

**Corrigendum to “Seasonal variations of *Quercus pubescens* isoprene emissions from an in natura forest under drought stress and sensitivity to future climate change in the Mediterranean area”**

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## Corrigendum to “Seasonal variations of *Quercus pubescens* isoprene emissions from an *in natura* forest under drought stress and sensitivity to future climate change in the Mediterranean area” published in Biogeosciences, 15, 4711–4730, 2018

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The purpose of this corrigendum is to complete a missing part of the Sect. 2.5 that disappeared during the final technical processing of the above-mentioned paper. The full description of the MEGAN2.1 emission model used in this study is given below. Note that the references to “Eq. (3)” further in original paper should be accordingly updated to “Eq. (5)”.

### 2.5 Branch-scale ER assessment using MEGAN2.1 emission model

Based on the latest version of the MEGAN model (MEGAN2.1, Guenther et al., 2012), *Q. pubescens* ER were assessed for the sampling conditions of our seasonal study using

$$ER_{\text{MEGAN}} = \varepsilon_{\text{iso,Qp}} \chi_{\text{Qp}} \gamma_{\text{iso}} \quad (1)$$

- $\varepsilon_{\text{iso,Qp}}$  is the *Q. pubescens* isoprene emission factor calculated under each plot, every month of our study, as the slope of the linear regression between ER and

$C_L \times C_L$  (see Sect. 3.2; in  $\mu\text{gC g}_{\text{DM}}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ ), where  $C_L$  and  $C_L$  are the instantaneous response of isoprene emissions to photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD) and  $T$  deviations to standard conditions ( $1000 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  and  $30^\circ\text{C}$  respectively) (Guenther et al., 1995);  $C_L \times C_T$  was calculated using PAR and  $T$  recorded in the enclosure.

- $\chi_{\text{Qp}}$  is the fractional grid areal coverage taken equal to 1 since only *Q. pubescens* emissions (100 %) were considered.

- $\gamma_{\text{iso}}$  is the isoprene emission activity factor defined as

$$\gamma_{\text{iso}} = \gamma_P \gamma_T \gamma_A \gamma_{SM} \gamma_C, \quad (2)$$

where

- $\gamma_P$  and  $\gamma_T$  are the isoprene empirical responses to light and temperature respectively, using instantaneous, daily, and 10-day PPFD and  $T$  values (for details see Guenther et al., 2012);

- $\gamma_A$  is the age emission activity based on empirical coefficients applied on new (0.05 applied for all April measurements), growing (0.6 for June), mature (1 for July and August) and old (0.6 for September and October) leaves;
- $\gamma_{SM}$  is the soil moisture dependence of isoprene emissions according to soil moisture value ( $\theta$ ,  $\text{m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$ ) based on the Pegoraro et al. (2004) drought study on *Populus deltoides*:

$$\gamma_{SM} = 1 \text{ for } \theta > \theta_1, \quad (3a)$$

$$\gamma_{SM} = (\theta - \theta_w) / \Delta\theta_1 \text{ for } \theta_w < \theta < \theta_1, \quad (3b)$$

$$\gamma_{SM} = 0 \text{ for } \theta_w < \theta_1, \quad (3c)$$

where  $\theta_w$  is the wilting point (the soil moisture below which plants cannot extract water from soil,  $\text{m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$ );  $\Delta\theta_1 = 0.014$  is an empirical parameter; and  $\theta_1 = \theta_w + \Delta\theta_1$ .  $\theta_w$  was assessed to be  $0.15 \text{ m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$  at the O<sub>3</sub>HP, a value very close to the  $0.138 \text{ m}^3 \text{m}^{-3}$  value given by Chen and Dudhia (2001) for clay and sand soil found at the O<sub>3</sub>HP; and

- $\gamma_C$  is the CO<sub>2</sub> inhibition, set to 1 here as no CO<sub>2</sub> effect was tested in our study.

Nota bene: in order to be comparable with our measurements carried out on top canopy leaves and expressed as net emission rates in the unit of  $\mu\text{gC g}_{\text{DM}}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ , no canopy environment coefficient  $C_{CE}$  or LAI was considered in the calculation of  $\gamma_{\text{iso}}$  and thus in ER<sub>MEGAN</sub> (for further details see Guenther et al., 2012).