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Supplement of

Laboratory measurements of stomatal NO₂ deposition to native California trees and the role of forests in the NO_x cycle

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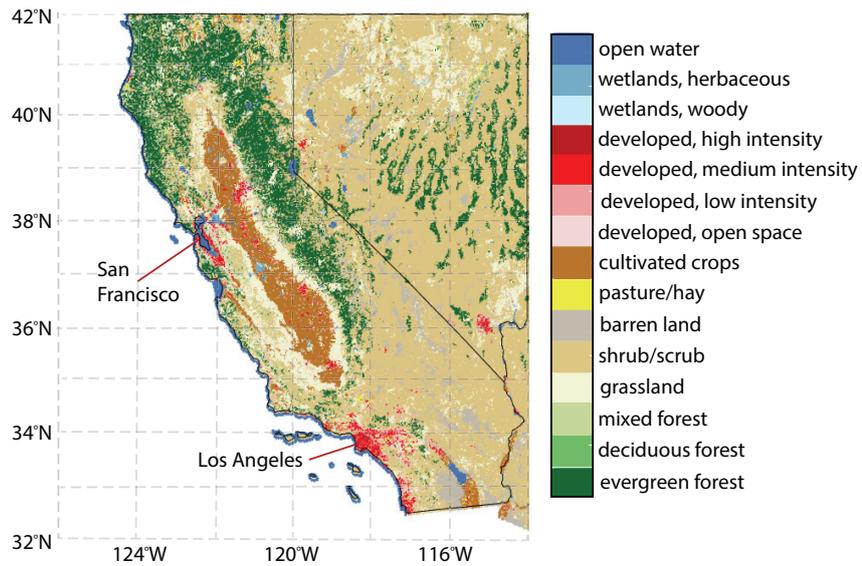


Figure S1. Land cover types for California from the National Land Cover Database (NLCD) 2016 for the continental United States. Resolution has been degraded from 30 m to 500 m for comparison to the Forest Inventory Analysis Database (2014) and MODIS leaf area index data. The locations of two major cities are indicated.

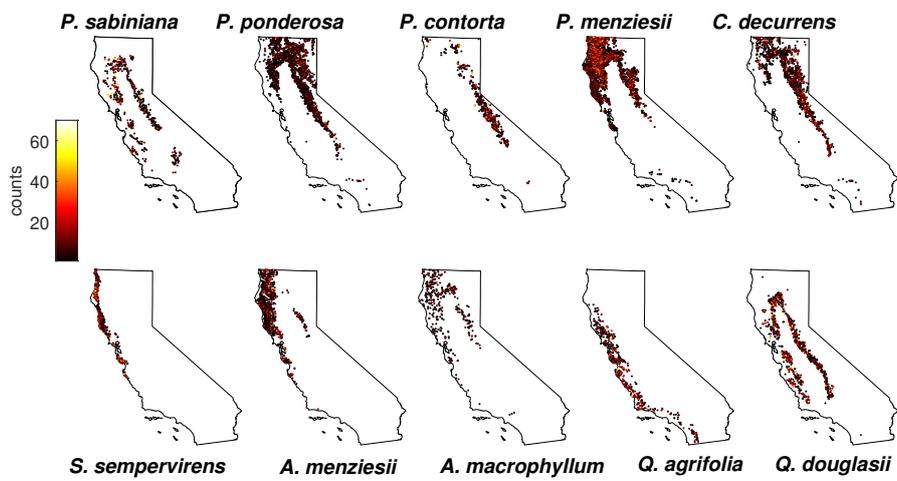


Figure S2. Counts of trees examined in this study from the Forest Inventory and Analysis Database

