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Interactive comment on “An evaluation of O₃ dry deposition simulations in East Asia” by R. J. Park et al.

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There was an error in Figure 2 in our previous reply. Symbols for standalone vs. online M3DRY were switched. We corrected this error in the figure in this reply and in the revised manuscript.

In fact, the online approach that uses the stomata resistance directly from the land surface model performs slightly better than the standalone M3DRY for reproducing the daytime values.

Interactive comment on Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 14, 919, 2014.

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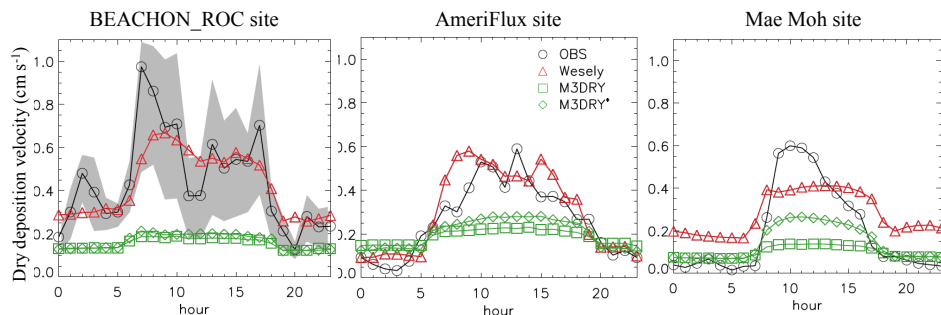


Figure 2. A comparison of the simulated and observed hourly mean O₃ dry deposition velocities from the BEACHON-ROCS campaign at the Manitou forest observatory for Aug. 07–31, 2010 (left panel), at the Niwot Ridge AmeriFlux site in the Roosevelt National Forest in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado for May 21–31, 2005 (middle panel) in the United States, and at Mae Moh site in Northern Thailand for Jan–Apr 2002 (right panel). The circles show observed values. The triangles, squares, and diamonds show the simulated values using the Wesely, the M3DRY with standalone stomata resistance, and the M3DRY with stomata resistance of the Pleim–Xiu land surface model, respectively. The shaded area indicates the observed dry deposition velocity range for the various zero-plane displacement heights (d_0) in equation 4 from the BEACHON-ROCS campaign.

Fig. 1.

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