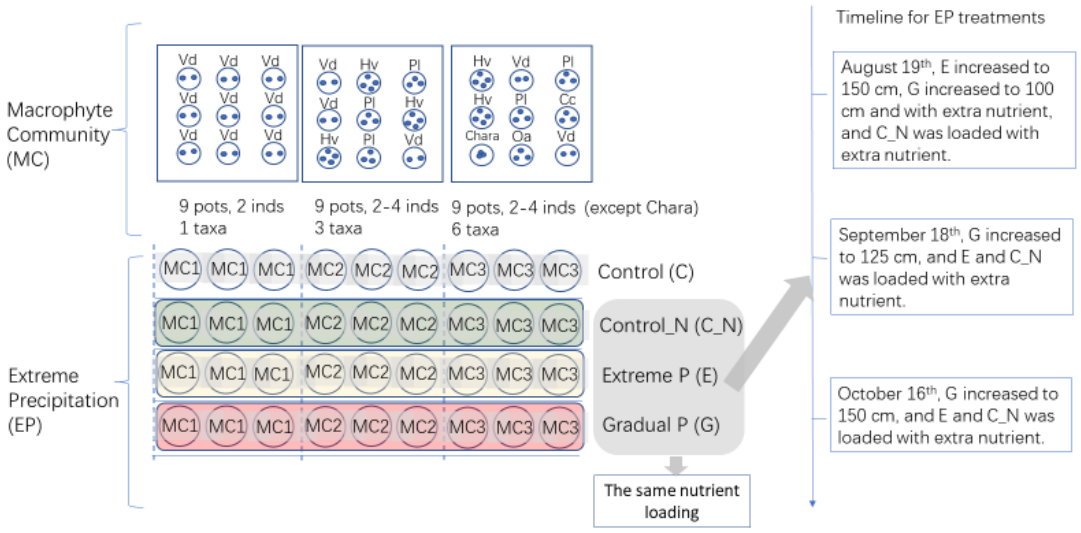

Figure S1. Diagram showing the experiment setup.

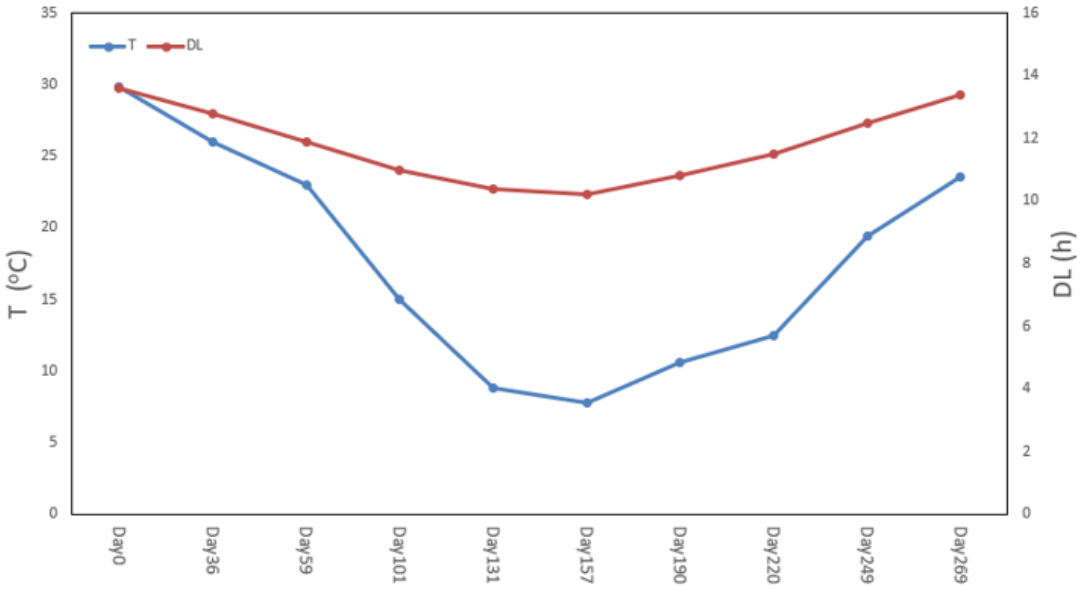

Figure S2. Monthly changes of temperature (T, the unit of °C) and theoretical daylight length (DL, the unit of hour) during the experiment period.

