

**Functional traits drive the contribution of solar radiation to leaf litter  
decomposition among multiple arid-zone species**

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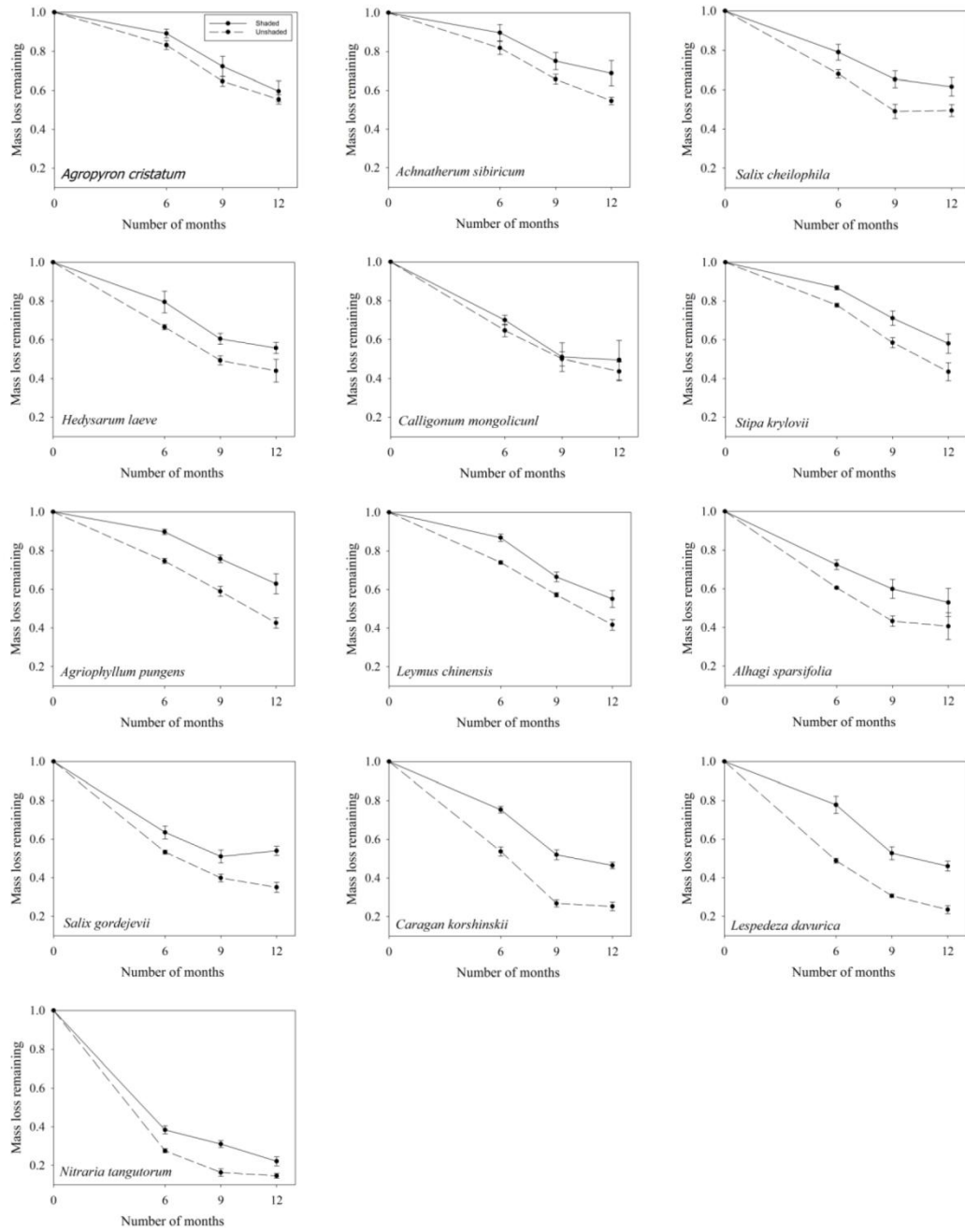
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**Supplementary Fig. S1 The pattern for mass losses over time across 13 arid-zone species.**



**Supplementary Table S2** General linear regression between the decomposition constant  $k$ -values ( $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ ,  $k_1 - k_2$ ) and the litter traits (total C, total N, C/N, SLA). A best subset search was applied to avoid multicollinearity among independent variables (adjusted  $R^2$  criterion optimizing  $R^2$  while accounting for numbers of variables, STATISTICA v. 7.0).

For  $k_1$ :

	Comment	Parameter	Std Err	$t$	$P$
Intercept		0.0018	0.0026	0.69	0.51
Total N		0.0022	0.0008	2.64	<b>0.03</b>
Total C		-0.0001	0.0000	-2.14	0.06
C/N		0.0001	0.0000	1.26	0.24
SLA	Pooled				

For  $k_2$ :

	Comment	Parameter	Std Err	$t$	$P$
Intercept		0.0026	0.0017	1.53	0.16
Total N		0.0014	0.0006	2.62	<b>0.03</b>
Total C		-0.0001	0.0000	-3.11	<b>0.01</b>
C/N		0.0000	0.0000	1.31	0.22
SLA	Pooled				

For  $k_1 - k_2$ :

	Comment	Parameter	Std Err	$t$	$P$
Intercept		-0.0004	0.0004	-1.08	0.31
Total N		0.0004	0.0002	2.06	0.07
Total C	Pooled				
C/N	Pooled				
SLA		0.000082	0.000035	2.32771	<b>0.04</b>

**Supplementary Table S3** Plant species used in the decomposition experiment. N or F stands for Nitrogen fixer (NF) or not (/); SFG stands for Shrub (S), Forb (F) or Grass (G); C stands for total carbon concentration of initial litters; N stands for total nitrogen concentration of initial litters; Site 1-5 stands for Ordos, Xilingol, Naiman and Fukang.

