

Supplementary Material

**Field scale biodegradation of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons and soil restoration by Ecopiles.
Microbiological analysis of the process.**

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Table S1. Chemical analysis of the petroleum hydrocarbons measured in the studied Ecopiles and sampling times along the bioremediation process.

Samples	Petroleum hydrocarbon fractions (µg/kg)												
	Aliphatics >C ₁₀ -C ₁₂	Aliphatics >C ₁₂ -C ₁₆	Aliphatics >C ₁₆ -C ₂₁	Aliphatics >C ₂₁ -C ₃₅	Aliphatics >C ₃₅ -C ₄₄	Total Aliphatics >C ₁₂ -C ₄₄	Aromatics >EC ₁₀ -EC ₁₂	Aromatics >EC ₁₂ -EC ₁₆	Aromatics >EC ₁₆ -EC ₂₁	Aromatics >EC ₂₁ -EC ₃₅	Aromatics >EC ₃₅ -EC ₄₄	Total Aromatics >EC ₁₂ -EC ₄₄	
E.1 Dec19	• 0	• 3,960	35,600	414,500	158,500	• 612,500	• 0	• 2,575	• 34,450	552,500	317,000	• 906,000	
E.2 Dec19	• 0	• 4,210	22,950	188,000	79,400	• 295,000	• 0	• 2,525	• 19,100	213,000	124,500	• 359,000	
E.3 Dec19	• 0	• 4,530	30,250	317,500	127,500	• 480,000	• 0	• 2,360	• 26,250	387,500	227,000	• 643,500	
E.4 Dec19	• 0	• 9,280	55,750	573,500	227,500	• 866,000	• 0	• 4,450	• 51,100	775,000	448,000	• 1,280,000	
E.5 Dec19	• 0	• 8,545	56,700	618,500	245,000	• 928,500	• 0	• 2,795	• 41,100	690,500	339,500	• 118,000	
E.6 Dec19	• 0	14,750	86,400	930,500	386,500	• 1,415,000	• 0	• 9,045	• 81,900	1,017,000	562,000	• 1,670,000	
E.7 Dec19	• 67	31,450	137,500	1,265,000	535,500	• 1,970,000	• 45	• 20,550	• 145,500	1,545,000	935,000	• 2,640,000	
E.1 June20	• 0	• 0	4,050	4,430	• 0	• 11,200	• 0	• 1,415	• 15,650	143,000	20,150	• 176,000	
E.2 June20	• 0	• 3,010	9,335	7,730	1,260	• 7,910	• 0	• 3,260	• 13,550	115,500	16,600	• 185,000	
E.3 June20	• 0	• 5,620	35,050	80,175	22,800	• 20,300	• 0	• 5,255	• 28,450	276,500	42,000	• 152,000	
E.4 June20	• 0	• 2,915	14,000	14,835	1,850	• 22,800	• 0	• 4,785	• 31,550	258,000	45,400	• 145,000	
E.5 June20	• 0	• 2,540	11,350	9,780	1,815	• 22,700	• 0	• 4,745	• 39,700	340,500	65,000	• 322,000	
E.6 June20	• 4,270	23,500	66,350	198,500	6,415	• 118,000	• 1,840	• 25,900	• 85,150	527,500	99,050	• 382,000	
E.7 June20	13,200	68,550	150,500	448,300	386,500	• 27,000	• 4,655	• 52,300	• 131,500	764,000	29,100	• 326,000	
E.1 Nov20	• 0	• 0	30,900	32,450	• 0	• 66,550	• 0	• 0	• 28,300	454,500	91,650	• 573,500	
E.2 Nov20	• 0	• 0	12,930	9,475	• 0	• 26,600	• 0	• 0	• 10,760	258,500	46,650	• 315,500	
E.3 Nov20	• 0	• 0	17,750	15,900	• 0	• 35,200	• 0	• 0	• 35,600	528,000	93,800	• 658,500	
E.4 Nov20	• 0	• 0	• 0	6,955	• 0	• 25,000	• 0	• 0	• 36,050	463,000	67,050	• 566,000	
E.5 Nov20	• 0	• 3,350	12,265	12,350	• 0	• 34,100	• 0	• 0	• 44,400	507,500	96,500	• 649,000	
E.6 Nov20	• 0	• 0	• 0	8,265	12,100	• 0	• 27,550	• 0	• 0	• 63,700	668,500	120,500	• 854,500
E.7 Nov20	• 0	• 0	• 0	28,300	21,700	• 0	• 53,500	• 0	• 0	• 54,150	724,000	143,000	• 924,500

Table S2. Relative abundances of bacterial genera along the different timepoints with the average at the end of each one.

