

# Supplementary Materials: Nongrowing Season CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Determine the Distinct Carbon Budgets of Two Alpine Wetlands on the Northeastern Qinghai–Tibet Plateau <sup>†</sup>

Chenggang Song <sup>1,2,3,†</sup>, Fanglin Luo <sup>4,5,†</sup>, Lele Zhang <sup>1</sup>, Lubei Yi <sup>6</sup>, Chunyu Wang <sup>4,5</sup>, Yongsheng Yang <sup>4,5</sup>, Jiexia Li <sup>4,5</sup>, Kelong Chen <sup>1,\*</sup>, Wenying Wang <sup>2,5,\*</sup>, Yingnian Li <sup>4,5</sup> and Fawei Zhang <sup>4,5,\*</sup>

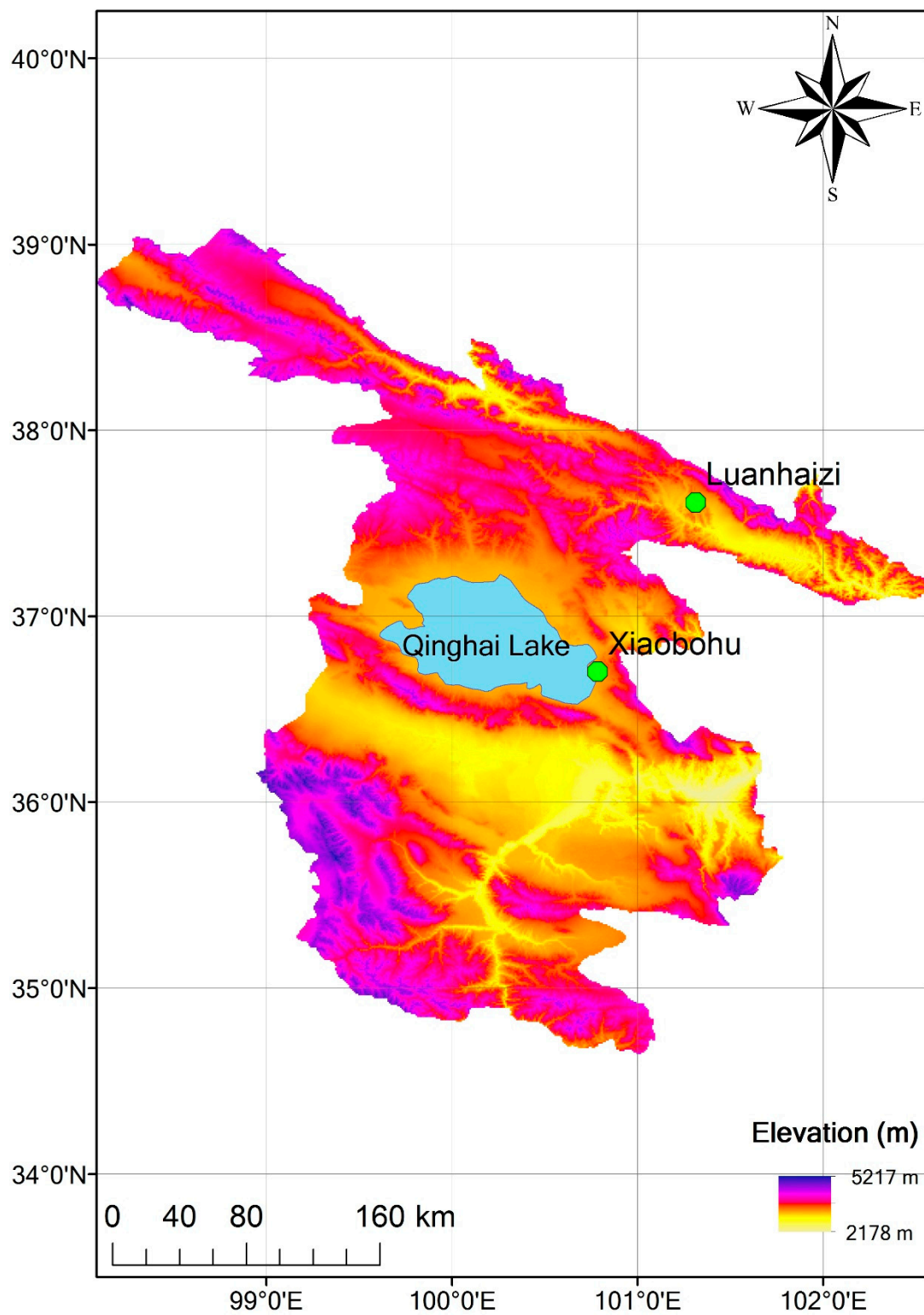
**Table S1.** The analysis of variance from the general linear model of monthly net ecosystem exchange (ln (NEE) with soil temperature ( $T_s$ , continuous variable) and site attributes (Site, categorical variable) during the nongrowing season.

