Reply to Referee 2 Comments

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Denitrification, dehydration and ozone loss during the Arctic winter 2015/2016

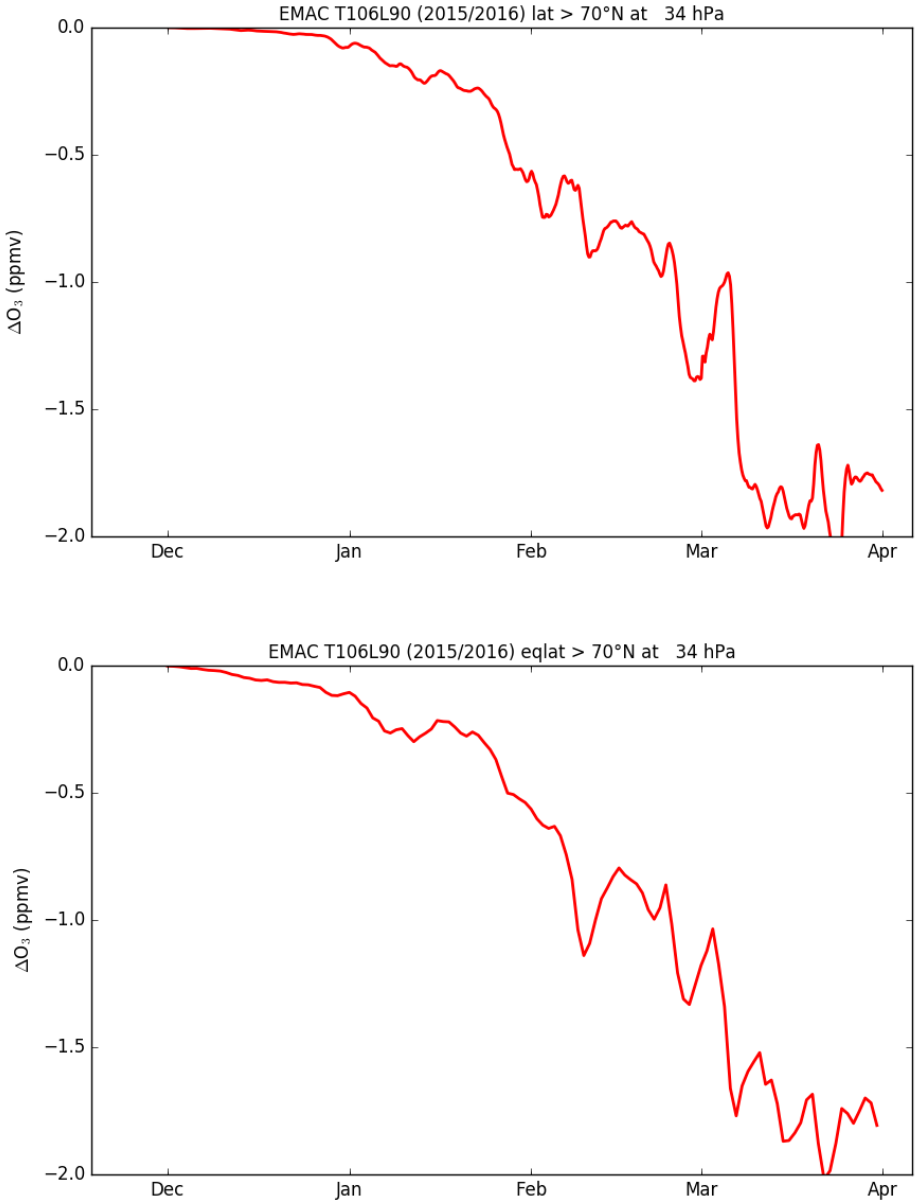

Figure 1: Ozone loss from EMAC T106L90 simulation at 34 hPa for the Arctic winter 2015/2016. Ozone loss has been derived from the difference between the active tracer O_3 and the passive tracer O_3^* ($\Delta O_3 = O_3 - O_3^*$). Top: average over 70-90°N latitude, bottom: average over 70-90°N equivalent latitude.

