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Soil respiration database at different time scales in forest ecosystems across China

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Abstract. China's forests rank fifth in the world by area and cover a broad climatic gradient from cold-temperate to tropical zones, and play a key role in the global carbon cycle. Studies on forest soil respiration (*Rs*) are increasing rapidly in China over the last two decades, but the resulting *Rs* data need to be summarized. Here, we compile a comprehensive database of *Rs* in China's undisturbed forest ecosystems from literature published up to December 31, 2018, including monthly *Rs* and the concurrently measured soil temperature (N=8317), mean monthly *Rs* (N=5003), and annual *Rs* (N=634). Detailed plot information was also recorded, such as geographical location, climate factors, stand characteristics, and measurement description. We examine some aspects of the database – *Rs* equations fitted with soil temperature, temperature sensitivity (Q_{10}), monthly variations and annual effluxes in cold-temperate, temperate, subtropical and

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tropical zones. We hope the database will be used by the science community to provide a better understanding of carbon cycle in China's forest ecosystems and reduce uncertainty in evaluating of carbon budget at the large scale. The database is publicly available at https://www.pangaea.de/tok/788910d8d3ae0a415c7bad2e7025a3f16f042a1b (Sun et al. 2021).

Keywords: Soil carbon flux, Carbon cycle, Temperature sensitivity, Forest, China

1 Introduction

Soil respiration (*Rs*) refers to the total amount of CO_2 released by undisturbed soil, including autotrophic respiration and heterotrophic respiration, the former from plant roots and their microbial symbionts, and the latter from microorganisms decomposing litter and soil organic matter. As the second-largest terrestrial carbon flux, the recent estimations of global annual *Rs* (80–98 Pg C year^{-1}) are above ten percent of the atmospheric carbon pool (750 Pg C) (Bond-Lamberty and Thomson, 2010b; Hashimoto et al., 2015; Raich et al., 2002; Warner et al., 2019), thus accelerating soil respiration rates with climate warming have a strong potential to influence atmospheric CO_2 levels. It is thus important to understand better soil respiration dynamics and response to climate changes.

Forest area in China ranks fifth in the world (FAO, 2020) and covers a broad climatic gradient, including cold-temperate, temperate, subtropical and tropical zones. In China, most *Rs* measurements began only after 2001 (Chen et al., 2010), but have rapidly increased during the last 20 years (Jian et al., 2020). Several studies have summarized annual *Rs* in China's forest ecosystems, but with the small samples (e.g., N=50 in Zheng et al., 2010; N=62 in Chen et al., 2008; N=120 in Zhan et al., 2012; N=139 in Song et al., 2014). Yu et al. (2010) established a geostatistical model with a total of 390

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monthly *Rs* data from different ecosystems in China. With 1782 monthly *Rs* in forest ecosystems across China, Jian et al. (2020) analyzed the spatial patterns and temporal trends from 1961 to 2014. However, amounts of *Rs* data are still unexploited, because they were only displayed in the forms of monthly dynamics in the original papers' figures. *Rs* data at a subannual timescales are important for upscaling global *Rs* (Jian et al., 2018), which may derive different conclusions and deserve further exploration (Huang et al., 2020).

The lack of the large-scale and observation-driven *Rs* data is a main constraining factor in quantifying regional- to global-scale carbon bugedt (Bond-Lamberty and Thomson, 2010a; Rayner et al., 2005). *Rs* data and concurrently measured temperature thus provide not only a solid base to understand the critical factors influencing *Rs*, but the opportunity to better simulate *Rs* at the large scale. We attempted to compile a complete forest *Rs* database at different temporal scales in China.

2 Data and methods

2.1 Data sources

The terms of "soil respiration", "soil carbon (or CO_2) efflux", or "soil carbon (or CO_2) emission" were searched from publications before 2018 in the China Knowledge Resource Integrated Database (http://www.cnki.net/), China Science and Technology Journal Database (http://www.cqvip.com), ScienceDirect (http://www.sciencedirect.com/), ISI Web of Science (http://isiknowledge.com/), and Springer Link (http://link.springer.com/). Means, minimums and maximums of soil respiration during the observation periods were usually given in these published studies, and monthly patterns of soil respiration rates and the corresponding temperature were frequently shown with figures. WEBPLOTDIGITIZER, a graphic digitizing software, was used to take data from figures when values were not reported in the text (Burda et al., 2017).