Dependant	Factors	df	Mean squares	P value	R <sup>2</sup>
Ln(NEE)	$T_s$	1	1.02	$P < 0.001$	0.80
	Site	1	2.64	$P < 0.001$	
	$T_s \times \text{Site}$	1	0.0005	$P = 0.91$	
	Error	20	0.039		

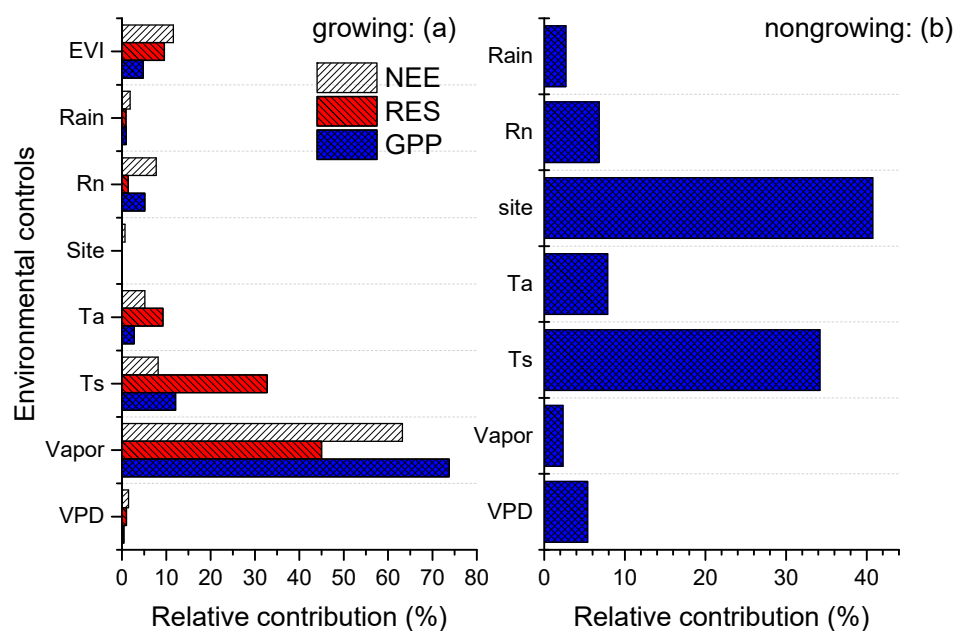
**Table S2.** The Pearson correlation analysis between annual CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes (NEE, RES, GPP) with environmental controls ( $T_a$ : air temperature; Vapor: atmospheric water vapor; Rain: precipitation;  $R_n$ : net radiation;  $T_s$ : topsoil temperature;  $EVI_{\text{sum}}$ : accumulative enhanced vegetation index).

	NEE	RES	GPP	$T_a$	Vapor	Rain	$R_n$	$T_s$	$EVI_{\text{sum}}$
NEE	1	<b>.984*</b>	.866	<b>-.952*</b>	-.719	.770	.826	.081	<b>.960*</b>
RES	<b>.984*</b>	1	.941	-.911	-.610	.775	.724	.069	.940
GPP	.866	.941	1	-.751	-.345	.716	.464	.040	.818
$T_a$	<b>-.952*</b>	-.911	-.751	1	.878	-.889	-.929	-.355	<b>-.993**</b>
Vapor	-.719	-.610	-.345	.878	1	-.764	<b>-.980*</b>	-.511	-.822
Rain	.770	.775	.716	-.889	-.764	1	.749	.684	.912
$R_n$	.826	.724	.464	-.929	<b>-.980*</b>	.749	1	.356	.878
$T_s$	.081	.069	.040	-.355	-.511	.684	.356	1	.357
$EVI_{\text{sum}}$	<b>.960*</b>	.940	.818	<b>-.993**</b>	-.822	.912	.878	.357	1