Genus	• Samples																						
	E.1 D19	E.2 D19	E.3 D19	E.4 D19	E.6 D19	E.7 D19	Avg. D19	E.1 J20	E.2 J20	E.3 J20	E.4 J20	E.5 J20	E.6 J20	E.7 J20	Avg. J20	E.1 N20	E.2 N20	E.3 N20	E.4 N20	E.5 N20	E.6 N20	E.7 N20	Avg. N20
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1.62	18.55	29.3	19.03	18.77	12.26	16.59	0.96	0.35	0.8	1.41	2.45	0.42	1.75	1.16	3.77	1.13	10.12	9.02	1.62	8.09	6.07	5.69
<i>Luteimonas</i>	1.01	2.33	4.24	4.58	0.05	6.09	3.05	8.71	13.08	10.51	14.32	6.56	1.57	2.37	8.16	0.72	2.72	4.06	0.82	0.22	1.57	2.58	1.81
<i>Bacillus</i>	7.67	0.66	0.55	0.65	0.87	1.00	1.90	4.91	3.58	2.53	2.24	2.34	8.85	8.15	4.66	2.75	2.71	2.49	2.83	1.71	2.61	4.94	2.86
f. <i>Acidithiobacillaceae</i> ; KCM-B-112	8.81	1.08	4.41	1.78	1.42	2.86	3.39	2.08	1.60	2.69	2.09	2.73	2.40	1.52	2.16	0.57	2.54	3.16	1.03	0.44	2.08	2.01	1.69
<i>Rheinheimera</i>	0.46	0.55	0.06	0.02	20.58	0.22	3.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.75	0.07	0.57	0.05	0.82	4.39	6.69	3.05
<i>Silanimonas</i>	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	9.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.41	0.34	0.23	5.66
<i>Brevundimonas</i>	1.07	1.01	2.36	1.71	8.06	1.80	2.67	0.77	0.82	0.68	0.61	2.21	0.34	0.61	0.86	3.28	0.92	1.30	1.38	2.38	3.48	4.88	2.52
f. <i>Microbacteriaceae</i>	2.02	1.77	2.81	1.76	2.24	0.60	1.87	1.68	1.79	1.31	1.99	1.94	0.91	1.44	1.58	2.55	1.76	1.60	0.85	1.59	1.92	1.26	1.65
<i>Pseudoxanthomonas</i>	0.61	4.05	4.08	2.05	0.66	3.64	2.51	1.54	0.24	1.53	0.70	1.11	0.19	0.12	0.78	0.50	1.95	1.44	3.41	0.56	1.96	2.49	1.76
<i>Lysobacter</i>	0.65	0.73	0.48	0.07	0.09	0.38	0.40	1.85	4.09	2.45	1.29	1.97	1.18	8.33	3.02	0.61	1.23	1.29	1.19	0.05	1.39	0.44	0.88
<i>Paeniglutamicibacter</i>	0.20	8.12	0.15	0.22	2.83	14.13	4.27	0.37	0.13	0.03	0.26	1.30	0.05	0.01	0.31	0.66	0.18	0.40	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.24
<i>Hydrogenophaga</i>	1.33	0.06	0.06	0.17	2.15	0.04	0.64	0.36	0.41	0.32	0.31	0.40	1.33	1.95	0.72	7.02	0.16	0.49	0.27	9.80	1.27	1.06	2.87
<i>Neochlamydia</i>	0.18	0.79	1.12	0.34	1.16	0.90	0.75	1.32	1.13	2.12	1.78	2.13	2.09	1.50	1.73	0.47	0.82	1.51	4.03	1.41	1.57	1.23	1.58
<i>Rhodanobacter</i>	0.17	2.65	1.67	11.44	0.00	1.39	2.89	0.98	1.09	1.25	2.94	0.10	0.53	0.63	1.08	0.02	0.75	0.80	0.29	0.01	0.14	0.09	0.30
<i>Sphingomonas</i>	0.75	0.61	1.14	0.32	0.75	0.42	0.67	4.10	1.37	2.25	1.74	2.73	0.34	0.27	1.83	0.75	2.48	1.57	1.12	0.88	1.31	1.29	1.34