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2.2 Data collection criteria

The following criteria were used to ensure data consistency and accuracy: i) *Rs* was measured in the field without obvious disturbances or manipulation experiments, e.g. fire, cutting, nitrogen addition treatments, etc. ii) Forested swamps and commercial plantations (e.g. orchard, rubber, etc.) were not examined. iii) *Rs* was measured either by static chamber/gas chromatography (GC) or by dynamic chamber/infrared gas analyzers (IRGA, model Li-6400, Li-8100, Li-8150 (LI-COR Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska, USA)), which are the most popular methods and provide methodological consistency (Sun et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2011; Yang et al., 2018; Zheng et al., 2010). Moreover, the data has been carefully cross-checked by the authors and from different sources.

Based on these criteria, a total of 10288 monthly soil respiration data and 634 annual soil respiration data were assembled from 568 publications. The dataset covers 28 provinces in China (18.61–52.86° N, 84.91–129.08° E) (Fig. 1). Meanwhile, the related information was recorded, including geographical location (province, study site, latitude, longitude and elevation), climate (mean annual temperature and mean annual precipitation), stand description (forest type, origin, age, density, mean tree height and diameter at breast height), measurement regime (method, time, frequency, collar area, height and numbers) (Table 1). This forest region encompasses a large gradient of climate regimes, mean annual temperature ranging from -5.4 to 23.8 °C and mean annual precipitation ranging from 105 to 3000 mm.

2.3 Data verification

In this study, most of the *Rs* data (~82%) and the concurrent soil temperature at 5 cm depth (T_5) and/or 10 cm depth (T_{10}) were extracted with WEBPLOTDIGITIZER, others (e.g., minimum, maximum) were usually given in the original papers. To verify the

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accuracy of the digital software, the means (Rs, T_5, T_{10}) averaged from the extracted data were compared with the corresponding means directly given in the original papers (Fig. S1). The coefficients of determination (R^2) were all larger than 0.99, indicating that the accuracy of WEBPLOTDIGITIZER is excellent.

2.4 Monthly and annual soil respiration calculation

Long-term continuous Rs could be monitored with Li-8100 or Li-8150, but there are few published studies of such continuous data (Bond-Lamberty et al., 2020; Tu et al., 2015; Wu et al., 2014; Yu et al., 2011). The typical days were usually selected to calculate mean monthly Rs and the observation frequency was 1–12 days per month—high during the growing season, but low in winter. Rs was measured throughout the day (16%) or at representative time, e.g., 9:00 a.m.–11:00 a.m. (45%), 9:00 a.m.–12:00 a.m. (22%), etc., which had been validated to be close to the diurnal mean value (Xu and Qi, 2001; Yan et al., 2006; Yang et al., 2018; Yao et al., 2011; You et al., 2013; Zheng et al., 2010). Annual soil carbon efflux was integrated with soil respiration model (i.e. integration method) or interpolated the average soil respiration rate between sampling dates (i.e. interpolation method) (Shi et al., 2014). Finally, monthly Rs and annual soil carbon efflux were converted to the common unit of μmol CO_2 m^{-2} s^{-1} and g C m^{-2} $year^{-1}$, respectively (Bond-Lamberty and Thomson, 2010a).

3 Results

3.1 Relationship between soil respiration rate and soil temperature

Temperature is often the main factor determining soil respiration rates. There were 6341 and 2878 samples of paired Rs & T_5 and Rs & T_{10} in the database, respectively. There were significantly exponential relationships of Rs with T_5 and T_{10} in forest ecosystems across China, which could explain about 48% and 52% of the Rs variations,

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respectively (Fig. S2). The exponential correlations were all significant in four climatic zones, and the coefficients of determination for tropical ecosystems (R^2=0.225–0.291) were smaller than those in other three zones (R^2=0.516–0.934) (Fig. 2).

