Impact of physical and biological drivers on diel cycles of soil CO<sub>2</sub> flux over moisture gradients in a polar desert

Becky A. Ball<sup>a</sup>

Ross A. Virginia<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, Arizona State University at the West Campus, Glendale, AZ 85306, USA

<sup>b</sup> Environmental Studies Program, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755, USA

## **Corresponding Author:**

Becky A. Ball

School of Mathematical and Natural Sciences Arizona State University at the West Campus 1407 W. Thunderbird Rd. Glendale, AZ 85306 becky.ball@asu.edu phone: +001 (602) 543-2819 Appendix A. Diel cycles of  $CO_2$  flux (black circles), as well as associated soil temperature (red squares) and moisture (blue triangles), when measured, from various locations in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Antarctica (see Fig. 1 in main text). Note that the start time for each diel cycle varies. For soils where microbial biomass carbon (MBC) was measured, values are listed in the lower right corner ( $\mu g C g^{-1}$  soil).