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<i>Nocardioides</i>	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.68	0.03	0.27	0.28	2.08	2.33	2.22	5.51	4.40	0.48	0.66	2.53	0.73	1.50	1.18	0.71	0.62	0.89	0.92	0.94
<i>Parvibaculum</i>	0.88	1.27	3.59	4.73	0.09	0.51	1.85	1.22	3.06	1.82	1.88	0.77	0.65	1.02	1.49	0.06	1.04	1.17	0.25	0.07	0.90	0.82	0.62
<i>Paenibacillus</i>	2.59	0.44	0.17	0.61	0.29	0.63	0.79	2.54	1.76	1.70	0.70	0.83	3.17	2.28	1.85	1.86	1.23	0.77	1.44	0.68	0.61	1.13	1.10
<i>Legionella</i>	0.23	0.56	0.43	1.46	0.34	0.54	0.59	1.03	0.98	1.30	1.40	1.17	2.00	2.38	1.47	0.84	2.07	1.81	1.73	0.88	1.98	2.25	1.65
Other	69.43	54.57	43.13	48.38	39.62	52.32	51.24	63.50	62.20	64.47	58.86	64.88	73.50	65.01	64.63	54.41	74.74	64.26	69.53	46.75	63.37	59.49	61.79

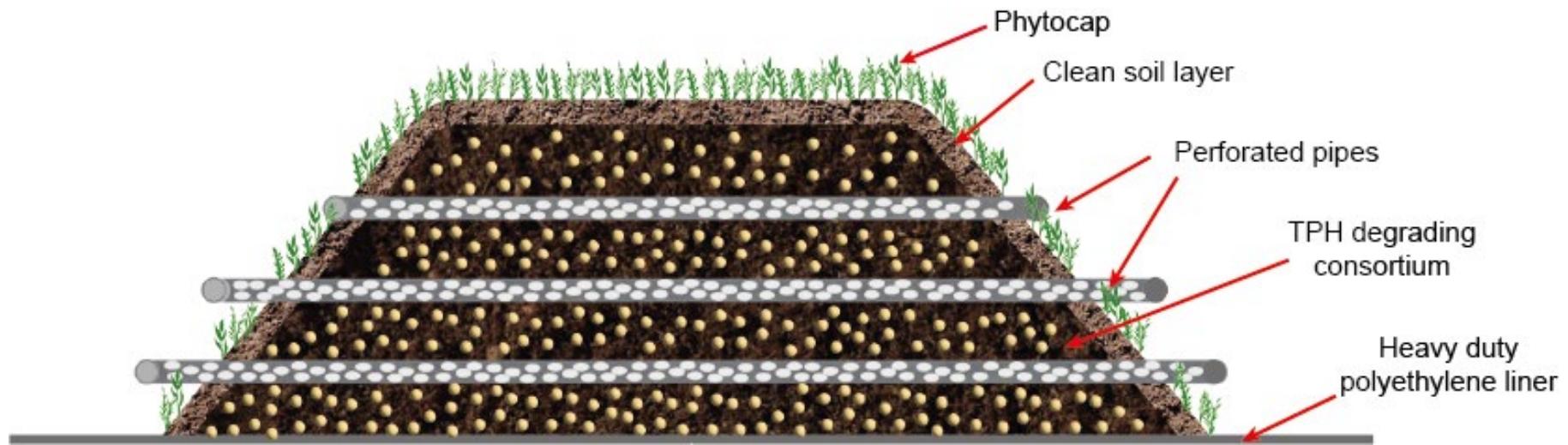


Figure S1. Schematic representation of the ecopile structure. The contaminated soil was stacked in a trapezoidal structure on top of a layer of heavy-duty polyethylene liner up to a height of 2m. Every 0.5 m, 50 mm perforated pipes were inserted to allow passive ventilation of the system. Nutrients were added in the form of nitrogen:phosphorus fertilizer (25:4) and the hydrocarbon degrading consortium was added. Finally, the structure was covered with an uncontaminated layer of soil (~5 cm) on which a mixture of clover and ryegrass seeds were planted.

