US surface ozone trends and extremes from 1980-2014: Quantifying the roles of rising Asian emissions, domestic controls, wildfires, and climate

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Auxiliary materials of this article contain 7 figures not included in the main text. 6 December 2016

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Figure S1. Historical changes in methane concentrations from 1980 to 2010 and future projections beyond 2010 in RCP8.5 (red) versus 4.5 (blue).



Figure S2. Interannual variability of biomass burning emissions. Annual CO emissions from biomass burning in boreal Eurasia (cyan), boreal North America (blue), low-latitude regions of Asia-Africa (yellow) and North America (orange).



Figure S3. Global distribution of median MAM (top) and JJA (bottom) O_3 trends at 500 hPa from AM3 BASE. Stippling indicates areas where the trend is statistically significant (p<0.05).



Figure S4. Monthly mean suface MDA8 O_3 concentrations for 1988-2014 as observed (black) and simulated (red) in AM3 BASE. Also shown is simulated background O_3 (green). The box-and-whisker plots represent minimum, 25th, 50th, 75th, and maximum values for all years across the sites falling within the given latitude, longitude, and altitude boundaries.



Figure S5. The changing O_3 seasonal cycle from 1989-1998 (closed boxes) to 2005-2014 (open boxes) at Washington State Park in New Jersey as observed (top) and simulated (bottom) in the GFDL-AM3 model. The box-and-whisker plots represent the minimum, 25th, 50th, 75th, and maximum moonthly values across the years.



2003-2012 minus 1981-1990

Figure S6. Maps of changes in decadal mean O_3 at 700 hPa from 1981-1990 to 2003-2012 from the Background simulation for spring versus summer. Stippling denotes areas where the change is statistically significant based on Student's *t*-test (p<0.05). Letters in red denote the WUS CASTNet sites where significant ozone increases have been observed.



Figure S7. Same as Figure 13 in the main text, but for Yosemite and Chiricahua.