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Temperature response of soil respiration largely unaltered with experimental warming

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Abstract:
The respiratory release of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from soil is a major and yet, poorly understood flux in the global carbon cycle. Climatic warming is hypothesized to increase rates of soil respiration, potentially fueling further increases in global temperatures. However, despite considerable scientific attention in recent decades, the overall response of soil respiration to anticipated climatic warming remains unclear. We synthesize the largest global dataset to date of soil respiration, moisture, and temperature measurements, totaling >3800 observations representing 27 temperature manipulation studies, spanning nine biomes and over two decades of warming. Our analysis reveals no differences in the temperature sensitivity of soil respiration between control and warmed plots in all biomes, with the exception of deserts and boreal forests. Thus, our data provide limited evidence of acclimation of soil respiration to experimental warming in several major biome types, contrary to the results from multiple single-site studies. Moreover, across all non-desert biomes, respiration rates with and without experimental warming follow a Gaussian response, increasing with soil temperature up to a threshold of ~25°C, above which, respiration rates decrease with further increases in temperature. This consistent decrease in temperature sensitivity at higher temperatures demonstrates that rising global temperatures may result in regionally variable responses in soil respiration, with colder climates being considerably more responsive to increased ambient temperatures compared to warmer regions. Our analysis adds a unique cross-biome
perspective on the temperature response of soil respiration, information critical to improving our mechanistic understanding of how soil carbon dynamics change with climatic warming.

Significance Statement: One of the greatest challenges in projecting future shifts in the global climate is to understand how soil respiration rates will change with warming. Multiple experimental warming studies have been conducted to explore this response, but no consensus has been reached. Based on a global synthesis of 27 experimental warming studies spanning nine biomes, we find that although warming increases soil respiration rates, there is limited evidence for a shifting respiration response with experimental warming. We also note a universal decline in the temperature sensitivity of respiration at soil temperatures >25°C. Together, our data indicate that future respiration rates will often follow the current temperature response function, but higher latitudes will be more responsive to warmer temperatures.

Text:

Compared to anthropogenic emissions, roughly nine times more carbon dioxide (CO₂) is released from soils to the atmosphere via soil respiration on an annual basis (1). Both plant root respiration and microbial respiration during the decomposition of organic matter contribute to this efflux of carbon (C) from soils, cumulatively estimated at ~90 Pg C yr⁻¹ (2). Rising temperatures are expected to stimulate soil respiration (3), both by accelerating rates of C cycling via autotrophic respiration and by providing a potentially powerful positive feedback to climatic warming via heterotrophic decomposition of organic matter. However, due to a suite of factors beyond temperature that control soil respiration rates (e.g., soil moisture, C substrate quality and quantity, nutrient availability), the interaction between temperature and respiration remains uncertain (3–5). As such, soil respiration is a major and poorly understood flux in the global C cycle.
Experimental warming of soils is one approach used to understand the complex relationship between respiration and temperature, as it allows scientists to separate the effects of warming from confounding environmental variation (e.g., soil type, plant species composition). Results of experimental studies reveal a range of responses of soil respiration to warming, with few unifying trends observed across biomes (6–118). Although warming has been shown to stimulate soil respiration within many sites, several studies show neutral, or even negative responses to warming, often attributed to moisture limitation (9, 10), shifts in microbial physiological response or composition (11–13), or depletion of labile C pools (14–17). As such, multiple single-site analyses find evidence of acclimation (sometimes termed thermal adaptation) of soil respiration to experimental warming (10–14, 16, 17), although others report no evidence for such shifts in respiration response over time (18–20). Moreover, the response of soil respiration to temperature is not consistent across all temperature ranges, as the temperature sensitivity of respiration typically decreases under warmer conditions (21, 22). As a result, the interaction between soil respiration and climate warming remains one of the greatest sources of uncertainty in climate projections, despite being an important boundary condition in current Earth system models (ESMs) (4, 23, 24).

