

- (1) Plant diversity varied non-linearly with progressively increasing warming, with the main influence on change being soil moisture content.
- (2) Soil bacterial diversity was significantly affected by warming and soil fungal diversity was significantly affected by grazing.
- (3) Temperature rise caused biomass transfer to the subsurface, moderate temperature rise (approximately 1°C) increased biomass, light grazing did not reduce biomass, and community stability was not affected by temperature rise or grazing.
- (4) Temperature influence biomass more strongly than biodiversity. Community stability was not significantly correlated with biomass.