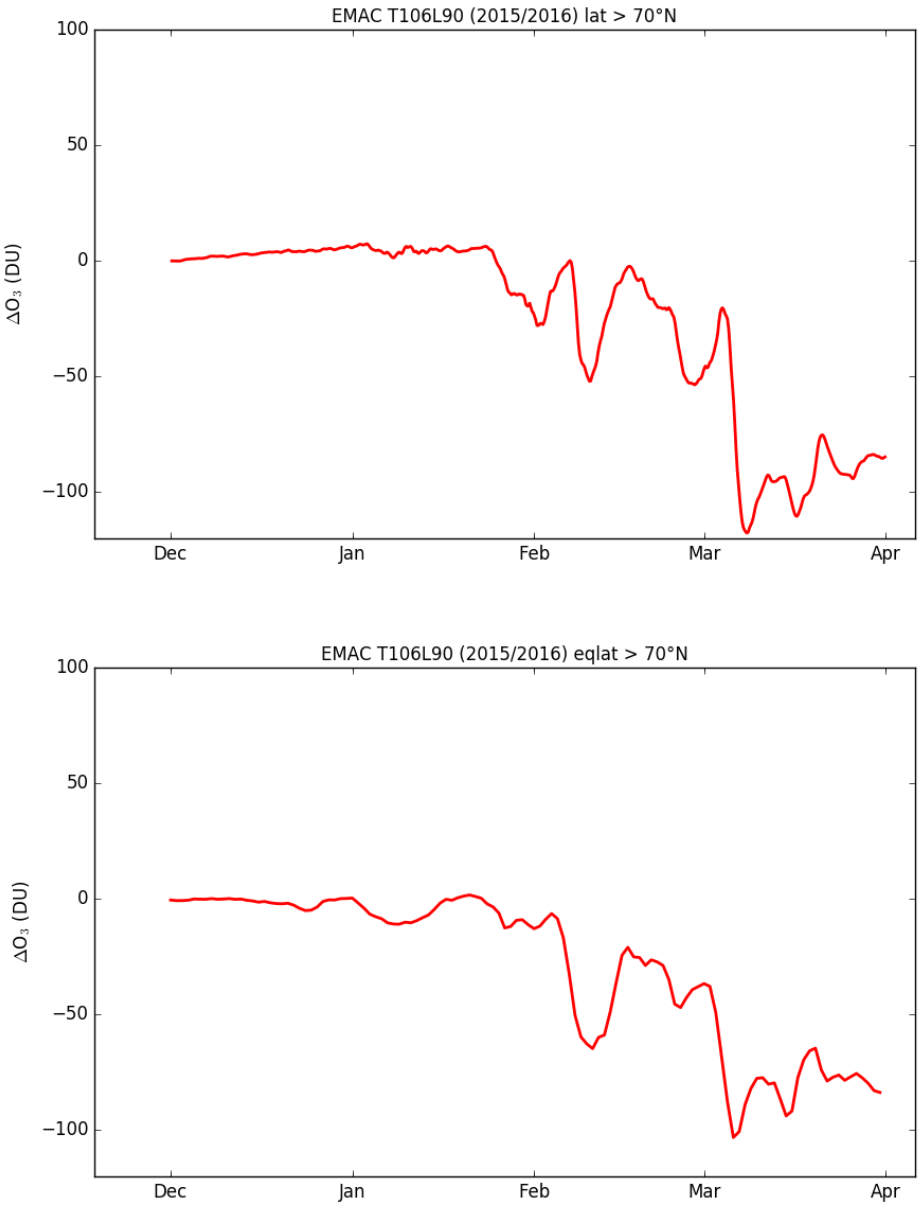

Figure 2: Total column ozone loss derived from the EMAC T106L90 simulation. Ozone loss has been derived from the difference between the active tracer O_3 at the passive tracer O_3^* ($\Delta O_3 = O_3 - O_3^*$). Top: average over 70-90°N latitude, bottom: average over 70-90°N equivalent latitude.

