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Supplement of

Impacts of soil moisture on de novo monoterpene emissions from European beech, Holm oak, Scots pine, and Norway spruce

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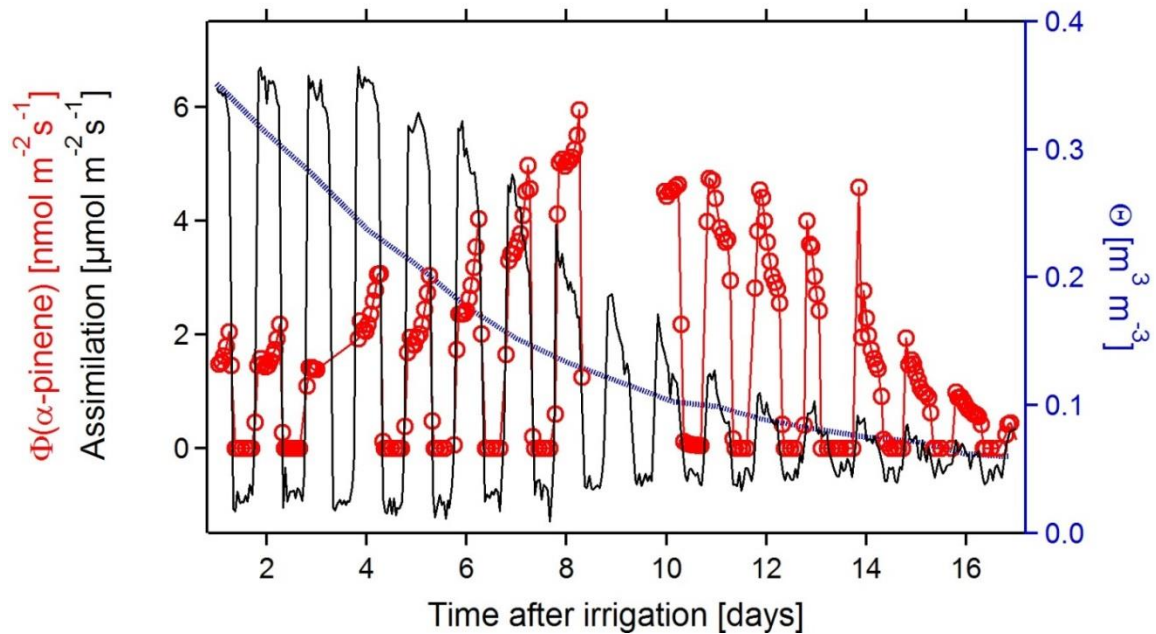


Fig. S1: Temporal shape of α -pinene emissions from Holm oak, experiment 1 (red circles, left hand y scale), net assimilation (black line, left hand y scale, multiplied by -1) and volumetric water content of the soil (blue line right hand y scale). Plant was irrigated at day 0. Gaps in α -pinene emissions are due to time periods when the GC MS device was switched to calibration.

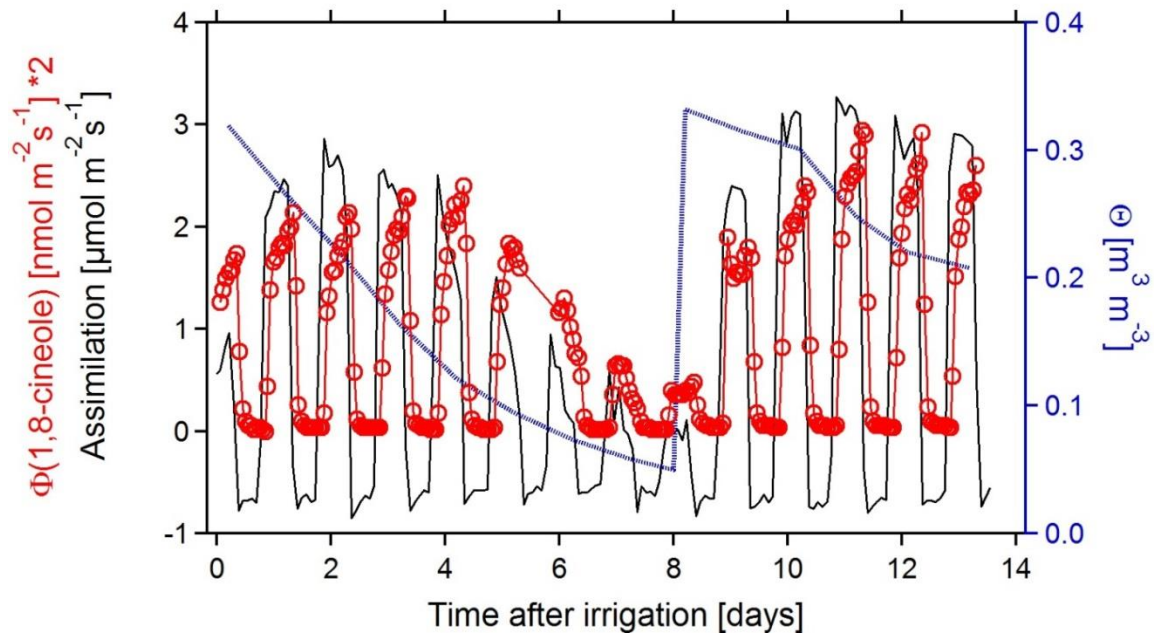


Fig. S2: Temporal shape of 1,8-cineole emissions from Scots pine (red circles, left hand y scale, data are multiplied by 2) and net assimilation (black line, left hand y scale, multiplied by -1) and volumetric water content of the soil (blue line right hand y scale). Plant was irrigated at day 0 and re-watered at day 8. Gap in the trace showing α -pinene emissions is due to a calibration.

