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# Implementation of mycorrhizal mechanisms into soil carbon model improves the prediction of long-term processes of plant litter decomposition

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Fig.S1 Dynamics of plant foliage litter decomposition as a result of variation in the dominance of AM vegetation (0~1). (a) Loss of total carbon mass from plant litter. (b, c, d) Dynamics of loss of labile carbon components (*W* – water-soluble C pool, *A* – acid-hydrolysable C pool, *E* – ethanol-soluble C pool). (e) Dynamics of loss of recalcitrant (non-hydrolysable) carbon (*N* pool). The initial W, A, E, and N composition of decomposition material is 25% – *W*, 45% – *A*, 12% – *E*, and 18% – *N* (typical for plant foliage).

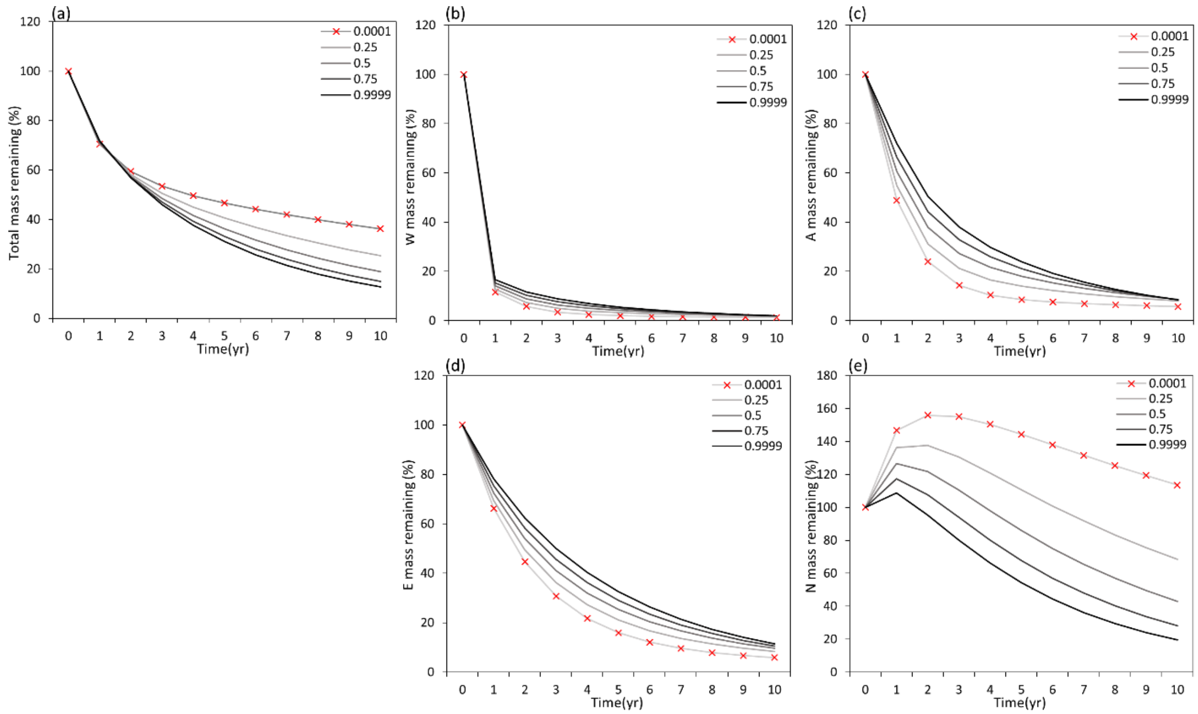


Fig.S2 Dynamics of plant foliage litter decomposition as a result of variation in dominance of EM vegetation (0~1). (a) Loss of total carbon mass from plant litter. (b, c, d) Dynamics of loss of labile carbon components (*W* – water-soluble C pool, *A* – acid-hydrolysable C pool, *E* – ethanol-soluble C pool). (e) Dynamics of loss of recalcitrant (non-hydrolysable) carbon (*N* pool). The initial W, A, E, and N composition of decomposition material is 25% – *W*, 45% – *A*, 12% – *E*, and 18% – *N* (typical for plant foliage).