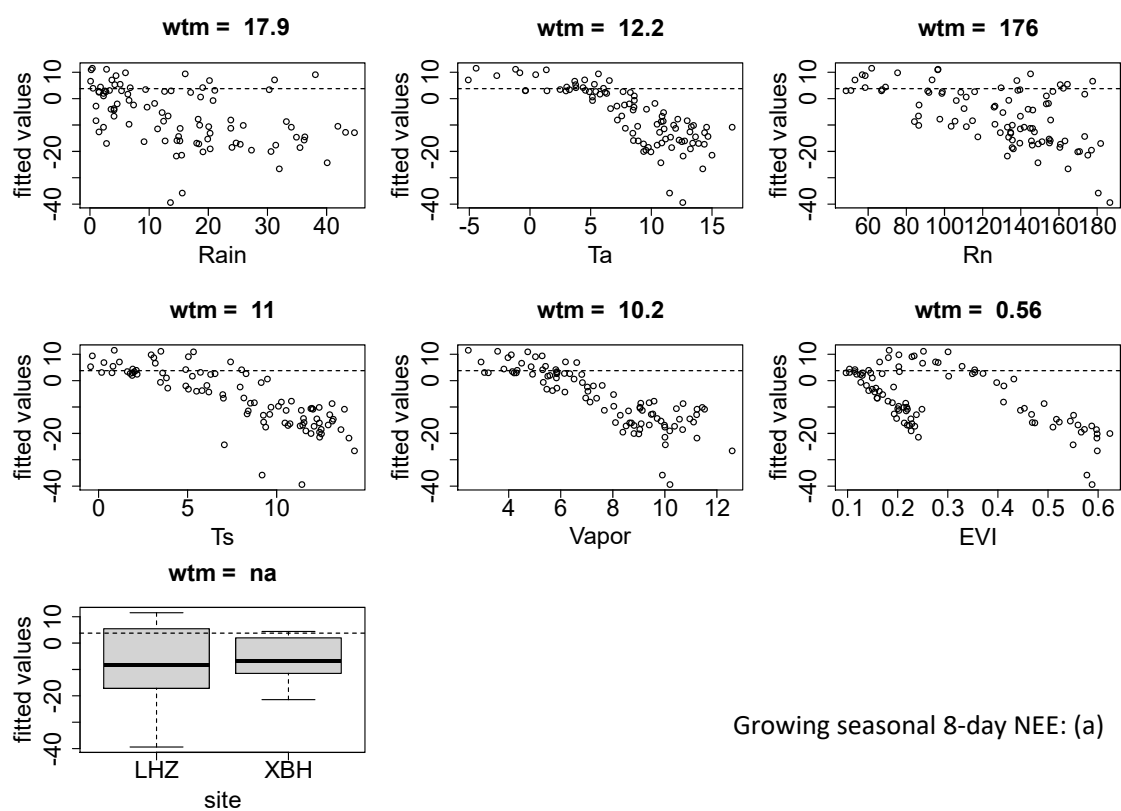
Note: \*\* and \*: Correlation is significant at the 0.01 and 0.05 level.