Species list	Site	NF	SFG	C (%)	N (%)	C/N	SLA (g cm <sup>-2</sup> )
<i>Hedysarum laeve</i> Maxim.(HL)	1	NF	S	50.19	2.56	19.64	9.98
<i>Lespedeza davurica</i> (Laxm.) Schindl. (LD)	1	NF	S	48.91	1.84	26.64	12.09
<i>Agriophyllum pungens</i> Link ex A.Dietr. (AP)	1	/	F	43.70	0.93	46.88	14.03
<i>Salix cheilophila</i> C.K.Schneid. (SC)	1	/	S	54.66	0.92	59.28	9.41
<i>Leymus chinensis</i> (Trin.) Tzvelev. (LC)	2	/	G	50.22	1.74	28.93	10.49
<i>Achnatherum sibiricum</i> (L.) Keng. (AS)	2	/	G	49.58	1.63	30.50	8.22
<i>Stipa krylovii</i> Roshev. (SK)	2	/	G	51.36	1.31	39.08	5.00
<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> (L.) Gaertn. (AC)	2	/	G	52.38	1.07	48.96	6.52
<i>Caragan korshinskii</i> Kom. (CK)	3	NF	S	52.20	2.93	17.79	13.26
<i>Salix gordejvii</i> Y.L.Chang & Skvortsov. (SG)	3	/	S	54.75	2.00	27.37	12.43
<i>Calligonum mongolicum</i> Turcz. (CM)	4	/	S	37.20	1.34	27.81	2.36
<i>Alhagi sparsifolia</i> Shap. (AL)	4	NF	S	47.42	1.80	26.41	6.57
<i>Nitraria tangutorum</i> Bobrov. (NT)	4	/	S	35.43	2.90	12.21	7.84

Nomenclature of species follows

Song *et al.*, 2002; Zeng *et al.*, 2002; Liu *et al.*, 2007; Zhang & Zhu, 2009 and Flora of China.

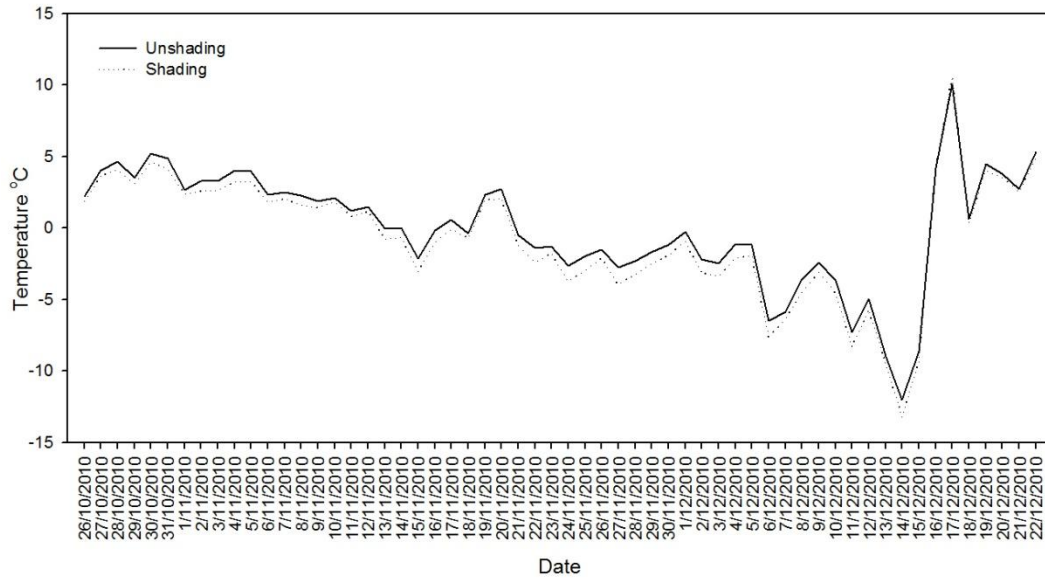
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**Supplementary Fig. S4** Daily mean temperature under unshaded and shaded litter bags from 26<sup>th</sup> October to 22<sup>nd</sup> December. Solid line represents the temperature under unshaded conditions; dashed line represents the temperature under shaded conditions.



**Supplementary Table S5** Pearson's correlation coefficient between the decomposition constant  $k$ -values ( $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ ,  $k_1 - k_2$ ) and the litter traits (total C, total N, C/N, SLA). Note  $k_1$  stands for the decomposition rate under unshaded conditions;  $k_2$  stands for the decomposition rate under shaded conditions.

Traits	Total C		Total N		C/N		SLA	
	R	<i>P</i>	R	<i>P</i>	R	<i>P</i>	R	<i>P</i>
$k_1$	-0.434	0.138	<b>0.738</b>	<b>0.004</b>	<b>-0.653</b>	<b>0.016</b>	0.247	0.416
$k_2$	<b>-0.588</b>	<b>0.035</b>	<b>0.681</b>	<b>0.010</b>	<b>-0.646</b>	<b>0.017</b>	-0.040	0.898
$k_1 - k_2$	-0.040	0.897	<b>0.574</b>	<b>0.040</b>	-0.438	0.134	<b>0.616</b>	<b>0.025</b>