

## Supporting Information

Phosphorus addition mitigates N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> emissions in an N-saturated subtropical forest, SW China

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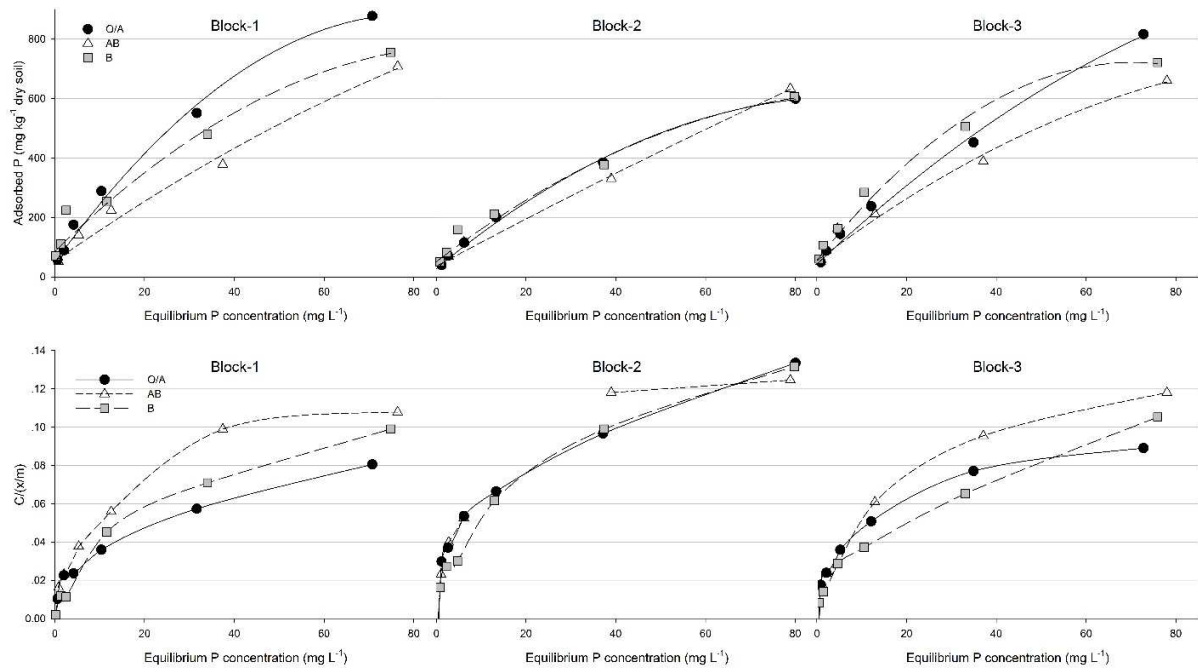
## Phosphorus adsorption by soil

The required dose of P to stimulate significant increase in soil P concentration was determined based on sorption isotherms (Singh et al., 2005). The experiment was carried out with soils (triplicates mixed within each block as one sample) in the O/A, AB and B-horizons, from each block. Briefly, 1 g dry and sieved (2 mm) soil was added to 30 ml CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution with a gradient of initial PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> concentrations (0, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0, 50.0 and 100 mg P L<sup>-1</sup>). Next, the suspension was shaken for 24 h at 20 °C. The P concentration was determined by colorimetric method (M&M) after centrifugation and filtration (0.45 µm). No P desorption was found in the zero-P treatments (only CaCl<sub>2</sub>).

The results of P adsorption isotherms (Table S1 and Fig. S8) indicated medium sorption capacities in TSP soils (Singh et al., 2005). Based on P affinity constant and adsorption maxima, we chose an optimum P concentration of 1.0 mg L<sup>-1</sup> for the P dose. Such dose is equivalent to 79.5 kg P ha<sup>-1</sup> in TSP soil (0.3 g P kg<sup>-1</sup> dw soil).

**Table S1** P adsorption maximum, affinity constant and maximum buffering capacity obtained from Langmuir isotherms. The linear equation is  $C / (x/m) = 1 / (kb) + C / b$ ; where C (mg P L<sup>-1</sup>) is the equilibrium P concentration; x/m (mg P kg<sup>-1</sup>) is the amount of P adsorbed per unit mass of adsorbent; k (L mg<sup>-1</sup> P) is the P affinity constant; b (mg P kg<sup>-1</sup>) is the P adsorption maximum.

