

Supporting Information

**Impacts of ozone-vegetation feedbacks on surface ozone in a coupled
climate-chemistry-ecosystem model**

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Figure S1-S5

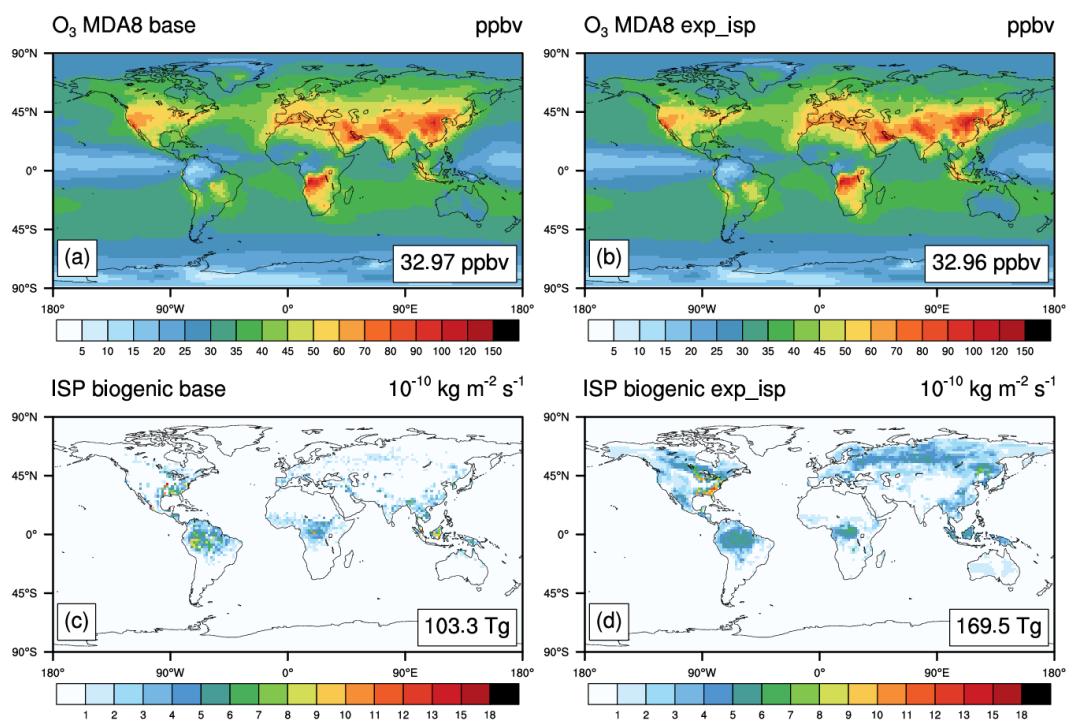


Figure S1. Simulation of (a, b) surface maximum daily 8-hour average (MDA8) O₃ concentrations with (c) prescribed and (d) interactive isoprene emissions averaged for 2013–2015 (June–August).