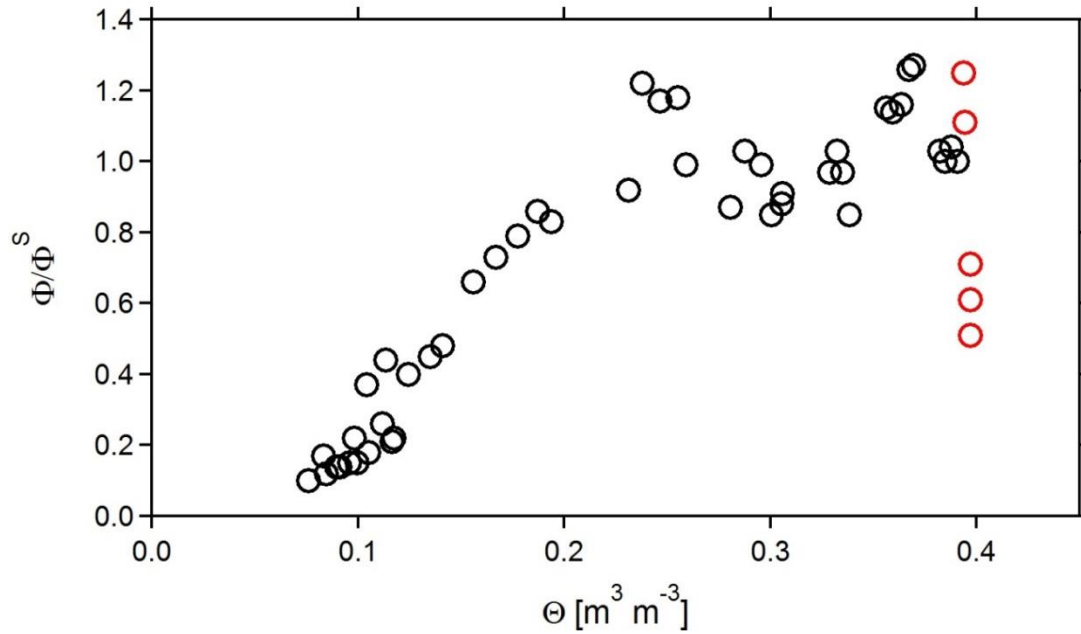


Fig. S3: Normalized 1,8-cineole emissions from Norway spruce during a progressing drought period (black circles) and recovery (red circles) in dependence of the volumetric water content of the soil. For transformation to RWC multiply numbers at the x-axis by 2.6.

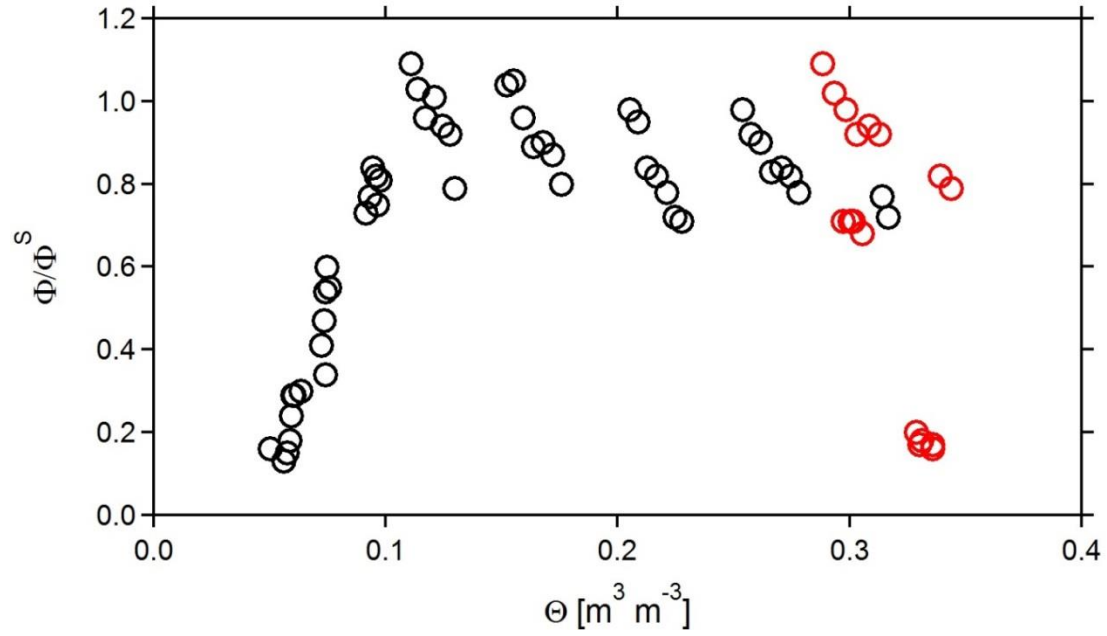


Fig. S4: Normalized 1,8-cineole emissions from Scots pine during a progressing drought period (black circles) and recovery (red circles) in dependence of the volumetric water content of the soil. For transformation to RWC multiply numbers at the x-axis by 2.6.