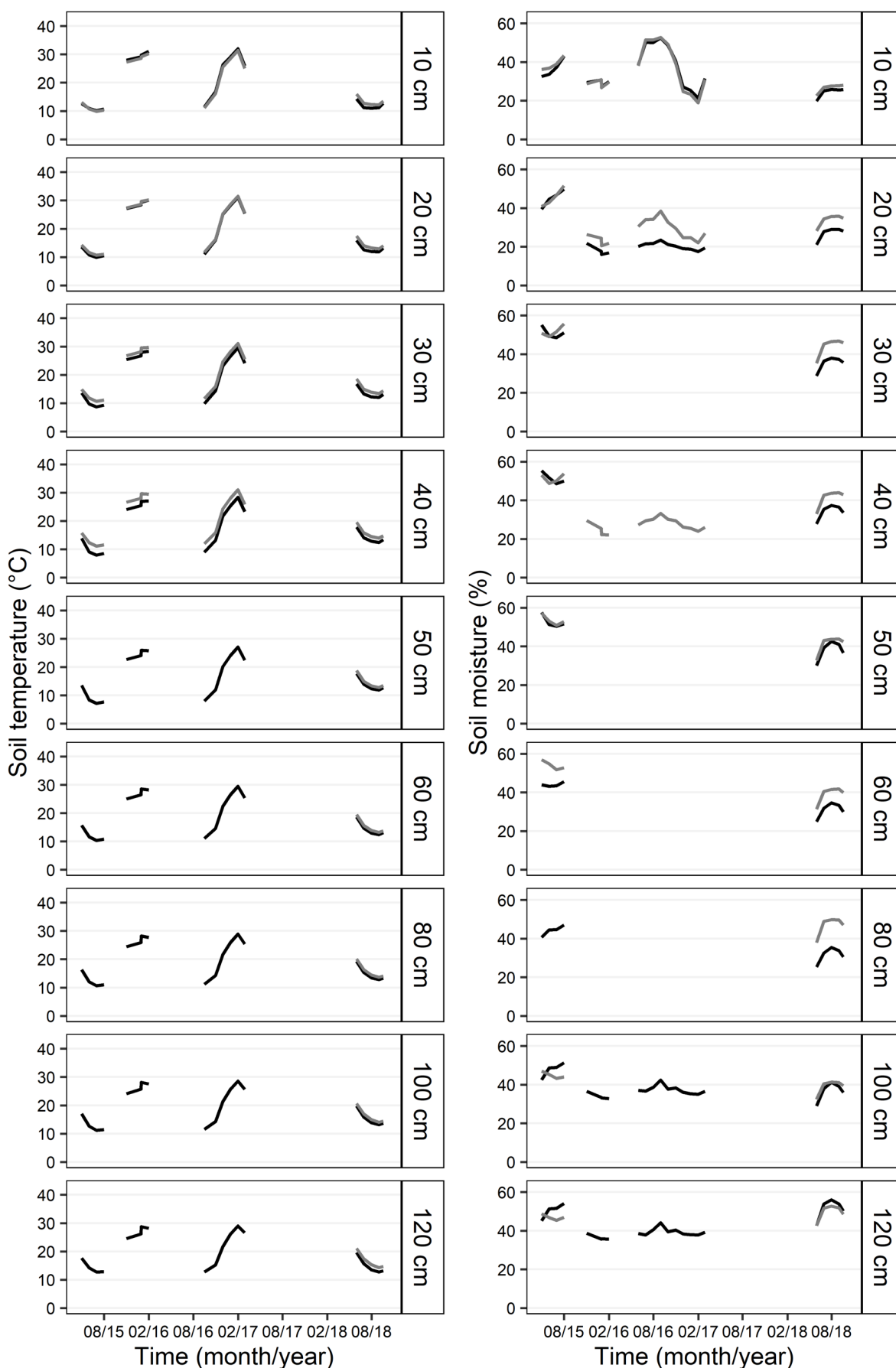


**Table S1.** Selected soil characteristics of roads (0 – 50 cm deep), stockpiles (5 – 50 cm) and bunds (0 – 30 cm) to test survival of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* in woody inoculum plugs. Soil particle size distribution determined by mid infrared analysis (MIR). Soil texture classification according to Marshall (1947) in McDonald *et al.* (1990), and soil origin after Anand & Paine (2002) and Anand (2003). Soil colour according to the Munsell colour classification (Anon., 2000), with moist soil. Soil origin: lateritic (L), gravels (G), duricrust (D), and structures: (c) cobbles, fragmental (f), pavement (p).

