

Grazing intensity has more effect on the potential nitrification activity than the potential denitrification activity in an alpine meadow

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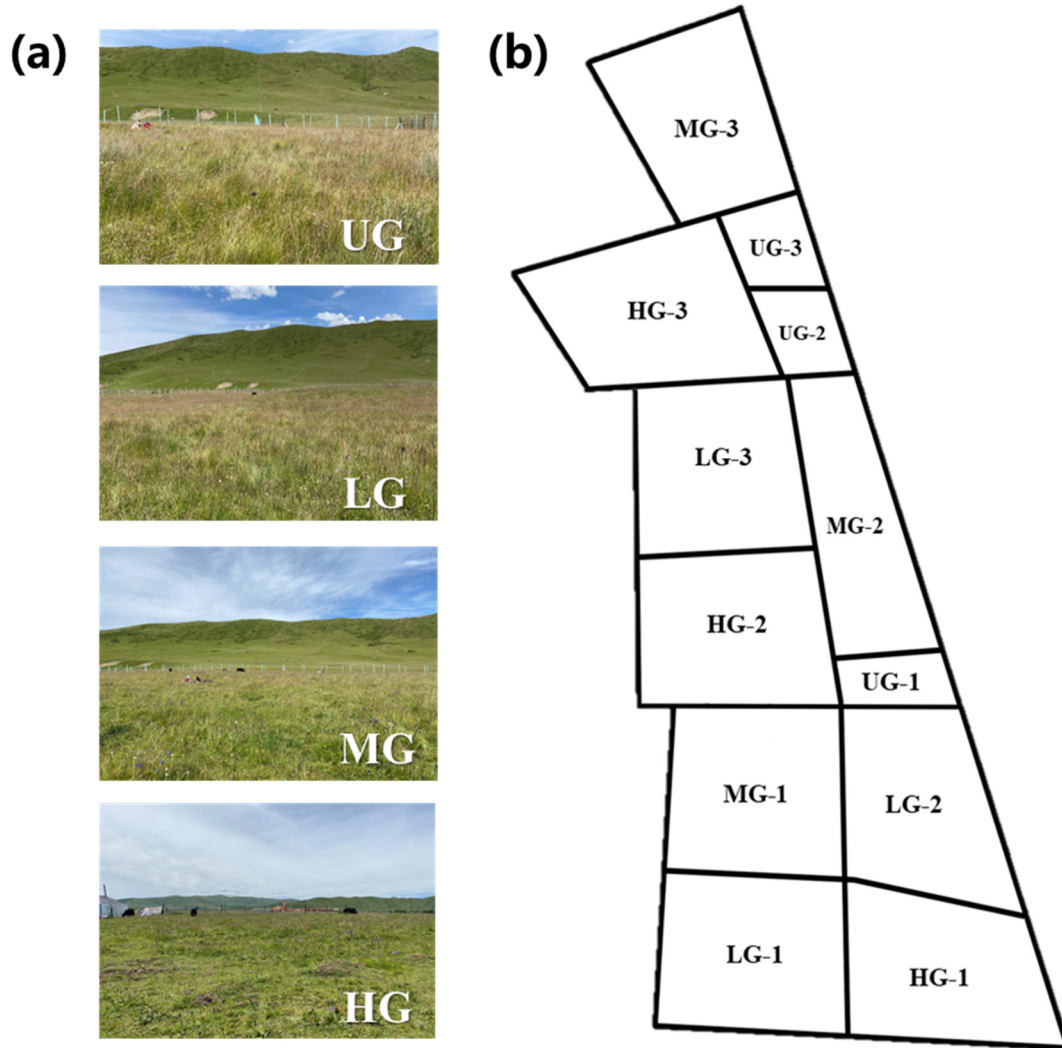


Figure S1 The grazing experiment in alpine meadow of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. (a) showed the vegetation condition of the grazing plot under different grazing intensities. (b) is the layout of the experimental site [1]. The plots were divided into four grazing intensities. UG, un-grazed; LG, light grazing; MG, moderate grazing; HG, heavy grazing. Each grazing intensity consists of three replicates.

Table S1 Primer pairs and amplification conditions.

