

Figure S1. N pool-weighted plant $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ of five dominant tree species in Dinghushan Biosphere Reserve (DHSBR) in control plots (white bars) and N addition plots (shaded bars). Error bars indicate SE ($n = 3$).

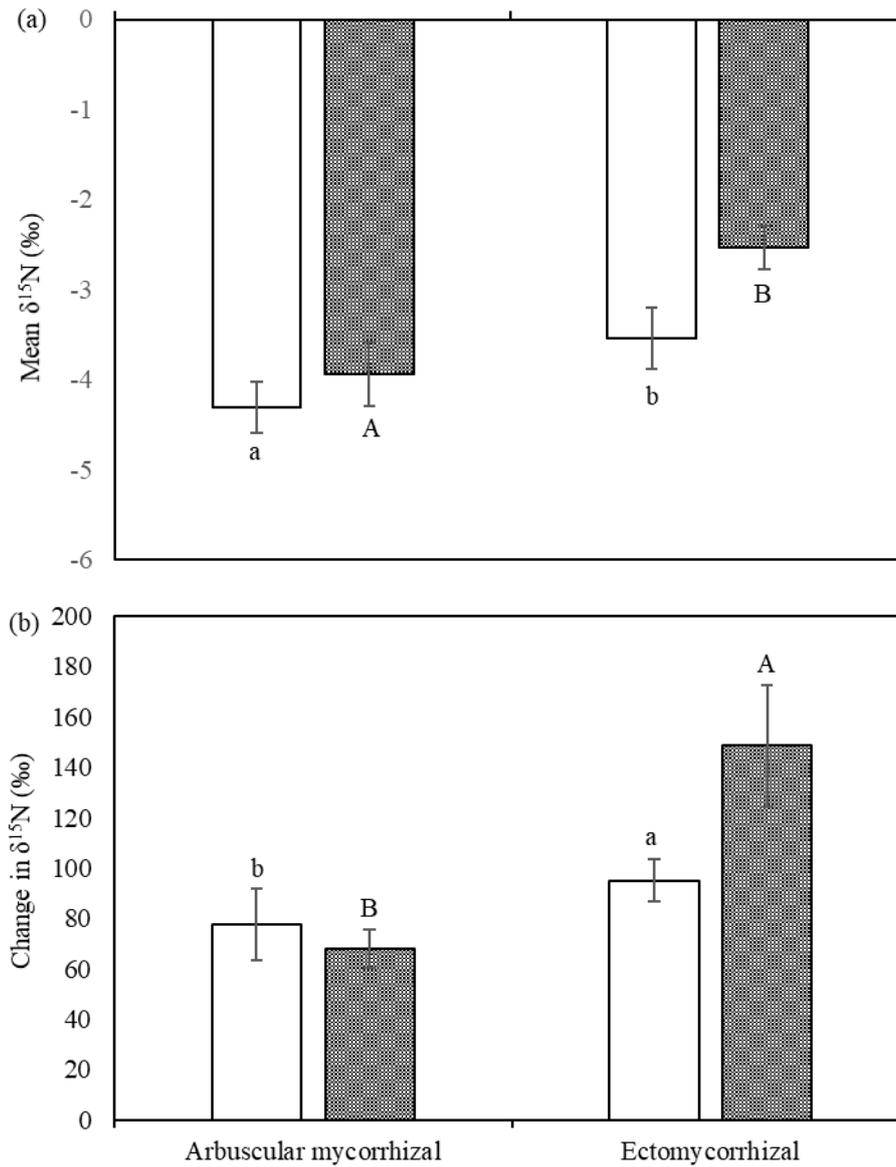


Figure S2. Mean leaf $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ of arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) and ectomycorrhizal (ECM) trees in Dinghushan Biosphere Reserve (DHSBR). a) natural $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ abundance in control and in ^{15}N -plots; and b) changes in leaf $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values after one year of ^{15}N tracer addition in both treatments. Different lowercase letter for the control plots indicate significant difference between leaf $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ of AM and ECM tree groups at $p \leq 0.05$.

Table S1. Foliar $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of dominant co-occurring tree and understory plant species in Dinghushan Biosphere Reserve (DHSBR) in control and N-plots before (sampled in January 2013) and after one-year ^{15}N addition (sampled in June 2014) in the two treatments. Values in parenthesis shows SE among plots ($n = 3$).

