Supporting Information
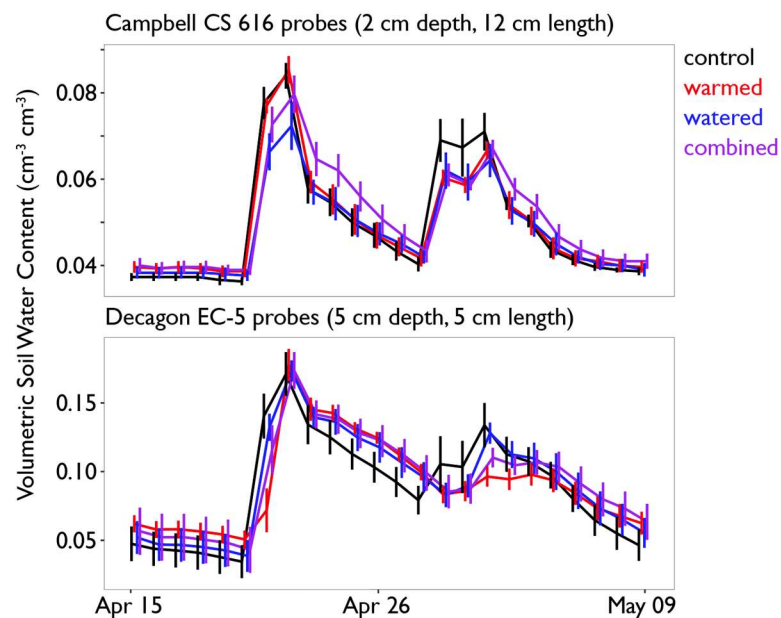
Figure S1. Daily maximum moisture values during a 2010 rain event, from April 15-May 9 in two sets of buried moisture probes (a) Campbell CS616 probes that were shortened to 12 cm and buried 2 cm below the surface ($n = 3$; probes were in 3 of 5 blocks) and (b) Decagon EC-5 probes buried 5 cm below the surface ($n = 5$, all five blocks were monitored). All values are mean ± SE.

Although there is variation among the probes, moisture data from multiple sets of buried probes indicated no evidence of a drying effect in the warmed plots (Figure S1). While the physical properties of the system dictate that at least some increased evaporative pressure would be applied to soil water due to warmer soil temperatures, the time series we show above is representative of what we observed during dozens of rain events over the nine-year period of the study. During these events, there is some uncertainty driven by probe to probe variability, but the rate of decline in soil moisture among treatments were similar.