



Supplement of

High sulfur dioxide deposition velocities measured with the flux–gradient technique in a boreal forest in the Alberta Oil Sands Region

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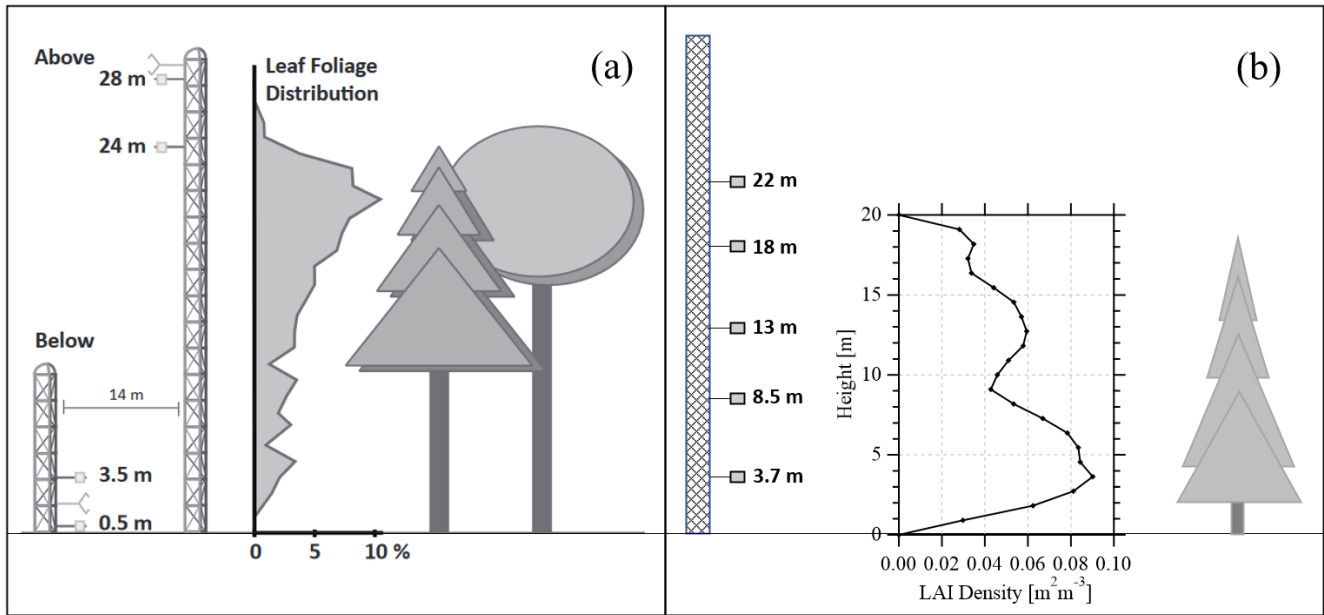


Figure S1: A comparison of the measurement locations and LAI distribution from (a) the Harvard Forest study of Meredith et al. (2014) and (b) the boreal forest of this study, using average heights from the 1004 and YAJP tower locations and the LAI distribution from the YAJP location. Although we define the canopy height in our study as 19 m based on the highest vertical extent of the trees, Meredith et al. (2014) define the canopy height based on the mean leaf-foilage value (giving a height of 18 m for that forest). Defining the canopy height in this way for the boreal forest in our study would give a height of ~11 m, demonstrating that our 2 highest measurements can also be considered well above the canopy.

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