Supplement of Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 23, 5069–5088, 2019
https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-23-5069-2019-supplement

Hydrology and Earth System Sciences
Open Access
EGU

Supplement of

Pattern and structure of microtopography implies autogenic origins in forested wetlands

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Supplementary material

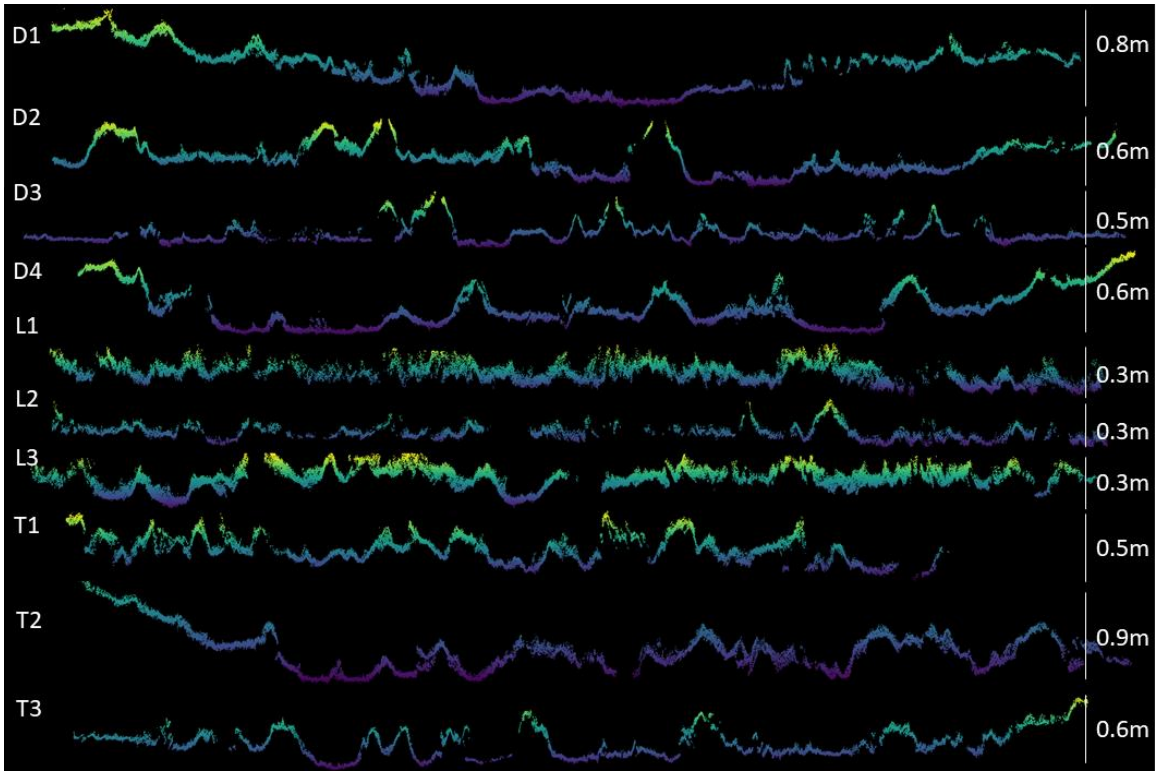

Figure S1. Example surface model profiles from each site with scales on the left (5:1 scaling in z:x). Hummocks are clearly visible in most sites.

