



Supplement of

Spruce bark beetles (*Ips typographus*) cause up to 700 times higher bark BVOC emission rates compared to healthy Norway spruce (*Picea abies*)

Erica Jaakkola et al.

Correspondence to: Erica Jaakkola (erica.jaakkola@nateko.lu.se)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

Supplementary materials – Bark beetle swarming data

Number of bark beetles per week caught in pheromone traps for the monitoring seasons 2018 used to estimate the date of swarming for the attacked trees in the study. The number of beetles is the mean of three pheromone traps located in a newly clear-cut area. Data are obtained from Skogsstyrelsen Statistical Database (Skogsstyrelsen, n.d.).

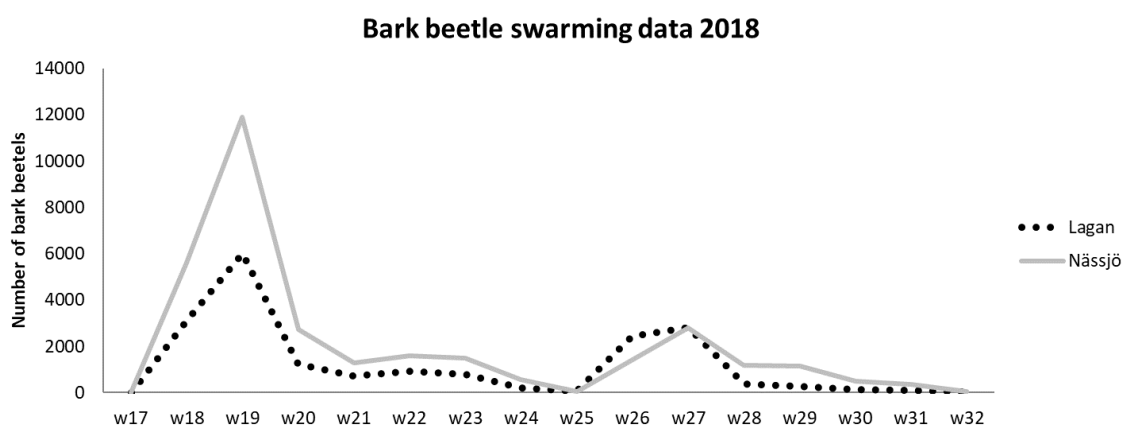


Figure S1. Number of bark beetles in the traps at the two locations closest to Hyltemossa (measurements plots 1-2) during the monitoring season 2018. The stations are both north of Hyltemossa at a rather large distance but meteorological data show that temperatures are similar to Hyltemossa and for both the locations in Lagan and Nässjö the swarming activities agrees well.

Table S1. Distance and direction to the two bark beetle swarming monitoring locations closest to Hyltemossa (measurements plots 1-2).

Station	Distance	Direction
Lagan	~100 km	Nort
Nässjö	~200 km	Northeast

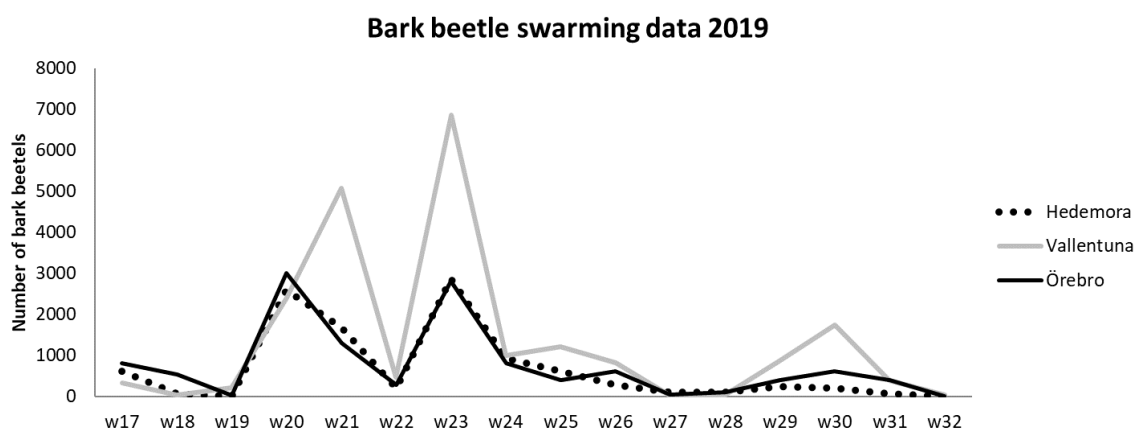


Figure S2. Number of bark beetles in the traps at the three locations closest to Norunda (measurements plots 4-5) during the monitoring season 2019.

Table S2. Distance and direction to the three bark beetle swarming monitoring locations closest to Norunda (measurements plots 4-5).

Station	Distance	Direction
Vallentuna	~50 km	Southeast
Hedemora	~100 km	Northwest
Örebro	~150 km	Southwest