Supplements:

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

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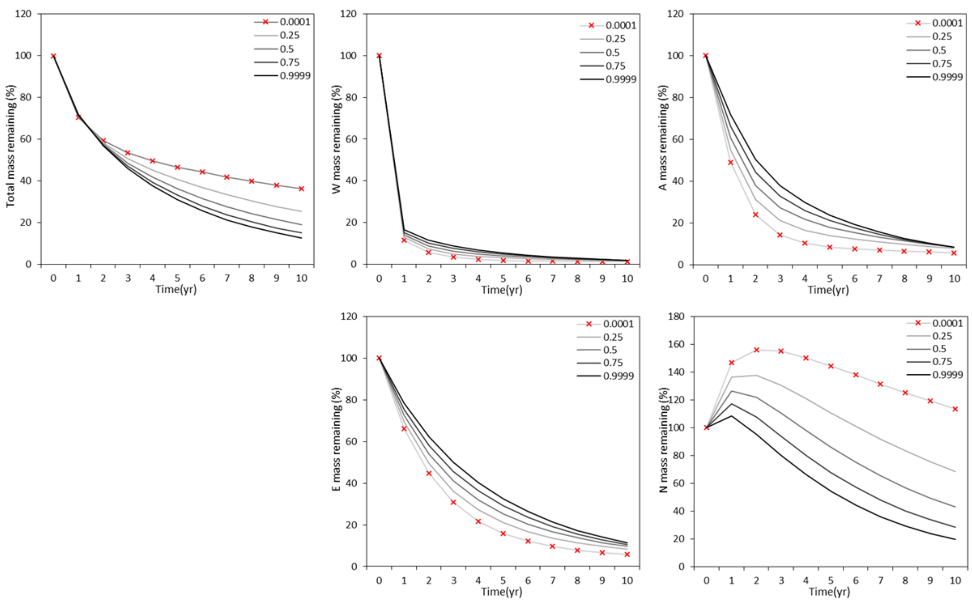

Fig.S1 Dynamics of plant foliage litter decomposition as a result of variation in dominance of AM vegetation (0~1). (a) loss of total carbon mass from root litter, (b),(c), (d) show the dynamics of loss of labile carbon components, being (b)Water-soluble C fraction, (c) Acid hydrolysable C fraction, (d) Ethanol-soluble C fraction, respectively, and (e) dynamics of loss of the recalcitrant (non-hydrolysable) C fraction (N fraction). The initial WAEN composition of decomposition material is 25%-W, 45%-A, 12%-E, and 18%N (typical for plant foliage).

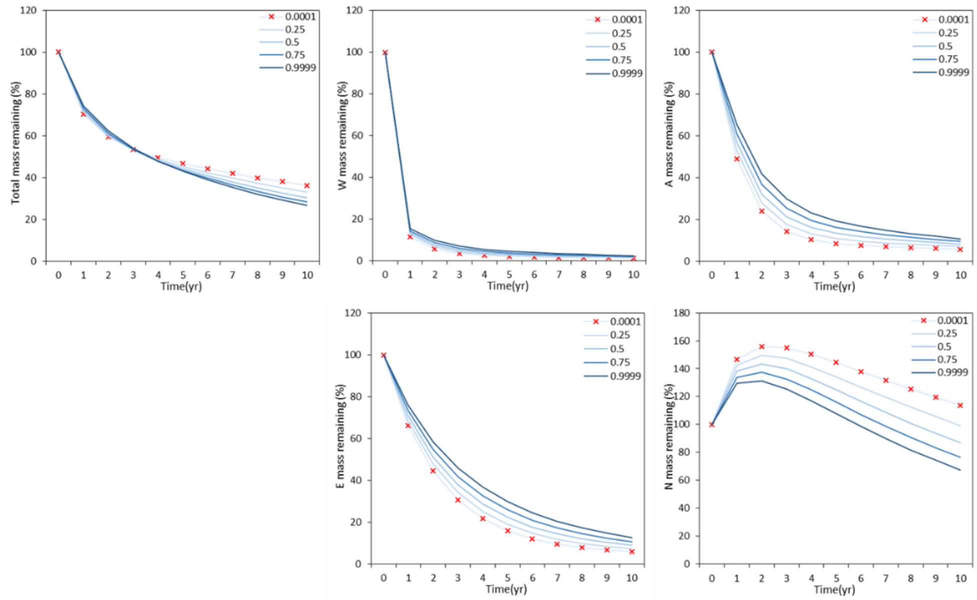

Fig.S2 Dynamics of plant foliage litter decomposition as a result of variation in dominance of EM vegetation (0~1). (a) loss of total carbon mass from root litter, (b), (c), and (d) show the dynamics of loss of labile carbon components, being (b)Water-soluble C fraction, (c) Acid hydrolysable C fraction, (d) Ethanol-soluble C fraction, respectively, and (e) dynamics of loss of recalcitrant (non-hydrolysable) C fraction (N fraction). The initial WAEN composition of decomposition material is 25%-W, 45%-A, 12%-E, and 18%N (typical for plant foliage).