

Soil carbon accrual and biopore formation across a plant diversity gradient

Kyungmin Kim^{1,2,3,4}, Maik Geers-Lucas⁵, G. Philip Robertson^{3,4,6} and Alexandra Kravchenko^{3,4}

¹Department of Agricultural Biotechnology, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea

²Institute of Plant Environmental Science, Research Institute of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea

³Department of Plant Soil and Microbial Sciences, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA

⁴DOE Great Lakes Bioenergy Research Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA

⁵Department of Soil Science, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany

⁶W.K. Kellogg Biological Station, Michigan State University, Hickory Corners, MI, USA

Correspondence to: Kyungmin Kim (km_kim@snu.ac.kr)

Supplementary Information

Table S1. Plant species and diversity information in the studied diversity systems

Treatment	CE1	CE7	CE8	CE9	CE10	CE12
Plant species	- (Bare soil)	Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>), C4	Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>), C4 Canada wild rye (<i>Elymus canadensis</i>), C3	Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>), C4 Big bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>), C4 Little bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), C4 Indian grass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>), C4 Canada wild rye (<i>Elymus canadensis</i>), C3 Prairie June grass (<i>Koeleria cristata</i>), C3	Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>), C4 Big bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>), C4 Little bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), C4 Indian grass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>), C4 Canada wild rye (<i>Elymus canadensis</i>), C3 Prairie June grass (<i>Koeleria cristata</i>), C3 <i>Desmodium canadense</i> , forb <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> L., forb <i>Monarda Firstulosa</i> , forb <i>Solidago rigida</i> , forb <i>Lespedeza capitata</i> , forb <i>Baptisia leucanta</i> , forb <i>Amorpha canescens</i> , forb <i>Desmodium illinoense</i> , forb <i>Dalea purpureum</i> , forb <i>Anemone canadensis</i> L., forb <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> L., forb <i>Euphorbia corollata</i> L., forb <i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> , forb <i>Zizia aurea</i> , forb <i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> L., forb <i>Ratibida pinnata</i> , forb <i>Coreopsis tripteris</i> L., forb <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L., forb <i>Oenothera biennis</i> L., forb <i>Solidago speciosa</i> L., forb <i>Aster novae-angliae</i> L., forb <i>Aster pilosus</i> , forb <i>Solidago nemoralis</i> , forb <i>Aster laevis</i> L., forb	
Plant species diversity	0	1	2	6	10	30
Plant functional Diversity	0	1	2	2	3	3