Site	Organic carbon (%)	Conductivity (dS/m)	pH (CaCl <sub>2</sub> )	pH (H <sub>2</sub> O)	Organic matter (%)	MIR Sand (%)	MIR Silt (%)	MIR Clay (%)	Soil texture ≤2mm	Soil colour	Soil origin
<b>Road</b>											
Silky Oak	0.43	0.017	6.0	6.2	15.62	82.60	17.30	0.10	loamy sand	red to yellowish red	LG (p)
Yellow Tingle	0.28	0.018	5.8	6.5	15.63	86.10	13.80	0.10	loamy sand	red to yellowish red	LG (p)
Brigalow	0.51	0.019	6.0	6.7	16.41	85.10	14.80	0.10	Loamy sand	red	LG (p)
Redwood	0.39	0.023	5.8	6.4	15.23	83.80	16.10	0.10	loamy sand	red to yellowish red	LG (p)
<b>Stockpile</b>											
Silky Oak	1.82	0.021	5.4	6.4	9.29	77.20	12.10	10.70	loamy sand	dark reddish brown	soil, LG, LD (c)
Yellow Tingle	0.51	<0.010	5.7	6.6	10.50	93.10	6.90	<0.01	sand	reddish-brown	soil, LG, LD (c)
Redwood	0.83	<0.010	5.2	6.2	10.01	93.30	10.10	<0.01	sand	brown	soil, LG, LD (c)
Acacia	1.39	0.016	5.2	6.4	6.09	95.30	2.50	2.20	sand	dark reddish-brown	soil, LG, LD (c)
<b>Bund</b>											
Silky Oak	0.14	0.013	5.7	6.3	7.73	88.10	1.00	10.90	sand	red	LD (f), mottled and potential plasmic zones, saprolite