Species name	Before ^{15}N addition		After ^{15}N addition	
	Control plots	N-plots	Control plots	N-plots
Trees				
<i>Syzygium acuminatissimum</i>	-4.1 (0.2)	-3.3 (0.1)	113.6 (22.3)	158.1 (67.5)
<i>Castanopsis chinensis</i>	-3.0 (0.5)	-1.8 (0.4)	69.6 (4.7)	133.9 (21.5)
<i>Cryptocarya chinensis</i>	-4.0 (0.1)	-3.3 (0.5)	83.5 (17.7)	38.6 (0.9)
<i>Memecylon ligustrifolium</i>	-3.7 (0.3)	-3.8 (0.1)	58.8 (9.6)	88.2 (6.3)
<i>Syzygium rehderianum</i>	-5.2 (0.6)	-4.7 (0.5)	77.6 (16.2)	65.3 (17.1)
Understory plants				
<i>Alpinia chinensis</i>	-2.9 (0.3)	-0.0 (0.4)	1045.7 (158.7)	640.8 (78.9)
<i>Blastus cochinchinensis</i>	-6.6 (0.4)	-5.3 (0.7)	1071.5 (330.1)	402.5 (119.2)
<i>Calamus rhabdocladus</i>	-3.4 (0.5)	-3.2 (0.4)	550.8 (183.6)	286.1 (70.2)
<i>Cryptocarya concinna</i>	-3.6 (0.4)	-3.2 (0.1)	734.2 (124.5)	265.0 (28.3)
<i>Tectaria harlandii</i>	-4.0 (0.3)	-1.7 (0.2)	1256.4 (116.7)	690.3 (66.4)
<i>Maesa salicifolia</i>	-1.6 (0.4)	-0.1 (0.0)	712.7 (29.3)	536.2 (49.7)
<i>Aidia canthioides</i>	-3.1 (0.2)	-1.8 (0.5)	191.9 (23.1)	171.9 (13.6)

Table S2. Estimated leaf biomass (kg ha⁻¹) of dominant tree species in the in experimental plots of the old-growth broad-leaved forest at Dinghushan Biosphere Reserve (DHSBR), southern China. Estimation of the biomass was conducted based on growth equation as described in previous ¹⁵N tracer study [41] using the same experimental plots.

Species name	N pool (kg ha ⁻¹)	Fraction (%)
<i>Syzygium acuminatissimum</i>	264	3.4
<i>Castanopsis chinensis</i>	2921	37.3
<i>Cryptocarya chinensis</i>	1102	14.1
<i>Memecylon ligustrifolium</i>	127	1.6
<i>Syzygium rehderianum</i>	676	8.6
<i>Schima superba</i> ¹	588	7.5
<i>Machilus chinensis</i> ¹	<u>2147</u>	<u>27.4</u>
Total		100

¹This species was not sampled since the foliage could not be reached.

Table S3. Mean concentration (mg N L⁻¹) and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ and DON in precipitation, throughfall and soil solution in control plots (September 2012 to February 2013). Soil (0–50 cm) $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values for bulk soil, TDN, $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ and DON were determined in 2007–2008 by extraction. For $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values of precipitation, throughfall and soil solution, values in parenthesis shows SE among plots ($n = 3$).

N sources	N form	Concentration (in water)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values (‰)
Precipitation	$\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$	2.9	-17 (4)
	$\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$	1.2	4.1 (0.7)
	DON		
Throughfall	$\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$	4.3	-15 (2)
	$\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$	2.6	-9.7 (0.8)
	DON		
Soil (0–50 cm)	Bulk soil		3.7
	TDN		7.7
	$\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$		6.1
	$\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$		1.6
	DON		8.9
Soil solution (0–20 cm)	$\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$	2.4	-23 (1)
	$\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$	8.8	-0.9 (1.0)
	DON		
Added fertilizer (NH_4NO_3)	$\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$	-	-3.3
	$\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$	-	1.8

Table S4. Leaf C:N ratio of the studied tree species grouped as ectomycorrhizal (ECM) and arbuscular mycorrhizal plants (AM). Values in parenthesis shows SE among plots ($n = 3$). In each treatment (control and N-plots), significant difference in leaf C:N ratio among the five tree species is indicated by different lowercase letters as in Table 1 while the difference between the two mycorrhizal group is indicated by different uppercase letters.

Species name	Mycorrhizal type	C:N ratio	
		Control plots	N-plots
<i>Syzygium acuminatissimum</i>	ECM	25.5 (1.0)b	23.7 (0.4)c
<i>Castanopsis chinensis</i>	ECM	24.9 (1.1)b	27.2 (0.2)bc
<i>Cryptocarya chinensis</i>	AM	25.9 (0.2)b	26.5 (1.7)bc
<i>Memecylon ligustrifolium</i>	AM	32.2 (0.9)a	32.4 (1.9)ab
<i>Syzygium rehderianum</i>	AM	<u>34.3 (0.6)a</u>	<u>36.0 (1.0)a</u>
Mycorrhizal group			
ECM average		25.2 (1.1)A	25.5 (1.3)A
AM average		31.0 (0.6)B	31.6 (1.7)B