## Supplementary materials

# Renewable Poly(Lactic Acid)Lignocellulose Biocomposites for the Enhancement of the Water Retention Capacity of the Soil

**Dalila Rubicela Cruz Fabian [1], Silvie Durpekova [1,*], Miroslava Dusankova [1], Jaroslav Cisar [1], Petra Drohsler [1], Ondrej Elich [2], Marketa Borkova [2], Jarmila Cechmankova [3] and Vladimir Sedlarik [1]**

[1] Centre of Polymer Systems, University Institute, Tomas Bata University in Zlin, Tr. T. Bati 5678,
760 01 Zlin, Czech Republic; cruz_fabian@utb.cz (D.R.C.F.); dusankova@utb.cz (M.D.); jcisar@utb.cz (J.C.); pvalkova@utb.cz (P.D.); sedlarik@utb.cz (V.S.)
[2] Dairy Research Institute, Ke Dvoru 12a, 160 00 Prague, Czech Republic; elich@vumlekarensky.cz (O.E.); borkova@milcom-as.cz (M.B.)
[3] Research Institute for Soil and Water Conservation, Zabovreska 250, 15627 Prague, Czech Republic;
cehmankova.jarmila@vumop.cz
* Correspondence: durpekova@utb.cz

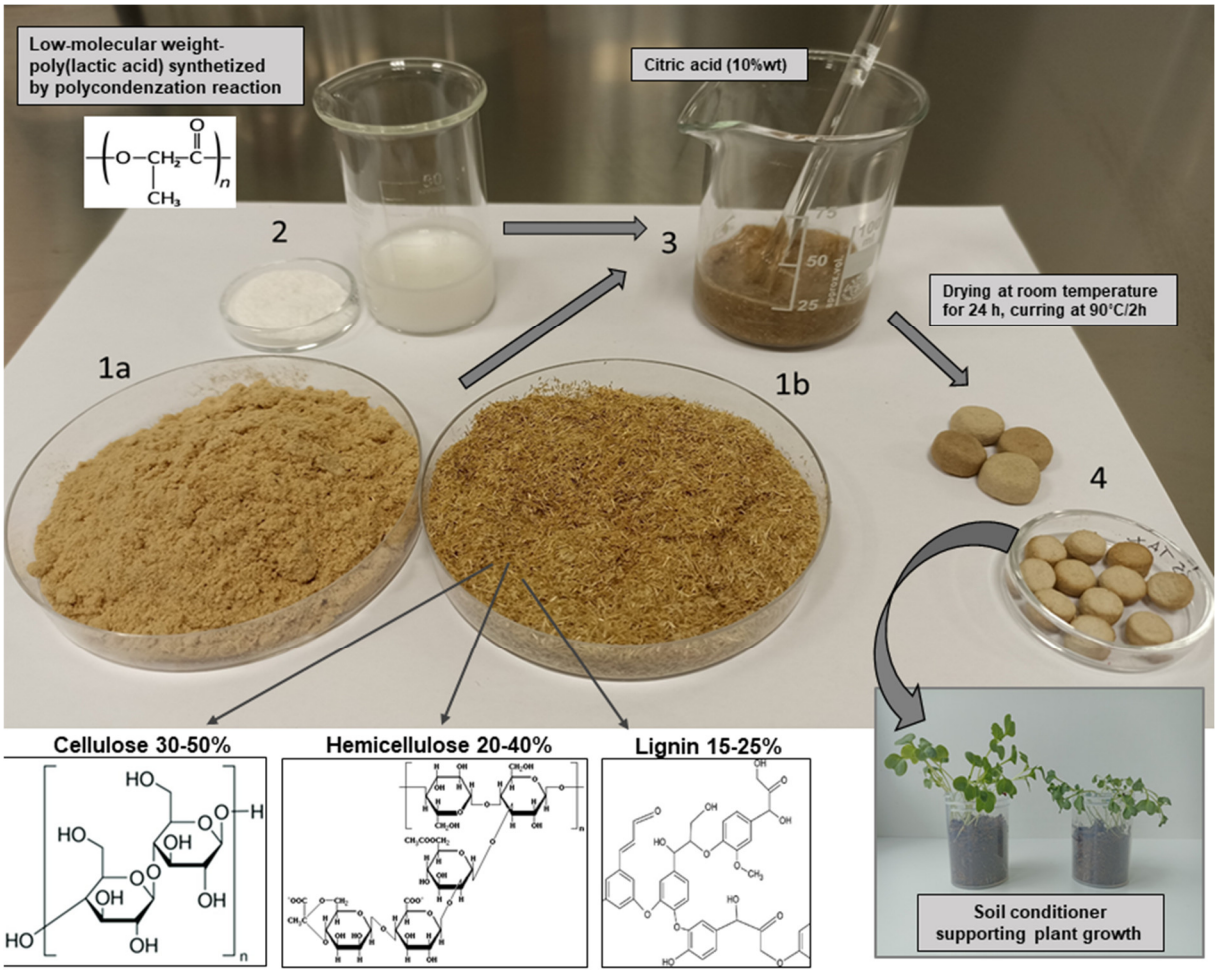


**Figure S1**. Schematic procedure of the sample preparation; 1a) wood sawdust, 1b) milled wheat straw, 2) dissolution of PLA in acetone to obtain 10% w/v solution, 3) addition of the relevant amount of residual biomass into PLA/citric acid solution, 4) dried PLA/WS(SD) samples after curing at 90°C.