Yellow Tingle	0.16	0.012	5.8	6.6	10.60	89.40	1.90	8.60	loamy sand	reddish-yellow	Plasmic zone, potential saprolite

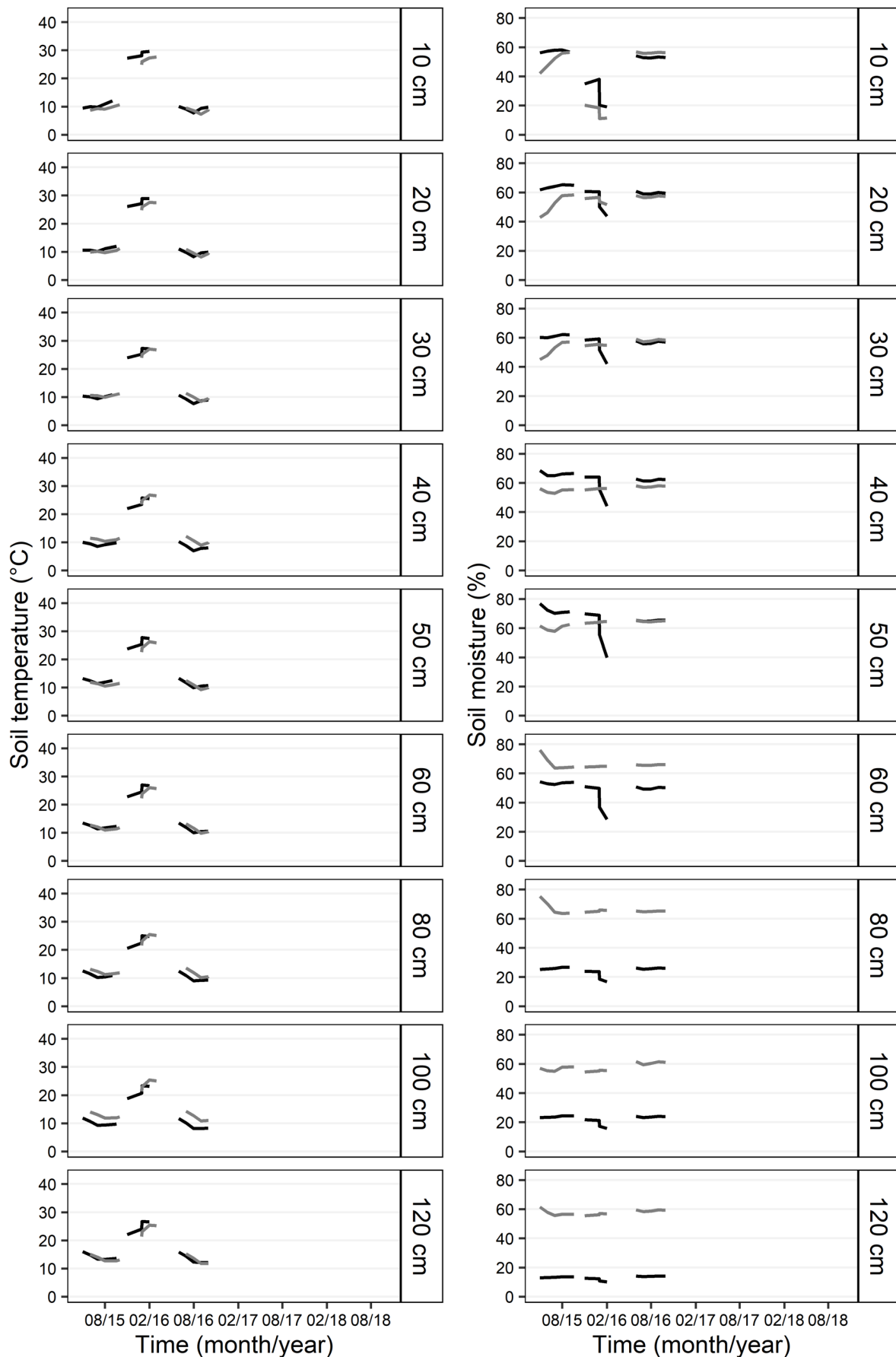
Site	Organic carbon (%)	Conductivity (dS/m)	pH (CaCl <sub>2</sub> )	pH (H <sub>2</sub> O)	Organic matter (%)	MIR Sand (%)	MIR Silt (%)	MIR Clay (%)	Soil texture ≤2mm	Soil colour	Soil origin
Redwood	0.46	0.010	5.8	6.5	14.68	89.30	10.70	<0.01	loamy sand	red to yellowish-red	LD (f), mottled zone
Brigalow	0.41	0.011	5.8	6.4	15.57	89.20	10.80	<0.01	loamy sand	red	LD (f), lateritic gravels
Ingpen	0.40	0.019	5.8	6.6	10.76	90.60	4.50	4.90	loamy sand	weak red	LD (f), mottled zone, potential plasmic zone
North Rd	0.24	0.020	6.0	6.4	10.04	93.30	6.80	<0.01	sand	red to yellowish-red	LD (f), mottled zone, plasmic zone, potential saprolite
Manning	0.25	0.011	5.8	6.5	8.74	91.30	1.00	7.70	sand	yellowish-red	LD (f), mottled zone
Myara Track	1.03	0.019	5.5	6.5	7.05	94.00	6.10	<0.01	sand	reddish-red to yellowish red	LG (loose pisoliths), plasmic zone, potential saprolite

