

Table S5A. Standard emission factors [$\mu\text{gC g(DW)}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$] calculated from measurements data: isoprene (**EFiso**); constitutive monoterpenes from de novo production (**EFmono_P**) and storages (**EFmono_S**); stress-induced monoterpenes (**EFmono_I**); sesquiterpenes (**EFsqt**), benzenoids (**EFbz**), and green leaf volatiles (**EFglv**) . Values have been corrected according the relation of simulated maximum enzyme

	day measured	Rseas	LMA	EF_iso	EF_mono_P	EF_mono_S	EF_mono_I	EF_sqt	EF_bz	EF_glv
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	259	0.19	50.32	2.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.4	8.4
<i>Berberis poirerii</i>	252	0.34	53.20	56.6	73.6	0.0	1.9	126.7	65.4	121.1
<i>Catalpa bungei</i>	249	0.42	37.21	3.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	4.7	0.9	28.4
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	279	0.27	58.53	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.5	39.0	0.6	18.1
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	242	0.51	43.03	19.2	46.2	23.7	0.0	37.6	53.8	28.3
<i>Forsythia ovata</i>	269	0.21	49.03	1.3	23.1	0.0	0.8	9.3	6.8	24.5
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	266	0.23	44.54	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	2.8	27.3
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	241	0.45	55.04	9.5	1.9	0.0	0.7	2.1	3.4	3.6
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	256	0.24	48.29	2.2	41.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	36.1	29.3
<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>	251	0.39	58.11	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.7	6.4	23.5
<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	245	0.42	45.88	5.1	28.6	0.0	1.9	10.7	2.3	34.8
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	277	0.14	35.79	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	85.5	0.6	33.7
<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	283	0.09	54.67	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	114.3	3.7	26.9
<i>Malus micromalus</i>	244	0.41	59.66	7.1	2.9	0.0	0.4	18.9	10.8	111.6
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	284	0.08	44.94	152.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	119.5	3.8	27.7
<i>Populus tomentosa</i>	238	0.43	75.92	216.7	11.1	0.0	0.2	3.4	8.2	8.5
<i>Populus tomentosa (in fall)</i>	270	0.10	75.92	52.1	29.0	0.0	0.1	26.6	3.1	28.1
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	275	0.15	41.30	0.0	37.6	0.0	0.0	37.6	5.6	234.5
<i>Prunus persica</i>	258	0.18	39.29	3.4	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	14.0
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	239	0.38	54.40	206.9	36.0	0.0	1.2	20.3	21.7	34.1
<i>Salix babylonica (in fall)</i>	273	0.08	54.40	43.4	11.7	0.0	0.0	14.8	3.4	63.9
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	240	0.50	34.57	43.5	30.5	0.0	1.0	18.4	13.0	99.0
<i>Syringa pekinensis</i>	265	0.22	47.85	0.0	40.5	0.0	1.0	28.6	29.3	54.2
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	282	0.10	54.98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	1.8	37.9

Table S5B. Standard emission factors [$\mu\text{gC g(DW)}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$] for isoprene (**Efiso**) and monoterpenes (**Efmono**) from literature.

	Efiso	ref	Efmono	ref
<i>Acer truncatum</i>	1.0	6, 8, 33,36	1.4	7, 8, 19, 20, 33, 36
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	40.9	4, 13, 30	0.2	13, 30
<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	19.7	23	0.8	23
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	49.8	1, 10, 12, 14, 18, 19, 28, 34, 35, 36	3.3	18, 19, 22, 35, 36
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	0.0	36, 38	3.9	5, 22, 36
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	0.3	15, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 36	2.1	15, 25, 26, 27, 31, 36
<i>Picea koraiensis</i>	2.6	16, 17, 18, 31	2.5	2, 17, 18, 31
<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	0.1	4, 17, 21, 26, 31, 33, 36	5.3	5, 17, 21, 26, 31, 33, 36
<i>Pinus tabulaeformis</i>	0.1	4, 17, 21, 26, 31, 33, 36	5.3	5, 17, 21, 26, 31, 33, 36
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	0.0	35	2.2	35
<i>Cornus alba</i>	0.1	9	1.6	9
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	0.0	29	1.5	**
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	3.3	**	1.5	**
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	0.2	5, 23, 32, 36	0.0	5, 23, 36
<i>Prunus triloba</i>	1.9	20, 28, 37	0.2	3, 37
<i>Sorbaria kirilowii</i>	3.3	**	1.4	**
<i>Weigela florida</i>	3.3	**	1.4	**
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	14.2	3, 11, 24, 26	0.1	3, 11, 24
<i>Sabina vulgaris (Juniperus)</i>	0.3	15, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 36	0.1	15, 25, 26, 27, 31, 36

** average of all other deciduous trees

ref:

- 1 Benjamin et al., 1996. Low-emitting urban forests: A taxonomic methodology for assigning isoprene and monoterpene emission rates. *Atmos. Environ.* 30, 1437-1452.
- 2 Bourtsoukidis et al., 2014. From emissions to ambient mixing ratios: online seasonal field measurements of VOCs over a Norway spruce-dominated forest in central Germany. *ACP*. 14: 6495-6510
- 3 Bracho-Nunez et al., 2013. Leaf level emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from some Amazonian and Mediterranean plants. *Biogeosciences*, 10: 5855-5873.
- 4 Chang et al., 2012. An inventory of biogenic volatile organic compounds for a subtropical urban-rural complex. *Atmos. Environ.* 56: 115-123.
- 5 Corchnoy et al., 1992. Hydrocarbon emissions from twelve urban shade trees of the Los Angeles, California, Air Basin. *Atmospheric Environment. Part B. Urban Atmosphere* 26, 339-348
- 6 Cronn et al., 1982. Analysis of atmospheric hydrocarbons during winter MONEX. *Tellus* 34, 159-165.
- 7 Curtis et al., 2014. Biogenic volatile organic compound emissions from nine tree species used in an urban tree-planting program. *Atmos. Environ.* 95: 634-643.

- 8 Evans et al., 1982. Estimates of isoprene and monoterpene emission rates in plants. *Bot. Gaz.* 143, 304-310
- 9 Geron et al., 1994. An improved model for estimating volatile organic compound emissions from forests in the eastern United States. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 99(D6): 12773-12791.
- 10 Geron et al., 2001. Isoprene emission capacity for US tree species. *Atmos. Environ.* 35, 3341-3352
- 11 Guenther & Greenberg, 2000. Not published (ENCLOSURE Database)
- 12 Guenther et al., 1996. Estimates of regional natural volatile organic compound fluxes from enclosure and ambient measurements. *J. Geophys. Res.* 101, 1345-1359.
- 13 Guenther et al., 1996. Leaf, branch, stand and landscape scale measurements of volatile organic compound fluxes from U.S. woodlands. *Tree Physiology* 16: 17-24.
- 14 Guenther et al., 1994. Natural volatile organic compound emission rate estimates for U.S. woodland landscapes. *Atmos. Environ.* 28, 1197-1210
- 15 Hewitt et al., 1992. A qualitative assessment of the emission of non-methane hydrocarbon compounds from the biosphere to the atmosphere in the U.K.: present knowledge and uncertainties. *Atmos. Environ.* 26: 3069-3077
- 16 Isebrands et al., 1999. Volatile organic compound emission rates from mixed deciduous and coniferous forests in Northern Wisconsin, USA. *Atmos. Environ.* 33, 2527-2536
- 17 Karl et al., 2009. A new European plant-specific emission inventory of biogenic volatile organic compounds for use in atmospheric transport models. *Biogeosciences* 6, 1059-1087
- 18 Klinger et al., 2002. Assessment of volatile organic compound emissions from ecosystems of China. *J. Geophys. Res.* 107(D21): 4603.
- 19 Lamb et al., 1983. Natural hydrocarbon emission rate measurements from vegetation in Pennsylvania and Washington. PB84-124981. Nat. Tech. Inf. Serv.. Springfield, Virginia, U.S.A., US. Environmental Protection Agency
- 20 Lamb et al., 1987. A national inventory of biogenic hydrocarbon emissions. *Atmos. Environ.* 21(8): 1695-1705.
- 21 Lenz et al., 1997. Scaling up the biogenic emissions from test sites at Castelporziano. *Atmos. Environ.* 31(SI): 239-250.
- 22 Noe et al., 2008. Monoterpene emissions from ornamental trees in urban areas: a case study of Barcelona, Spain. *Plant Biol* 10, 163-169
- 23 Nowak et al., 2002. Brooklyn's urban forest. In. Newtown Square, PA: U. S. 1-107.
- 24 Owen et al., 1998 PhD Thesis Lancaster University (from ENCLOSURE Database)
- 25 Owen et al., 2000. Extrapolating branch enclosure measurements to estimates of regional scale biogenic VOC fluxes in the northwestern Mediterranean basin. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 105(D9): 11573-11584
- 26 Owen et al., 2001. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted from 40 Mediterranean plant species: VOC speciation and extrapolation to habitat scale. *Atmos. Environ.* 35(32): 5393-5409.
- 27 Papiez et al., 2009. The impacts of reactive terpene emissions from plants on air quality in Las Vegas, Nevada. *Atmos. Environ.* 43(27): 4109-4123.
- 28 Préndez et al., 2013. Biogenic volatile organic compounds from the urban forest of the Metropolitan Region, Chile. *Environmental Pollution* 183: 143-150.
- 29 Rasmussen, 1978. "Isoprene plant species list" Special report of Air Pollut. Res. Section, Washington State University, Pullman.
- 30 Singh et al., 2014. Ozone forming potential of tropical plant species of the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state of India. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening* 13(4): 814-820.
- 31 Steinbrecher et al., 1999. A Revised Parameterisation for Emission Modelling of Isoprenoids for Boreal Plants. Biogenic VOC emissions and photochemistry in the boreal regions of Europe – Biphorep: European Commission.
- 32 Tambunan et al., 2006. Isoprene emission from tropical trees in Okinawa Island, Japan. *Chemosphere*, 65: 2138-2144.
- 33 Tiwary et al., 2013. Systems scale assessment of the sustainability implications of emerging green initiatives. *Environmental Pollution* 183: 213-223.
- 34 Wang et al., 2002. Study on emission of isoprene from major plants living in Taihu Basin. *Chinese Bulletin of Botany* (in Chinese). 19(2):224-230; <http://wenku.baidu.com/view/ab5bfe2bdd36a32d737581eb.html>
- 35 Wang et al., 2003. A biogenic volatile organic compounds emission inventory for Beijing. *Atmos. Environ.* 37, 3771-3782
- 36 Winer et al., 1983. Investigation of the role of natural hydrocarbons in photochemical smog formation in California. Contract No. AO-056-32. 1983. Riverside, California, U.S.A., Statewide Air Pollution Research Center.
- 37 Winer et al., 1992: Emission rates of organics from vegetation in California's central valley, *Atmos. Environ.* 26a, 2647-2659.
- 38 Xiaoshan et al., 2000. Seasonal variations of isoprene emissions from deciduous trees. *Atmos. Environ.* 34(18): 3027-3032.