Temperature sensitivity (Q_{10}) is defined as the factor by which *Rs* is multiplied when temperature increases by 10 °C (Davidson and Janssens, 2006; Lloyd and Taylor, 1994). Q_{10} could be calculated with the exponential equations between *Rs* and soil temperature. At the national scale, the Q_{10} values in China's forest ecosystems from T_5 (-16.51–33.58 °C) and T_{10} (-16.40–33.46 °C) were 2.05 and 2.17, respectively. The Q_{10} was the largest in cold-temperate zone (T_5: 3.74 & T_{10}: 3.32), secondary in temperate zone (T_5: 2.69 & T_{10}: 3.00), and the smallest in subtropical zone (T_5: 2.15 & T_{10}: 2.20) and tropical zone (T_5: 2.28 & T_{10}: 1.63).

3.2 Monthly dynamics of soil respiration

Monthly *Rs* appeared as a single-peak curve (Fig. 3). The largest values occurred in August (4.18–4.36 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}) in cold-temperate and temperate zones, larger than the largest values in July (3.58–3.83 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}) in subtropical and tropical zones. The lowest values occurred in January in cold-temperate (0.20 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}), temperate (0.49 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}), subtropical (1.10 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}) and tropical zones (1.62 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}). Monthly variations were largest in cold-temperate and temperate zones, secondary in subtropical zone, and smallest in tropical zone.

Annual mean *Rs* in January–December from low to high was cold-temperate (1.63 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}), temperate (1.93 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}), subtropical (2.47 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}) and tropical zones (2.57 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}). Meanwhile, annual soil carbon emissions were calculated with the annual mean *Rs*: 621.91 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in cold-temperate zone, 733.31 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in temperate zone, 937.15 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in subtropical zone, and 973.35 g C

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m^{-2} yr^{-1} in tropical zone. Soil carbon emissions in growing season (May–October) and winter (November–April) accounted for 85% and 15% in cold-temperate zone, 80% and 20% in temperate zone, 69% and 31% in subtropical zone, 61% and 39% in tropical zone. Subtropical and tropical zones still keep high soil respiration rates in winter, which is the main source of their larger annual soil carbon emissions.

3.3 Annual soil carbon effluxes

There were 634 annual soil carbon effluxes, and most of the observations were conducted in subtropical zone (61%) and temperate zone (32%) (Fig. 4). Mean annual soil carbon emission was 851.88 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in China's forest ecosystems, ranging from 260.10 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} to 2058.00 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}. Mean annual soil carbon emissions in tropical, subtropical, temperate and cold-temperate zones were 1042.01, 928.91, 697.85 and 684.29 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}, respectively. The former two was significantly higher than the latter two, but the differences were not significant between tropical and subtropical zones, and between temperate and cold-temperate zones. The differences were not significant for EBF, ENF and DNF among different climate zones. DBF in temperate and subtropical zones was similar (~750.00 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}), both of which were larger than that in cold-temperate zone (284.20 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}). MF in subtropical zone (977.35 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) had significantly higher emissions than that in temperate zone (733.44 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}).

Evergreen forests were usually larger than deciduous ones in the same climatic zone, for example, ENF (866.98 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) and DNF (734.56 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) in cold-temperate zone, ENF (699.96 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) and DNF (555.15 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) in temperate

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zone, EBF (1073.50 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) and DBF (755.41 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) in subtropical zone. Broad-leaved forests showed significantly larger annual fluxes than coniferous forests in temperate zone (DBF: 748.59 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} vs. DNF: 555.15 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) and subtropical zone one (EBF: 1073.50 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} vs. ENF: 717.50 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}). However, DNF (734.56 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) was larger than DBF (284.20 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) in cold-temperate zone, which was from high-latitude Great Xing'an Mountains (~51° N) and high-altitude Gongga Mountain (2800-2950 m), respectively. Additionally, bamboo is a special type in subtropical areas, exhibiting the highest soil carbon emissions (1133.55 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}).

4 Discussion

4.1 Temperature sensitivity (Q_{10}) of soil respiration

Q_{10} is a key parameter in modelling the effects of climate warming on soil carbon release. The Q_{10} calculated with the exponential equations of T_5 and T_{10} were 2.05 and 2.17 at the national scale (Fig. S2), which were lower than the averaged Q_{10} from different studies in the syntheses of China's forest ecosystems (T_5: 2.28–2.51 and T_{10}: 2.74–3.00, Peng et al., 2009; Song et al., 2014; Xu et al., 2015; Zheng et al., 2009) and global forest ecosystems (T_5: 2.55–2.70 and T_{10}: 3.01–3.31, Wang et al., 2010 a; b). Our results were close to the Q_{10} of 2 commonly used in many biogeochemical models (e.g., Cox et al., 2000; Sampson et al., 2007) and the mean Q_{10} of 2.11 estimated with inverse modeling in forest soils across China (Zhou et al., 2009).

