



Supplement of

The impact of wildfire on biogeochemical fluxes and water quality in boreal catchments

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Contents

Figures S1 to S5. These are additional figures that did not fit in the paper. Details regarding these results and how they were produced are included in the paper.

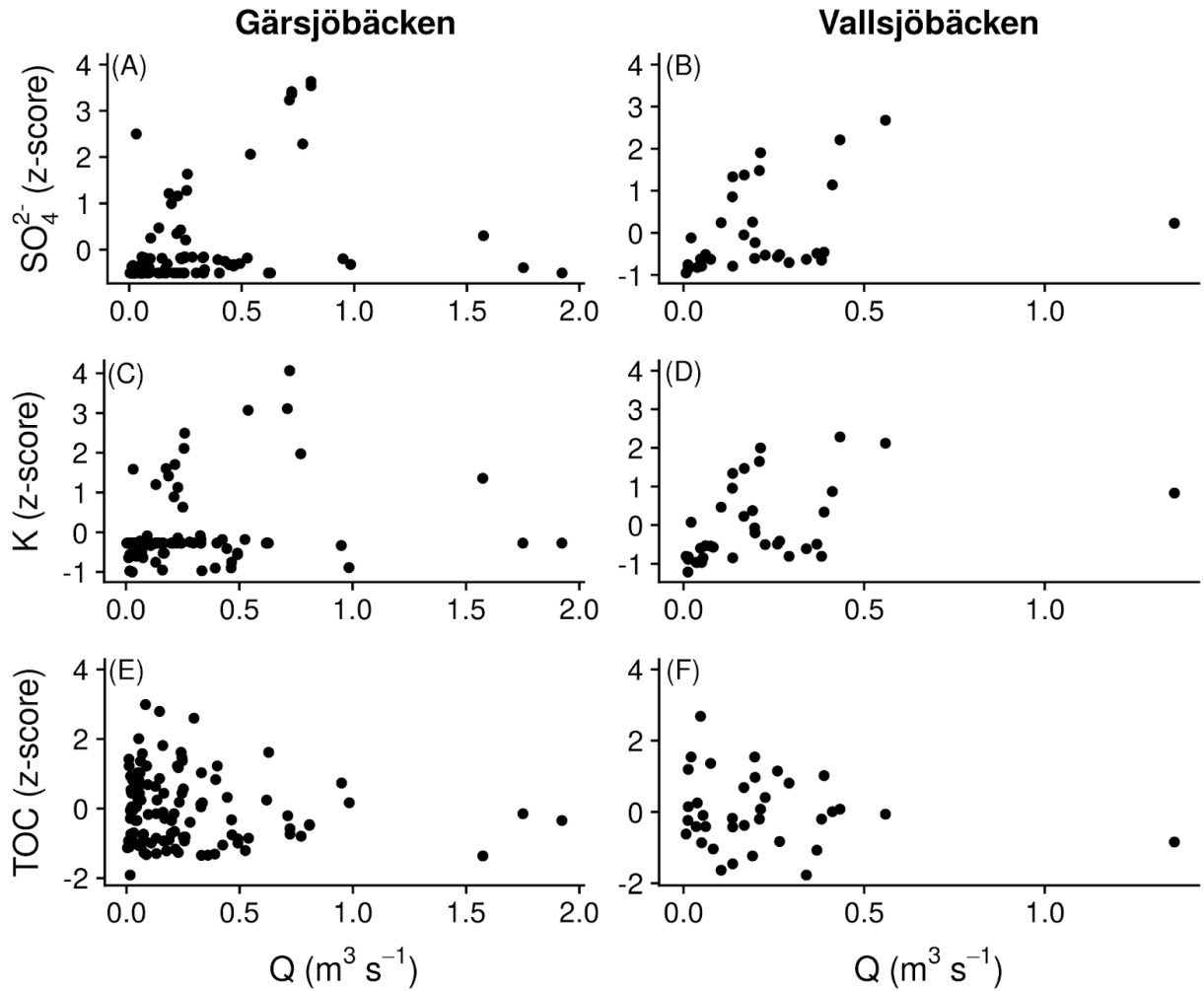


Figure S1. Relationship between stream flow and concentrations (standardised z-scores for easier comparison) for SO_4^{2-} , K, and TOC in Gärsjöbäcken (a, c, e) and Vallsjöbäcken (b, d, f). Data are from three years and flows are model outputs.