		Adsorption maximum (b) (mg P kg <sup>-1</sup> )	P affinity constant (k) (L mg <sup>-1</sup> P)	Maximum buffering capacity (mbc) (L kg <sup>-1</sup> )
Block 1	O/A	435	0.17	75
	AB	303	0.20	62
	B	278	1.00	277
Block 2	O/A	345	0.10	34
	AB	182	0.27	49
	B	278	0.24	65
Block 3	O/A	345	0.16	57
	AB	278	0.26	73
	B	357	0.28	99



**Fig. S1** Langmuir adsorption isotherms of soils from O/A, AB and B horizons in Block 1-3. The data were fitted to the Langmuir equation, after linearization.

**Table S2** Na<sup>+</sup> concentration in soil water at 5- and 20-cm depths in the Reference and P treatments. Values are means and standard deviations (in brackets) (n = 9).

Sampling date	Na <sup>+</sup> concentration at 5 cm (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )		Na <sup>+</sup> concentration at 20 cm (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	
	Ref	P	Ref	P
14/06/18 <sup>†</sup>	0.68 (0.58)	5.19 (3.15)	1.31 (0.98)	3.15 (2.38)
14/09/21	0.54 (0.50)	2.01 (0.86)	0.83 (0.91)	3.00 (1.33)
15/01/13	0.69 (0.31)	1.39 (0.50)	1.10 (0.68)	2.97 (1.65)
15/10/07	0.52 (0.36)	0.56 (0.65)	0.53 (0.34)	1.09 (1.25)

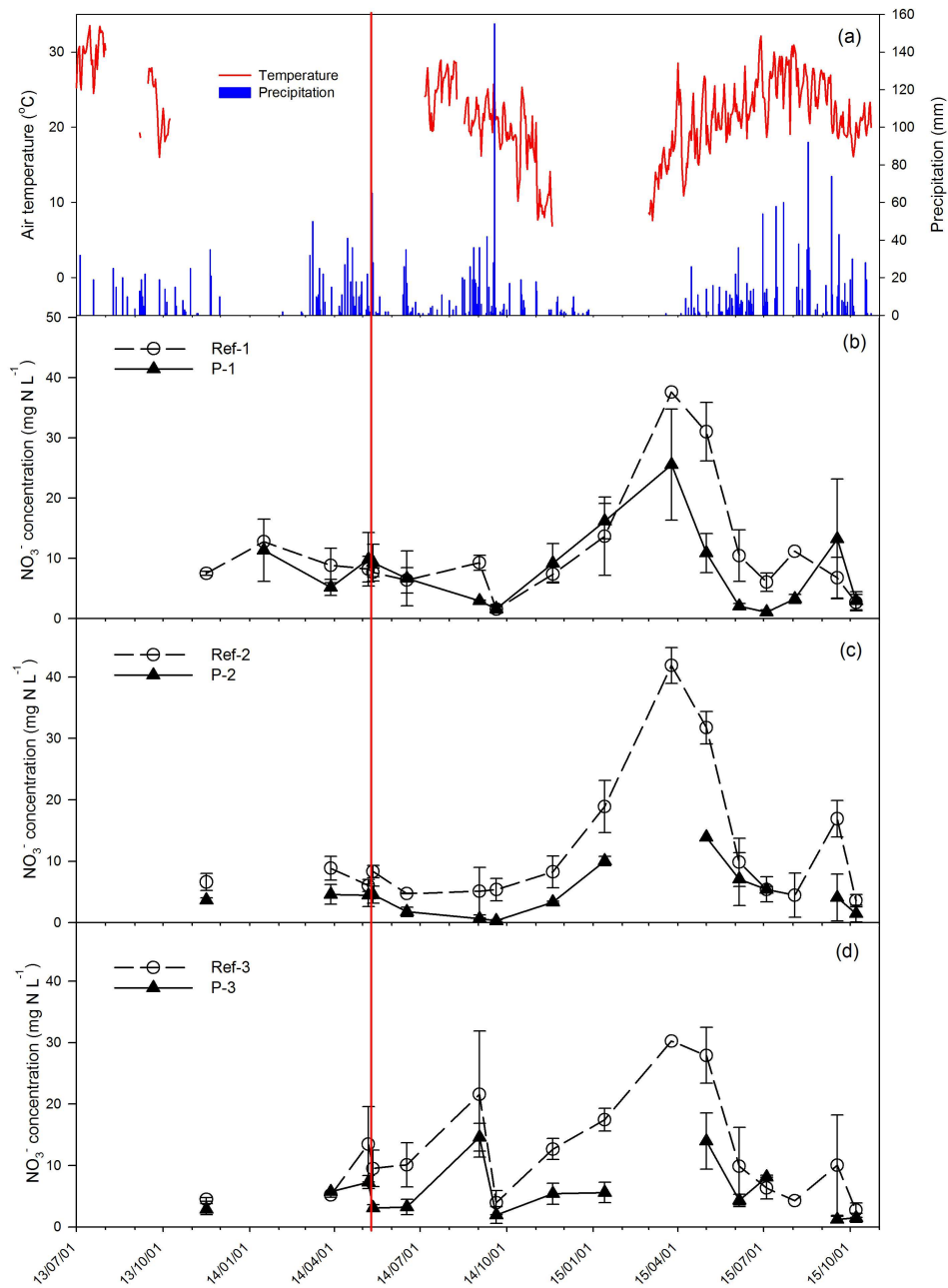
<sup>†</sup> One month after P application (14/05/04).