Current understanding of how soil respiration responds to experimental warming stems from single-site warming experiments, or traditional meta-analyses based on average or cumulative soil respiration values in control versus warmed plots. To date, no cross-biome synthesis efforts of experimental warming have evaluated how temperature and moisture interact at high temporal frequencies to determine rates of soil respiration. Therefore, the goals of this study were to: (i) synthesize the results of experimental warming studies to understand how the temperature response function of soil respiration changes with experimental warming treatments across biomes, with respect to both warming duration and seasonality; (ii) investigate the role of soil moisture in driving these responses; and (iii) examine whether a uniform model exists that can describe the response of soil respiration to temperature across all biomes. To do this, we generated an unprecedented global dataset of >3800 observations of instantaneous soil respiration, soil temperature, and soil moisture based on data from 27 individual warming experiments spanning nine biomes and up to 22 years of experimental warming. Our analysis is unique among soil respiration synthesis efforts focused
in warming experiments, in that we used instantaneous observations (i.e., plot-scale measurements of soil respiration averaged from individual sampling events) rather than annual or monthly averaged values to evaluate the temperature response function of soil respiration and the interaction with soil moisture at the global scale.

Results and Discussion
Evaluating Differences in Temperature Response Function with Experimental Warming
We first sought to determine whether respiration responses from experimentally warmed plots paralleled those of control plots over the seasonal range of temperature variation at the biome scale. After evaluating multiple functional forms, we used a log-quadratic temperature response function, as this was the best supported model for most biomes (Table S3):

\[
\ln(R) = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 T + \gamma_2 T^2
\]

where \( R \) is soil respiration (\( \mu \text{mol C m}^{-2} s^{-1} \)) and \( T \) is soil temperature (\( ^\circ C \)). Using this basic model, we included warming treatment as an interaction term in order to evaluate differences in the temperature response between warmed versus control plots (Table 1). We used this log-quadratic model for all biomes (Model d in Table S3), except the boreal forest and northern shrublands, where a log-linear model (\( \ln(R) = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 T \)) was the better fit when including the warming treatment interaction term (Model c in Table S3). We evaluated two specific features of the temperature response function: (i) the temperature sensitivity (i.e., the shape of the curve denoted by the first derivative of Eq. 1: \( d\ln(R)/dT \), Table 1)

and (ii) the magnitude of the respiration response when \( T = 0 \) (i.e., the y-intercept of Eq. 1: \( \gamma_0 \), Table 1).

Including data from all warming durations and seasons, we observed no significant differences in the temperature sensitivity of soil respiration between warmed or control treatments within each individual biome, with the exception of boreal forest and desert (Table 1, Fig. 1). In the boreal forest and desert biomes, where significant differences in the temperature sensitivities between warmed versus control plots were observed, trends between treatments were not consistent; compared to control plots, warmed
plots in the boreal forest had consistently lower temperature sensitivity, while in the desert warmed plots had slightly higher temperature sensitivity at temperatures <24°C, but lower sensitivity at temperatures >24°C (SI Appendix, Fig. S1, Fig. 2).

The lack of difference in the temperature sensitivity of respiration between control and warmed plots in all biomes except the desert and boreal forests cannot be attributed to an insufficient magnitude of warming. Across our studies, the desert plots were subjected to a relatively small degree of warming (0.34°C on average), but showed the largest differences in sensitivity between treatments. By contrast, grasslands experienced larger amounts of experimental warming (1.9°C on average) (Table S1), but did not display altered sensitivity between treatments.

In addition to evaluating changes in the temperature sensitivities with respiration, (i.e., the shape of the temperature response function denoted by $\gamma_1$ and $\gamma_2$ in Table 1), we also evaluated differences in the magnitude of respiration rates between treatments (denoted by the y-intercept, $\gamma_0$, in Table 1). The desert was the only biome to display a significantly different y-intercept between warmed versus control plots, with warmed plots having a lower y-intercept than control plots. Thus, compared to desert control plots, warmed plots emitted less CO$_2$ at a given temperature, despite being generally more sensitive to changes in soil temperature (Fig. 2C). Similar to the desert, temperate forests showed a marginally significant (p=0.06) trend of emitting less CO$_2$ from warmed plots compared to control plots at a given temperature ($\gamma_0$ in Table 1, Fig. 2D). Therefore, although the shapes of the temperature response functions with and without experimental warming were similar in temperate forests, the magnitude of respiration from warmed plots was typically lower than from control plots. In turn, despite little difference in temperature sensitivities between treatments, the reduced fluxes from warmed plots provide evidence of acclimation to experimental warming in the temperate forest.

