

Supplemental information

Table S1. Main species composition of the study plot

Treatment	Main Species	Important Value
Low altitude + Mowing	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	0.37±0.03
	<i>Elymus repens</i>	0.19±0.03
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.18±0.02
	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	0.07±0.02
Low altitude + Grazing	<i>Achnatherum inebrians</i>	0.45±0.05
	<i>Stipa capillata</i>	0.21±0.09
	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	0.14±0.02
	<i>Potentilla chinensis</i>	0.09±0.01
High altitude + Mowing	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	0.33±0.03
	<i>Alchemilla tianschanica</i>	0.16±0.05
	<i>Galium linearifolium</i>	0.14±0.04
	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	0.13±0.02
High altitude + Grazing	<i>Stipa capillata</i>	0.33±0.02
	<i>Potentilla chinensis</i>	0.20±0.04
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	0.17±0.03
	<i>Achnatherum inebrians</i>	0.08±0.05



Figure S1. Litter decomposition plot habitat. A, high altitude + mowing; B, high altitude + grazing; C, low altitude + mowing; D, low altitude + grazing.

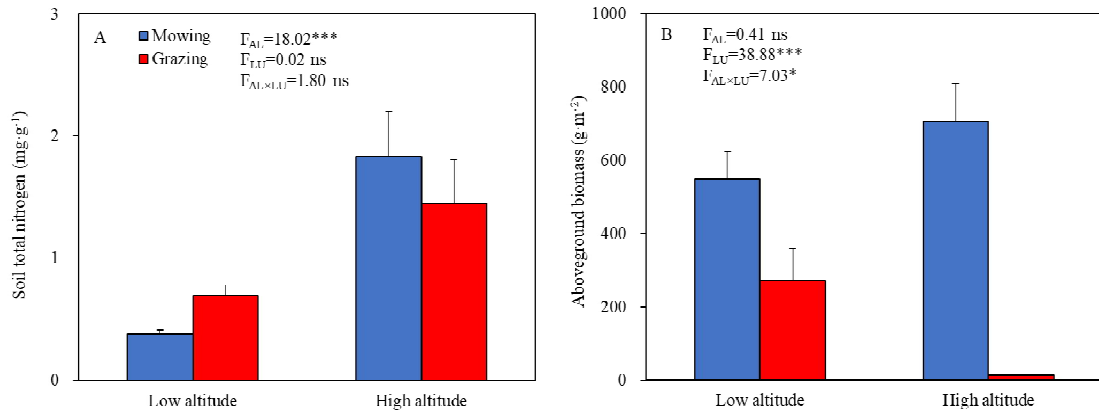


Figure S2. Effects of altitude and land-use type on (A) soil total nitrogen and (B) aboveground biomass (Mean \pm SE). The ns, *, and *** represent $p > 0.05$, $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.001$.

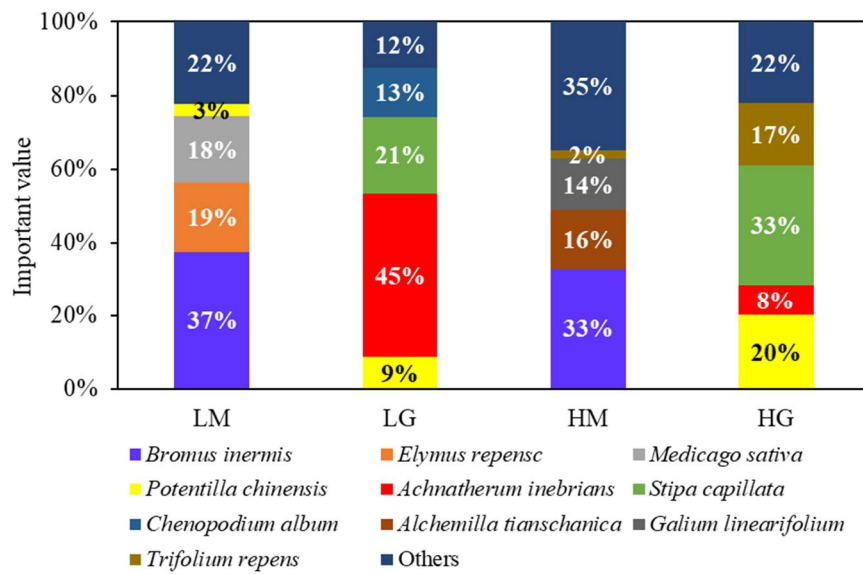


Figure S3. Proportion of important values of various species in different treatments. LM: low altitude + mowing; LG: low altitude + grazing; HM: high altitude + mowing; HG: high altitude + grazing.