Temperature was the most important limiting factor for soil microbial activity and root growth in cold regions, thus, *Rs* was more sensitive to temperature changes (Lloyd and Taylor, 1994; Peng et al., 2009; Zheng et al., 2009; Zheng et al., 2020). The Q_{10}

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increased from tropical zone to cold-temperate zone in this study, and varied from 1.63 to 3.74. The correlations between *Rs* and soil temperature were lowest in tropical zone (R^2=0.225–0.291, Fig. 2d). The difference of the mean *Rs* between tropical moist forests (1260 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) and tropical dry forests (673 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) was about 2-fold (Raich and Schlesinger, 1992), indicating that soil moisture might play more important roles.

4.2 Comparisons of monthly and annual soil carbon effluxes

The lowest monthly *Rs* occurred in January, and the largest values occurred in August in cold-temperate and temperate zones and in July in subtropical and tropical zones (Fig. 3). Similarly, monthly *Rs* of global terrestrial ecosystems reached their minima in February and peaked in July and August (Hashimoto et al., 2015; Raich et al., 2002). Due to the limitation of low temperature, winter observations of *Rs* were relatively fewer in the cold-temperate and temperate zones. The *Rs* in winter (November–April) was usually assumed to account for 20% of the total annual *Rs* (Geng et al., 2017; Yang and Wang, 2005), which was in agreement with the proportion in temperate zone, but greater than 15% in cold-temperate zone.

Annual soil carbon emission had been synthesized in forest ecosystems across China, and the mean was 745.34 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} (Zheng et al., 2010), 764.11 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} (Zhan et al., 2012), 917.73 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} (Song et al., 2014) and 975.50 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} (Chen et al., 2008), and the mean of 851.88 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in the present study was in the mid-range. The mean annual *Rs* in China's forest ecosystems was slightly lower than the mean *Rs* of 990.00 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in global forest ecosystems (Chen et al., 2010). Warner et al. (2019) modelled global *Rs* and found that the smallest and greatest annual soil carbon emissions were in DNF (Mean=344.10 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) and EBF (Mean=1310.47 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}), respectively. Compared with the predicted annual *Rs*, DNF in cold-

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temperate (Mean=734.56 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) and temperate zones (Mean= 555.15 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) had larger values, but those of EBF in subtropical (Mean=1073.50 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) and tropical zones (Mean=1065.09 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) were lower (Fig. 4).

Mean annual soil carbon emissions from 634 annual *Rs* and 5003 mean monthly *Rs* were 684.29 and 621.91 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in cold-temperate zone, 697.85 and 733.31 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in temperate zone, 928.91 and 937.15 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in subtropical zone, and 1042.01 and 973.35 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} in tropical zone (Fig. 4 and Fig. 3). The differences between the directly averaged annual *Rs* and the accumulative mean monthly *Rs* were small in four climatic zones, ranging from -8.24 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} to 68.66 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}. Mean annual soil carbon emissions in temperate, subtropical and tropical ecosystems were 745 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}, 776 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} and 1286 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1} at the global scale, respectively (Bond-Lamberty and Thomson, 2010a), which were comparable with our results.

4.3 Improvements of the database

The common measurement methods were selected, including Li-6400, Li-8100, Li-8150 and gas chromatography, which had been proved to be consistent (Wang et al., 2011; Yang et al., 2018; Zheng et al., 2010). The sample sizes of annual *Rs* were 50–139 (Chen et al., 2008; Song et al., 2014; Zhan et al., 2012; Zheng et al, 2010) and 634 in the current study, and increased above 4-fold. The global soil respiration database (SRDB-V5) collected 523 undisturbed annual *Rs* in China's forest ecosystems (Jian et al., 2021), but all methods were included, e.g. alkali absorption, gas chromatography and various infrared gas analyzers. Alkali absorption method could underestimate *Rs* (Chen et al., 2008; Jian et al., 2020). The total samples of mean monthly *Rs* were 5003, which was much larger than the other database's monthly samples of 1782 in China's forest ecosystems (Jian et al., 2020; Steele and Jian, 2018). Additionally, we extended the database with the digital software (WEBPLOTDIGITIZER) from the monthly

