Soil Research

## **Supplementary Material**

## Two years of nitrogen addition altered soil microbial community structure and function in a desert steppe of northern China

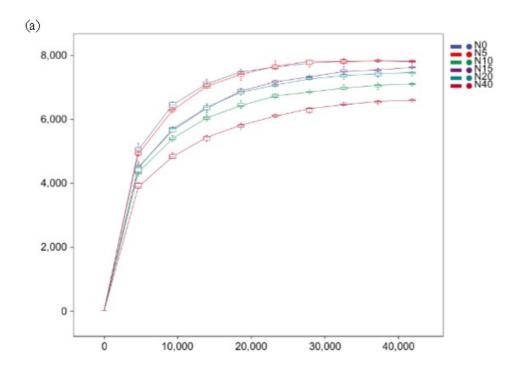
Xiongkui Lin<sup>A</sup>, Bo Wang<sup>A</sup>, Xudong Wu<sup>B</sup>, Jing Liu<sup>A</sup>, Zihao Zhang<sup>A</sup>, Lingfei Xiang<sup>A</sup>, and Zhigang Li<sup>A,C,\*</sup>

<sup>A</sup>School of Agriculture, Ningxia University, Yinchuan, Ningxia 7500021, China.

<sup>B</sup>Institute of Desertification Control, Ningxia Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, Yinchuan, Ningxia 750021, China.

<sup>c</sup>Ningxia Grassland and Animal Husbandry Engineering Technology Research Centre, Yinchuan, Ningxia 750021, China.

\*Correspondence to: Zhigang Li School of Agriculture, Ningxia University, Yinchuan, Ningxia 7500021, China Email: lizg001@sina.com



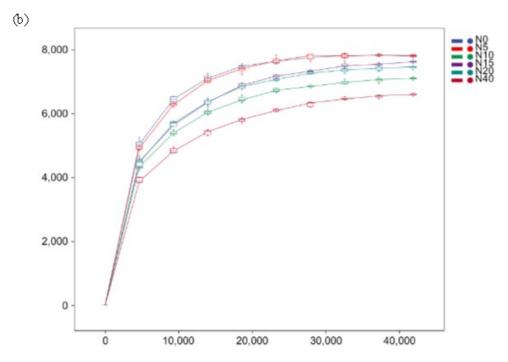


Fig.S1 rarefaction curves of prokaryotic (a) and fungi (b) in N added grassland soils. N0, N5, N10, N15, N20 and N40 are 0, 5, 15, 20, and 40 g N/m<sup>2</sup> were added in grassland, while 1, 2, 3, and 4 following N added amount are replicated times, and 10 mean 0-10 cm soil depth.



**Fig. S2. Venn diagram of amplicon sequence variant (ASV) numbers in the prokaryotic community across N addition rates.** The numbers within ovals represent the specific ASV in each N-added soil, and the core number represents the common ASV present in all treatments. N0, N5, N10, N15, N20 and N40 represent N addition rates of 0, 5, 15, 20, and 40 g N m<sup>-2</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>, respectively.



**Fig. S3. Venn diagram of amplicon sequence variant (ASV) numbers in the fungal community across N addition rates.** The numbers within ovals represent the specific ASV in each N-added soil, and the core number represents the common ASV present in all treatments. N0, N5, N10, N15, N20 and N40 represent N addition rates of 0, 5, 15, 20, and 40 g N m<sup>-2</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>, respectively.