Table S5C. Height, diameter at breast height (in case of trees) or crown diameter (in case of shrubs) used for calculating the BVOC emission budget.

Plant species	morphological type	phenological type	height	dbh	crown diam
<i>Berberis poiretii</i>	shrub	deciduous	1.4	-	1.3
<i>Cornus alba</i>	shrub	deciduous	1.2	-	0.5
<i>Forsythia ovata</i>	shrub	deciduous	2.1	-	2.1
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	shrub	deciduous	0.9	-	1
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	shrub	deciduous	1.4	-	2.1
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	shrub	deciduous	1.8	-	0.9
<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>	shrub	deciduous	1.1	-	1.3
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	shrub	deciduous	3.5	-	3.6
<i>Prunus triloba</i>	shrub	deciduous	2.4	-	3
<i>Sorbaria kirilowii</i>	shrub	deciduous	2.0	-	1.9
<i>Syringa pekinensis</i>	shrub	deciduous	2.9	-	2.8
<i>Weigela florida</i>	shrub	deciduous	1.8	-	0.5
<i>Acer truncatum</i>	tree	deciduous	8.5	17.4	-
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree	deciduous	9	18.1	-
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	tree	deciduous	8.1	16.7	-
<i>Catalpa bungei</i>	tree	deciduous	7.6	16.3	-
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	tree	deciduous	8	13.9	-
<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	tree	deciduous	10.1	25.3	-
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	tree	deciduous	10.4	19.9	-
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	tree	deciduous	8.9	16.6	-
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	tree	deciduous	10.2	22.3	-
<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	tree	deciduous	8.3	15.8	-
<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	tree	deciduous	3.8	5.7	-
<i>Malus micromalus</i>	tree	deciduous	4.7	15	-
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	tree	deciduous	10.5	23.2	-
<i>Populus tomentosa</i>	tree	deciduous	14.6	30.1	-
<i>Populus tomentosa (in fall)</i>	tree	deciduous	14.6	30.1	-
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	tree	deciduous	4.9	16.6	-
<i>Prunus persica</i>	tree	deciduous	3	13.8	-
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	tree	deciduous	10.5*	22.0*	-
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	tree	deciduous	11.3	23.6	-
<i>Salix babylonica (in fall)</i>	tree	deciduous	11.3	23.6	-
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	tree	deciduous	10.5	23.5	-
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	tree	deciduous	11.4	18.7	-
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	shrub	evergreen	1.3	-	1.5
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	shrub	evergreen	1.3	-	0.3
<i>Sabina vulgaris (Juniperus)</i>	shrub	evergreen	0.8	-	0.3
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	tree	evergreen	8.7	24.1	-
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	tree	evergreen	8.0	15.4	-
<i>Picea koraiensis</i>	tree	evergreen	4.2	13.8	-
<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	tree	evergreen	6.2	14.8	-

<i>Pinus tabulaeformis</i>	tree	evergreen	5.0	15.1	-
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	tree	evergreen	7.8	18.7	-

* calculated as average of literature values from other deciduous shrub species