# **Supplementary Information**

Contrasting responses of water use efficiency to drought across global terrestrial ecosystems

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### **This supplementary material file includes:**

Supplementary Figures S1 to S8

Supplementary Tables S1

### Section 1. Global spatial patterns of annual WUE and NDVI.



**Supplementary Figure S1** Global distribution of mean annual WUE and NDVI over 1982- 2011. (a) global distribution of mean annual WUE calculated over 1982-2011 based on the MTE data, (b) global distribution of mean annual NDVI over 1982-2011 calculated based on the AVHRR-GIMMS-3g NDVI dataset, and (c) relationship between mean annual WUE and NDVI over 1982-2011. The red solid line in (c) indicates the best linear fit. Note there are no MTE data over Sahara, Greenland and Antarctica regions. Map was drawn using ArcMap 10.2.



**Supplementary Figure S2** Mean (1982-2011) and spatial variability of mean annual WUE for each vegetation type based on the MTE data. The spatial variability of the entire biome class is indicated by the coefficient of variation (CV). The results show that higher WUEs are generally found in forest ecosystems, whereas the spatial variability of WUE is lower in high WUE regions than in low WUE regions. Image was drawn using Excel 2013.





**Supplementary Figure S3** Relationship between non-detrended annual MTE-WUE and PDSI series over 1982-2011. (a) Spatial distribution of Pearson's coefficient (*r*) between nondetrended annual MTE-WUE and PDSI series, (b) boxplot of Pearson's coefficient between non-detrended annual MTE-WUE and PDSI for each biome, (c) boxplot of Pearson's coefficient between non-detrended annual MTE-WUE and PDSI for each climate zone. The background colours in (b) indicate different climate zones (red: arid zone; yellow: semiarid/sub-humid zone; green: humid zone). The interpretation of the boxplots is given in Figure 2. Map was drawn using ArcMap 10.2 and boxplots were drawn using R 3.1.2.



**Supplementary Figure S4** Relationship between detrended annual MTE-WUE and WI series over 1982-2011. (a) Spatial distribution of Pearson's coefficient (*r*) between detrended annual MTE-WUE and WI series, (b) boxplot of Pearson's coefficient between detrended annual MTE-WUE and WI for each biome, (c) boxplot of Pearson's coefficient between detrended annual MTE-WUE and AI for each climate zone. The background colours in (b) indicate different climate zones (red: arid zone; yellow: semi-arid/sub-humid zone; green: humid zone). The interpretation of the boxplots is given in Figure 2. Map was drawn using ArcMap 10.2 and boxplots were drawn using R 3.1.2.

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**Supplementary Figure S5** Relationship between non-detrended annual MTE-WUE and WI series over 1982-2011. (a) Spatial distribution of Pearson's coefficient (*r*) between nondetrended annual MTE-WUE and WI series, (b) boxplot of Pearson's coefficient between non-detrended annual MTE-WUE and WI for each biome, (c) boxplot of Pearson's coefficient between non-detrended annual MTE-WUE and WI for each climate zone. The background colours in (b) indicate different climate zones (red: arid zone; yellow: semiarid/sub-humid zone; green: humid zone). The interpretation of the boxplots is given in Figure 2. Map was drawn using ArcMap 10.2 and boxplots were drawn using R 3.1.2.

**Supplementary Table S1** Descriptions of the flux sites used in this study including site number, site identifier (Site ID), latitude (Lat), Longitude (Lon), mean wetness index during the data period (Mean WI), climate zone (based on Mean WI), correlation coefficient between annual WUE and WI (*r*) and the *p*-value, and references (Ref).





## **Section 3** Relative sensitivity of GPP and ET to drought



**Supplementary Figure S6** Spatial distribution of relative sensitivity of annual (a) GPP and (b) ET to changes in PDSI based on detrended MTE data. Results show that the higher GPP sensitivity is generally located in global semi-arid and sub-humid regions (i.e., the Great Plain of North America, Northern Mexico, western part to the Pampas Steppe, south-eastern part to the Amazon Basin, mid-latitude of Euro-Asia, and the areas surrounding the Congo Basin) and higher ET sensitivity in global arid regions (i.e., the mid- and eastern Asia, southeastern corner of Africa and majority of central- and western Australia). Our results also show a negative relationship between GPP (or ET) and PDSI in global energy-limited environments (i.e., tropical rainforests and boreal ecosystems). Maps were drawn using ArcMap 10.2.



**Supplementary Figure S7** Relative sensitivities of GPP and ET to changes in wetness index at 19 flux sites (site detail is provided in Table S1), at which the WUE-WI relationship are significant  $(p<0.1)$ . Results show that the five arid sites have a higher ET sensitivity and the 14 sites located in semi-arid/sub-humid regions exhibit a higher GPP sensitivity. The background colours indicate different climate zones (red: arid zone; yellow: semi-arid/subhumid zone). Image was drawn using Excel 2013.



**Section 4.** Memory effect of previous-year drought on ecosystem WUE

**Supplementary Figure S8** Spatial distribution of the difference between the Akaike Information Criterion value (ΔAIC) of the WUE model using the two-year PDSI and that using the one-year PDSI. The new model (with two-year PDSI) is considered as an improvement over the old one (with one-year PDSI) if the AIC value reduced by more than 2.0 (i.e., ΔAIC< -2). Map was drawn using ArcMap 10.2.

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