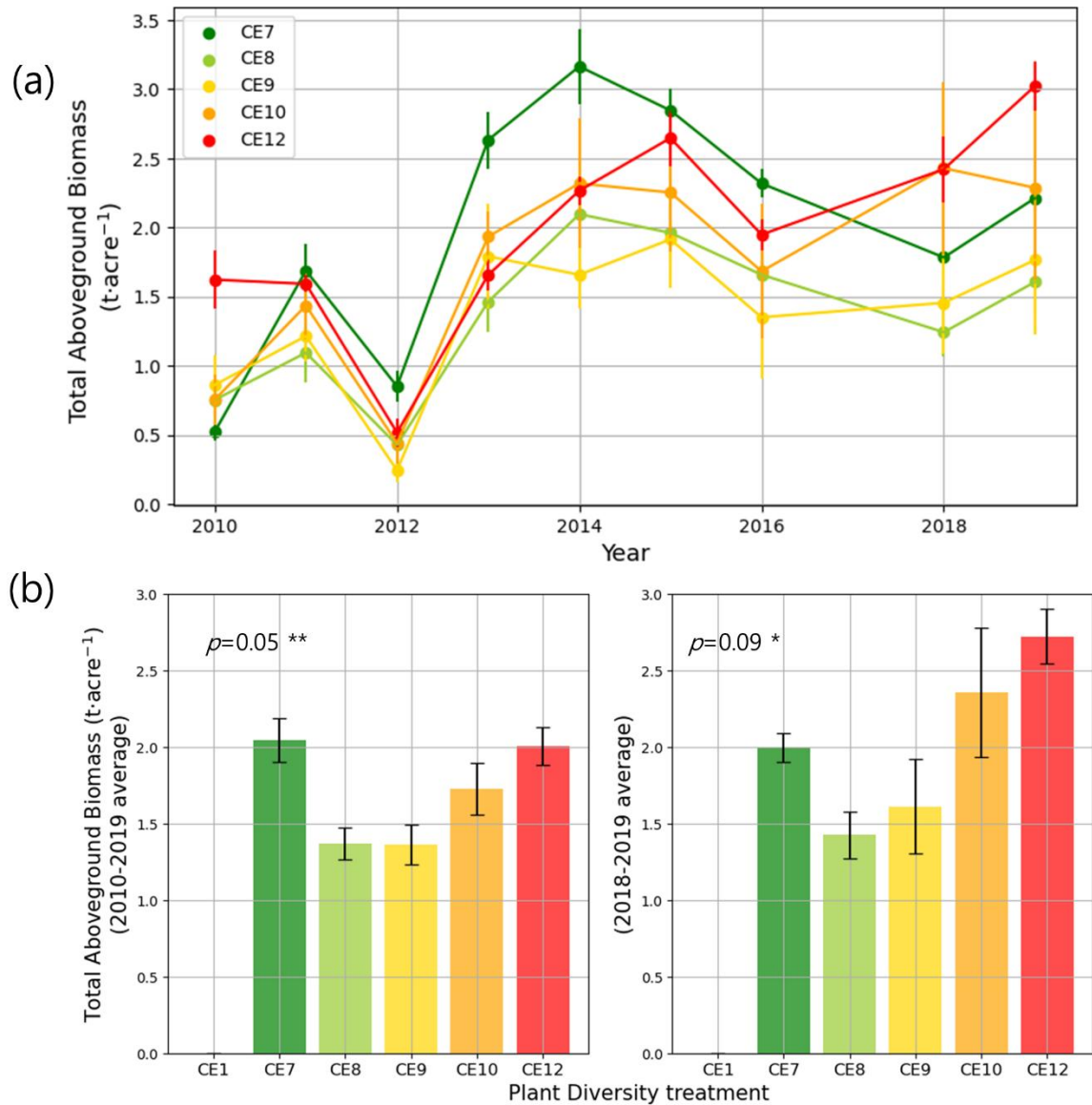


Figure S1: Total aboveground biomass during the entire study period (a), and the average total aboveground biomass (b) during the same period (2010-2019) (left) and from 2018 to 2019 (right). Asterisks * and ** indicate statistically significant differences among plant diversity treatments at $p < 0.10$ and 0.05 , respectively. Letters indicate significant differences between plant diversity treatments ($p < 0.05$).

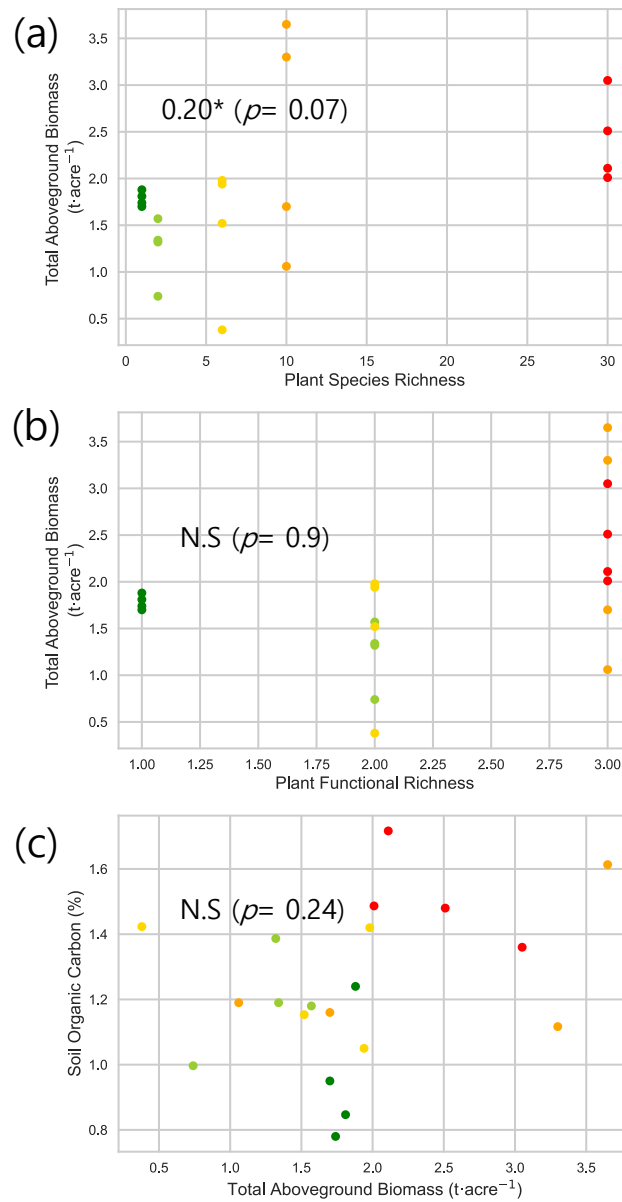


Figure S2: Correlation between plant species richness and total aboveground biomass in 2018 6/2/2025(a), plant functional richness and total aboveground biomass (b), and between total aboveground biomass and soil organic carbon (c). When $p < 0.10$, R^2 values are provided. Asterisk * indicates statistically significant regression models at $p < 0.10$, and N.S. indicates no significant regression.

