

Table S1: Values of the parameters used to calculate the modelled emissions with L+T or T algorithms, standardised emissions factors for L+T algorithm (EF_{L+T}), specific standardised emissions factors for T algorithm (EF_T) and experimental coefficient β . Means \pm se, n = 5.

Table S1:

Compounds	Treatment	Spring			Summer			Autumn		
		EF_{L+T}	EF_T	β	EF_{L+T}	EF_T	β	EF_{L+T}	EF_T	β
Isoprene	ND	28.5 \pm 4.6			118.0 \pm 8.4			6.4 \pm 1.1		
	AD	17.8 \pm 2.4			84.8 \pm 9.0			12.0 \pm 2.8		
MACR+MVK+ISOPOOH	ND	0.2 \pm 0.03	0.7 \pm 0.15	0.5 \pm 0.01	0.3 \pm 0.02	0.4 \pm 0.1	0.5 \pm 0.1	0.1 \pm 0.01	1.6 \pm 0.3	0.7 \pm 0.1
	AD	0.1 \pm 0.01	0.9 \pm 0.28	0.6 \pm 0.04	0.2 \pm 0.03	0.2 \pm 0.04	0.6 \pm 0.1	0.1 \pm 0.02	5.0 \pm 1.6	0.9 \pm 0.03
Methanol	ND	1.0 \pm 0.2	2.6 \pm 0.8	0.3 \pm 0.1	0.7 \pm 0.04	0.9 \pm 0.04	0.3 \pm 0.04	0.3 \pm 0.1	1.1 \pm 0.3	0.4 \pm 0.1
	AD	0.8 \pm 0.1	2.2 \pm 0.2	0.3 \pm 0.04	0.5 \pm 0.1	0.6 \pm 0.04	0.3 \pm 0.1	0.4 \pm 0.1	1.4 \pm 0.4	0.4 \pm 0.04
Acetone	ND	0.6 \pm 0.2	1.8 \pm 0.5	0.4 \pm 0.01	0.9 \pm 0.1	1.1 \pm 0.2	0.4 \pm 0.1	0.6 \pm 0.2	2.4 \pm 0.6	0.4 \pm 0.03
	AD	0.5 \pm 0.1	2.1 \pm 0.4	0.5 \pm 0.02	0.4 \pm 0.03	0.5 \pm 0.1	0.3 \pm 0.1	0.8 \pm 0.3	4.3 \pm 1.8	0.5 \pm 0.1
Formaldehyde	ND	0.3 \pm 0.1	0.8 \pm 0.2	0.4 \pm 0.02	0.3 \pm 0.03	0.4 \pm 0.1	0.4 \pm 0.1	0.4 \pm 0.1	1.6 \pm 0.4	0.4 \pm 0.04
	AD	0.2 \pm 0.02	1.3 \pm 0.2	0.5 \pm 0.03	0.2 \pm 0.03	0.2 \pm 0.1	0.4 \pm 0.2	0.6 \pm 0.1	2.7 \pm 0.7	0.5 \pm 0.02
Acetaldehyde	ND	2.4 \pm 0.7	9.4 \pm 2.7	0.5 \pm 0.03	1.7 \pm 0.4	1.6 \pm 0.3	0.4 \pm 0.1	2.5 \pm 0.6	34.0 \pm 3.1	0.7 \pm 0.02
	AD	2.1 \pm 0.9	7.9 \pm 4.2	0.5 \pm 0.1	0.9 \pm 0.1	0.9 \pm 0.1	0.5 \pm 0.1	2.5 \pm 0.7	37.8 \pm 4.3	0.7 \pm 0.1

Figure S1: Diurnal pattern of photosynthetic active radiations (PAR) and temperatures in spring, summer and autumn. Values are mean \pm SE, n=5

Figure S2: Diurnal pattern of MACR+MVK+ISOPOOH emissions rates, where points represent measured emissions, the yellow line correspond to modelled emissions rates according to the $L+T$ algorithm (ER_{L+T}) and dotted line is modelled emissions rates according to T algorithm (ER_T). Values are mean \pm SE, n=5. R^2 and slope (sl) of correlations between measured and modelled emissions were presented in the yellow frame for $L+T$ and in the white frame for T . Correlations were obtained without forcing data through the origin.

Figure S3: Diurnal pattern of acetone emissions rates where points represent measured emissions, yellow line correspond to modelled emissions rates according to the $L+T$ algorithm (ER_{L+T}) and dotted line is modelled emissions rates according to T algorithm (ER_T). Values are mean \pm SE, n=5. R^2 and slope (sl) of correlations between measured and modelled emissions were presented in the yellow frame for $L+T$ and in the white frame for T . Correlations were obtained without forcing data through the origin.