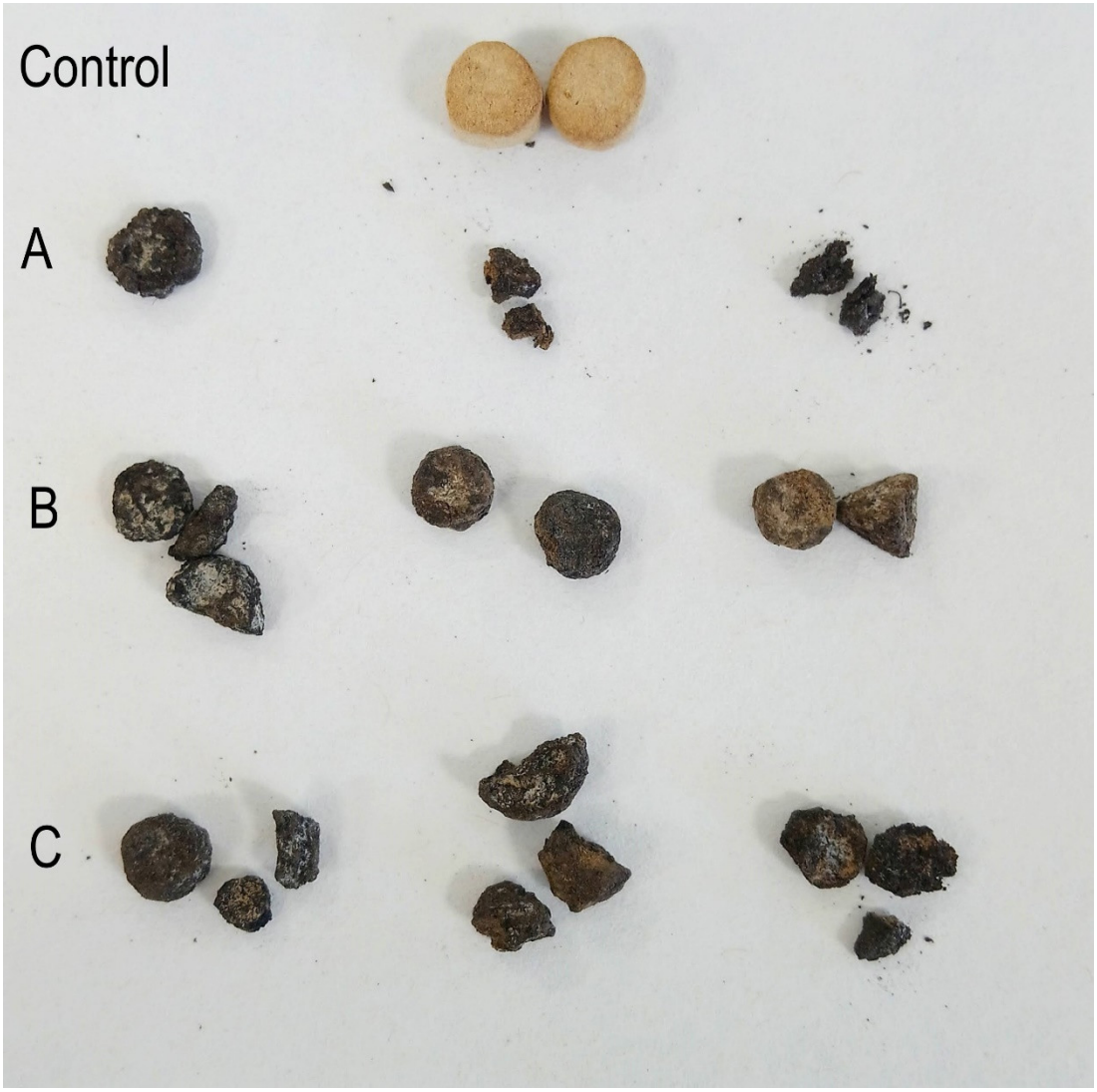


**Figure S2**. Visual changes of biodegradation of the PLA-WS biocomposites in soil: (**A**) WS15, (**B**) WS35, (**C**) WS60, during 10, 20 and 40 days, resp.