

Types of adaptation	Species	Characteristics of Ca content in plants	Strategies of plant adaptation to high Ca environments
Ca-indifferent plants	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> <i>Castanea henryi</i> <i>Dendranthema indicum</i> <i>Themeda japonica</i>	There is significant positive correlation between the Ca content in the aboveground/belowground parts of plants and the soil ECa content. The coefficient of variation for Ca content in plants has a wide range.	Plants adapt to different Ca contents in soil through high Ca^{2+} buffering capacity. By regulating Ca^{2+} binding in Ca stores, the Ca^{2+} concentration in cytoplasm is maintained at a stable level.
High-Ca plants	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> <i>Serissa japonica</i> <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> <i>Glochidion puberum</i> <i>Aster baccharoides</i> <i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> <i>Rhus chinensis</i>	There is no significant positive correlation between the Ca content in the aboveground parts of plants and the soil ECa content. The aboveground part has a high level of Ca content and the coefficient of variation falls within a narrow range.	Plants maintain high Ca content by enhancing Ca uptake and transporting it from belowground to aboveground parts. High Ca is needed or tolerated in these plants.
Low-Ca plants	<i>Vitex negundo</i> <i>Abelia chinensis</i> <i>Smilax china</i> <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> <i>Artemisia carvifolia</i> <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	There is no significant positive correlation between the Ca content in the aboveground parts of plants and the soil ECa content. The aboveground part has a low level of Ca content and the coefficient of variation falls within a narrow range.	Plants maintain low Ca content in the aboveground parts by reducing Ca uptake and transporting it from belowground to aboveground parts.