Figure S2. Long-term data (13 years) of the stream Gärsjöbäcken and the lake Mörrsjön. (a) alkalinity, (b) pH, and (c) TOC. Fire event indicated by a dotted line.

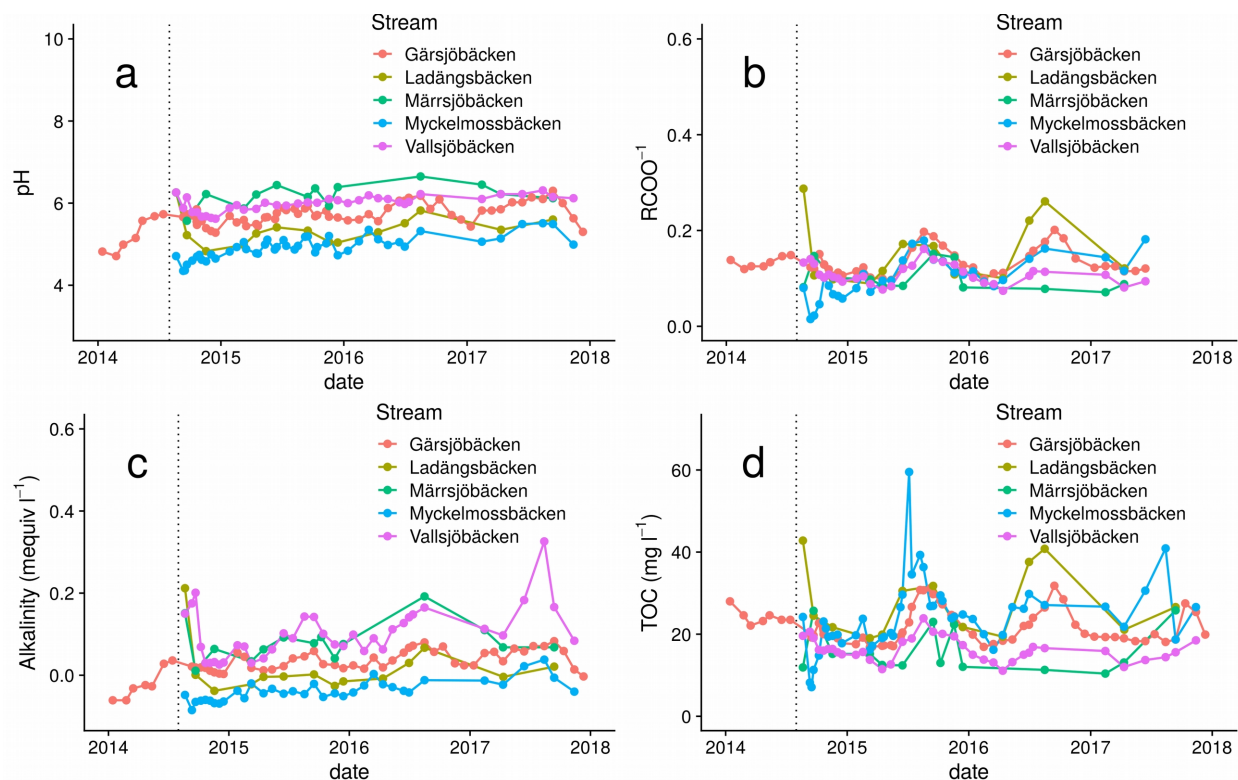


Figure S3. Postfire changes in (a) pH, (b) organic acids, (c) alkalinity, and (d) TOC in five catchments (Gärsjöbäcken, Myckelmossbäcken, Vallsjöbäcken, Ladängsbäcken, Märresjöbäcken). Fire event indicated by a dotted line.