The lack of difference in temperature response between warmed and control plots in most biomes persists regardless of warming duration or season. For example, by partitioning the observations into categories of warming duration (<2, 2-5, 5-10, and >10 years) and season (growing, non-growing, and shoulder) and running the model described by Eq. 1, we continued to find no differences in the temperature response
function between warmed and control plots, except in the boreal forest and desert. We then ran two additional multivariate regression models that added duration or season as predictors of soil respiration with interactions with warming treatment to our temperature response functions (Table S3). Here we found similar outcomes, with significant interactions between season and warming treatment observed only in the boreal forest and desert. Significant interactions between duration and warming treatment were also observed in the boreal forest and desert, in addition to the temperate forest and northern shrubland. Thus, over time respiration from warmed plots appears to respond differently to temperature compared to respiration from control plots in these four biomes (see SI Appendix).

Together, our results show a similar temperature response of soil respiration from warmed and control plots across several major biome types, providing limited support of acclimation with experimental warming at the biome scale, across seasons and often independent of warming duration. However, the pronounced difference in the temperature response of respiration between treatments in the boreal forest and desert ecosystems suggests that acclimation of soil communities to warmer conditions is likely to have greater consequences for soil C dynamics in these biomes.

Changes in Soil Moisture with Experimental Warming

Reductions in soil moisture that accompany experimental warming can influence the soil respiration response to elevated temperatures (25, 26). Using log response ratios as our index of effect size, we found that soil moisture was significantly (p<0.05) reduced in warmed plots across all sites, with the magnitude of this soil drying being weakly correlated to the amount of soil warming at each site (p=0.08; r = -0.32; SI Appendix, Fig. S2A). In situations of severe soil drying, we found evidence that soil respiration becomes limited by moisture, which in turn changes the respiration-temperature relationship. For example, not only are the lowest moisture quartiles typically associated with a depressed temperature response function (Fig. S3, in Table S4), but the magnitude of the respiration response to warming decreased linearly with the degree of soil drying across our entire dataset (p<0.05, Fig. 3). In fact, when moisture of warmed plots dropped by at least 30% relative to control plots, respiration rates...
were actually lower from warmed plots, despite experiencing higher soil temperatures (Fig. 3; see SI Appendix).

A Universal Decline in Temperature Sensitivity at Seasonally Elevated Temperatures

Our dataset of instantaneous soil respiration and temperature measurements allowed us to evaluate the temperature response function of soil respiration across biomes. We observed a similar Gaussian response pattern (expressed as a log-quadratic function, Eq. 1) in the soil respiration response across temperature gradients in most non-desert biomes, with respiration rates increasing with temperature up to ~25°C (23-228°C, depending on the biome), above which respiration rates level off and decrease (Table 1, Fig. 1, Fig. S4). This common functional form applies to all the non-desert biomes that reach temperatures above 25°C (thus, excluding boreal forests and northern shrublands), despite variation in temperature response function parameters among biomes (Table 1, Fig. S4). Low soil moisture at high temperatures partially explains this decreasing sensitivity at elevated temperatures (Fig. S3). Nevertheless, respiration rates continue to reach a plateau or even slightly decrease at elevated soil temperatures, even under the wettest conditions in most biomes (Fig. S3, Table S4). In turn, we hypothesize that decreased autotrophic demand for ATP and enzyme capacity (27), in addition to microbial enzymatic activities reaching their physiological thermal limit (13, 28), play important roles in the reduced temperature sensitivity under warmer conditions. The desert was again unique among biomes in that control plots did not display decreased sensitivity at such high temperatures, and warmed plots displayed dramatically higher temperature threshold for reduced respiration (55°C) (Table 1, Fig. 1). The fundamentally different response of soil respiration to temperature in deserts could be due to several factors, namely higher respiration temperature optima and maxima of plant and microbial communities in the desert compared to other ecosystems (28), or the importance of abiotic (i.e., UV-driven) decomposition as a major component of litter decomposition in deserts (29).

Regionally Variable Response to Global Change
The reversal in the direction of the temperature response at temperatures greater than ~25°C observed in most non-desert biomes suggests that warmer global temperatures will result in regionally variable responses in soil respiration rates, as different regions occupy different positions on the shared temperature-response function. Compared to lower latitudes, higher latitude sites more often experience soil temperatures <25°C, where the relationship between soil respiration and temperature is nearly exponential. As such, our data indicate that higher latitude sites will be more responsive to increased ambient temperatures compared to warmer regions that more frequently experience soil temperatures >25°C. Our results also support the idea that models of soil respiration based on fixed parameters (e.g., fixed Q10 in an exponential function) are inadequate for describing the respiration response across the full temperature range (4, 21, 22). Without accounting for reduced temperature sensitivity at elevated temperatures, ESMs will likely over-estimate soil respiration rates in response to climate warming, particularly from lower latitude regions.

**Limited Evidence of Acclimation of Soil Respiration to Experimental Warming**

Acclimation of soil respiration to soil warming can manifest itself in different ways, both via changing the shape of the temperature response curve (i.e., temperature sensitivity) and position of the curve on the y-axis (i.e., y-intercept). Our analyses addressed both of these factors, finding evidence of shifting sensitivities only in the desert and boreal forest biomes, and lower fluxes at a given temperature (i.e., y-intercepts) from warmed plots in the desert (p<0.01) and temperate forest (p=0.06) biomes. Such reduced fluxes from warmed plots in the desert and temperate forests could be a consequence of soil drying, as desert and temperate forest warmed plots had less soil moisture than control plots (3% and 13% difference in soil moisture between warmed and control plots in desert and temperate forests, respectively). However, reduced C substrate supply (14) and microbial acclimation (11, 13) could be factors contributing to reduced fluxes at a given temperature in these biomes.

The lack of difference in the respiration temperature response functions that we observe between warmed versus control treatments within most biomes highlights a commonality among treatments often not observed in single-site studies (10–14, 16, 17). This finding suggests that, in many regions of the globe,
simply measuring ambient respiration rates across a seasonal temperature gradient within a site will yield a similar temperature response to measurements made in a soil warming experiment (Fig. 2A). That is, seasonally-driven soil respiration-temperature response curves appear to be largely adequate at predicting how future warming will alter fluxes of CO$_2$ from soils to the atmosphere. Nevertheless, the relative roles of autotrophic versus heterotrophic soil respiration and how these processes change with warming remains poorly defined, but critical to understanding the strength of soil respiration feedbacks to climate change (30). In addition, it is unclear if the lack of difference in respiration response between control versus warmed treatments that we observe here will persist over the long-term, as the majority of the extant experiments have a relatively short duration (<5 years). Considering that significant interactions between experiment duration and warming treatment were observed in several biome types, long-term studies are necessary to fully disentangle interactions between warming, soil respiration and other ecosystem components (e.g., C substrate quality and quantity, nutrient and water availability, shifts in microbial community) (31).