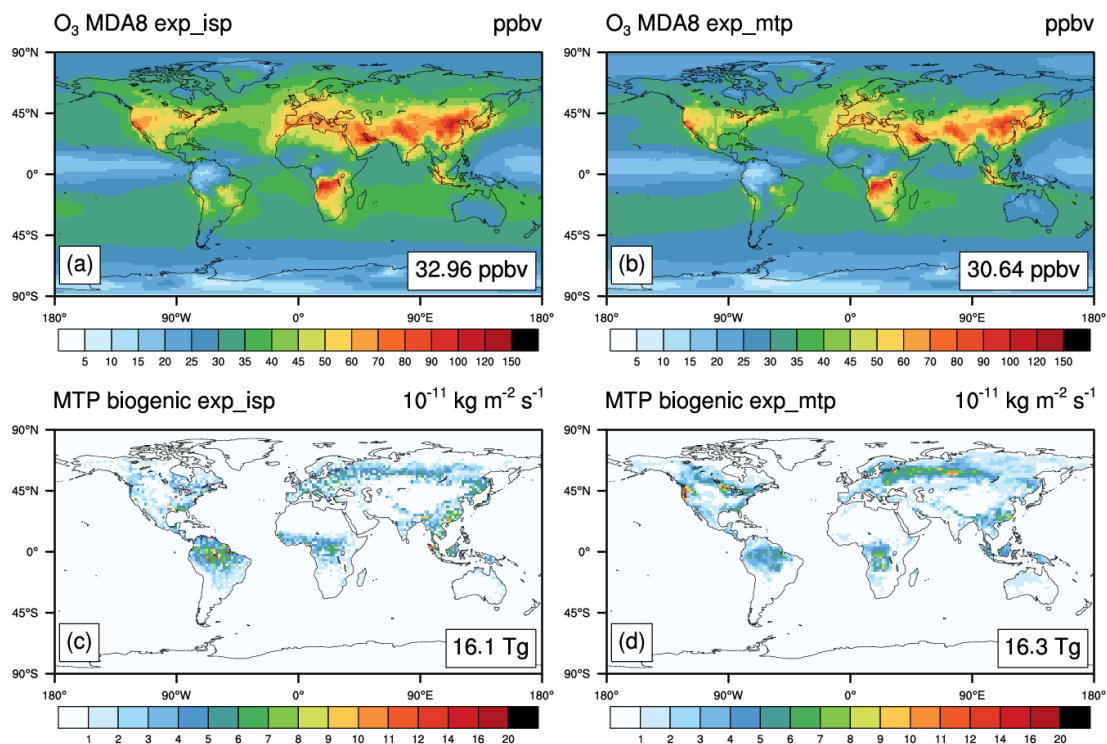


Figure S2. Simulation of (a, b) surface maximum daily 8-hour average (MDA8) O₃ concentrations with (c) prescribed and (d) interactive monoterpene emissions averaged for 2013–2015 (June–August).