**Table S3** Half-yearly tree biomass, 500-needle weight and needle nutrient contents in Reference and P treatments<sup>†</sup>. Values are means and standard deviations (in brackets) (n = 9).

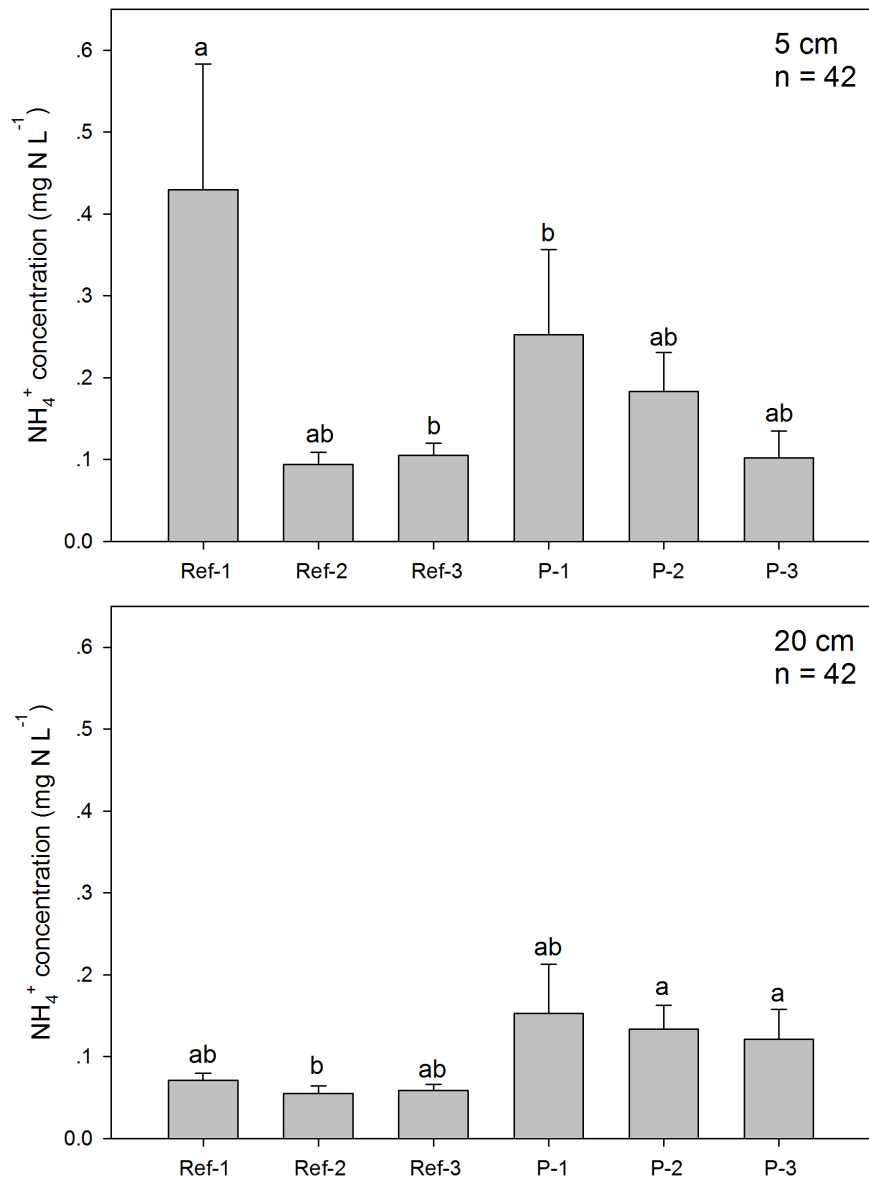
		500- needle g	Tree Biomass s t ha <sup>-1</sup>	Total C g kg <sup>-1</sup>	Total N g kg <sup>-1</sup>	Total P g kg <sup>-1</sup>	C/N	N/P	K g kg <sup>-1</sup>	Mg g kg <sup>-1</sup>	Ca g kg <sup>-1</sup>
Nov. 2013	Ref	13.8 (1.8)	149 (11)	510 (9)	15.2 (0.8)	0.71 (0.04)	34 (2)	22 (1)	4.6 (0.8)	1.3 (0.2)	4.5 (1.3)