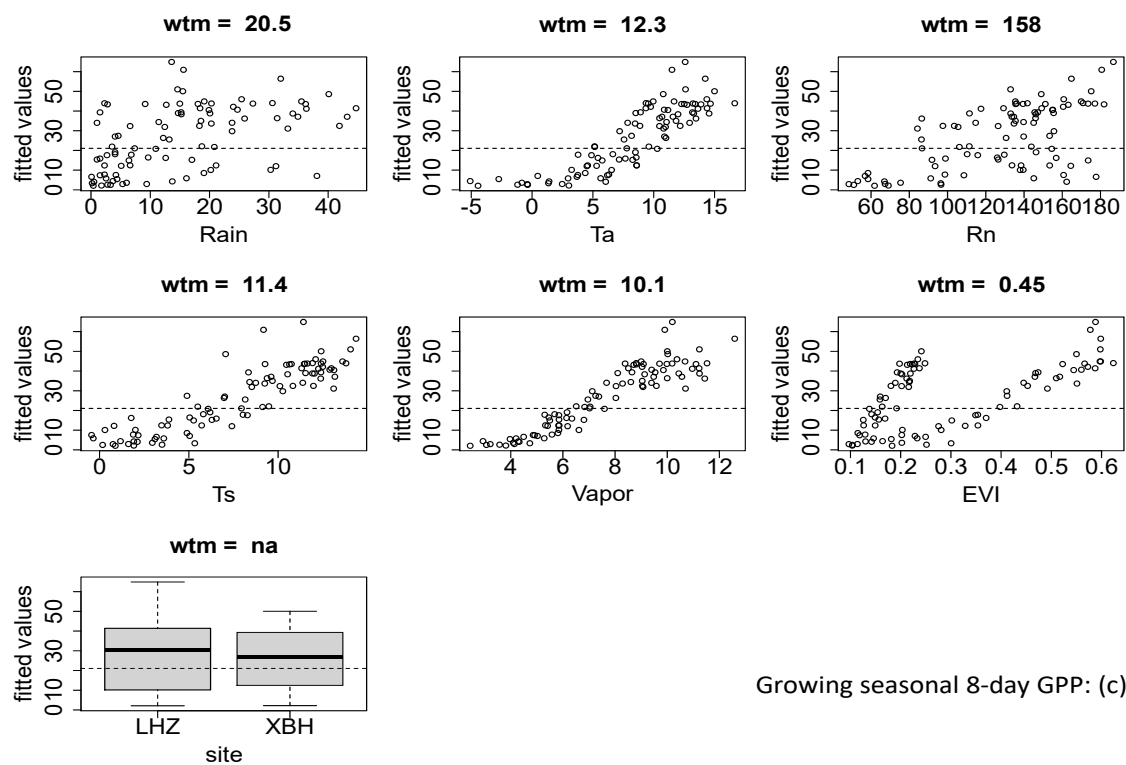
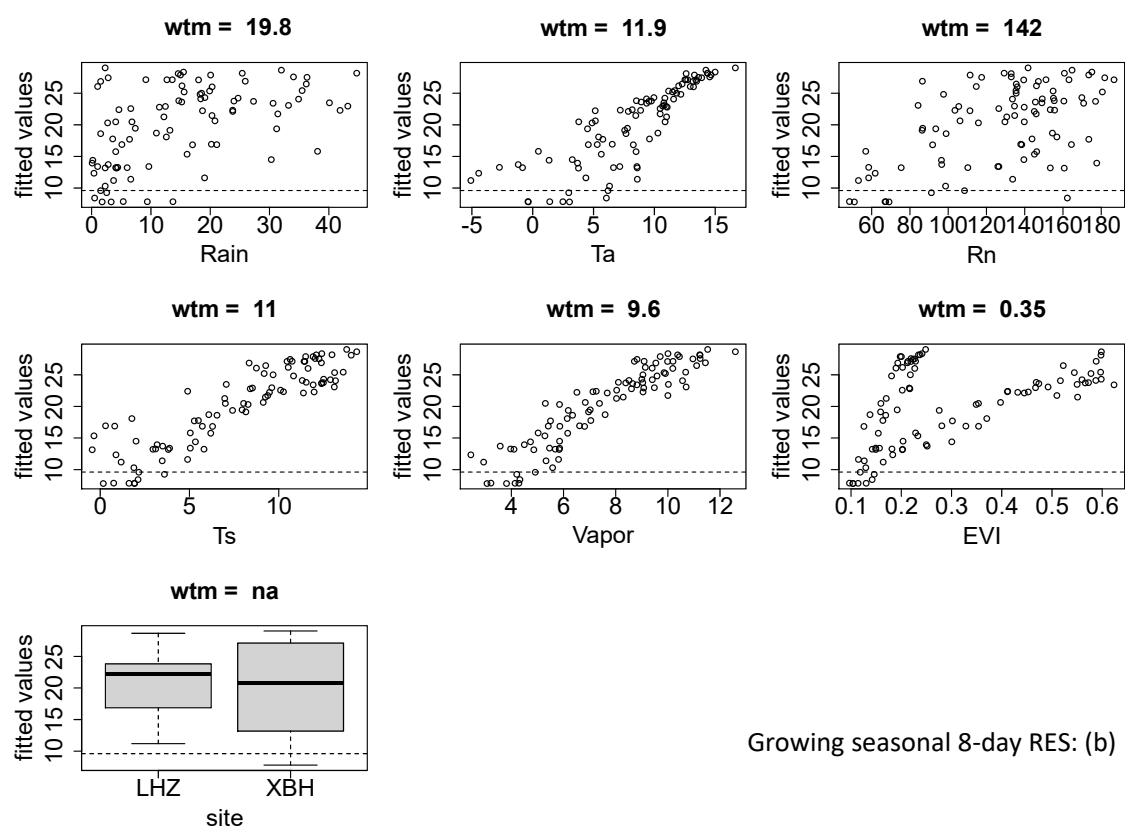