Figure S4: Diurnal pattern of formaldehyde emissions rates where points represent measured emissions, yellow line correspond to modelled emissions rates according to the $L+T$ algorithm (ER_{L+T}) and dotted line is modelled emissions rates according to T algorithm (ER_T). Values are mean \pm SE, n=5. R^2 and slope (sl) of correlations between measured and modelled emissions were presented in yellow frame for $L+T$ and in white frame for T . Correlations were obtained without forcing data through the origin.

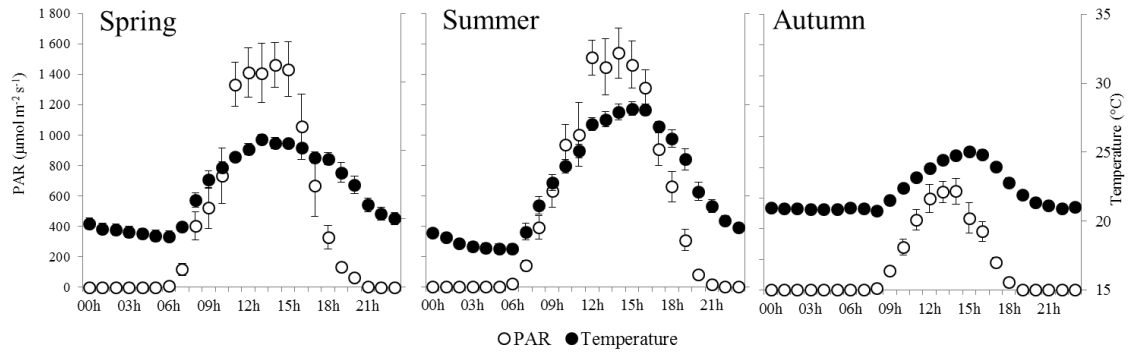


Figure S1:

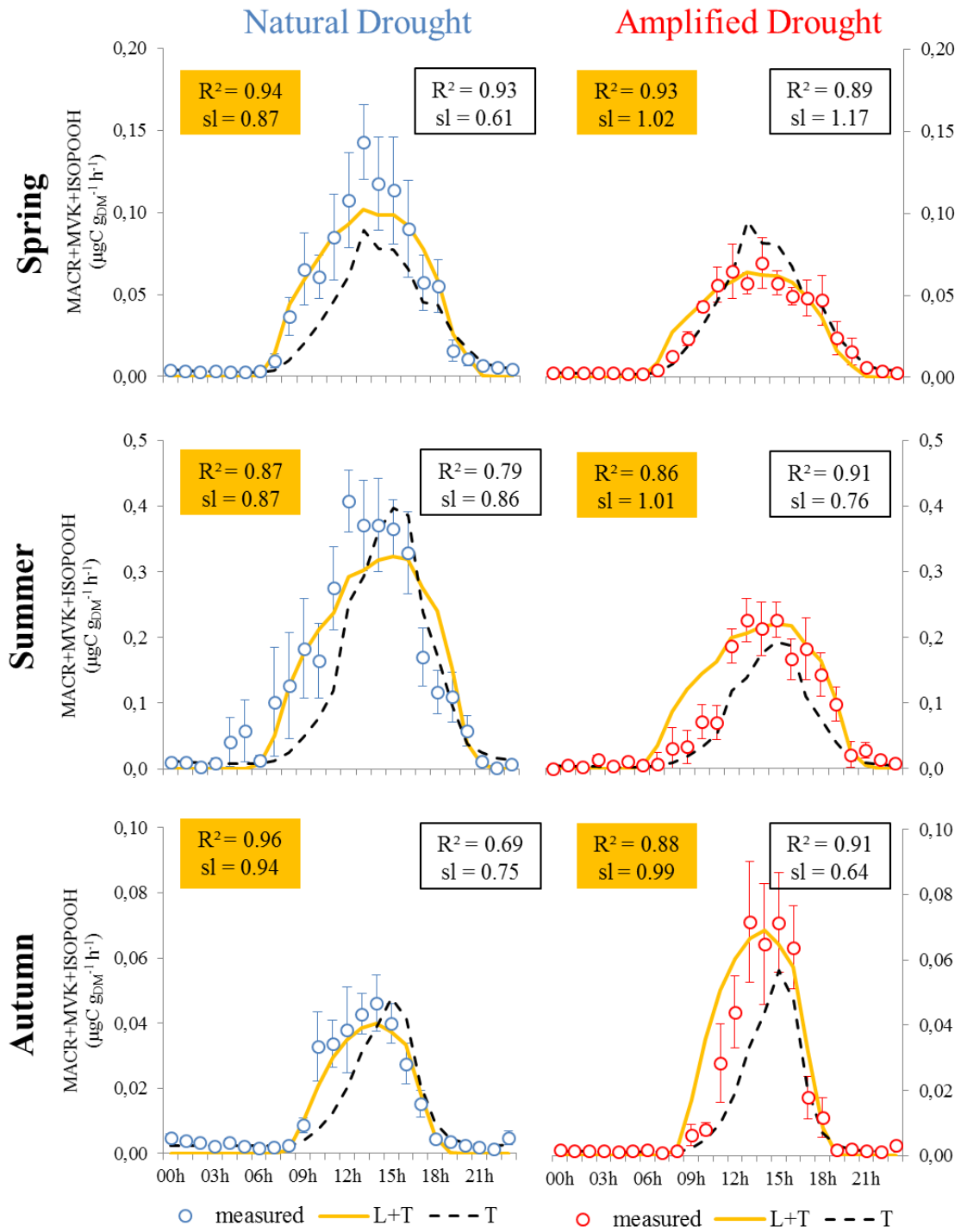


Figure S2:

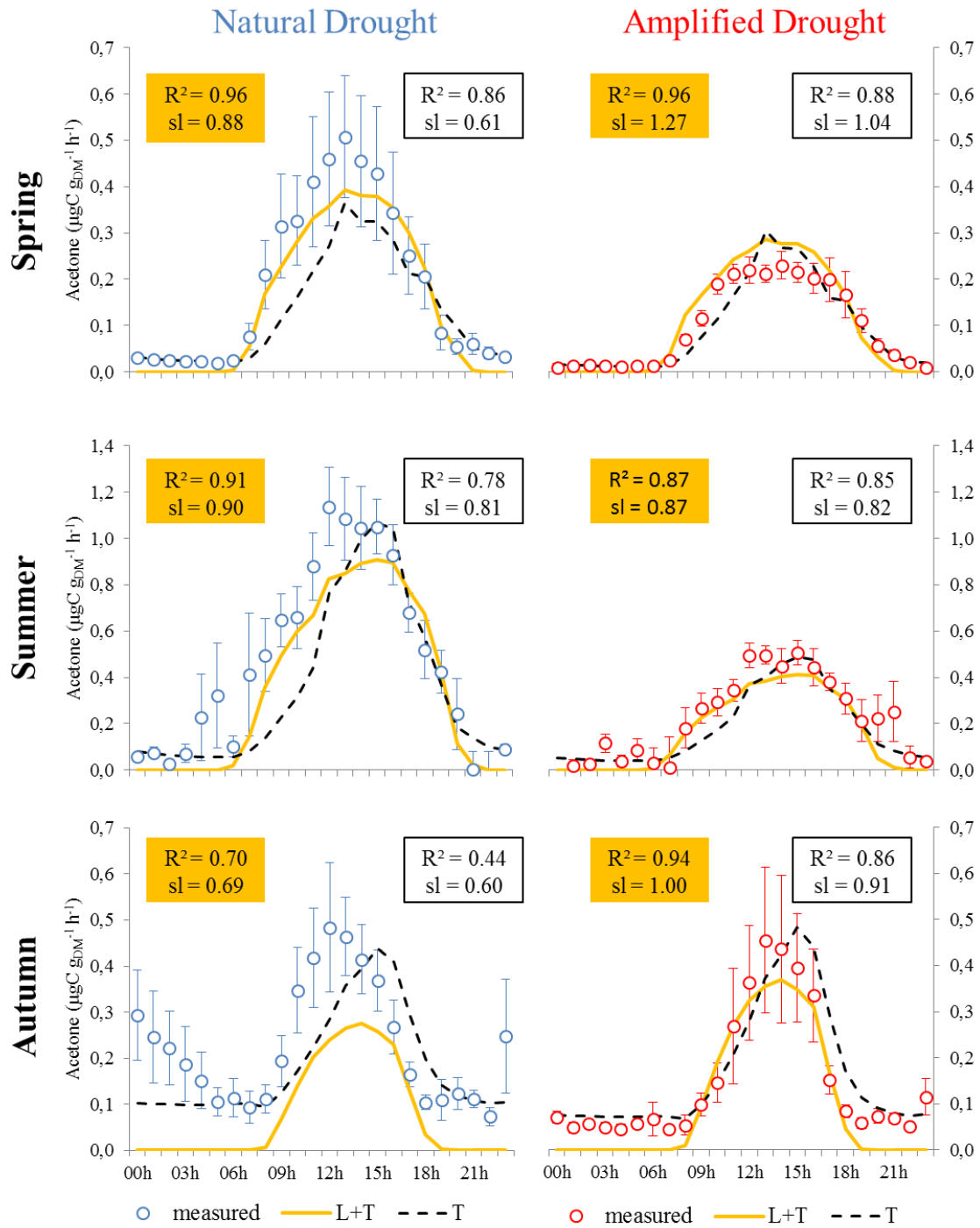


Figure S3:

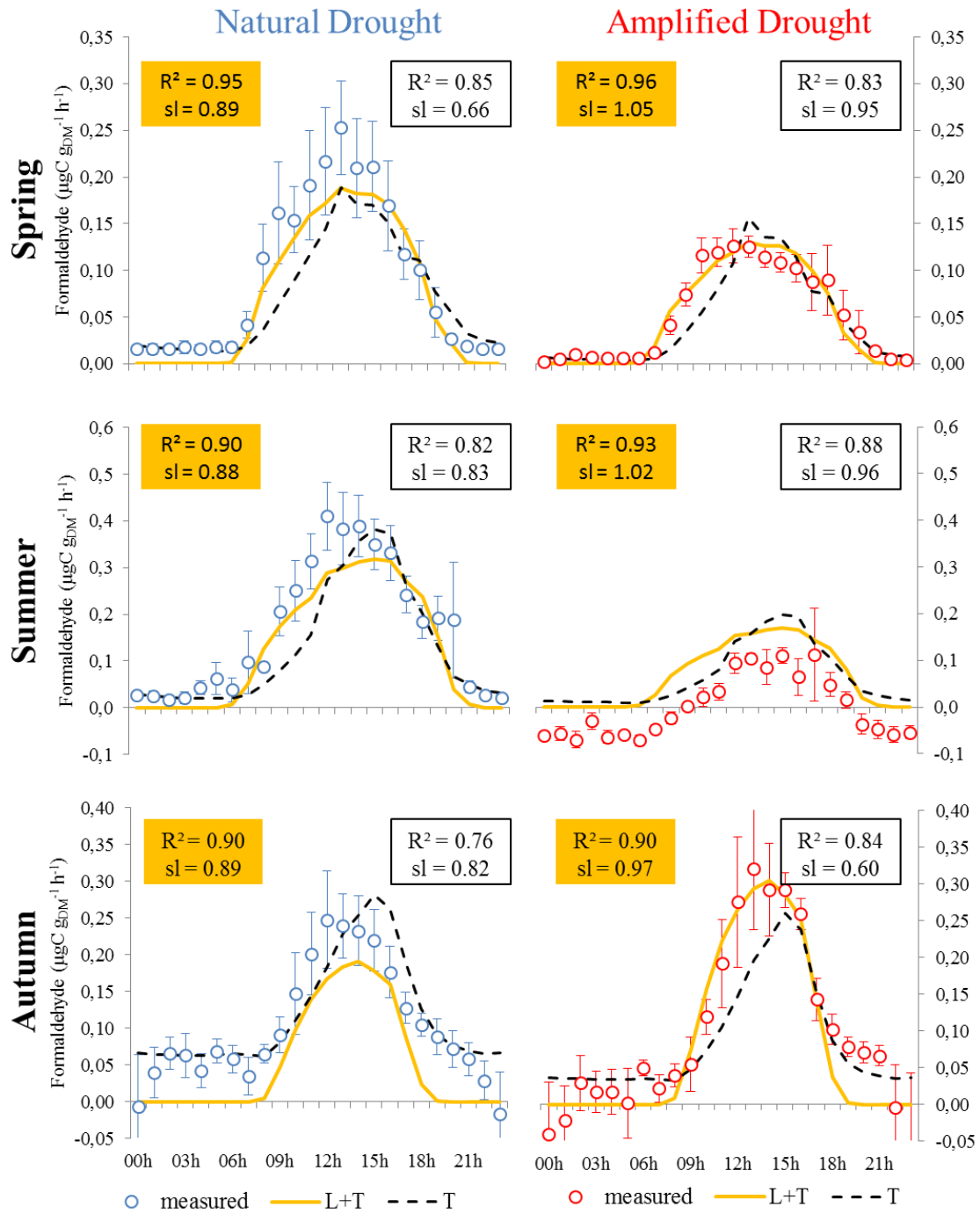


Figure S4:

