

Supplementary Materials:

Lin Wu ^{1,†}, Yanmei Ren ^{1,†}, Ji-Zhong Wan ¹, Mengyan Wang ¹, Zuoyi Wang ¹, Feiyan Fu ¹, Jianping Sun ¹, Yanjin Fu ¹, Zhen Ma ^{2,3,4,*} and Chunhui Zhang ^{1,4,*}

- ¹ State Key Laboratory of Plateau Ecology and Agriculture, College of Eco-Environmental Engineering, Qinghai University, Xining 810016, China
 - ² Qinghai Provincial Key Laboratory of Restoration Ecology for Cold Regions, Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xining 810008, China
 - ³ Key Laboratory of Adaptation and Evolution of Plateau Biota, Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xining 810008, China
 - ⁴ Qinghai Haibei National Field Research Station of Alpine Grassland Ecosystem, Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xining 810008, China
- * Correspondence: mazhen@nwipb.cas.cn (Z.M.); chzhang@nwipb.cas.cn (C.Z.)
- † These authors contributed equally to this work.

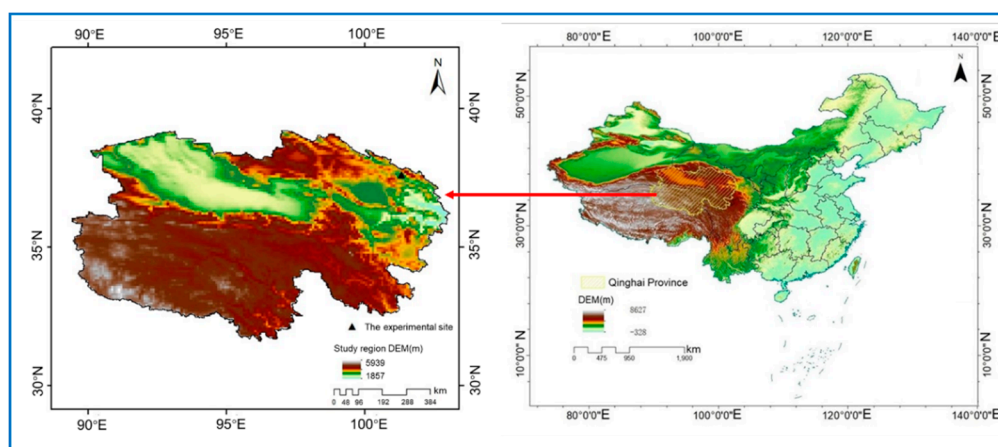


Figure S1. Digital Elevation Map (DEM) of the experimental site and China.

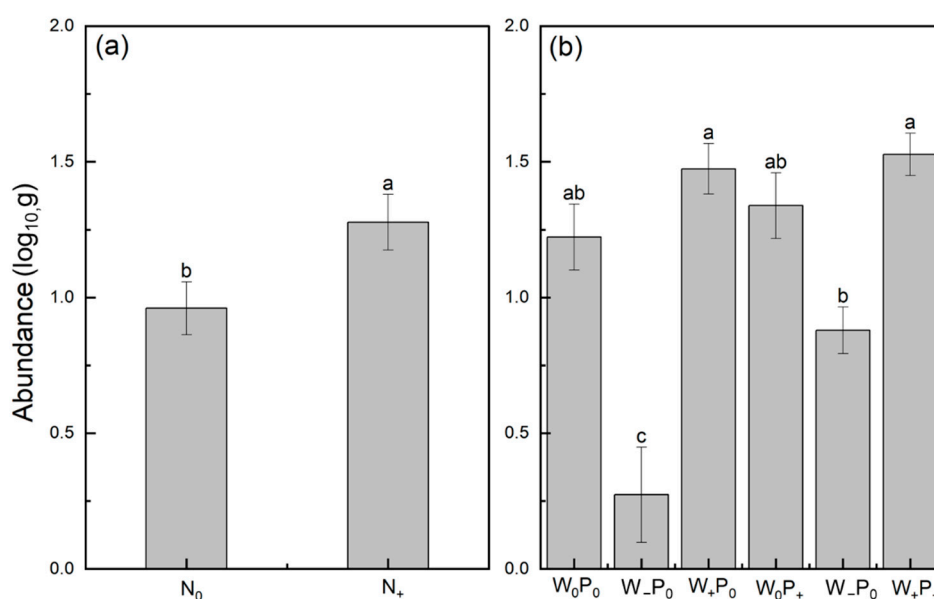


Figure S2. Abundance of *Potentilla anserina* under treatments of nitrogen addition (a), and combinations of precipitation change and phosphorus addition (b). The different lowercase letters in the figure indicate significant differences in plant abundance under different treatments, and the significance is tested using the paired t-test (for two levels) or the Tukey's HSD method. cited.