

Supplemental Materials

Soil water content and salinity regulate the temperature sensitivity of CO₂ and CH₄ emissions in a coastal salt-affected land

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Figure S1. Overview of the artificial climate chamber.

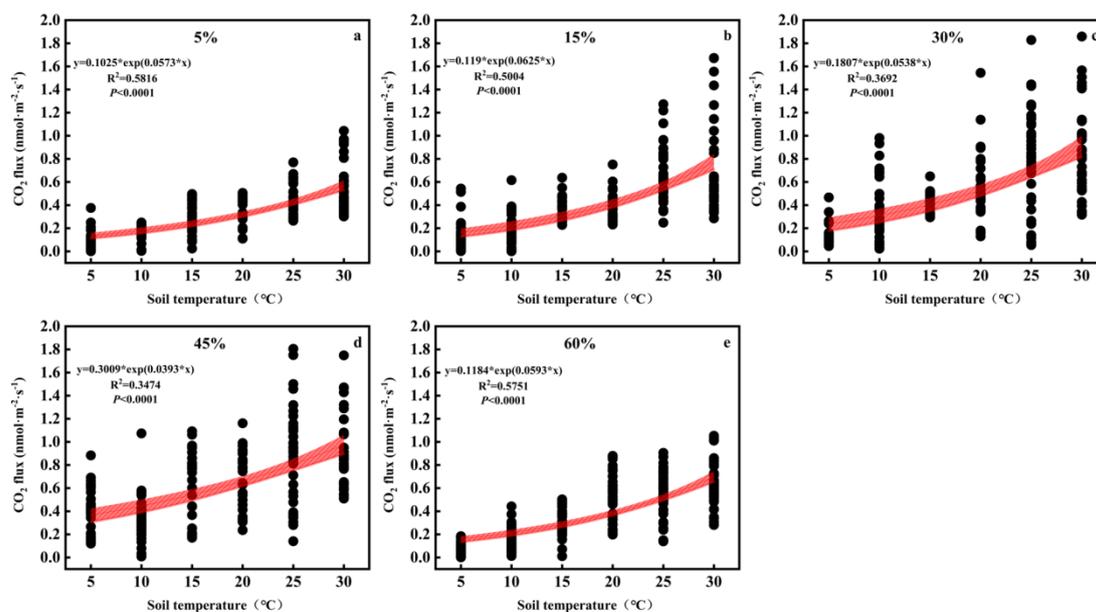


Figure S2. Exponential relationships between soil CO₂ emission flux and temperature at five soil water content levels (5%, 15%, 30%, 45%, and 60%; panels a – e). All relationships are significant ($P < 0.05$), with the coefficient of determination (R^2) shown in each panel.

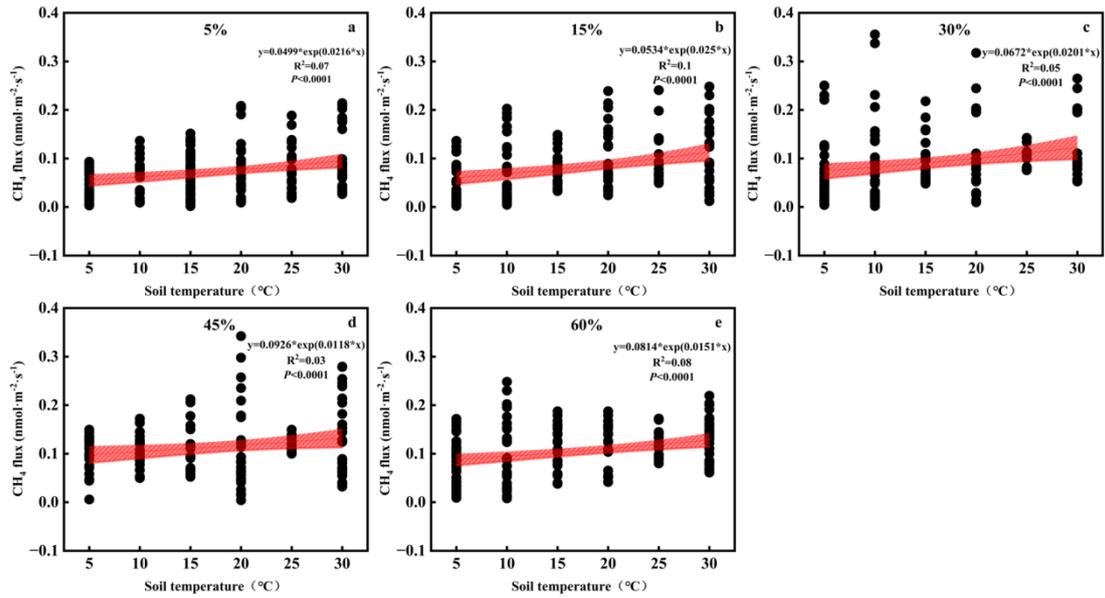


Figure S3. Exponential relationships between soil CH₄ emission flux and temperature at five soil water content levels (5%, 15%, 30%, 45%, and 60%; panels a – e). All relationships are significant ($P < 0.05$), with the coefficient of determination (R^2) shown in each panel.