	P	12.5 (1.9)	131 (25)	517 (6)	14.7 (1.0)	0.73 (0.05)	35 (2)	20 (3)	4.7 (0.7)	1.4 (0.2)	5.3 (0.6)
Nov. 2014	Ref	13.8 (2.3)	148 (12)	551 (11)	14.9 (1.5)	0.88 (0.09)	37 (7)	17 (1)	6.6 (1.2)	1.6 (0.3)	7.8 (2.4)
	P	14.3 (2.3)	133 (27)	550 (9)	14.6 (1.1)	0.85 (0.11)	38 (4)	17 (1)	5.9 (0.9)	1.6 (0.4)	5.6 (3.1)
Feb. 2016	Ref	12.9 (2.3)	143 (8)	- <sup>*</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	10.8 (2.4)	129 (29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>†</sup> P addition was conducted on 14/05/04

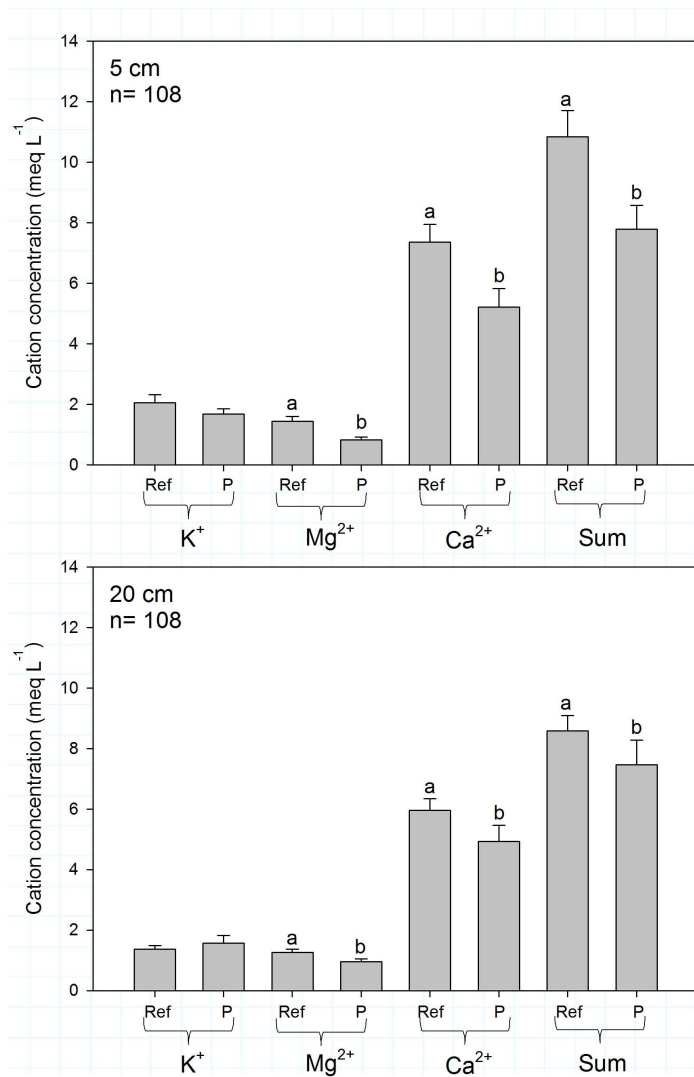
\* Data were not available.



**Fig. S2** Daily mean air temperature and precipitation (a), and monthly mean NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentrations at the 5-cm soil depth for three blocks (b-d) with Reference and P treatments during two years; the red line refers to the date when P addition was conducted (for P treatments only).

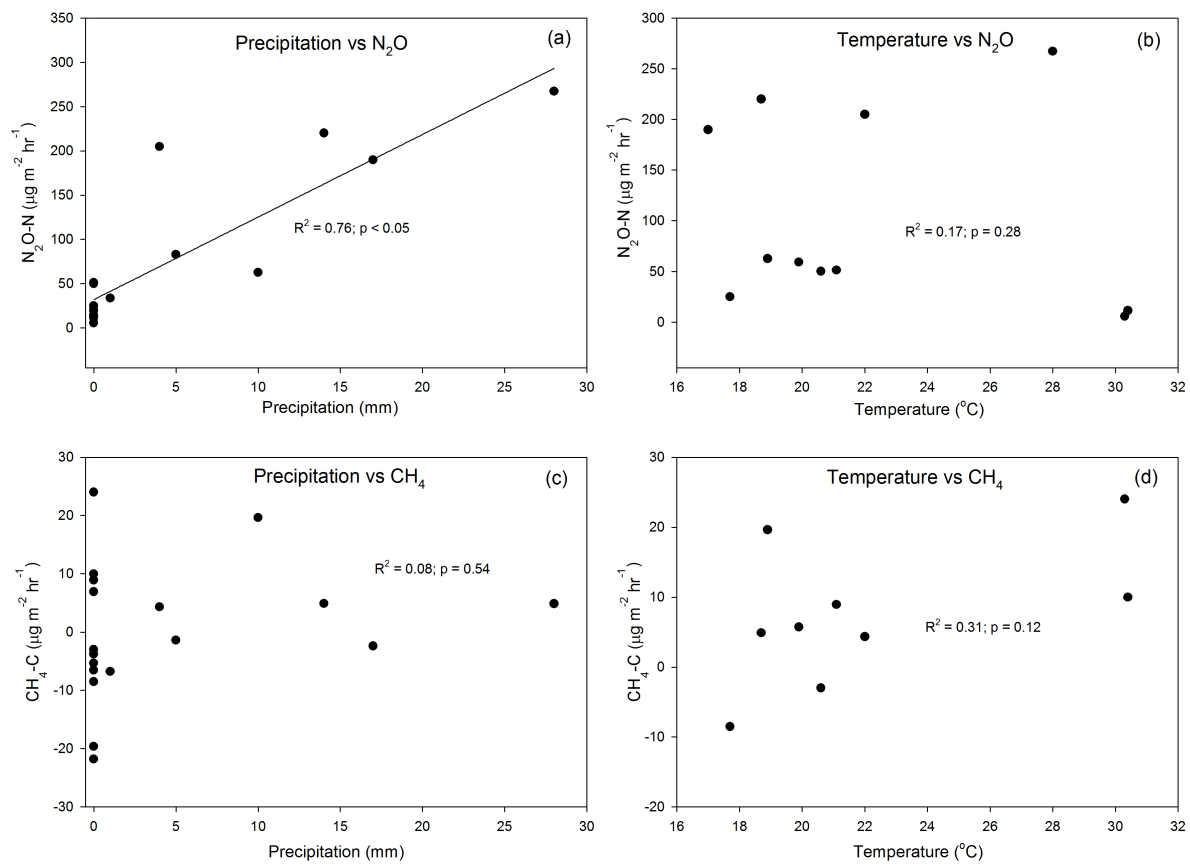


**Fig. S3** Mean  $\text{NH}_4^+$ -N concentrations in soil water at 5 (a) and 20 (b) cm depths from three blocks with Reference and P treatments, 1.5 years after P addition; the small letters indicate the significance levels among the treatments and blocks.

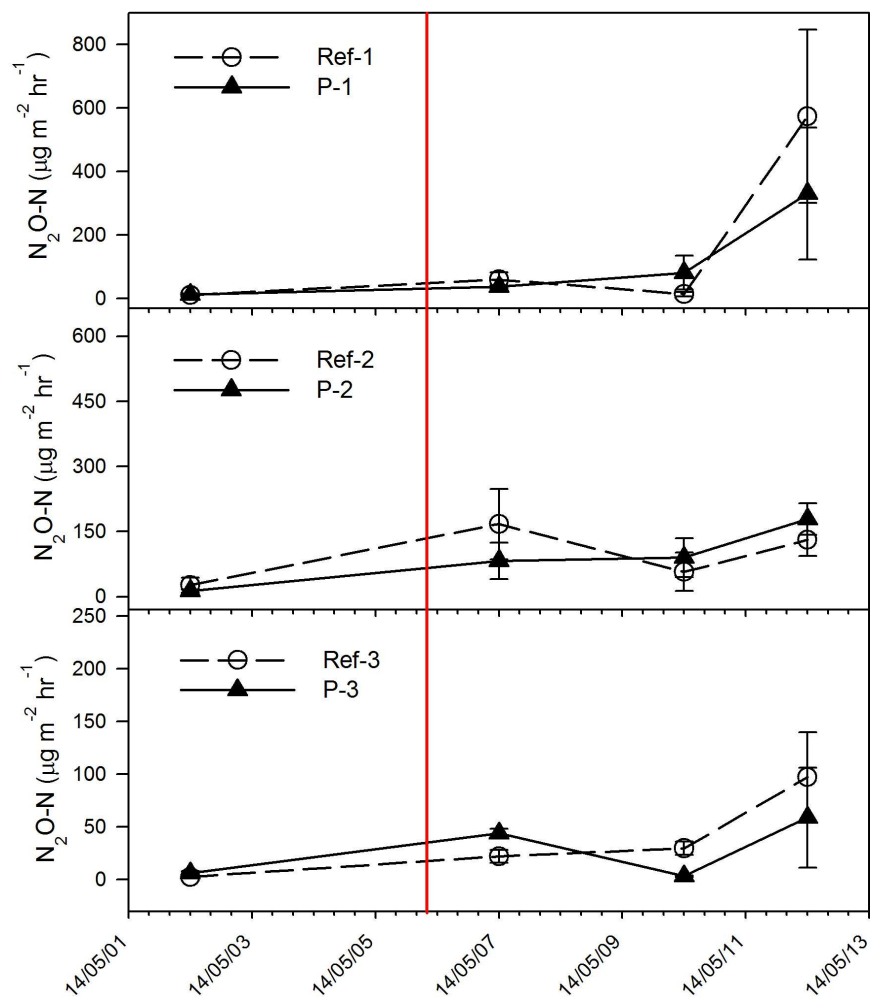


**Fig. S4** Mean soil cation (K<sup>+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup>) concentrations in Reference and P treatments during 1.5 years after P addition

