

Table S1. Allometric equations used to convert the abundance of sampled earthworm species into estimates of ash-free dry mass (AFDM).

Species Name	Length (mm)	AFDM conversion equation	AFDM (g)
<i>Allobophora chlorotica</i>	30–70	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.285 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 11.905$	0.0516
<i>Aporrectodea calignosa</i>	60–85	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.285 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 11.905$	0.121
<i>Aporrectodea longa</i>	90–150	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.285 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 11.905$	0.381
<i>Aporrectodea rosea</i>	25–85	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.285 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 11.905$	0.064
<i>Dendrobaena octaedra</i>	17–60	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.285 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 11.905$	0.028
<i>Eiseniella tetraedra</i>	30–60	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.285 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 11.905$	0.041
<i>Lumbricus castaneus</i>	30–50	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.285 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 11.905$	0.031
<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>	50–150	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.285 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 11.905$	0.251
<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	90–300	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.285 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 11.905$	1.157
<i>Octolasion tyrtaeum</i>	25–130	$\ln(\text{AFDM}) = 2.612 * \ln(\text{Length}) - 13.019$	0.191

^a Earthworm species length provided by Reynolds and Reynolds (1992), and AFDM estimates by Hale et al. (2004).

^b The most general conversion equation was used for *A. chlorotica*, *E. foetida*, *E. tetraedra* and *F. playura montana*, as Hale et al. (2004) did not provide conversion equations for these species.

^c The species *A. trapezoides*, *A. tuberculata* and *A. turgida* were treated as *A. calignosa*, as per Pižl (2002) and Csuzdi and Zicsi (2003).