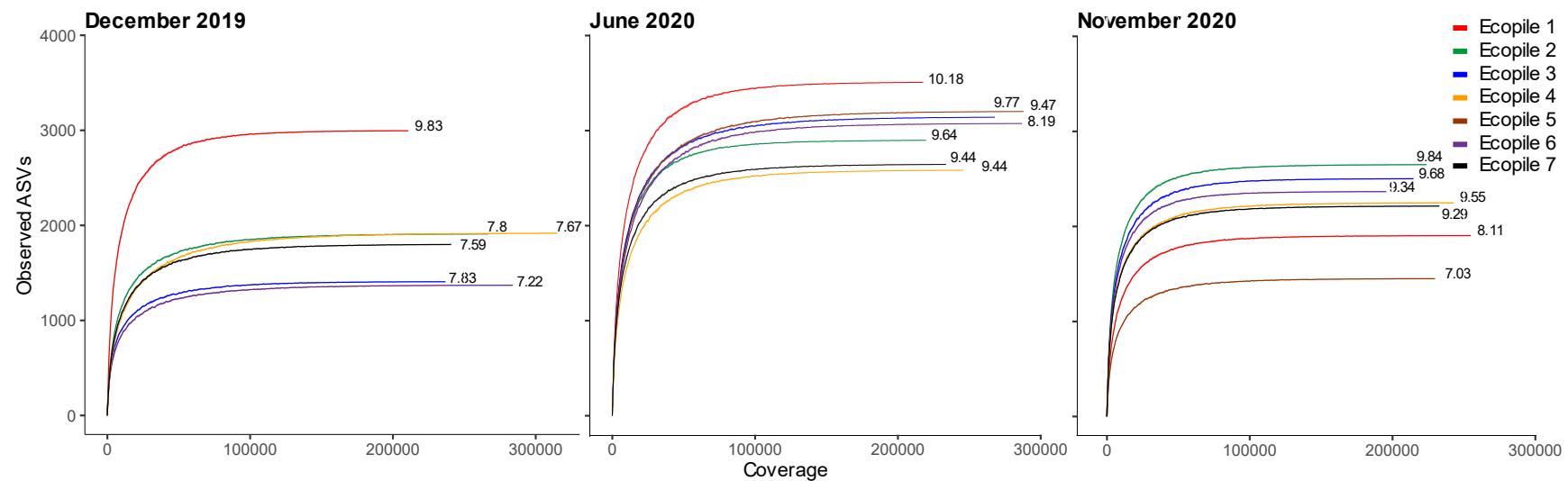


Figure S2. Bacterial rarefaction curves and Shannon index across Ecopiles and timepoints. Rarefaction curves of 16S ASVs observed over the total reads from the different Ecopiles over the three sampling times, December 2019, June 2020 and November 2020. Each curve represents the merged sequences from the three Ecopile replicates. Shannon index values are indicated at the end of each curve, respectively.

