

1 *Supporting Information for:*

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3 *The contribution of wildland fire emissions to deposition in the U.S.: Implications*  
4 *for tree growth and survival in the Northwest*

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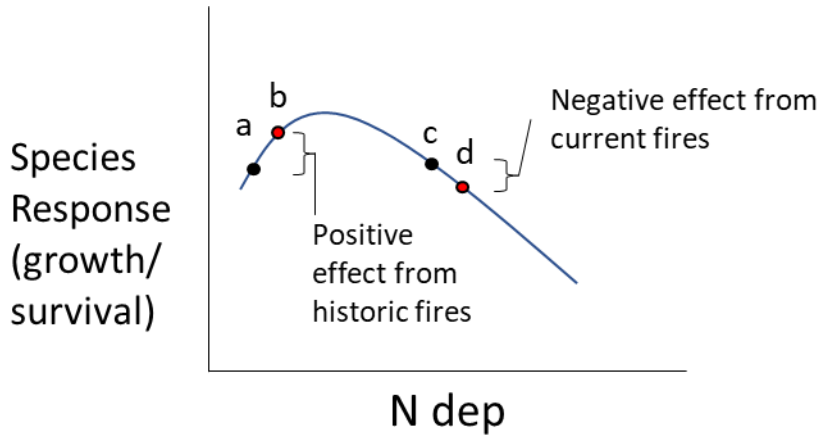
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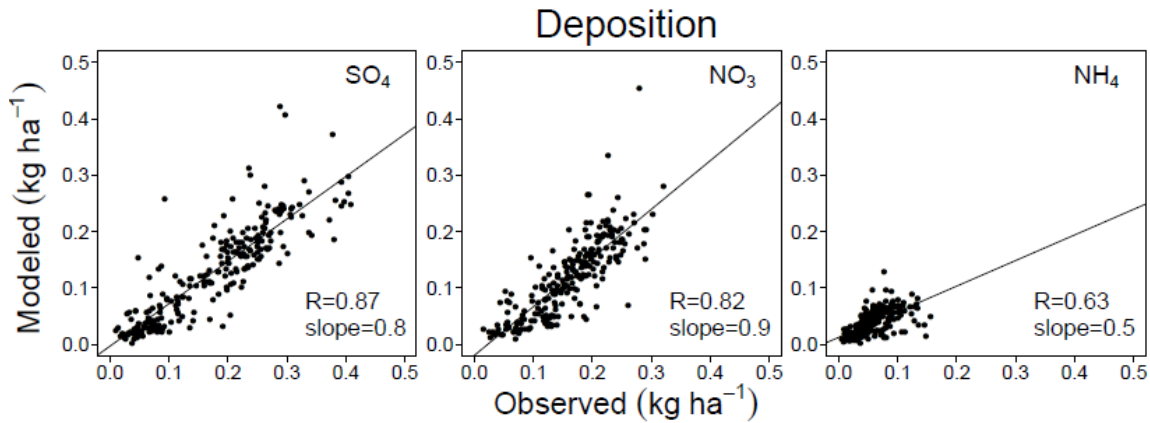
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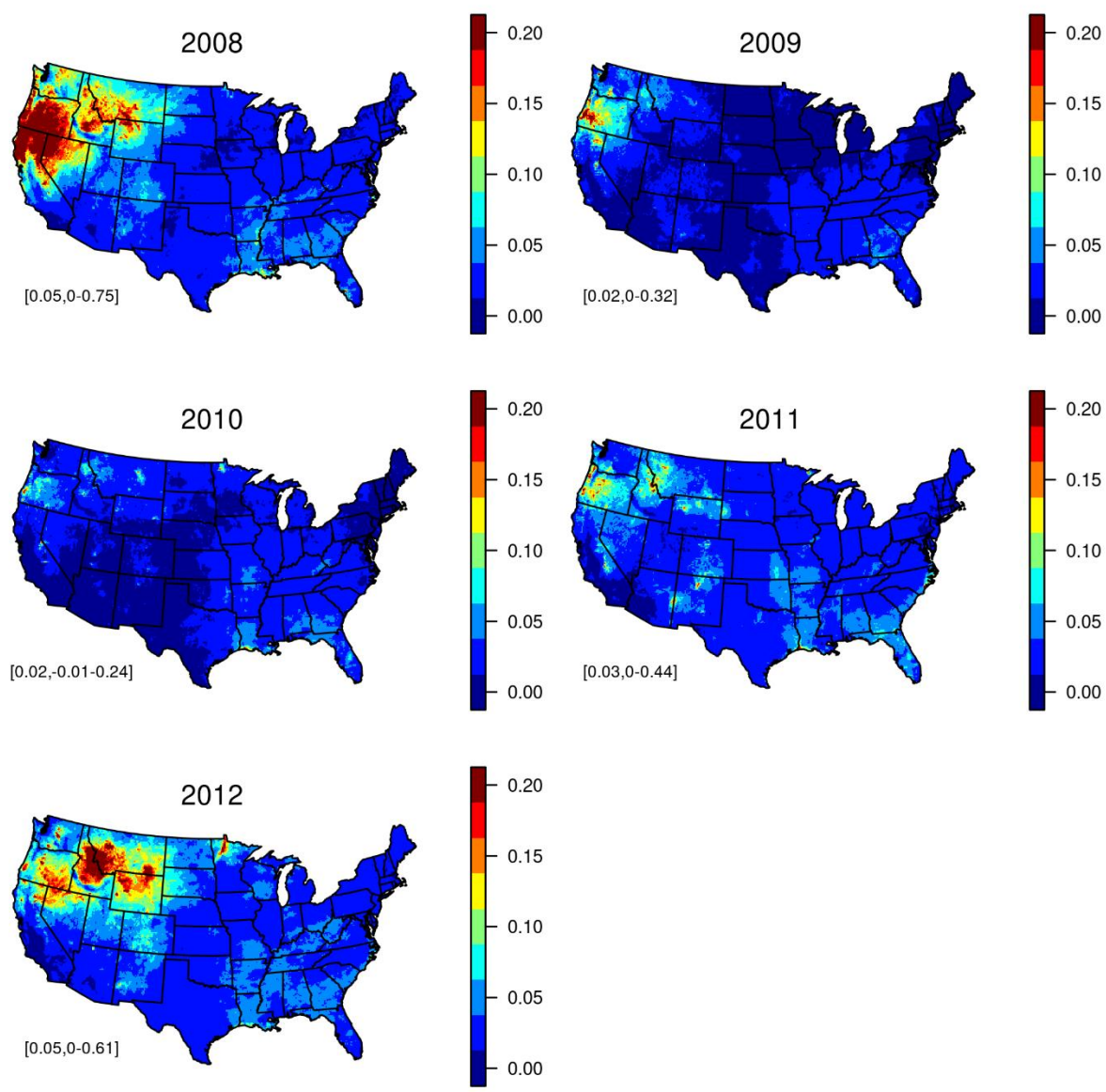
22 **Figure S1.** Working hypothesis: N deposition historically from fires was low, and so the  
 23 incremental effect from fire was generally positive (i.e. moving from point a to b). Contemporary  
 24 N deposition is much higher, thus the incremental effect from fire is now negative (i.e. moving  
 25 from point c to d).  
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28 **Figure S2.** Wet deposition fluxes modeled with CMAQ compared to observed values from NADP during  
 29 2008-2012. Values represent 5-year averages at each NADP monitoring site location. Correlation  
 30 coefficients and slopes for each comparison are shown inset.

