

<Review comments by Government on Glossary of the Second Order Draft of Wetlands Supplement>

ID	Government	Chapter /Section	Start Line	End Line	Sub-section	Comment	supplementary documents	Authors' Action
G_Gl_0001	Canada	Glossary	20	21		Chambers are not only used to measure CO2 exchange. Suggest revising to "Gas-tight enclosures used to measure trace gas exchange (e.g. CO2, CH4, N2O)."		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0003	Canada	Glossary	140	141		The current definition under Extraction, which the reader is referred to, is not sufficient. The Extraction definition is currently in relation to management activities in coastal wetlands. Suggest either editing the definition of Extraction to be more general or provide a specific definition for Peat extraction (e.g., extraction of peat from peatlands).		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0004	Chile	Glossary	161			or the area influenced by a river? -- Respectfully I suggest: Physical and functional connection between land and a river/stream.		Accept with modification. Term will be revised in Final Draft as: "of, inhabiting, or situated on the bank of a riverof, inhabiting, or situated on the bank of a river"
G_Gl_0006	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Aerenchymous species: It should be mentioned that these are plant species and, in particular, emergent macrophytes.		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0007	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Blanket bogs: "occurring at various depth" of what? Do you mean having various depths of peat?		Accept with modification. Definition revised.

<Review comments by Government on Glossary of the Second Order Draft of Wetlands Supplement>

ID	Government	Chapter /Section	Start Line	End Line	Sub-section	Comment	supplementary documents	Authors' Action
G_Gl_0008	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Bogs: may be nutrient poor but a better definition would be mineral-poor and low pH peatlands hydrologically supported almost exclusively by precipitation		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0009	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Chamber-based techniques: are used to measure CH <sub>4</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0010	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Coastal wetlands: They are not mineral and organic soils, per se, but ecosystems containing such soils. The statement that these wetlands are <0.5 ppt just doesn't stand up to the literature (tidal fw marshes in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta of California, Chesapeake Bay, MD/Virginia are two examples of places that have tidal marshes with salinities < 0.5 ppt). This 0.5 ppt limit is mentioned throughout the report. It either needs to be changed or a better explanation needs to be given as to why these tidal freshwater marshes of very low salinity are not included as coastal wetlands.		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0011	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Discharge: this is an unclear definition as discharge can be of an effluent, but "discharge" is also a very important term describing the flow rate of a river at a particular time.		Accept with modification. Term deleted.

<Review comments by Government on Glossary of the Second Order Draft of Wetlands Supplement>

ID	Government	Chapter /Section	Start Line	End Line	Sub-section	Comment	supplementary documents	Authors' Action
G_Gl_0012	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Fens: not necessarily "nutrient-rich" but definitely mineral-rich (which often go together) and having a higher pH than bogs due to hydrologic support from at least some groundwater. The definitions of "bog" and "fen" should be used from a standard text such as Gore (1983) or Mitsch and Gosselink (2007).		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0013	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Minerotrophic: this term almost always refers to peatlands that are supported at least partially from groundwater-derived flows (either from springs or stream emanating from springs). These waters are mineral-rich and may also be high in nutrients but not necessarily.		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0014	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Organic soils: This is a very different definition than the United States Department of Agriculture definition for a histosol, which requires 40 cm of organic horizon as far as we can remember. Why such a different take here?		Reject. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines follows the FAO definition and it is maintained here.

<Review comments by Government on Glossary of the Second Order Draft of Wetlands Supplement>

ID	Government	Chapter /Section	Start Line	End Line	Sub-section	Comment	supplementary documents	Authors' Action
G_GI_0015	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Peat compaction and peat consolidation are two different processes. Peat compaction occurs from either autocompaction of the weight of the peat column above a certain depth or from farm machinery or some other physical weight applied to the peat column. Peat consolidation occurs through the process of decomposition whereby the volume of the peat changes through time and organic material can fit into a smaller volume due to the physical changes that have occurred to the material through time.		Accept with modification. Definitions revised.
G_GI_0016	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Peat subsidence: Subsidence of peat is really two processes: initial loss of buoyant force due to drainage (primary subsidence) and then all the other long-term processes that result in loss of land-surface elevation including erosion, microbial oxidation, compaction, etc., which are termed secondary subsidence (Please see Drexler et al. (2009) cited below).		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_GI_0017	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Riparian: this definition is not clear, "riparian" refers to a relatively narrow corridor along a river or stream in which there is a transition of habitat from aquatic to terrestrial that contains wetland vegetation.		Term will be revised in Final Draft as: "of, inhabiting, or situated on the bank of a riverof, inhabiting, or situated on the bank of a river"

<Review comments by Government on Glossary of the Second Order Draft of Wetlands Supplement>

ID	Government	Chapter /Section	Start Line	End Line	Sub-section	Comment	supplementary documents	Authors' Action
G_Gl_0018	USA	GLOSSARY	general			Saline wetland: this definition is a bit confusing as marshes that are in high salinity environments (near seawater salinity) are also called saline wetlands as well as wetlands in places with semi-arid and arid conditions that lead to desiccation and high salinity.		Accept with modification. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0002	Chile	Glossary	52			utilizes misspelled		Accept. Definition revised.
G_Gl_0005	USA	GLOSSARY	general			We have no suggestions for this chapter.		Noted