In Silky Oak road, the summer maximum temperatures were greatest at 10 cm with averages over 30°C and minimums over 9.9°C (Figure S1). With increasing soil depth, the maximum temperatures decreased in both summers, and the winter minimums decreased slightly. This change stabilised at around 50 cm deep with little change seen with increasing depth. At 10 cm, the summer moisture ranged between 20 and 30% and may have increased to 30 to 40% at 100 and 120 cm deep. The unseasonal heavy rainfall of Feb 2017 caused a 10% increase in the summer soil moisture at 10 cm. In winter, the soil moisture increased after heavy rains in May and July 2015 to 30 to 40% at 10 cm, 40 to 50% at 20 cm, rising to 50 to 60% at 30-50 cm, and stabilising at 40 to 50% between 60 and 120 cm.



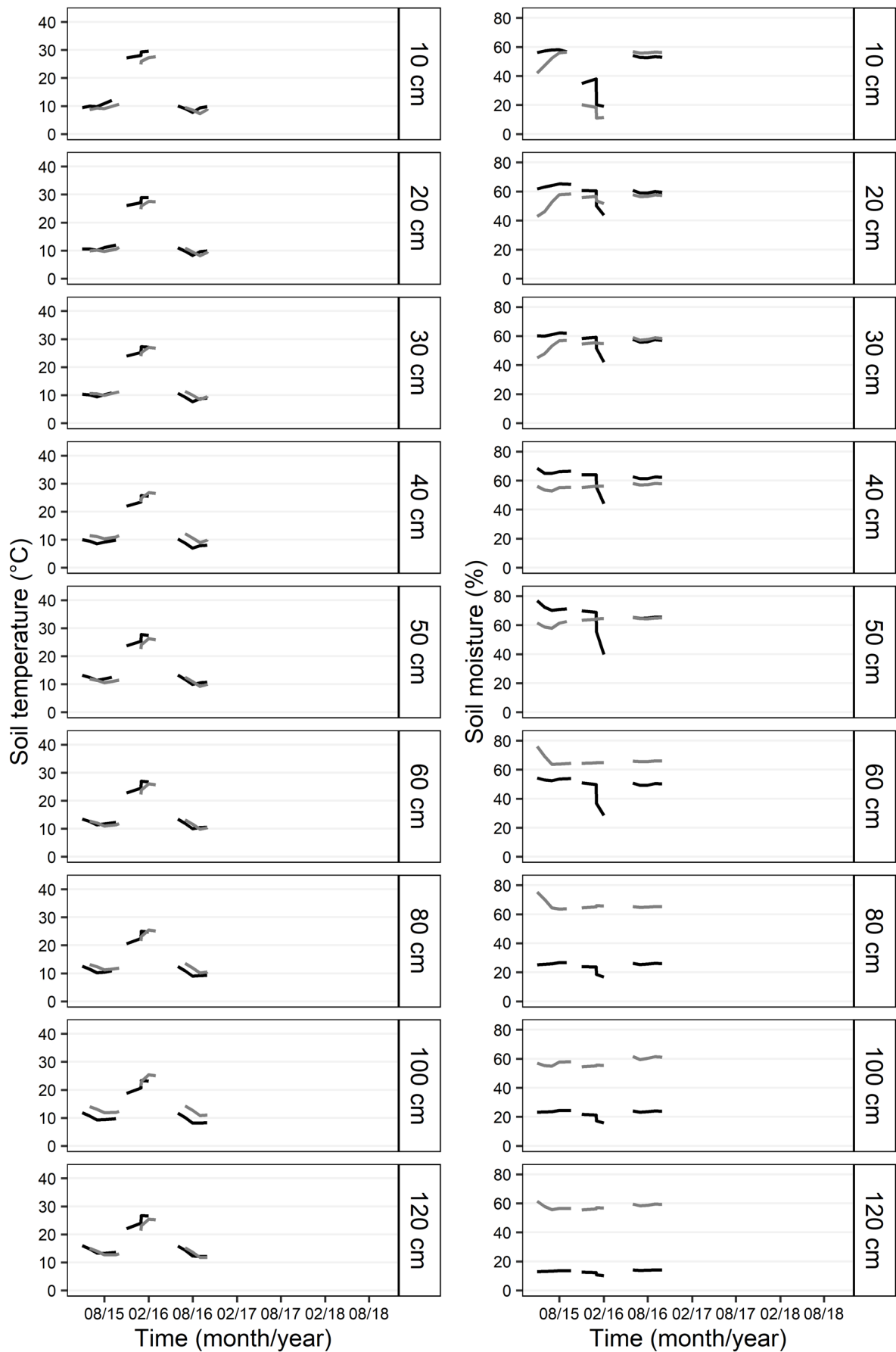
**Figure S1** Silky Oak Road monthly average soil temperature (°C) and soil moisture (%) at depths of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100 and 120 cm between 10/5/15 and 10/9/18, with standard error bars. Two probes were used (black and grey). Where the lines are discontinuous, data are missing.

The soil temperatures in the Silky Oak stockpile (Figure S2) were similar to those recorded in Silky Oak road (Figure S1). The summer maximums were 25 – 30°C at 10 cm, dropping to 21 – 26°C at >80 cm. For all depths, the winter temperatures ranged between 10 and 17°C (Figure S2). At 10 cm deep, the soil moisture ranged between 10 and 30% in summer, and 20 to 50% in winter, and a 10% rise was evident in relation to high rainfall events in July 2015 and May 2016. At depth, differences between the probes were greater than in Silky Oak road, probably due to the heterogenic nature of the construction of the stockpile, compared to each layer of the road.



**Figure S2** Silky Oak stockpile monthly average soil temperature (°C) and soil moisture (%) at depths of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100 and 120 cm between 10/5/15 and 10/7/18, with standard error bars. Two probes were used (black and grey). Where the lines are discontinuous, data are missing.

The Redwood stockpile had lower variation in temperatures (Figure S3) compared to the Silky Oak stockpile (Figure S2), ranging between 6 and 16°C in winter and 20 and 30°C in summer (Figure S3). Soil moisture in winter at 10 cm was 40-60%, and summer 10-40%. At depth the two probes had increasing differences, likely to be caused by the nature of the material used to construct the stockpiles. At the greater depths the soil moisture was around 60% in both winter and summer.



**Figure S3** Redwood stockpile monthly average soil temperature (°C) and soil moisture (%) at depths of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100 and 120 cm between 24/5/15 and 22/8/16, with standard error bars. Two probes were used (black and grey). Where the lines are discontinuous, data are missing.