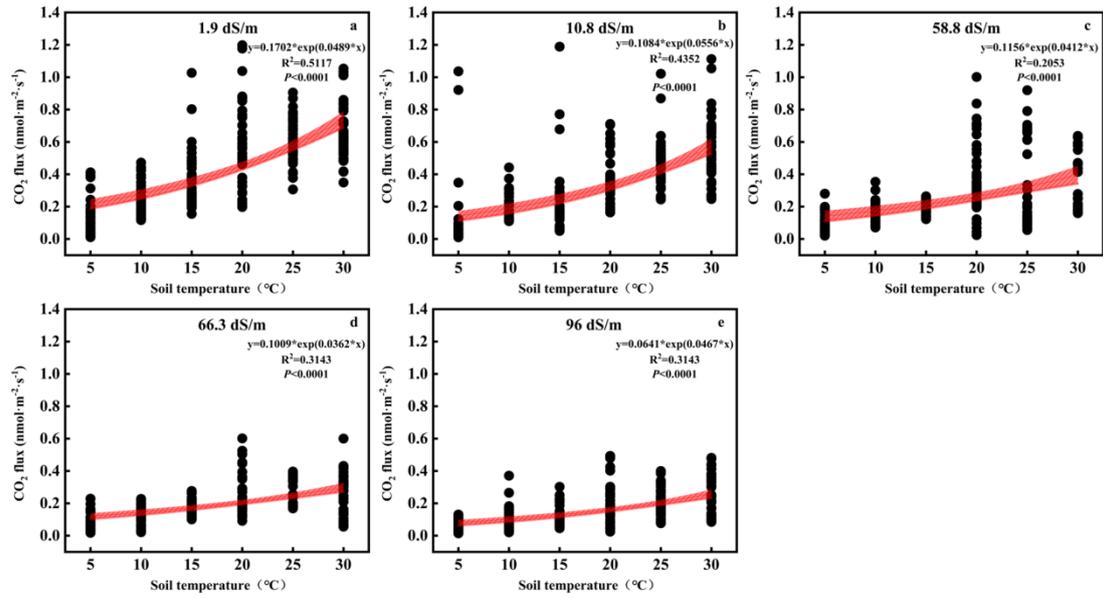


Figure S4. Exponential relationships between soil CO₂ emission flux and temperature at five soil salinity (electrical conductivity) levels (1.9, 10.8, 58.8, 66.3, 96 dS/m; panels a - e). All relationships are significant ($P < 0.05$), with the coefficient of determination (R^2) shown in each panel.

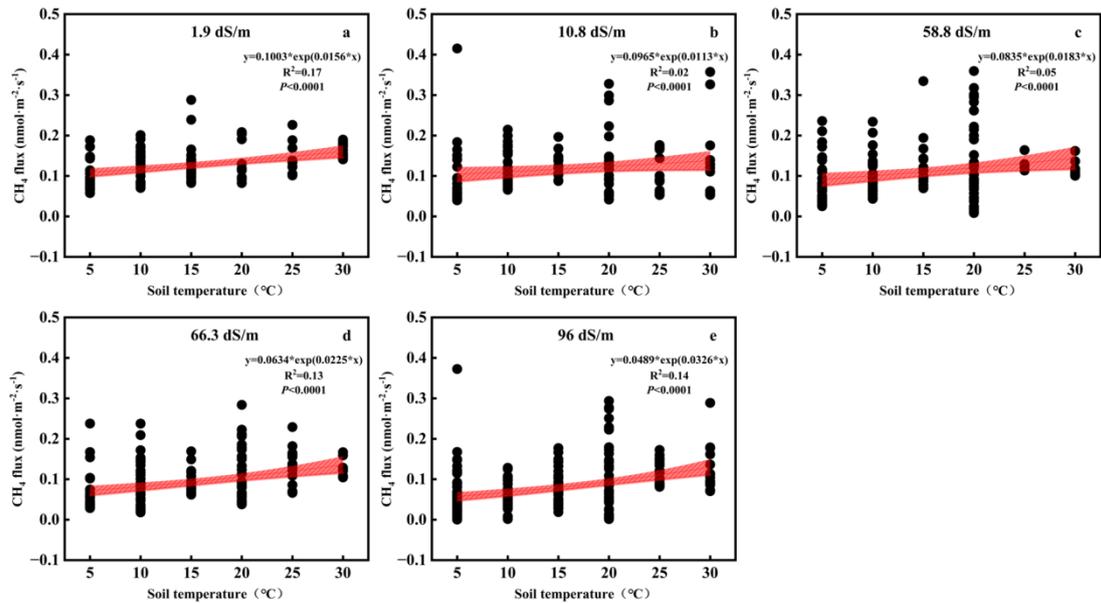


Figure S5. Exponential relationships between soil CH₄ emission flux and temperature at five soil salinity (electrical conductivity) levels (1.9, 10.8, 58.8, 66.3, 96 dS/m; panels a - e). All relationships are significant ($P < 0.05$), with the coefficient of determination (R^2) shown in each panel.