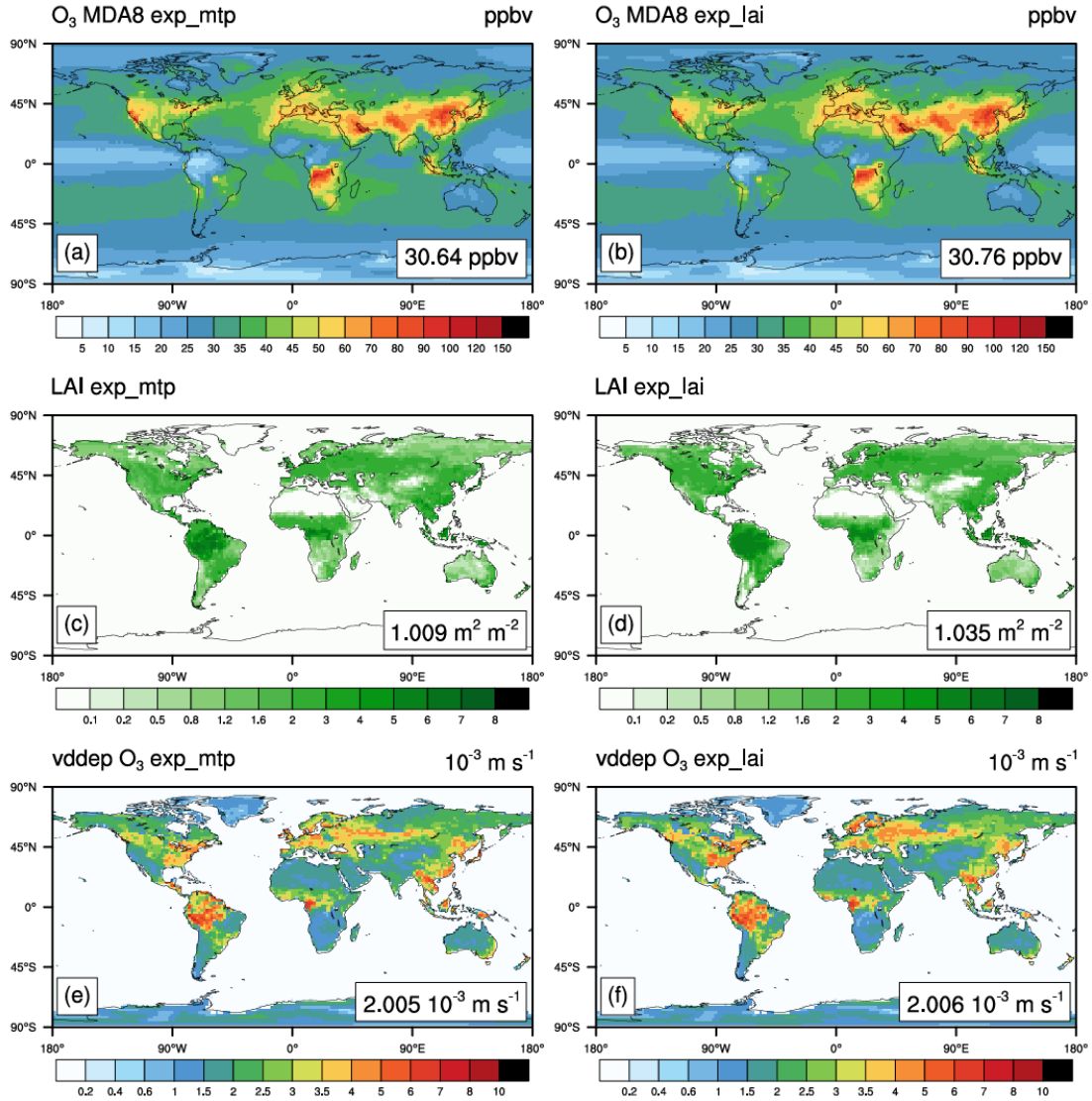


Figure S3. Simulation of (a, b) surface maximum daily 8-hour average (MDA8) O₃ concentrations with (c) prescribed and (d) dynamically simulated LAI averaged for 2013–2015 (June–August). The (e) original and (f) updated O₃ dry deposition velocities are also presented.

