

Figure DR1. A: Typical manifestation of subsurface combustion in a richly vegetated area (Issakeïna). Bush vegetation has dried, and trees have fallen as a consequence of combusted roots. Gases, mostly water vapor and CO₂, are released from circular holes in ground, commonly associated with white rims of mineral precipitates. Temperatures reached 765 °C at the rims of some of these holes, whereas surface temperatures a few decimeters outside holes most commonly were normal. B: Close-up of a glowing hole at Issakeïna. High temperature within this hole (765 °C at rim) is consistent with combustion of organic material.

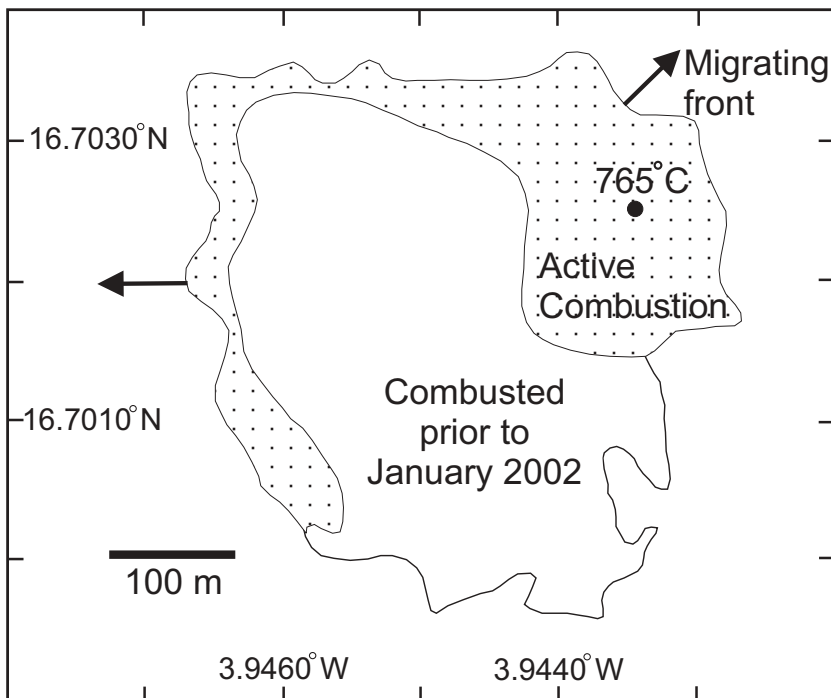


Figure DR2. Outline of active and inactive areas at Issakeïna. Active area is bordered by a richly vegetated area, whereas inactive areas represent subsurface combustion gone to completion.