Target gene	Primer set	Amplicon length (bp)	Sequence (5'-3')	Annealing temperature	Reference
AOA	Arch- <i>amoA</i> F	643	STAATGGTCTGGCTTAG	55°C	Francis, <i>et al.</i> [2]
	Arch- <i>amoA</i> R		GCGGCCATCCATCTGTA		
AOB	<i>amoA</i> -1F	491	GGGGTTTCTACTGGTGGT	55°C	Rotthauwe, <i>et al.</i> [3]
	<i>amoA</i> -2R		CCCCTCKGSAAAGCCTTCTTC		
<i>nirS</i>	cd3Af	425	GTSAACGTSAAAGGARACSGG	58°C	Throbäck, <i>et al.</i> [4]
	R3cd		GASTTCGGRTGSGTCTTGA		
<i>nirK</i>	F1aCu	487	ATCATGGTSCTGCCGCG	58°C	Hallin and Lindgren [5]
	R3Cu		GCCTCGATCAGRTTGTGGTT		
<i>nosZ</i>	nosZ2F	267	CGCRACGGCAASAAG	60°C	Henry, <i>et al.</i> [6]
	nosZ2R		CAKRTGCAKSGCRTGGC		

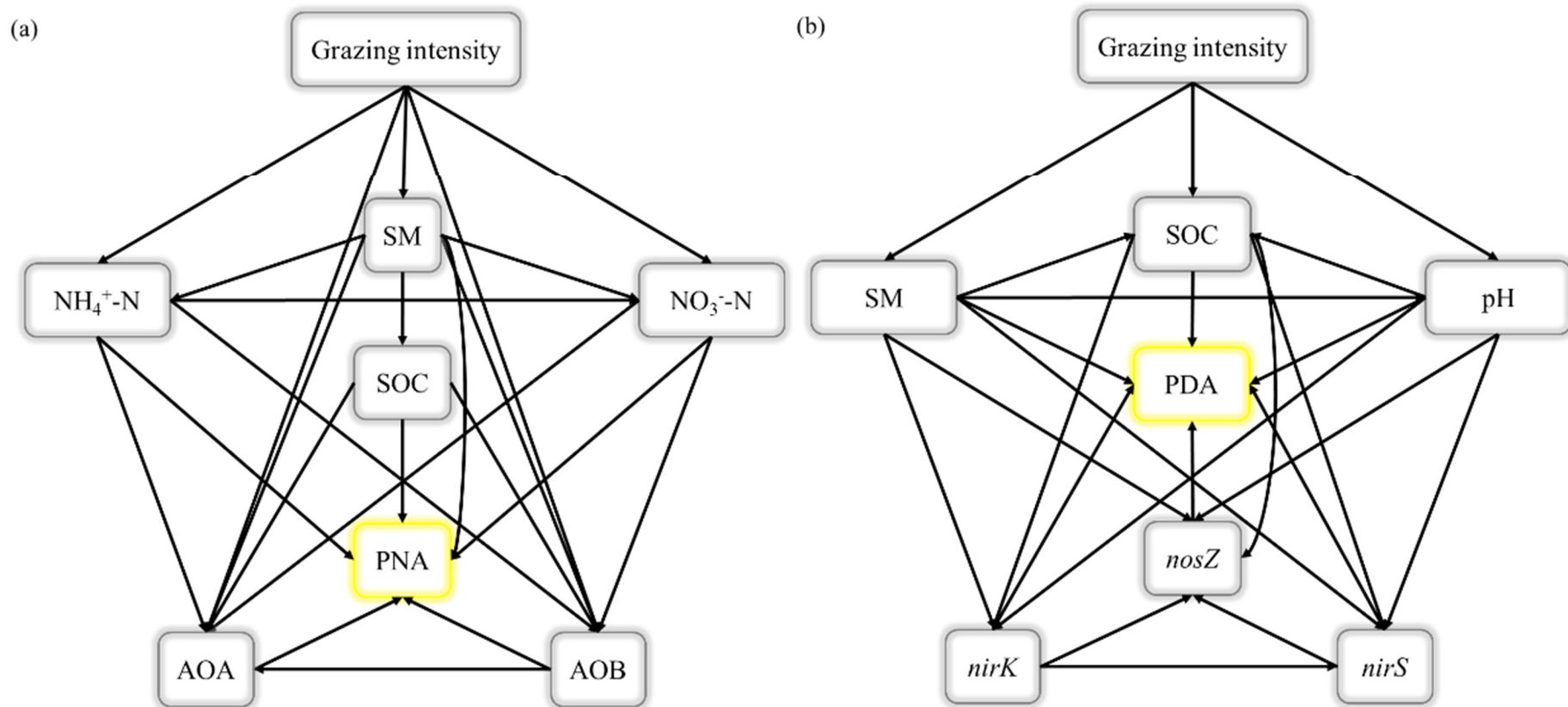


Figure S2 The priori structural equation model (SEM) of the relationship between PNA (a), PDA (b) and its main influencing factors in alpine meadow. The priori SEM was established based on the known effects among the abiotic and biotic predictors, PNA and PDA.

Reference

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