

Supplement of Biogeosciences, 17, 667–682, 2020  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-17-667-2020-supplement>  
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*Supplement of*

## **Low methane emissions from a boreal wetland constructed on oil sand mine tailings**

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## Supplementary information

Table S1: Published values for methane fluxes from sites with rewetted peatland soils, which also contain a reference to either an undisturbed or an unrestored site.

### Seasonal<sup>a</sup>

	Sub-site <sup>b</sup>	Years since rewetting	Flux <sup>c</sup> (mg CH <sub>4</sub> m <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> )	Ratio of change <sup>d</sup>
<b>Boreal</b>				
Boreal Plains, Canada (Strack et al., 2014)	Unrestored – Bare Peat		-0.1 <sup>c3</sup>	*
	Rewetted – Dry	4	<0.1 <sup>c3</sup>	
	Rewetted – Wet	4	6 <sup>c3</sup>	76.6
Bois-des-Bel (Waddington and Day, 2007)	Unrestored - Cutover (year 1)		0.3 <sup>c1,g</sup>	*
	Unrestored - Cutover (year 2)		0.1 <sup>c1,g</sup>	*
	Unrestored - Cutover (year 3)		0.3 <sup>c1,g</sup>	*
	Rewetted (year 1)	1	<0.1 <sup>c1,g</sup>	-0.9
	Rewetted (year 2)	2	0.4 <sup>c1,g</sup>	2.7
	Rewetted (year 3)	3	1.4 <sup>c1,g</sup>	3.6
Kihinö, Finland (Tuittila et al., 2000)	Unrestored Tussock (year prior to wetting)		0.2 <sup>c1</sup>	*
	Restored Tussock	1	0.75 <sup>c1,f</sup>	2.8
	Restored Tussock	2	2.5 <sup>c1,f</sup>	11.5
Konilamminsuo mire (fen), Sweden (Komulainen et al., 1998)	Unrestored – Low watertable		<-0.1	*
	Rewetted – High watertable	1	1.1	132.8
	Rewetted – Average watertable	1	0.2	19.8
Multiple Sites, Finland (Juottonen et al., 2012)	Asusuo (Undisturbed)		5.8 <sup>c1</sup>	
	Kallioneva (Undisturbed)		29.5 <sup>c1</sup>	
	Hirsikangas (Undisturbed)		9.5 <sup>c1</sup>	
	Mean Undisturbed		14.9 <sup>c1</sup>	
	Murtsuo (Rewetted)	11	0.3 <sup>c1</sup>	
	Konilamminsuo (Rewetted)	12	0.1 <sup>c1</sup>	
	Vanneskorpi (Rewetted)	10-11	0.5 <sup>c1</sup>	
Mean Rewetted		0.1 <sup>c1</sup>	-1.0	
Šumava National Park, Czech Republic (Urbanová et al., 2012)	Undisturbed Bog – <i>Trichophorum</i>		3.8	
	Undisturbed Bog – Shrub		3.0	
	Unrestored Bog – Shrub		2.2	*
	Unrestored Bog – <i>Molinia</i>		0.4	
	Rewetted Bog – <i>Trichophorum</i>	1	2.5	0.1
	Rewetted Bog – Shrub Dominated	1	0.4	-0.8

	<b>Sub-site<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Years since rewetting</b>	<b>Flux<sup>c</sup> (mg CH<sub>4</sub> m<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Ratio of change<sup>d</sup></b>
Viheriäisenneva mire (bog), Sweden (Komulainen et al., 1998)	Unrestored – hollow/lawn		0.3	*
	Rewetted – hollow-/awn	1	1.5	3.7
	Rewetted – hummock/lawn	1	0.3	0.1
<b><u>Temperate</u></b>				
Burns Bog, BC, Canada (Christen et al., 2016)	Undisturbed	n/a	2.4 <sup>c2</sup>	
	Drained-Sedge/ <i>Sphagnum</i>		2.8 <sup>c2</sup>	*
	Rewetted-Sedge	6	4.5 <sup>c2</sup>	0.6
	Rewetted-Cleared	2	1.6 <sup>c2</sup>	- 0.4
Donaumoos, Germany (Wild et al., 2001)	Drained – Grassland		-0.01	*
	Rewetted – <i>Typha</i>	0.2-1	0.2	32.9
	Rewetted – <i>Typha</i>	0.2-1	1.3	131.9
Horstemeer, Netherlands (Hendriks et al., 2007)	Rewetted relatively dry regions	10	2.2 ± 0.2 <sup>c1</sup>	*
	Rewetted-annually saturated	10	18.4 ± 2.9 <sup>c1</sup>	7.3