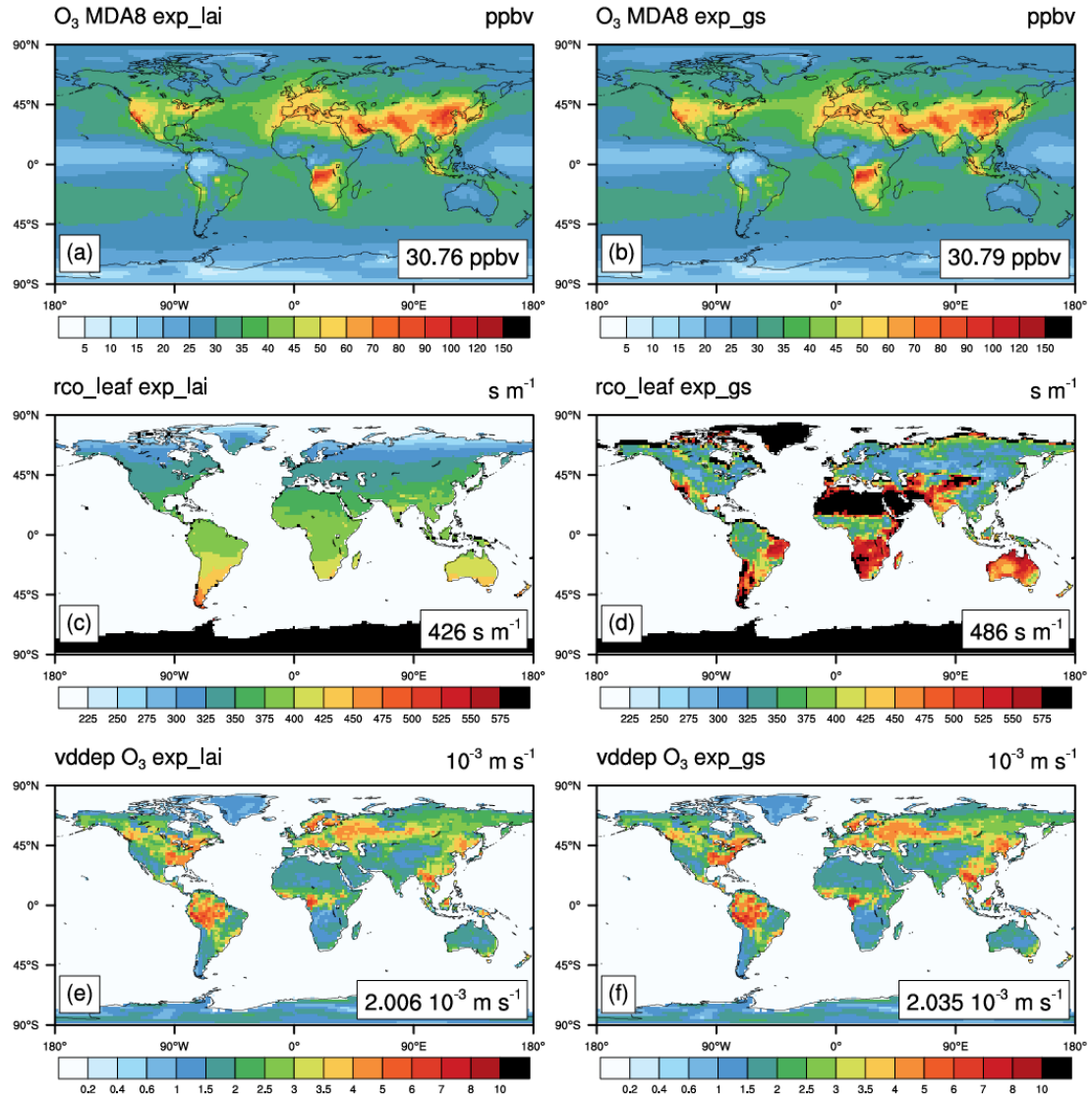


Figure S4. Simulation of (a, b) surface maximum daily 8-hour average (MDA8) O₃ concentrations with (c) prescribed and (d) dynamically simulated stomatal resistance averaged for 2013–2015 (June–August). The (e) original and (f) updated O₃ dry deposition velocities are also presented.

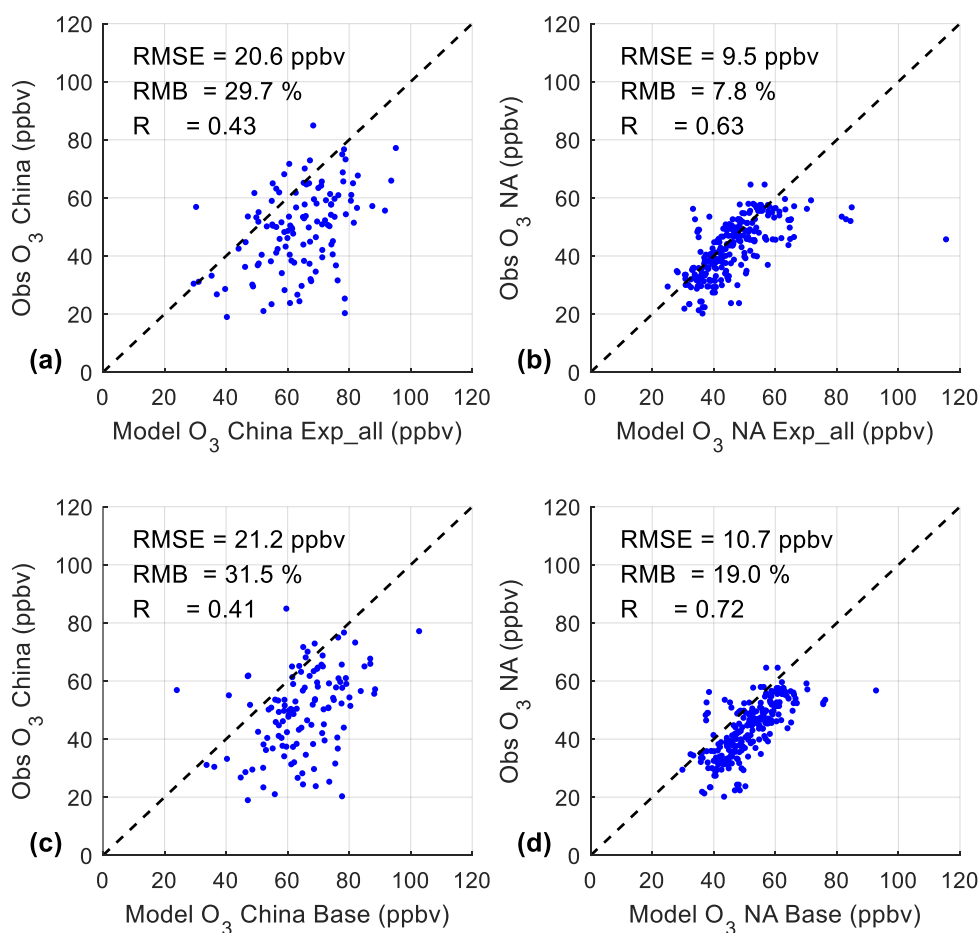


Figure S5. Evaluation of simulated summertime (June–August) surface maximum daily 8-hour average (MDA8) O₃ concentrations over (a, c) China and (b, d) North America (NA) during 2013–2015. Simulations from (a, b) Exp_all and (c, d) Baseline experiments are compared with observations with corresponding statistical metrics, including correlation coefficient (R), relative mean biases (RMB), and root-mean-square error (RMSE), shown on each panel.