

Study	Location	MCE	EF CO ₂	EF CO	EF CH ₄	Platform	Type of fire
Hurst et al. (1996) ^a	Helensburgh, NSW, Australia	0.91	1577	99	2.9	Airborne	Wildfire
	Worragee, NSW, Australia	0.89	1540	125	4.7	Airborne	Wildfire
	Sydney, NSW, Australia	0.91	1558	104	3.8	Airborne	Wildfire
	Batemans Bay, NSW, Australia	0.91	1577	97	2.9	Airborne	Prescribed fire
Lawson et al. (2015)	Robbins Island, TAS, Australia	0.88	1621	127	3.8	Transported plume	Wildfire
Paton-Walsh et al. (2014)	Greater Sydney area, NSW, Australia	0.90 (0.2)	1620 (160)	118 (19)	36 (1.1)	Ground-based OP-FTIR	Prescribed fires
Rea et al. (2016)	Greater Sydney area, NSW, Australia	0.91	1640	107	7.8 ^b	Transported plume	Wildfires
This study	Central Highlands, VIC, Australia	0.92 (0.01)	1660 (170)	93 (15)	3.2 (0.2)	Ground-based OP-FTIR	Prescribed fires
Akagi et al. (2011) ^c	North America	~0.92	1647 (37)	88 (19)	3.4 (0.9)	Mixed	Prescribed & wildfires

^a Hurst et al. (1996) assume 6 % of carbon is emitted as ash, which explains the lower emission factors reported for CO₂.

^b This value may be influenced by other sources – see Rea et al. (2016).

^c Table S4, February 2015 update. MCE estimated from reported emission factors for CO₂ and CO.