Our conclusions are based on the largest and highest resolution global dataset of soil respiration response to experimental warming in existence, to our knowledge. The scale and magnitude of our dataset provide a unique opportunity to enhance our understanding of the sensitivity of global C stocks to warming. However, current understanding of how soil respiration will respond to warmer temperatures is restricted to the types of biomes where experimental warming studies occur, predominantly in North America and Europe. We stress the importance of expanding experimental warming studies to underrepresented regions, specifically the Arctic and the tropics. Northern latitudes are warming faster than other parts of the globe (32) and store extremely large amounts of C in soils (33). However, measurements of ecosystem respiration are far more common than those of soil respiration in the Arctic, making it challenging to tackle the roles of plant versus microbial responses to global change in these systems. Plant and microbial communities in tropical latitudes, where no experimental warming manipulations have been published,
may be pushed past their physiological temperature optima with even slight warming. As we demonstrate here, major changes to the shape of the seasonal response curve at higher ambient temperatures are common, but not well defined. Thus, exploring the biome-specific responses of soil respiration as temperatures shift beyond the historical range of variability is critical to understanding soil C dynamics in a warmer world.

Methods

Data for this study were obtained from a combination of unpublished data and published literature values (SI Appendix). Our synthesis generated a dataset that includes 3817 observations, from control (n=1812), first (i.e., lowest or sole) level warming (n=1812), second (higher) level warming (n=179, four studies), and third-level warming (n=14, one study) (Table S1).

Evaluating Temperature Response Functions

Our models investigated the role of warming treatment, moisture, season, and warming duration in controlling the temperature response function of soil respiration across biomes (SI Appendix). Individual biomes represented by >100 data points were analyzed individually, which excluded montane meadow and tundra ecosystems from being analyzed in isolation. Different multivariate models (Table S3) were used to investigate different questions (SI Appendix). To evaluate whether respiration responses from the warmed plots paralleled those from control plots, we used multiple linear regression to model respiration as a function of soil temperature, with temperature as a continuous variable and warming treatment as a binary categorical variable (warming (“W=1”) or control (“W”=0) treatment) (Table 1) (Model c and d, Table S3). The categorical term was accompanied by an interaction with soil temperature, which allowed us to analyze the influence of warming treatment on soil respiration while taking into account the influence of temperature. Our criteria for the warming treatment interaction model selection (Model c vs d in Table S3) were to 1) include only significant temperature terms, and 2) in models with significant temperature terms, use Akaike information criterion (AIC) for model selection. We examined differences in the temperature sensitivity between warmed and control plots using the first derivative of Eq. 1 (Table 21). This model is equivalent to $R = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1T + \beta_2T^2)$. However, for boreal forest and northern 22
shrubland data, we used a log-linear model (i.e., \( R = \exp(\gamma_0 + \gamma_1 T) \)), because the second order temperature term was not significant in models including the treatment interaction for these biomes (Fig. 1, Table S3).

These two models nearly approximate one another when \( T \) is <25 °C, as in the cases of the boreal and northern shrubland. Thus, the better fit of the monotonic log-linear model in the boreal forest and northern shrubland biomes verifies our model choice of the log-quadratic function, as the log-quadratic function shows a decreasing trend in soil respiration when temperature is higher than 25 °C. We calculated the temperature threshold of maximum respiration in each biome by setting the derivative of Eq. 1 equal to zero (Table 1). We also compared the AICs of Models c or d with models excluding warming treatment as a predictor (Models a or b) to further investigate whether warming treatments had an effect on the respiration response (Table S3); lower AICs for models without the warming treatment term indicate that experimental warming does not alter the shape of the curve to a large degree. One southern shrubland site (“Hungary”, Table S1) (34) contained limited data across its temperature gradient and therefore was not included in our analysis of temperature response functions, although the model results with and without inclusion of this site are included in Table S3 for comparison. To test for a difference in sensitivity between biomes, we ran a multiple linear regression with biome type as a predictor and as an interaction term with temperature (Model j in Table S3).

Data Transformation and Model Diagnostics

Respiration data were transformed using natural log (which transforms exponential functions into linear functions) in order to meet assumptions of regression models and to minimize the role of outliers in altering the response functions. In turn, model outputs must be transformed to represent the actual values (i.e., y-intercepts in Table 1 should be anti-logged to represent the soil respiration flux at 0°C). All model residuals fit the assumption of normal distributions, except the models of all non-desert biomes together and the temperate agriculture biome in isolation, where residuals were left-tail skewed. Because the desert had significantly lower respiration rates compared to all other biomes (Fig. S4), models were never run with all data together, as combined residuals were distinctly bi-modal. For all models included in our analysis, co-linearity between soil moisture and soil temperature was evaluated by calculating variance.
inflation factors (VIF) (35), which were always <1.5, indicating extremely limited co-linearity. Power analysis (36) revealed power = 1 for all models, except multivariate regression of the southern shrubland warming interaction, where power=0.95.