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dynamics figures of the original papers, including the paired *Rs* & T_5 (N=6341) and *Rs* & T_{10} (N=2878). Predicting soil respiration from soil temperature has gained extensive acceptance (Shi et al., 2014; Song et al., 2014; Sun et al., 2020). These data could be used to establish the large-scale soil respiration equation and acquire the key parameters of carbon cycle. Compared with the above-mentioned monthly or annual databases, this study collected all available *Rs* data at different time scales. Bamboo forests were seldom considered in the previous databases (Chen et al., 2008; Steele and Jian, 2018; Zhan et al., 2012; Zheng et al, 2010), which exhibited the highest soil carbon emissions (Mean=1133.55 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}, Fig. 4). With the area increasing at a high rate of 3.1% per year (Song et al., 2017), bamboo forests would play an important role in regional and even national carbon cycle.

5 Data availability

The soil respiration database in China's forest ecosystems used to produce the results in this study is free to the public for scientific purposes and can be downloaded at https://www.pangaea.de/tok/788910d8d3ae0a415c7bad2e7025a3f16f042a1b (Sun et al. 2021).

6 Conclusions

In this study, we collected in situ *Rs* measurements with common infrared gas analyzers (i.e. Li-6400, Li-8100, Li-8150) or gas chromatography to assemble a comprehensive and uniform database of China's forest ecosystems at different time scales. Besides the *Rs* data directly given in the original papers, the monthly patterns of *Rs* and the concurrently measured soil temperature at 5 cm and/or 10 cm depth in the figures were digitized. Meanwhile, we have made a preliminary analysis of the data. The results showed that soil temperature could explain 22.5%–93.4% of the *Rs* variations.

Temperature sensitivity (**Q_{10}**) was about 2.05–2.17 at the national scale, increasing from 1.63 in tropical zone to 3.74 in cold-temperate zone. Monthly *Rs* showed a single-peak curve, and the largest values occurred in August (4.18–4.36 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}) in cold-temperate and temperate zones, larger than the largest values in July (3.58–3.83 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}) in subtropical and tropical zones. Mean annual soil carbon emissions decreased from tropical (1042.01 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}), subtropical (928.91 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}), temperate (697.85 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}) to cold-temperate zones (684.29 g C m^{-2} yr^{-1}). This study provides basic data and scientific basis for quantitative evaluation of soil carbon emissions from forest ecosystems in China.

Author contributions. BJ designed the soil respiration database and searched the papers until 2018. HS and BJ collected and digitized soil respiration data and compiled the associated information. HS and BJ prepared the manuscript. ZX provided many useful suggestions and reviewed the paper.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Table 1. Variable information of soil respiration database in China's forest ecosystems, available at https://www.pangaea.de/tok/788910d8d3ae0a415c7bad2e7025a3f16f042a1b. N/A refers to values that are not applicable.