### ***Annual<sup>a</sup>***

<b><u>Boreal</u></b>				
Ahlen-Falkenberger Moor, Germany (Beetz et al., 2013)	Natural Wetland (year 1)		0.7 <sup>c4</sup>	
	Natural Wetland (year 2)		0.4 <sup>c4</sup>	
	Drained - Intensive Management (year 1)		<0.1 <sup>c4</sup>	*
	Drained - Intensive Management (year 2)		<0.1 <sup>c4</sup>	*
	Rewetted - Extensive Management (year 1)	3	0.2 <sup>c4</sup>	9.5
	Rewetted - Extensive Management (year 2)	4	<0.1 <sup>c4</sup>	2.6
<b><u>Temperate</u></b>				
Ballacorick, Ireland (Wilson et al., 2013)	Rewetted – Bare Peat (relatively Dry)	Mean of 7-9	<0.1	*
	Rewetted – <i>Juncus/Spagnum</i>	Mean of 7-9	1.2	72.1
	Rewetted – <i>Sphagnum</i>	Mean of 7-9	1.5	87.4
	Rewetted – <i>Euiophorum</i>	Mean of 7-9	0.8	46.3
Glenvar, Ireland (Renou-Wilson et al., 2016)	Unrestored – Grazing allowed		0.2 <sup>c4</sup>	*
	Unrestored – No Grazing		0.3 <sup>c4</sup>	*
	Rewetted – Grazing allowed	15-16	1.9 <sup>c4</sup>	6.8
	Rewetted – No Grazing	17-18	0.9 <sup>c4</sup>	2.0
Himmelmoor, Germany (Vanselow-Algan et al., 2015)	Unrestored – Extraction site		<0.1 <sup>c1</sup>	*
	Restored Heath dominated	3-30	7.2 <sup>c1</sup>	201.0
	Restored Sphagnum dominated	3-30	11.4 <sup>c1</sup>	315.0
	Restored Purple moor grass dominated	3-30	17.0 <sup>c1</sup>	470.1

	<b>Sub-site<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Years since rewetting</b>	<b>Flux<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>Ratio of change<sup>d</sup></b>
Horstermeer, Netherlands (Hendriks et al., 2007)	Rewetted – Relatively Dry	10	2.3	*
	Rewetted – Wet	10	18.4	7.11
	Ditch	10	9.1	3.0
Schleswing-Holstein, Germany (Poyda et al., 2016)	Drained – Arable land		<0.1	*
	Drained – Moist, agricultural production		<0.1	-0.5
	Drained – Wet, agricultural production		0.2	6.6
	Rewetted	Mean of 20-23	0.8	30.1

***Peak flux<sup>a</sup>***

<b><u>Boreal</u></b>				
Boreal Plains, Canada (Strack et al., 2014)	Drained - Extraction		-0.05	*
	Rewetted	4	16.4	350.9
<b><u>Temperate</u></b>				
Turraun, Ireland (Wilson et al., 2009)	Unrestored	0	0.1 <sup>e</sup>	
	Restored- <i>Typha</i>	10-14	16	159
	Restored- <i>Phalaris</i>	10-14	6 <sup>e</sup>	59
	Restored- <i>Eriophoum/Carex</i>	10-14	1.8	17

- 5 a – Literature reported seasonal, annual fluxes, or maximum. Scaled to hourly fluxes over the study period for consistency of units used in this study.
- b – Sub-sites are labelled with either dominate vegetation, or treatment as worded within each paper.
- c – c1 designates mean, c2 designates median, c3 designates midpoint of the given range, c4 designates annual total divided by 8760 hours.
- d - % change is the difference between the rewetted site flux and the dry site flux divided by the absolute dry site flux. i.e. the effect of wetting on methane emissions. \*indicates which subsite was used for the dry site flux.
- 10 e – Values interpreted from figure 2 in Wilson et al. 2009.
- f – value interpreted from figure 2 in Tuttila et al 2000.
- g – spatially weighted mean flux from table 2 values in Waddington and Day 2007.

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