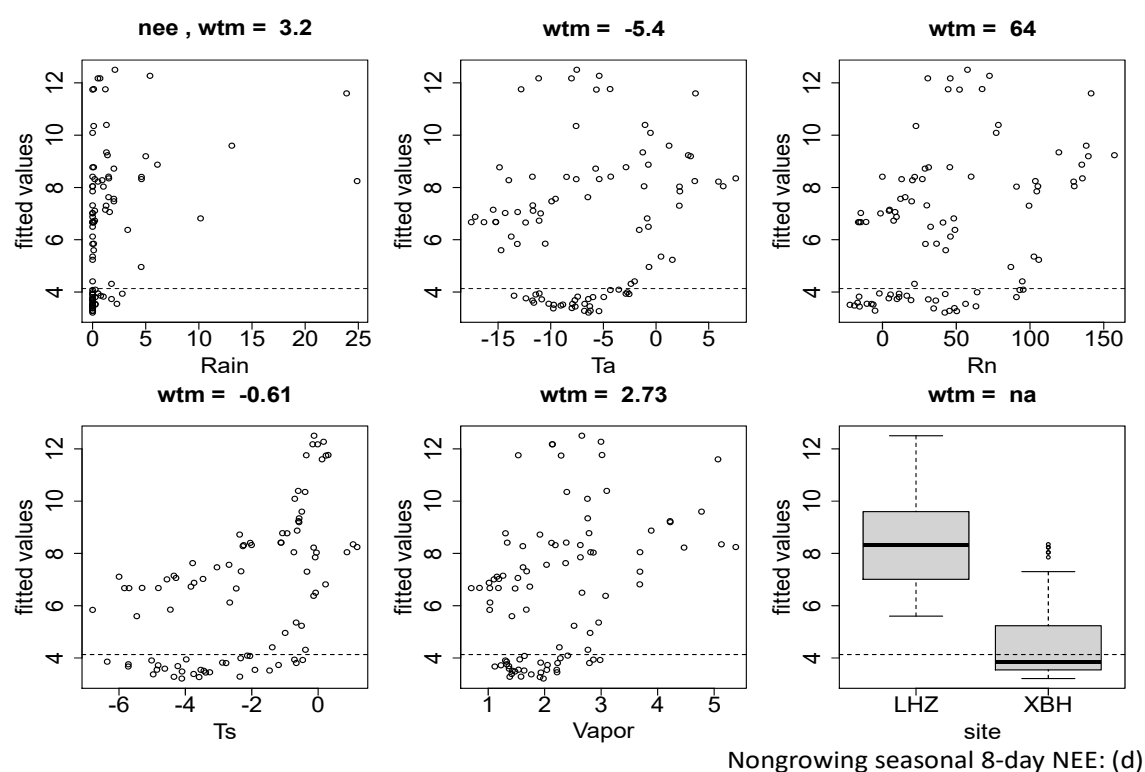
**Figure S1.** The geographic location of the two alpine wetlands.



