|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Traits** | **Definition** | **Ecological Significance** | **Score** |
| Body length | Maximum length from head to tip of abdomen (in mm) | Connected dispersal ability, life form, ecophysiology a,b | 1: <1 mm  2: 1–2 mm;  3: 2–3 mm;  4: >3 mm |
| Reproduction mode | Reproduction type | Reproduction | 1: Parthenogenetic ;  2: sexual |
| Dispersal | The ability of move | dispersal, predator avoidance | 1: slow;  2: fast |
| Life form | Trait complex composed of number of ommatidia, intensity of coloration, and length of furcula c | Proxy for vertical stratification, ecophysiology and dispersal ability b,c | 3: Epi-edaphic \*;  2: Hemi-edaphic;  1: Eu-edaphic |

**Table S1.** Species traits used in the analyses, their definitions and ecological significance, and the scores of each trait for species observed in the samples.

\* Epi-edaphic: surface-dwelling, hemi-edaphic: litter-dwelling, eu-edaphic: soil-dwelling. References: a (Berg et al. 1998); b (Ponge et al. 2006); c (Rusek & Josef 2007).

Reference

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