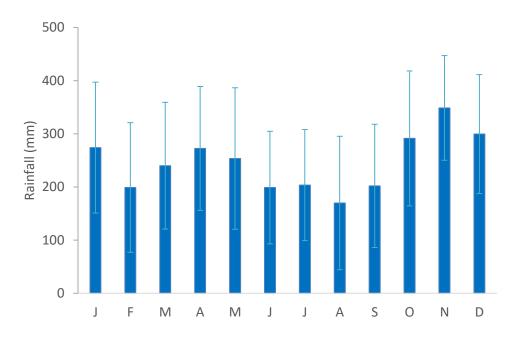
1	Supplementary material to
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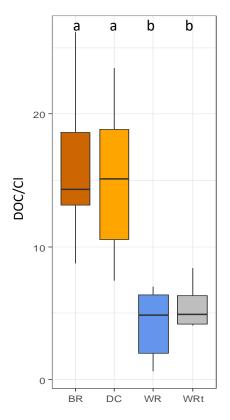
- 3 From Canals to the Coast: Dissolved Organic Matter and
- **4 Trace Metal Composition in Rivers Draining Degraded**
- 5 Tropical Peatlands in Indonesia
- 7 Laure Gandois<sup>a</sup>, Alison May Hoyt<sup>b</sup>, Stéphane Mounier<sup>c</sup>, Gaël Le Roux<sup>a</sup>, Charles Franklin
- 8 Harvey<sup>b</sup>, Adrien Claustres<sup>a</sup>, Mohammed Nuriman<sup>d</sup>, Gusti Anshari<sup>d</sup>
- 9 <sup>a</sup> EcoLab, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, INPT, UPS, Toulouse, France
- 10 bDepartment of Civil & Environmental Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge,
- 11 MA 01239, USA
- 12 ° PROTEE, Université de Toulon, F-83957, La Garde, France
- d Magister of Environmental Science, and Soil Science Department, Universitas Tanjungpura (UNTAN),
- 14 Pontianak, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia
- 15 \*Present address: Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, 07745 Jena, Germany

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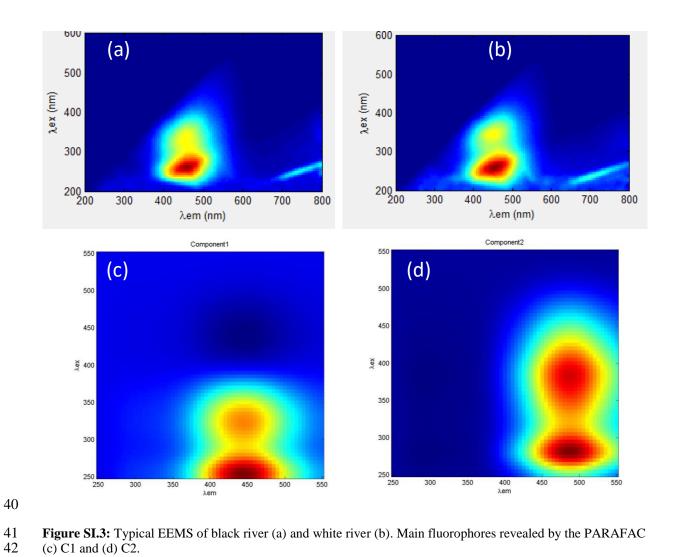
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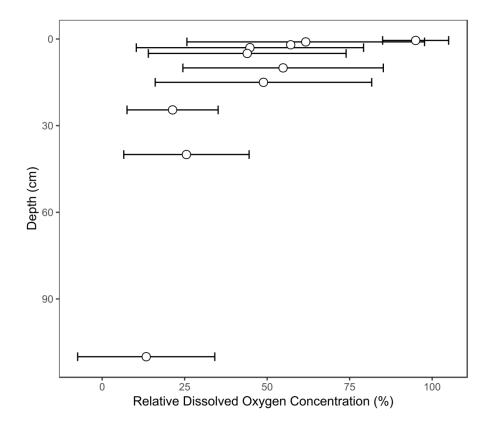
**Figure SI.1:** Mean and standard deviation of monthly rainfall amount in Pontianak (1985-2017 data). The sampling campaigns were conducted in January (end of wetter period) and June (drier period).



**Figure SI.2:** DOC/Cl ratios for the different water types. Letters represent significantly different groups (Kruskall Wallis and Dunn's post hoc multiple test).



**Figure SI.3:** Typical EEMS of black river (a) and white river (b). Main fluorophores revealed by the PARAFAC (c) C1 and (d) C2.



**Figure SI.4.** Relative changes in dissolved oxygen concentrations with depth in the black river. Spatial replicates of depth profiles were measured at near the river bank, 15m from the edge of the river bank, and in the center of the river. Mean and standard deviations are shown. Depth profiles at all locations show a sharp decrease in dissolved oxygen with depth, indicating oxygen is consumed during the microbial processing of DOM, and likely limits decomposition rates.