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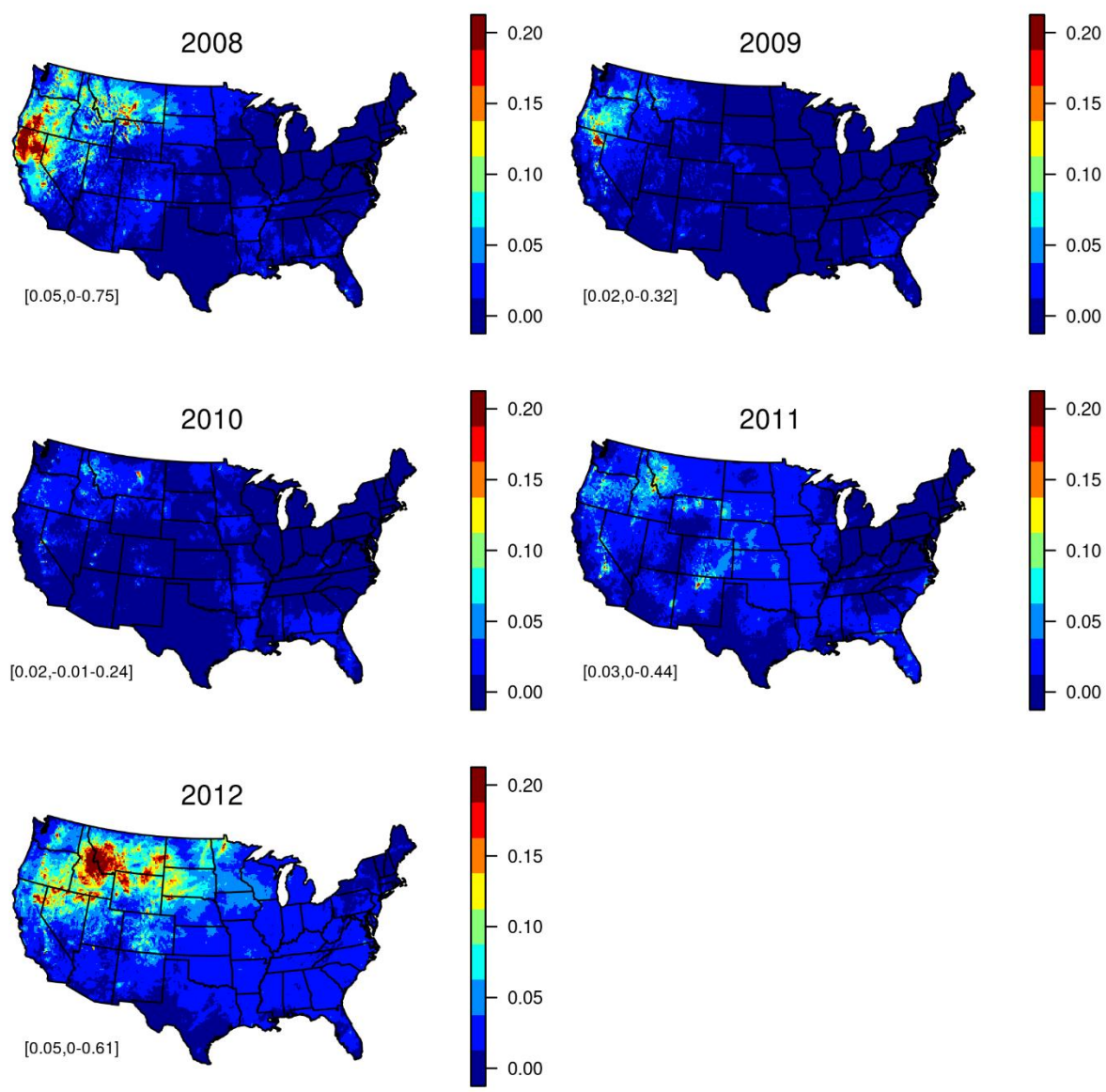
33 **Figure S3.** Fraction of total N deposition due to wildland fires during 2008-2012 simulated with  
 34 CMAQ. Domain wide means and ranges are shown inset in brackets.