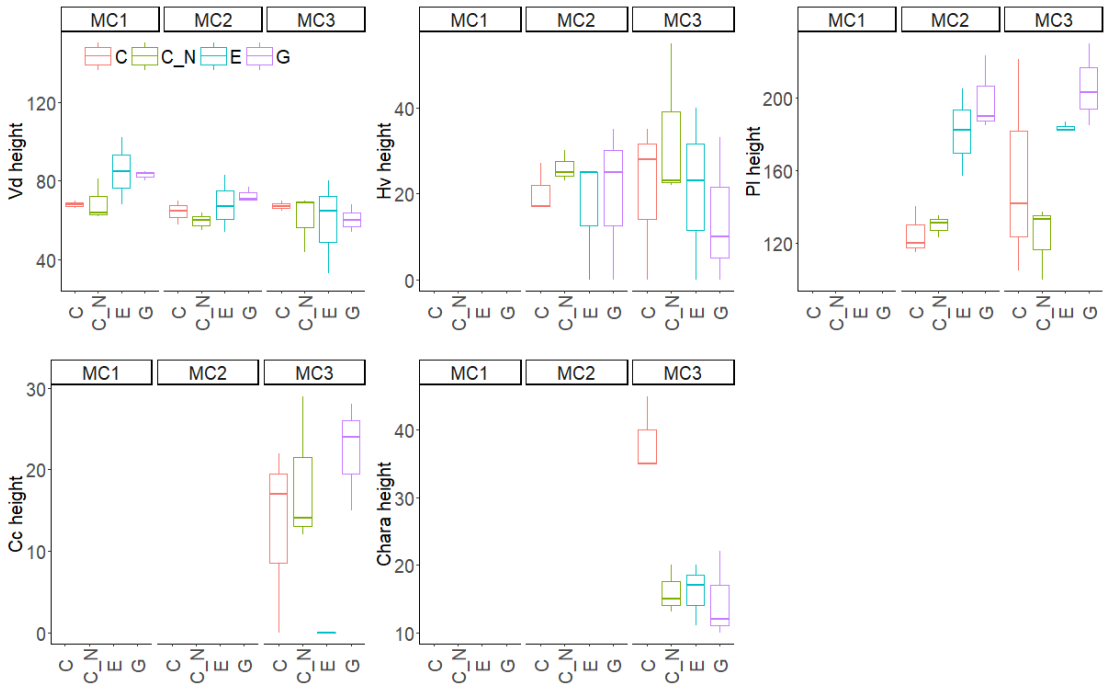

Figure S3. Maximum height of the five submerged macrophyte species used at the end of the experiment for three macrophyte community treatments (MC1, MC2 and MC3) and four extreme precipitation treatments (EP: C, C_N, E, and G). Vd = *Vallisneria denseserrulata*; Hv = *Hydrilla verticillata*; Pl = *Potamogeton lucens*; Cc = *Cabomba caroliniana*; Chara = *Chara sp*.

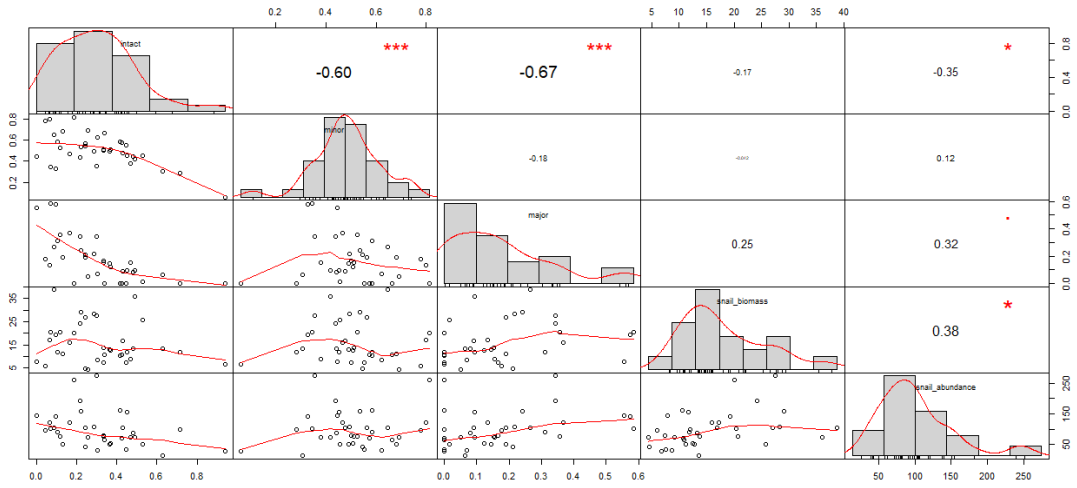

Figure S4. Correlation analysis between the three categories of leaf intactness of *Vallisneria denseserrulata* and snail biomass (and abundance). Leaf intactness was categorised into intact, minor and major damages. The number on the upper diagonal is the Pearson correlation coefficient r and the star (*) indicates the significance level: * = $p < 0.05$; *** = $p < 0.001$.

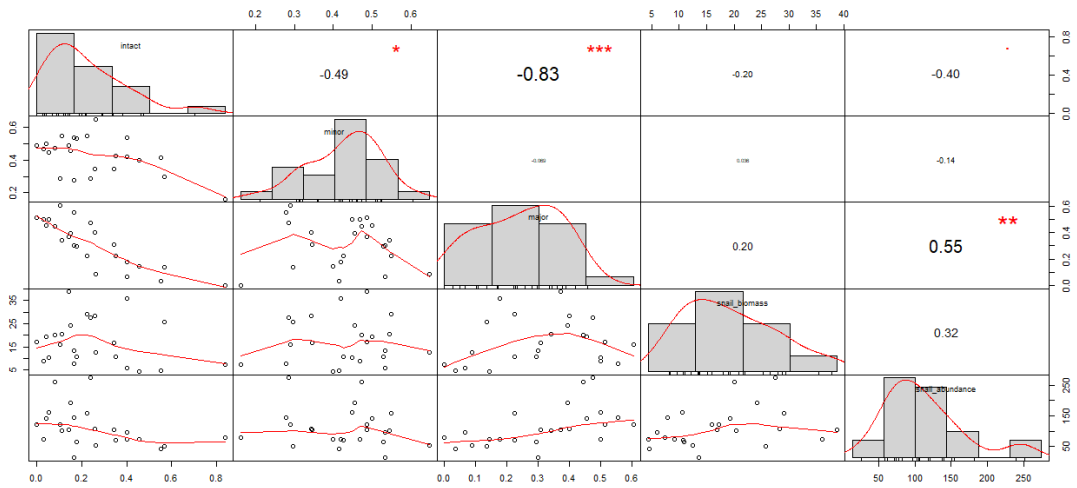

Figure S5. Correlation analysis between the three categories of leaf intactness of *Potamogeton lucens* and snail biomass (and abundance). Leaf intactness was categorised as intact, minor and major damages. The number on the upper diagonal is the Pearson correlation coefficient r and the star (*) indicates the significance level: * = $p < 0.05$; ** = $p < 0.01$; *** = $p < 0.001$.