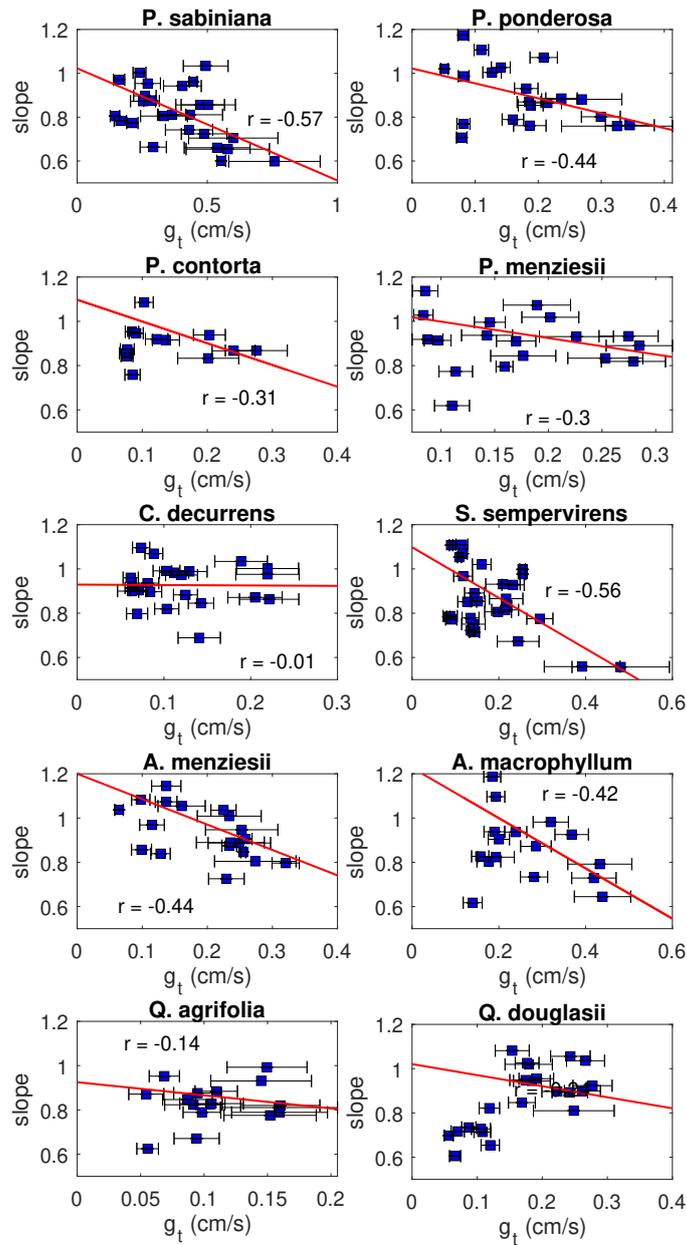


Figure S3. The slopes of predicted vs. measured fluxes (y-axis) plotted against the conductance to NO_2 . Correlation coefficients on the figure refer to the correlations from Table 2.

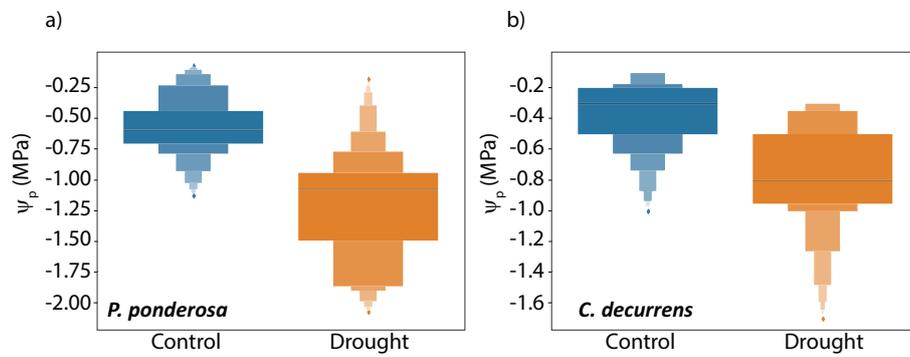


Figure S4. Box and whisker plots of water potentials for the control and drought groups of (a) *P. ponderosa* and (b) *C. decurrens*

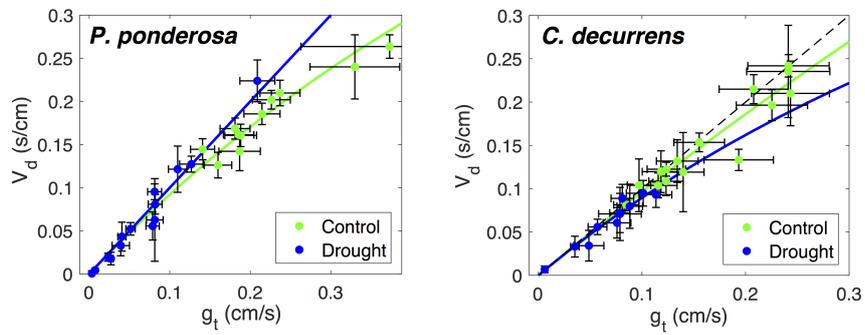


Figure S5. Plot of V_d versus g_t for (left) *P. ponderosa* and (right) *C. decurrens*. Blue markers and lines are data from drought-stressed trees and fits to the resistance model, respectively. Green markers and lines are data from control group trees and fits to the resistance model, respectively.

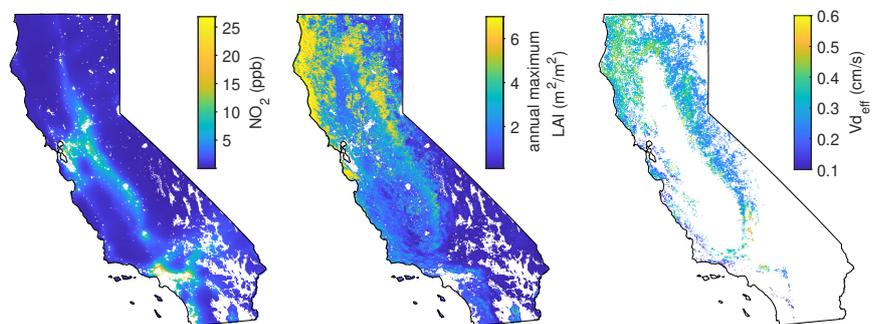


Figure S6. (left) Average midday NO₂ mixing ratios in the month of June 2014.(center) Maximum LAI during the year 2019 from MODIS. (right) Effective daytime state-wide deposition velocities of NO₂ to forests.