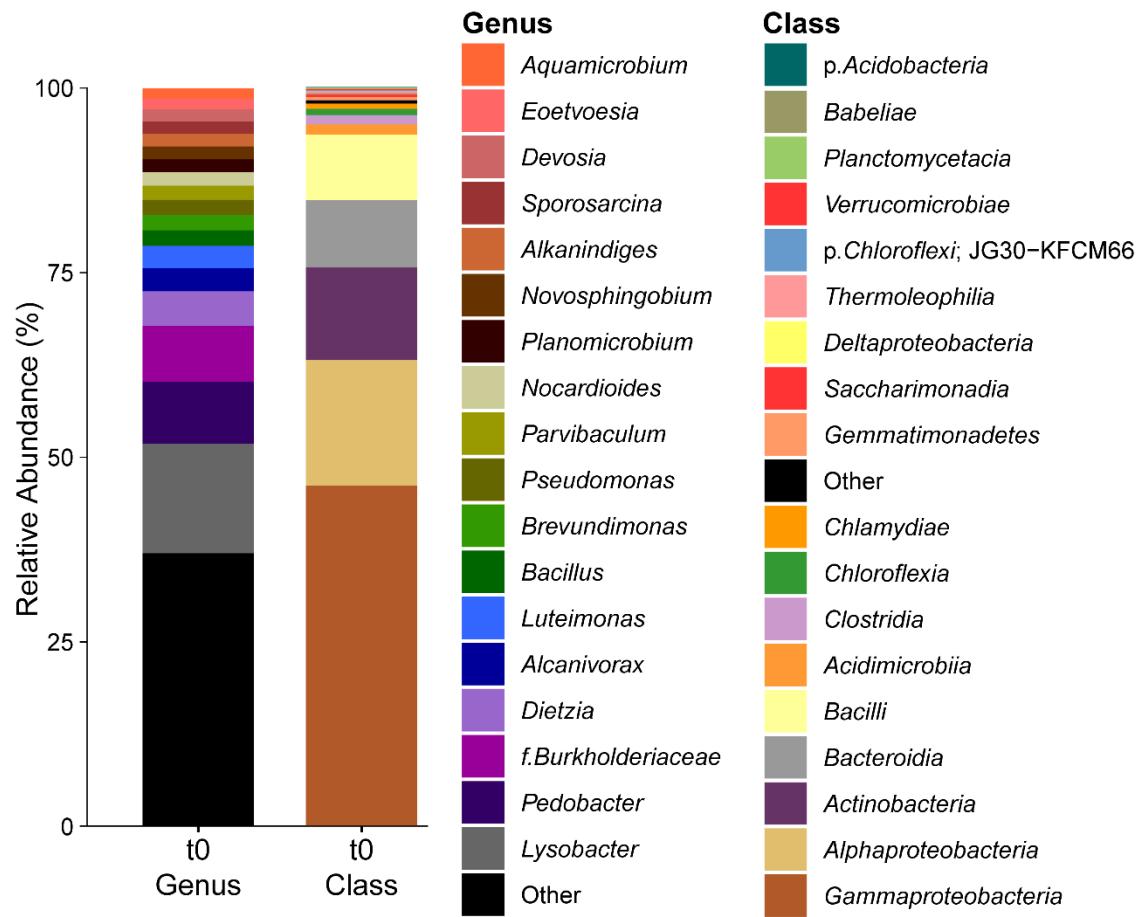


Figure S3. Relative abundances at the levels of genus and class for the t0 sampling time. Barplot represents the average relative abundance of ASVs in the bulk polluted soil used for building the Ecopiles

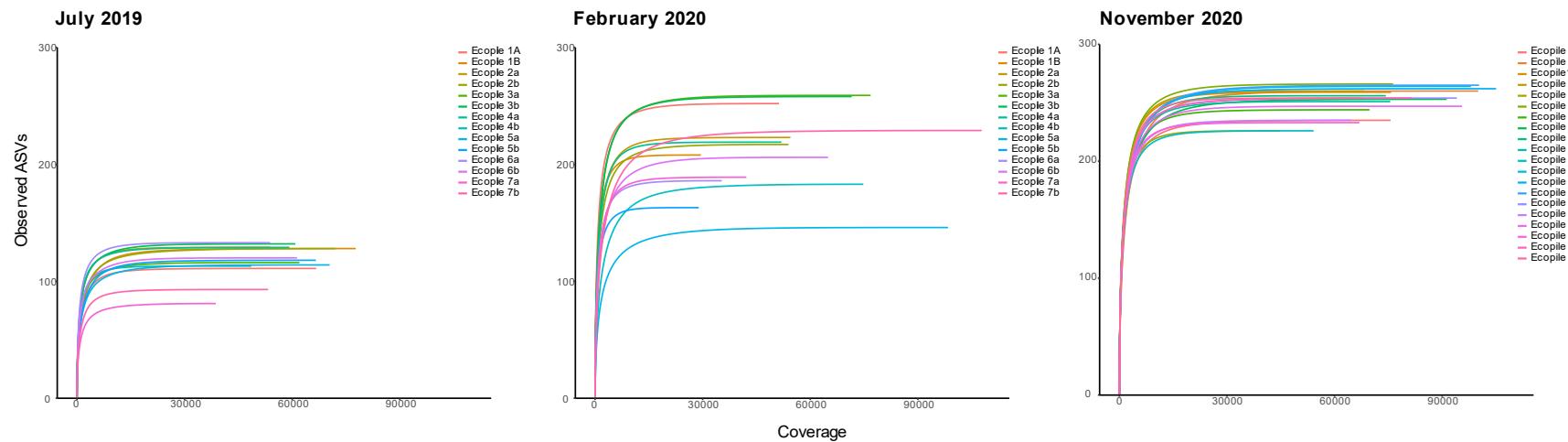


Figure S4. Fungal rarefaction curves across Ecopiles and timepoints. Rarefaction curves of 18S fungal ASVs observed over the total reads from the different Ecopiles over the three sampling times, July 2019, February 2020 and November 2020. Each curve shows the evolution for each sample replicate.