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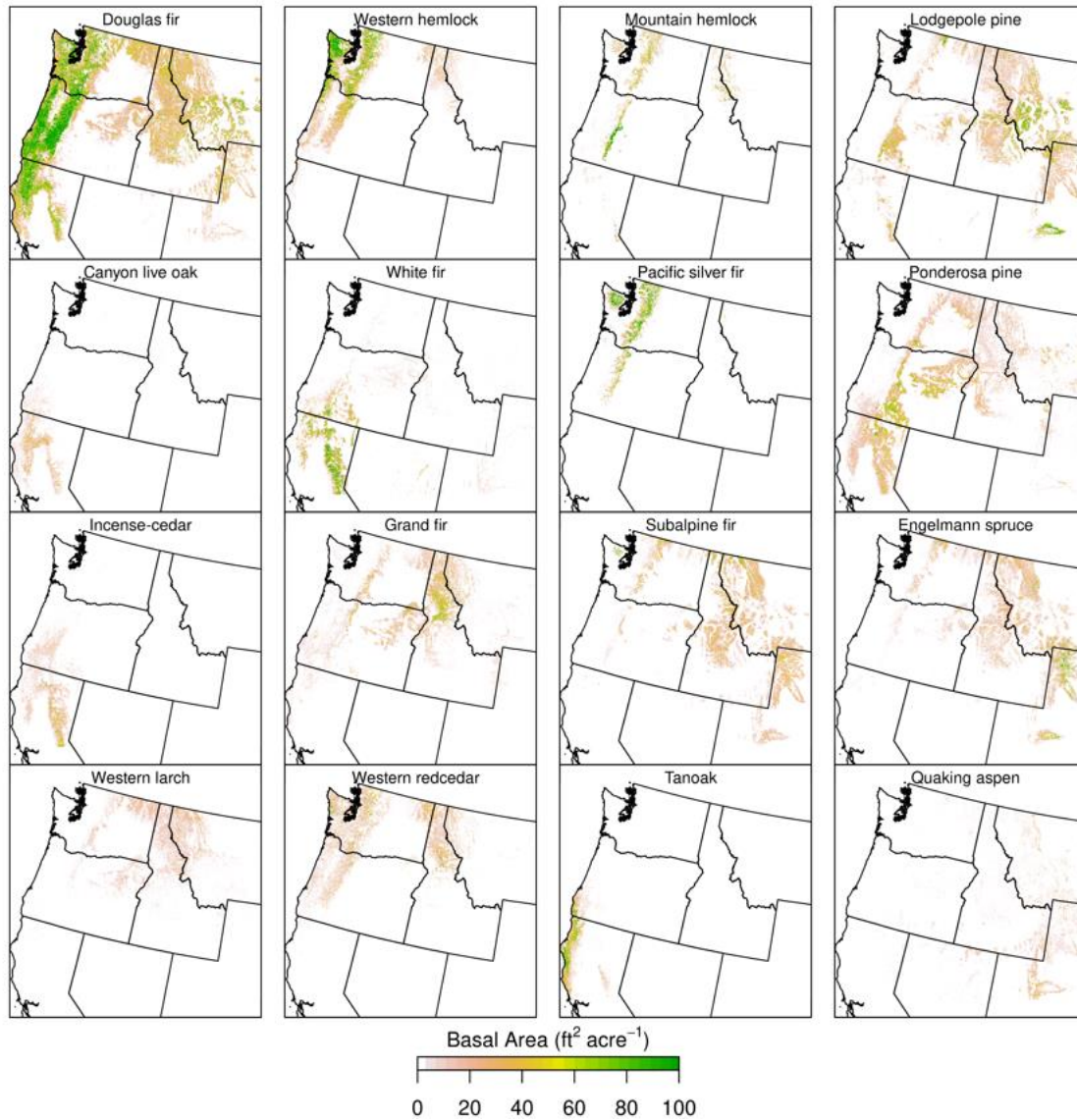
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40 **Figure S4.** Fraction of total S deposition due to wildland fires during 2008-2012 simulated with  
 41 CMAQ. Domain wide means and ranges are shown inset in brackets.

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46 **Figure S5.** Basal area density distribution for species included in this work. Distributions shown  
 47 here are from Wilson et al. (2013).

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49 Wilson, B. T., Lister, A. J., Riemann, R. I., & Griffith, D. M. (2013). Live tree species basal area 641 of  
 50 the contiguous United States (2000-2009).