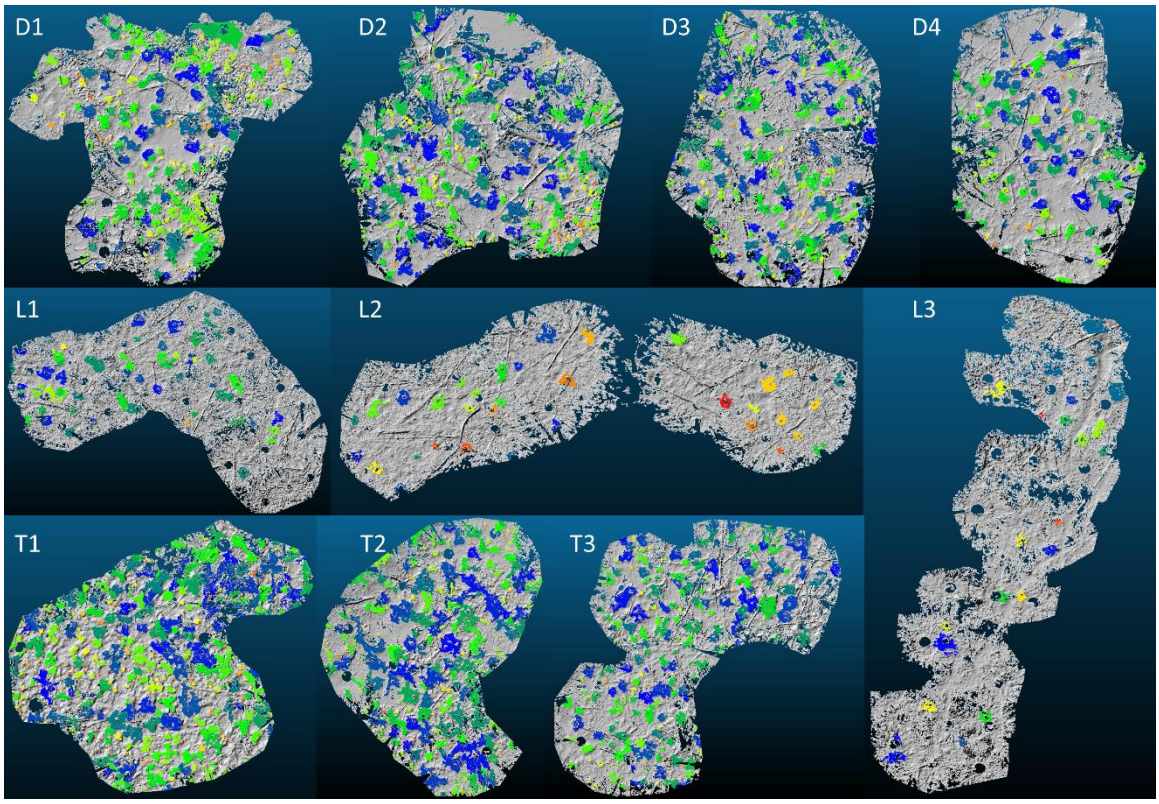

Figure S2. Automatically delineated hummocks for every site with hill-shaded surface models in the background. Hummocks are colored in each site by a unique identifier. Although some hummocks have similar colors to their neighbors indicating that they are the same hummock, if they are separated by grey space, they are unique.

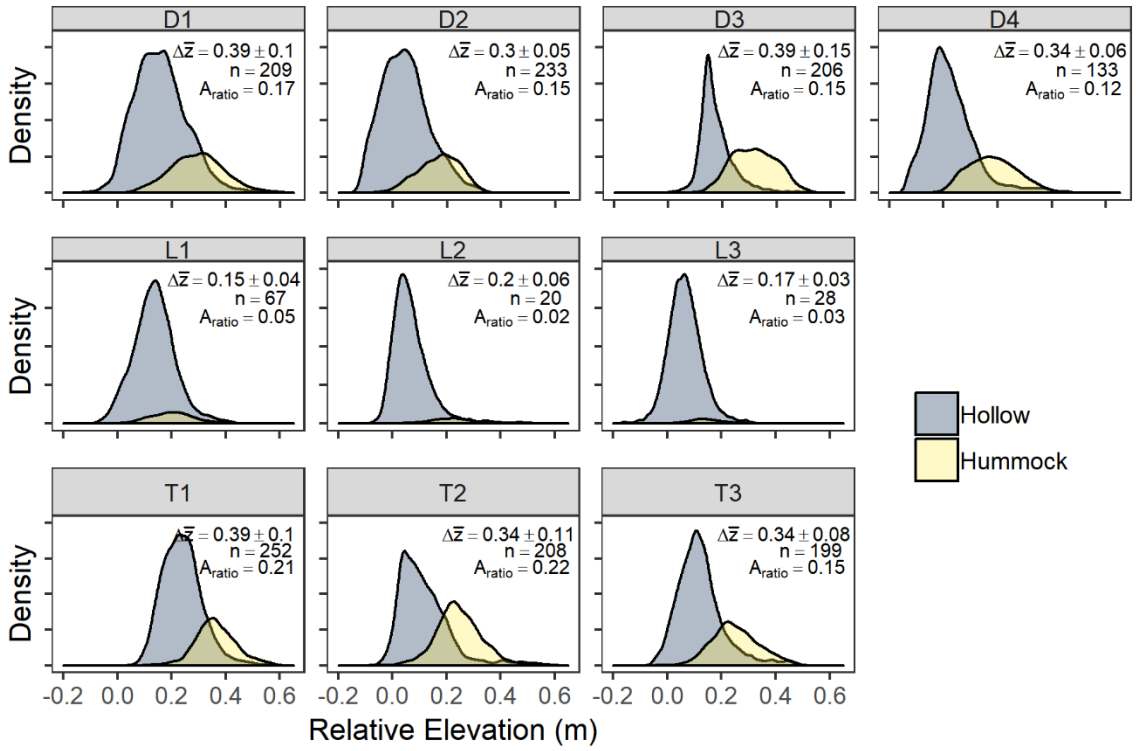

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Figure S3. Relative elevation probability densities for each site, but using a binary classification system where anything not defined as a hummock is a hollow. Text indicates the difference in mean elevation (Δz; m) between hummock and hollow at each site (± standard deviation), the total number of hummocks identified at each site (n), and the ratio of hummock area to total site area (A_{ratio}).