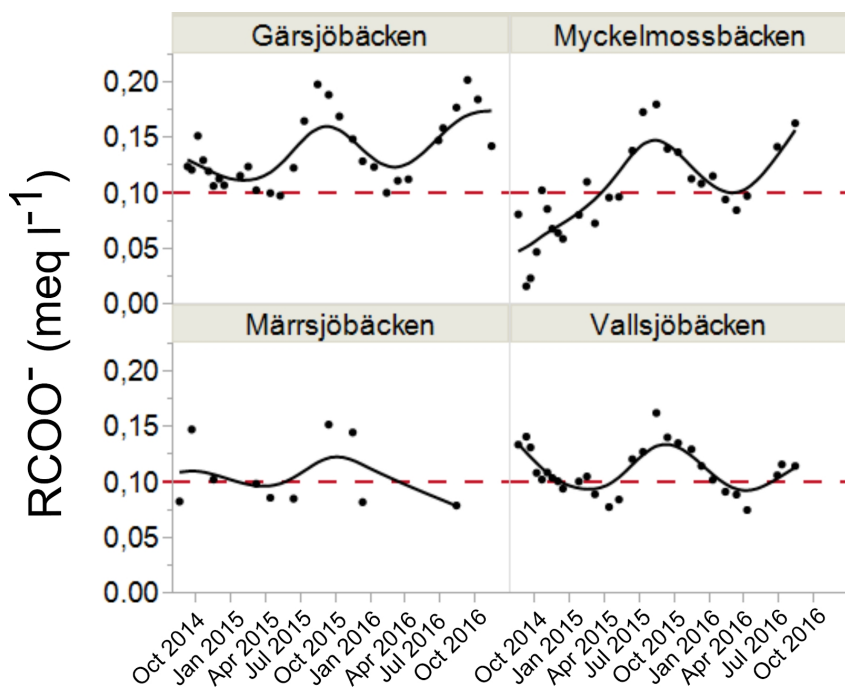


Figure S4. Postfire changes in organic acids in four catchments. Lines are smooth functions to indicate trends.

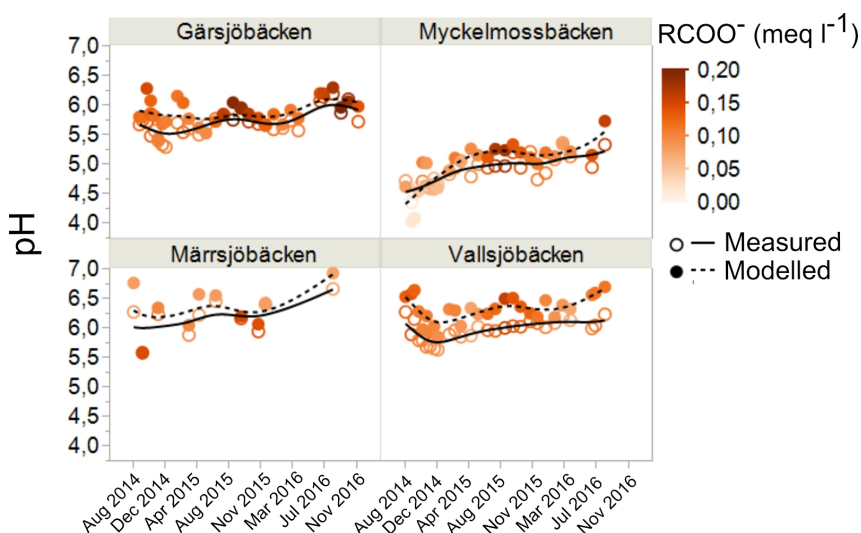


Figure S5. Comparison of measured and modelled pH at four streams (Gärsjöbäcken, Myckelmossbäcken, Mörrsjöbäcken and Vallsjöbäcken). Line and hyphenated line are smoothing functions to the measured and modelled pH respectively. The intensity of the color indicates the concentration of organic anions present.