domains
Bacterial abundance	Median values of land use*climate domains
Bacterial diversity	Median values of land use*climate domains
Earthworm abundance	$\text{Earthworm_abun} = -4710 + 151 * \text{latitude} - 1.49 * \text{latitude}^2 + 117 * \text{pH} - 8.03 * \text{pH}^2 + 11.8 * \text{SOM} - 0.167 * \text{SOM}^2 - 1.03 * \text{sand} + 2801 * \text{agricultural grass} - 43.9 * \text{forest} - 89.9 * \text{heath} - 0.151 * \text{elevation} + 7.17 * 10^{-5} * \text{elevation}^2 + 99.8 * \text{tempmax} - 3.09 * \text{tempmax}^2 - 10.2 * \text{precipmin} + 0.0593 * \text{precipmin}^2 - 0.0117 * \text{precipmax}^2 + 4.46 * \text{precipaverage}$
Earthworm diversity (Shannon)	$\text{Earthworm_divers} = -1.54 - 1.5 * 10^{-4} * \text{latitude}^2 - 1.27 * 10^{-3} * \text{longitude}^2 + 0.907 * \text{pH} - 0.0708 * \text{pH}^2 + 0.0102 * \text{sand} - 1.31 * 10^{-4} * \text{sand}^2 - 0.380 * \text{cropland} - 0.564 * \text{vineyard} - 0.163 * \text{forest} - 0.386 * \text{heath} - 1.22 * 10^{-7} * \text{elevation}^2 + 4.8 * 10^{-3} * \text{precipmin}$
Earthworm richness	$\text{Earthworm_rich} = 9.48 - 9.27 * 10^{-4} * \text{latitude}^2 - 0.0492 * \text{longitude} - 4.73 * 10^{-4} * \text{SOM}^2 + 0.0390 * \text{sand} - 5.80 * 10^{-4} * \text{sand}^2 - 0.581 * \text{agriculture} - 1.92 * \text{cropland} - 2.75 * \text{vineyard} - 1.66 * \text{forest} - 1.86 * \text{heath} - 7.98 * 10^{-1} * \text{elevation}^2 - 6.37 * 10^{-3} * \text{tempmax}^2 + 5.56 * 10^{-3} * \text{precipmin}$