Figure legends

Figure 1. Effect of soil amendments on (a) tree height (cm) in May 2012 (light bars) when soil amendment treatments were commenced and January 2014 (dark bars) and (b) yield of dry beans (determined from 2014 to 2015) for all planted trees in which no allowance was made for tree death (light bars) or for surviving trees only (dark bars). All data shown are the means of four replicates. Soil amendments were as follows: A, control; B, mineral; C, compost; D, dolomite; E, mineral/compost; F, mineral/dolomite; G, compost/dolomite; H, all amendments. Means with the same letter are not significantly different (p = 0.05).

Figure S1. Proportion of trees with low, medium or high flowering scores (mean, SEM) between February and September, 2015. Mean scores for high flowering were separated by the Games-Howell post-hoc test. Among treatments, the same letter indicates high flowering scores did not differ significantly (p = 0.05).

Figure 2. Incidence of low, moderate and severe (a) CPB and (b) PPR in pods harvested from cocoa trees in the soil amendment trial, North Luwu. The treatments included control (no amendment) (A), mineral fertiliser (B), compost (C) and dolomite (D) and combinations of these: mineral/compost (E), mineral/dolomite (F), compost/dolomite (G) and all three (H).The data shown are cumulative means (and SEM) of four replicates for harvests (conducted twice per month) from July 2013 to September, 2015. For total CPB incidence, the same letter indicates no significant difference (p = 0.05) was detected between the treatments, while total PPR incidence did not significantly differ between treatments.

Figure S2. Proportion of trees (%) with low or moderate VSD scores (no severely infected trees were observed) two years after applying the following soil treatments: A, control; C, compost; D, dolomite; E, mineral/compost; F, mineral/dolomite; G, compost/dolomite; and H, all amendments. VSD was not detected on trees supplied with mineral fertiliser only (treatment B).