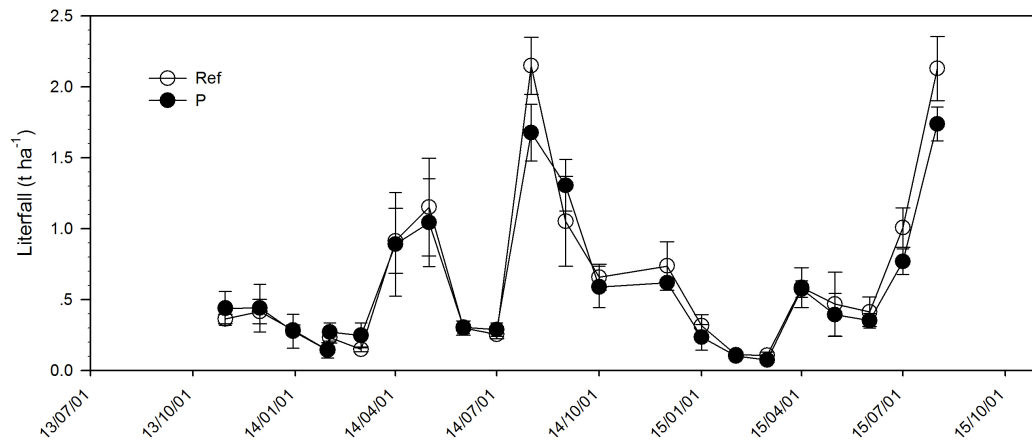




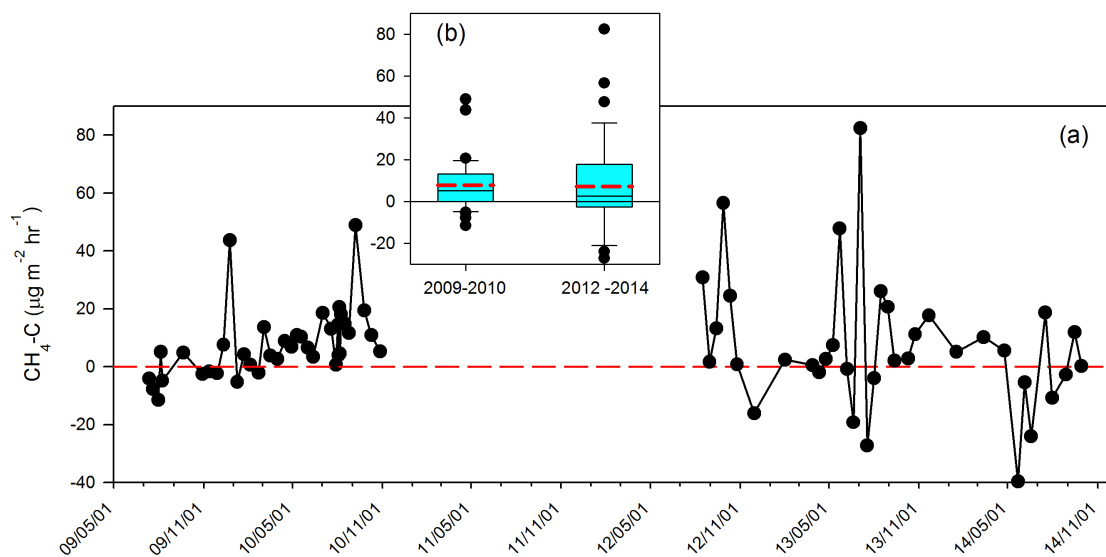
**Fig. S5** Relationship between climatic factors (daily mean temperature and precipitation) and gas fluxes (mean monthly fluxes for N<sub>2</sub>O (a&b) and CH<sub>4</sub> (c&d) from the References); due to temperature data missing from November 2013 to July 2014, fewer data points were presented in comparisons with temperature.



**Fig. S6** Mean  $N_2O$  fluxes for three blocks in the Reference and P treatments during the 10 days before and after P application on 4 May 2014.



**Fig. S7** Monthly litterfall for three blocks (a-c) with Reference and P treatments during two years.



**Fig. S8** (a) Temporal variations of CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes from 2009 to 2014 at TSP forest; red dash line refers to the zero flux; (b) Box whisker plots of mean CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes for 2009-2012 and 2012-2014 periods, respectively; red dash lines refer to the mean values. Data for long-term CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes were obtained from Zhu et al. (unpublished).