

Table S1. Comparison of daily metabolic rates (respiration [R], net daytime production [NDP], gross primary production [GPP], and net ecosystem metabolism [NEM]) calculated with O₂ eddy fluxes using different approaches to calculate the storage term. The 1-point correction calculated the storage term from a single recording position at the same height as the eddy sensors (35 cm from the seafloor), while the 3-point correction independently resolved the storage term in each of the above (35 cm from the seafloor) and inside canopy (average of recordings at 5 and 15 cm from the seafloor) water compartments.

	Date	Period	R	NDP	GPP	NEM
			mmol O ₂ m ⁻² d ⁻¹			
1-point	08/08	Calm	-127.9	72.1	157.4	29.4
	09/08	Resuspension 1	-579.1	-291.7	70.3	-508.9
	10/08	Resuspension 2	-581.4	-321.8	3.2	-578.2
	14/08	Resettling 1	-24.4	28.4	43.6	19.2
	15/08	Resettling 2	-27.2	27.1	44.1	16.9
3-point	08/08	Calm	-134.6	69.6	159.3	24.7
	09/08	Resuspension 1	-592.6	-297.1	73.3	-519.3
	10/08	Resuspension 2	-496.9	-306.8	3.8	-493.1
	14/08	Resettling 1	-39.0	26.6	51.0	12.0
	15/08	Resettling 2	-50.1	36.8	68.1	18.0
Difference (%)	08/08	Calm	6.6 (5)	2.5 (4)	1.9 (1)	4.7 (19)
	09/08	Resuspension 1	13.5 (2)	5.4 (2)	3.0 (4)	10.5 (2)
	10/08	Resuspension 2	84.4 (17)	15.0 (5)	0.6 (16)	85.0 (17)
	14/08	Resettling 1	14.7 (38)	1.7 (7)	7.4 (15)	7.2 (60)
	15/08	Resettling 2	22.9 (46)	9.7 (26)	24.1 (35)	1.2 (6)

Table S2. Comparison of daily metabolic rates (respiration [R], gross primary production [GPP], and net ecosystem metabolism [NEM]) measured in seagrass ecosystems by eddy covariance and whole-sediment incubation at the same site.

Species	Site	Period	R	GPP	NEM	Technique	Reference
			mmol O ₂ m ⁻² d ⁻¹				
<i>Z. marina</i>	South Bay (USA)	Summer	-136.0	154.9	18.8	Eddy	(Hume et al. 2011)
<i>Z. marina</i>	South Bay (USA)	Summer	-19.2	10.4	-8.8	Core	(Rheuban et al. 2014a)
<i>Z. marina</i>	South Bay (USA)	Summer	-34.0	10.4	-23.6	Eddy	(Rheuban et al. 2014a)
<i>Z. marina</i>	South Bay (USA)	Seasonal	-237.8	263.5	14.8	Eddy	(Rheuban et al. 2014b)
<i>Z. marina</i>	South Bay (USA)	Seasonal	-100.7	96.1	-3.6	Eddy	(Berg et al. 2019)
<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	Florida Bay (USA)	Summer	-129.8	158.0	27.0	Eddy	(Long et al. 2015)
<i>Thalassia/ Halodule spp.</i>	Florida Bay (USA)	Seasonal	-62.2	79.8	17.6	Chamber	(Yarbro & Carlson 2008)
<i>Z. noltii</i>	Byala (Bulgaria)	Spring	-40.0	23.0	-17.0	Eddy	ENREF 44 (Lee et al. 2017)
<i>Z. marina</i>	Hopo Bay (Korea)	Fall	-18.0	54.0	36.0	Eddy	(Lee et al. 2017)
<i>Z. marina</i>	Hanko (Finland)	Seasonal	-34.7	36.9	2.2	Eddy	ENREF 4 (Attard et al. 2019b)
<i>Z. marina</i>	Hanko (Finland)	Summer	-21.0	38.0	17.0	Chamber	(Gustafsson & Norkko 2016)
<i>Z. marina</i>	Hanko (Finland)	Summer	-65.4	85.8	20.4	Chamber	This study (quiescent)
<i>Z. marina</i>	Hanko (Finland)	Summer	-85.8	86.3	0.4	Chamber	This study (overall)
<i>Z. marina</i>	Hanko (Finland)	Summer	-74.6	92.8	18.3	Eddy	This study (quiescent)
<i>Z. marina</i>	Hanko (Finland)	Summer	-262.7	71.1	-191.5	Eddy	This study (overall)

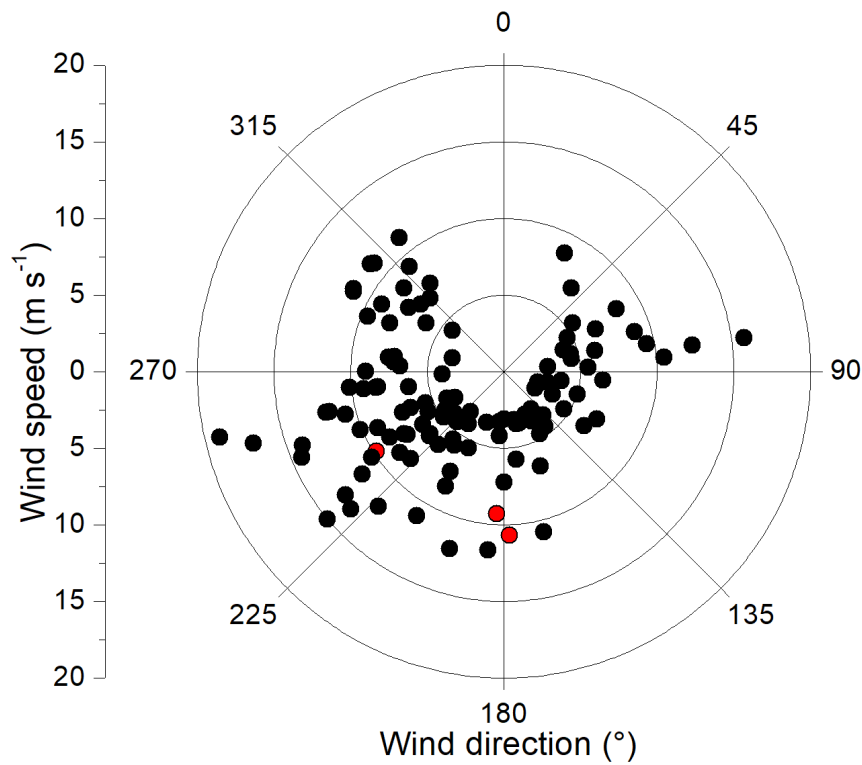


Fig. S1. Daily average wind direction (0, 90, 180, and 270° represent N, E, S, and W, respectively) and speed recorded at weather station in Hanko Russarö (<https://en.ilmatieteenlaitos.fi/>) from June to September 2018 ($n = 122$). The red circles show the wind conditions that induced sediment resuspension during the side-by-side chamber and eddy deployments (9th to 11th August), suggesting similar episodic events occurred when SW wind (180–270°) had speed $\geq 9 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.

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