

Cover; location	Time	Reported fluxes (OCS $\text{pmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)	Reference
<i>Quercus, Acer</i> ; Harvard Forest, Massachusetts, USA	Jan–Dec 2011, May–Oct 2012, May–Oct 2013	Near 0 in winter and at night to ~ -50 at peak leaf area and light. Anomalous emissions in summer found in the 2015 study were not observed during subsequent summers.	Wehr et al. (2017) and Commane et al. (2015)
<i>Populus, Pinus</i> ; Niwot Ridge, Colorado, USA	13–18 Aug 2012	Leaf chamber flux near 0 at night to a peak at ~ -50 ; soil flux between 0 and -7 .	Berkelhammer et al. (2014)
<i>Picea</i> ; Solling mountains, Germany	Summer, fall 1997–1999	Relaxed eddy accumulation, -93 ± 11.7 uptake; large nighttime emissions.	Xu et al. (2002)
<i>Pinus</i> ; 3 sites, Israel	Growing season 2012	Eddy flux covariance at 3 pine forests on a precipitation gradient; daylight averages were -22.9 ± 23.5 , -33.8 ± 33.1 , and -27.8 ± 38.6 .	Asaf et al. (2013)
<i>Pinus</i> ; boreal forest, Hyytiälä, Finland	Jun–Nov 2015	Nighttime fluxes: -6.8 ± 2.2 (radon-tracer method) and -7.9 ± 3.8 (eddy covariance); daytime fluxes: -20.8 (eddy covariance).	Kooijmans et al. (2017)