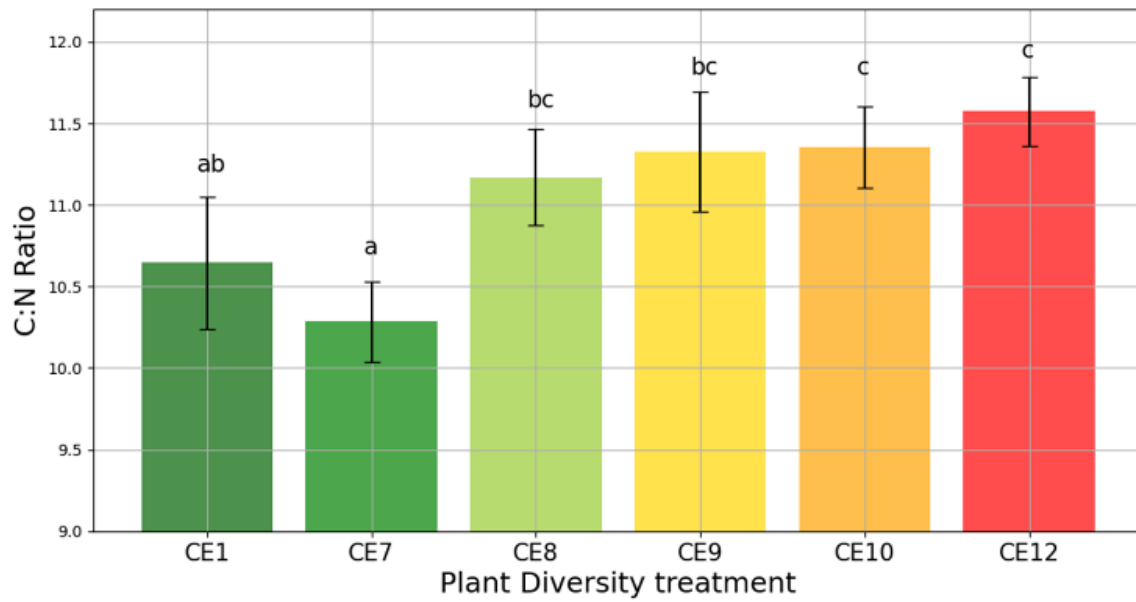


Figure S3: Carbon to Nitrogen ratio (C:N) of the soil in different plant diversity systems. Letters indicate significant differences between plant diversity treatments ($p < 0.05$).

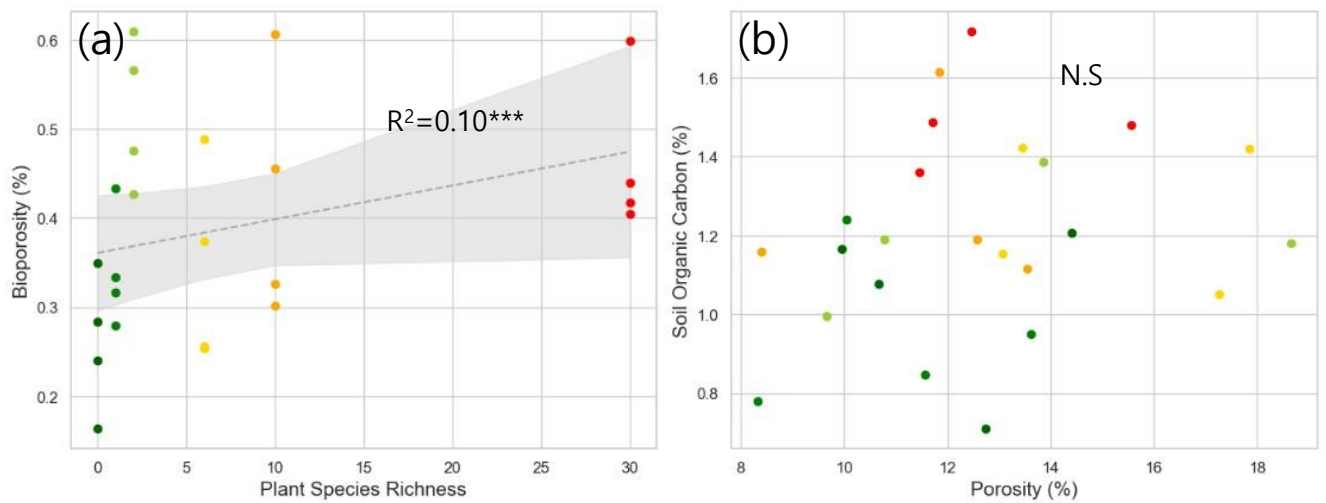


Figure S4: Correlation between plant species richness and bioporosity (a), and between porosity and soil organic carbon (b). R^2 values are provided for each model. Dotted gray lines represent fitted regression models, with light gray shaded area denoting 95% confidence interval. Asterisks *** indicate statistically significant regression models at $p < 0.01$, and N.S indicates no significant regression.