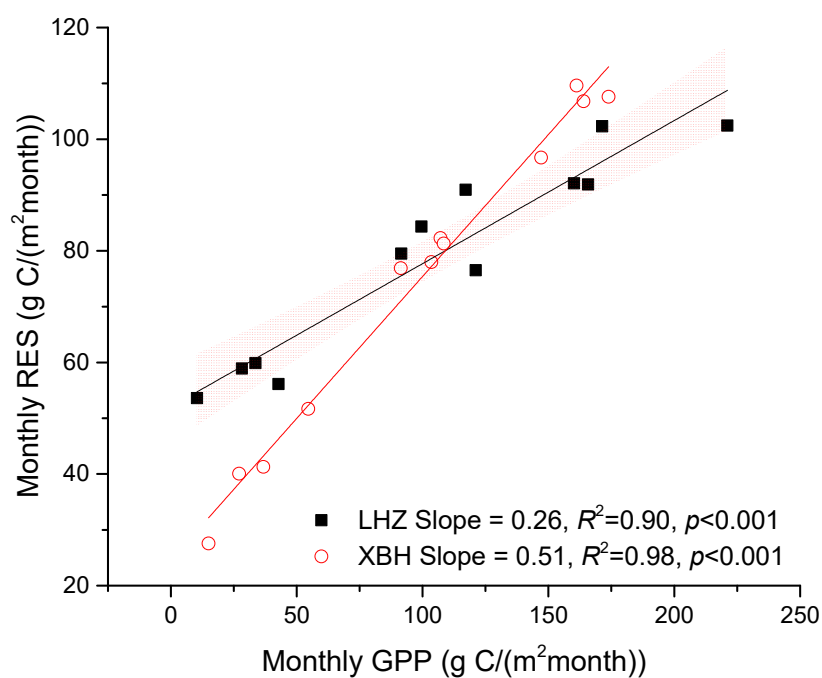
**Figure S2.** The relative contributions of environmental controls on variations of the growing season (a) and the nongrowing season (b) 8-day CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes of the two alpine wetlands.



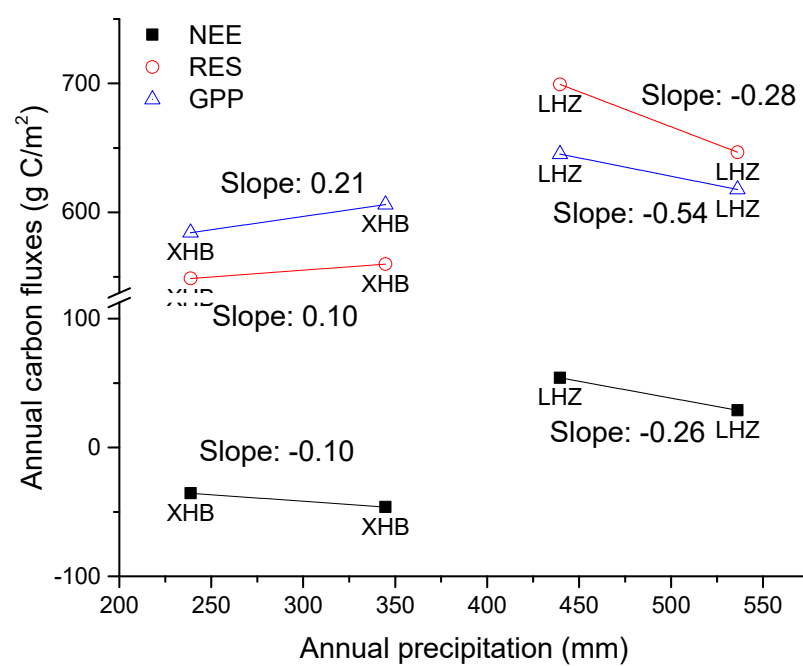




**Figure S3.** The fitted 8-day CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes (NEE: (a, d); RES (b); GPP (c)) in relation to each of the predictors (Rain: precipitation; Ta: air temperature; Rn: net radiation; Vapor: atmospheric water vapor; Ts: topsoil temperature; EVI: enhanced vegetation index; Site: categorical variable, LHZ and XBH) used in the model during the growing season (a, b, c) and nongrowing season (d).



**Figure S4.** The relationship between monthly ecosystem respiration (RES) and monthly gross primary productivity (GPP) during the growing season of the two alpine wetlands (LHZ: Luanhaizi and XBH: Xiaobohu). The shading areas are 95% confidence intervals.



**Figure S5.** The relationships of annual carbon fluxes and annual precipitation of the two alpine wetland sites (Xiaobohu: XBH and Luanhaizi: LHZ).