**Meta-Analysis**
We used meta-analysis to quantify 1) how warming altered the magnitude of soil respiration and moisture across sites (SI Appendix, Fig. S2) and 2) whether first-order temperature sensitivities were different between warmed and control plots at the site level (SI Appendix, Fig. S8). We used the log response ratio (RR) as our index of effect size (37) in determining how warming altered the magnitudes of temperature, respiration, and moisture, which was calculated as the natural log proportional change in the means of the treatment (X_T) and the control (X_C) groups:

\[
RR = \ln\left(\frac{X_T}{X_C}\right)
\]

and a random effect model (38). We used the standardized mean difference (raw mean difference divided by pooled standard deviation) and random effect model to determine differences in temperature sensitivities between treatments across sites. All meta-analysis was done using the metafor package in R (39). Effect sizes with 95% confidence intervals overlapping zero indicate no significant effect of warming on the factor in question. Values greater than zero indicate that warming increased soil temperature, soil moisture, soil respiration, and/or temperature sensitivity, while values lower than zero indicate that warming decreased these values. In studies with multiple levels of warming treatment (4 studies, Table S1), data from the warmest treatment were used to compute effect sizes. Data from Site ID 17(40) were excluded from Fig. S2 due to extremely high effect size (RR=0.95) and small difference in temperature between treatments (∆T = 0.5). All tests of significance level used alpha (α) of 0.05. All analysis and statistics were done in R (version 3.2.0) (41).

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References


Figure Legends

Fig. 1. Ln respiration (µmol C m\(^{-2}\) s\(^{-1}\)) as a function of soil temperature (°C) across biome types. Data are instantaneous measurements from control (blue circles) and warmed (red circles) treatments, with best fit regression lines fitted through control and warmed values (for coefficients, see Table 1). Temperature sensitivity in control versus warmed plots was not significantly different, except in desert and boreal forest biomes (Table 1). Note, Y-axis scales are all equal, except for desert, which had lower respiration rates compared to all other biomes (Fig. S4). For partial regression plots of respiration on temperature and moisture, see Fig. S7.

Fig. 2. Conceptual diagram of instantaneous delta respiration (ΔR) and temperature (ΔT) response between warmed (red symbols) and control (blue symbols) treatments on a given day of measurements at the lower end of the temperature range (<25 °C). Circles represent sampling date in spring, while stars represent sampling date in summer. A) All non-desert biomes, except boreal forests: Despite the increase
of respiration with warming on a given day of measurements, the temperature response function (the
dotted line) across the different colors (the warming effect) is similar to that across the different symbols
(the seasonal temperature variation). B) Boreal forests: Warmed plots (dashed line) had lower sensitivity
compared to control plots (solid line). However, no significant differences in the y-intercept were
observed c) Desert: Warmed plots (dashed line) had a lower y-intercept, but higher sensitivity compared
to control plots (solid line). D) Temperate forest: Despite displaying similar temperature sensitivities, y-
intercepts of warmed plots (dashed line) were marginally (p=0.06) lower than control plots (solid line).

Delta response was always calculated as warmed value minus control value.

Fig. 3. Difference in respiration (µmol C m⁻² s⁻¹) between warmed and control plots normalized by degree
of warming (ΔT °C), binned by amount of soil desiccation with warming (soil moisture content warmed
plots divided by soil moisture content control plots) across the entire dataset. X axis values <1 indicate
warmed plots have less moisture available than control plots. Y axis values <0 indicate that respiration
rates were lower from warmed plots, despite warmer soil temperatures. Respiration data were not log
transformed. Delta respiration was always calculated as warmed values minus control values.