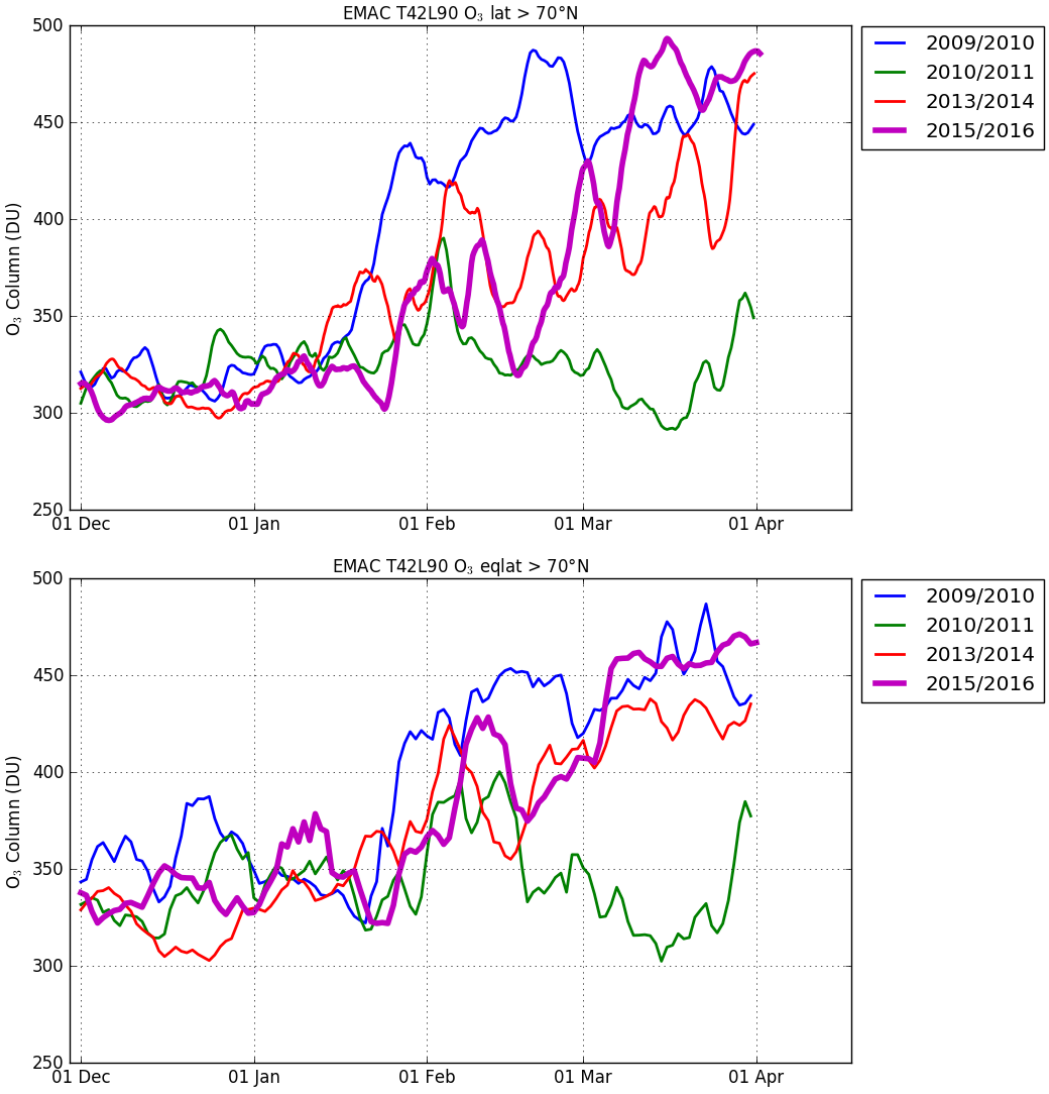

Figure 3: Ozone column time series for the Arctic winters 2009/2010 (blue), 2010/2011 (green), 2013/2014 (red) and 2015/2016 (magenta) averaged over 60-90°N latitude (top) and 60-90°N equivalent latitude (bottom). Results from the EMAC T42L90 simulation are shown.