Column	Description	Unit	Number	Range
ID	Unique identification number of each record	N/A	11297	1–11297
Province	Province location of study site	N/A	28	N/A
Study site	Name of study site	N/A	155	N/A
Latitude	Latitude (N) of study site	°	988	18.61–52.86
Longitude	Longitude (E) of study site	°	988	84.91–129.08
Altitude	Altitude of study site	m	988	7–4200
MAT	Mean annual temperature	°C	988	-5.4–23.8
MAP	Mean annual precipitation	mm	988	105–3000
Forest type	Forest community characterized by the dominant tree species, or the ecological similarities (e.g. life form and biotope)	N/A	180	N/A
Origin	Stand origin was classified into planted and natural (i.e. secondary, primary) forests	N/A	4	N/A
Age	Stand age	years	769	2– ~400
DBH	Mean diameter at breast height	cm	610	2.40–51.96
H_{tree}	Mean tree height	m	538	2.50–48.00
Density	Stem density and/or canopy coverage	trees ha^{-1}	548	209–17000,0.23–0.98
Instrument	Measurement instrument of *Rs*, i.e. gas chromatography, infrared gas analyzers (Li-6400, Li-8100, Li-8150)	N/A	4	N/A
Time	Observation time of *Rs*	Hour: Minute	749	0:00–23:00
Frequency	Observation frequency of *Rs*, i.e. days per month	days	961	0.5–31
Area	Observation area of *Rs*, i.e. area of soil collar or base	cm^2	976	50–2500
Height	Height of soil collar or chamber	cm	828	4–50
Replication	Numbers of soil collar or chamber	N/A	968	1–768
Month	Observation month of *Rs*	Month, Year	10288	Jan.,2000–Mar.,2018
Rs	Soil respiration rate	μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}	10288	0.01–11.84
T_5	Soil temperature at 5cm depth concurrently measured with R_S	°C	6341	-16.51–33.58
T_{10}	Soil temperature at 10cm depth concurrently measured with R_S	°C	2878	-16.40–33.46
Mode	The ways to obtain *Rs* data, 1: extracted with WEB PLOTDIGITIZER, 2: directly given in the original study	N/A	2	1–2
Period	Period of annual soil carbon efflux	Month, Year	631	Jan.,2001–Mar.,2018
Annual *Rs*	Annual soil carbon efflux	g C m^{-2} $year^{-1}$	634	260.10–2058.00
Method	Method to calculate annual soil carbon efflux, i.e. integration method and/or interpolation method	N/A	3	N/A
Reference	Data sources	N/A	568	N/A

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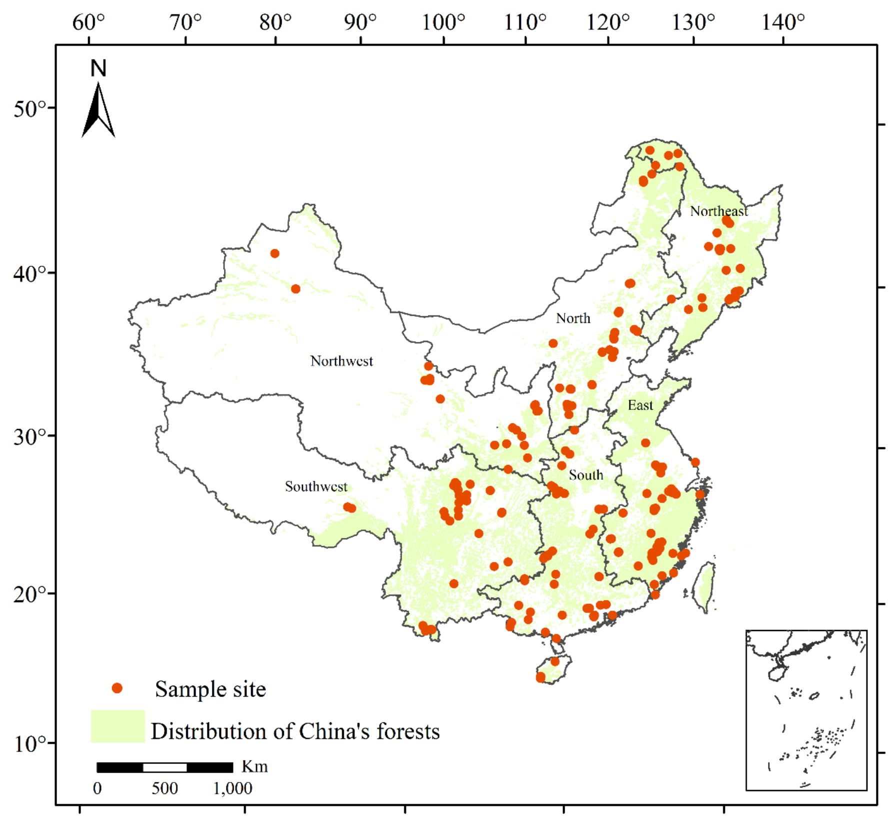

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452 **Figure 1.** Distribution of study sites used to develop the forest soil respiration database

453 in China.

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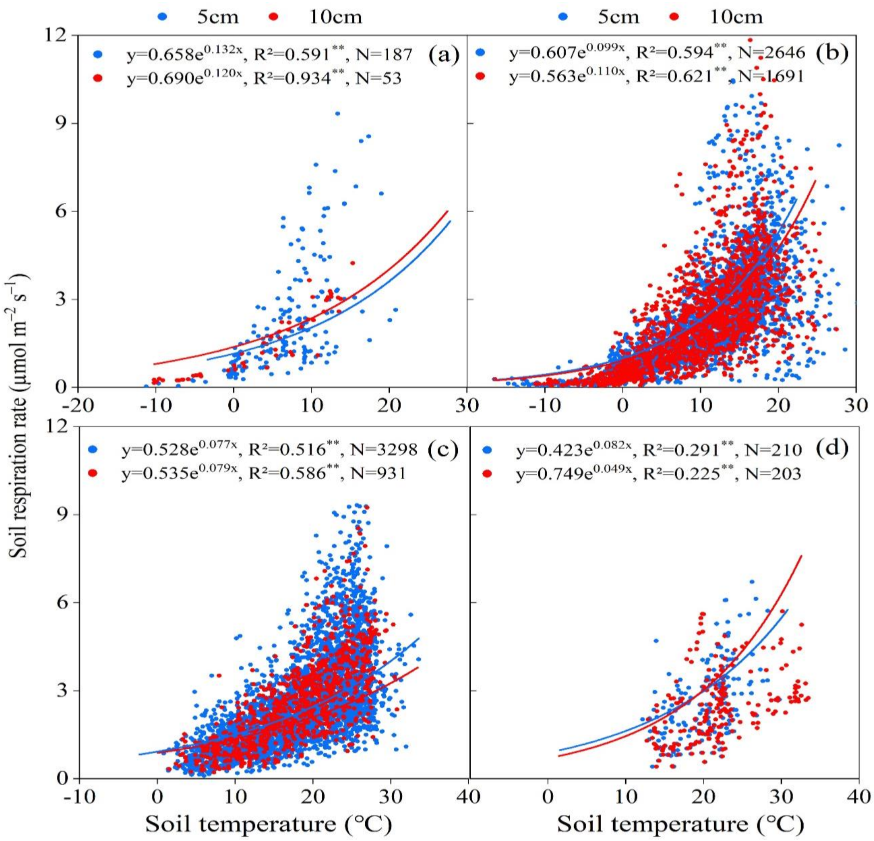

454 **Figure 2.** Exponential relationships of forest soil respiration rates with soil temperature at 5 cm depth and 10 cm depth in cold-temperate (a), temperate (b), subtropical (c) and tropical zones (d). *P* value below 0.01 was described by **.

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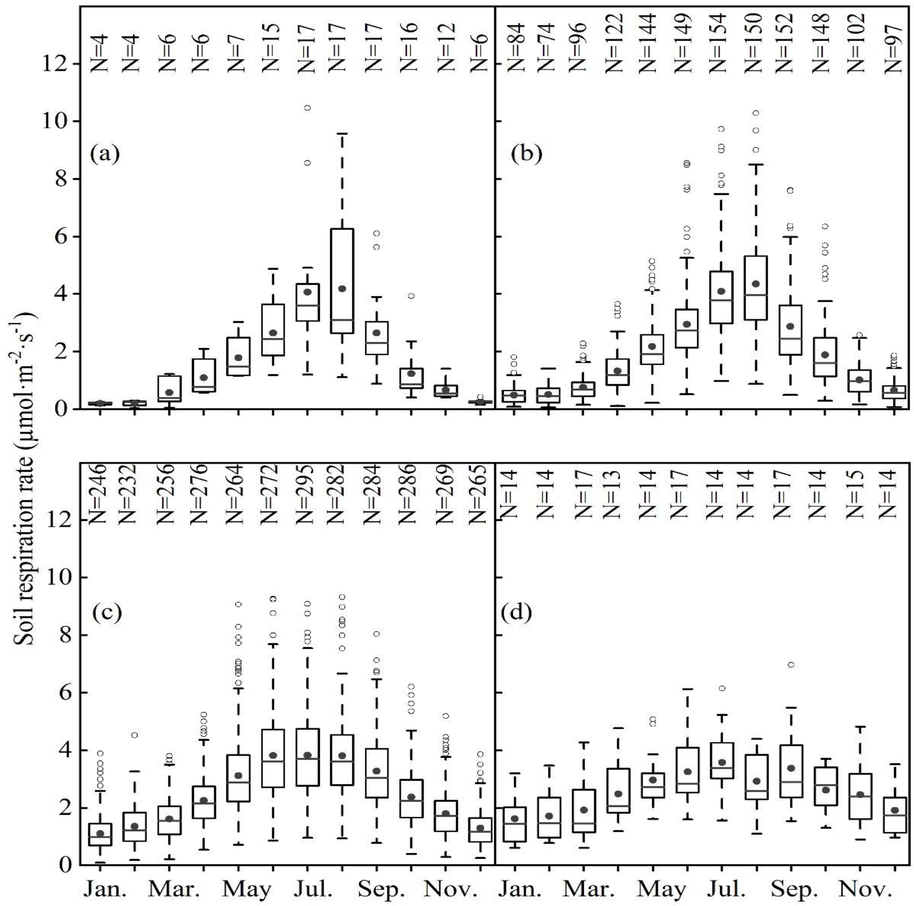

Figure 3. Monthly patterns of forest soil respiration rates in cold-temperate (a), temperate (b), subtropical (c) and tropical zones (d). Solid circle: mean value; Solid horizontal line: median; Box: 25th to 75th percentiles; Whisker: 1.5 times interquartile range; Open circle: data points beyond the whiskers. The samples per month were listed in the upper part of the figure.

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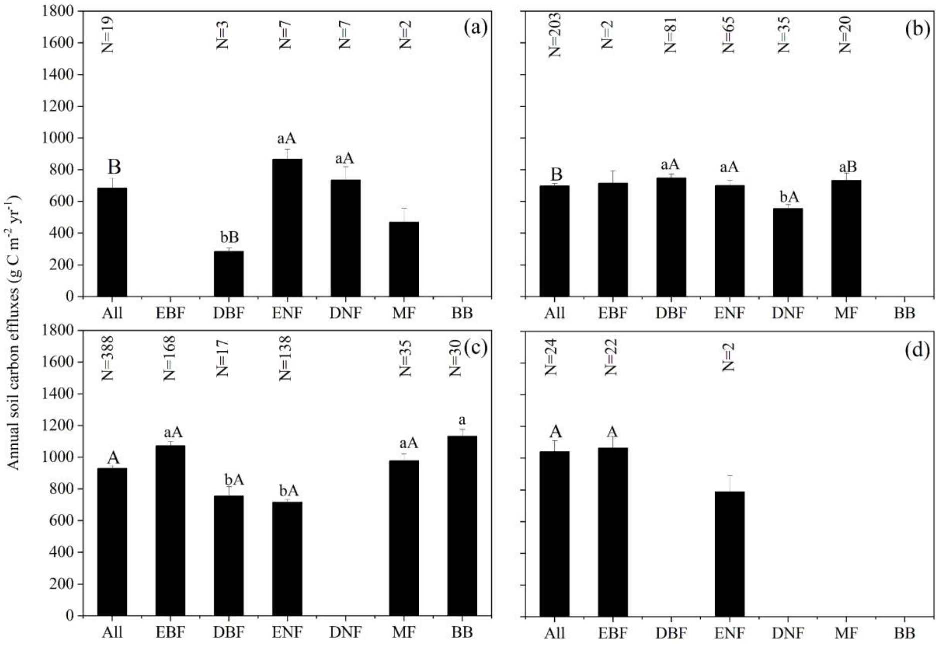

Figure 4. Comparisons of annual soil carbon effluxes (mean ± standard error) among different forest types across China in cold-temperate (a), temperate (b), subtropical (c) and tropical zones (d). Lowercase letters are the comparisons of different forest types in each climatic zone, while capital letters are the comparisons of the same forest type in different climatic zones. The samples were listed in the upper part of the figure, and the samples larger than 3 were compared. EBF: evergreen broadleaf forest, DBF: deciduous broadleaf forest, ENF: evergreen needleleaf forest, DNF: deciduous needleleaf forest, MF: broadleaf and needleleaf mixed forest and BB: Bamboo forest.