

## Supplemental material to

Evidence for the effectiveness of the Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer

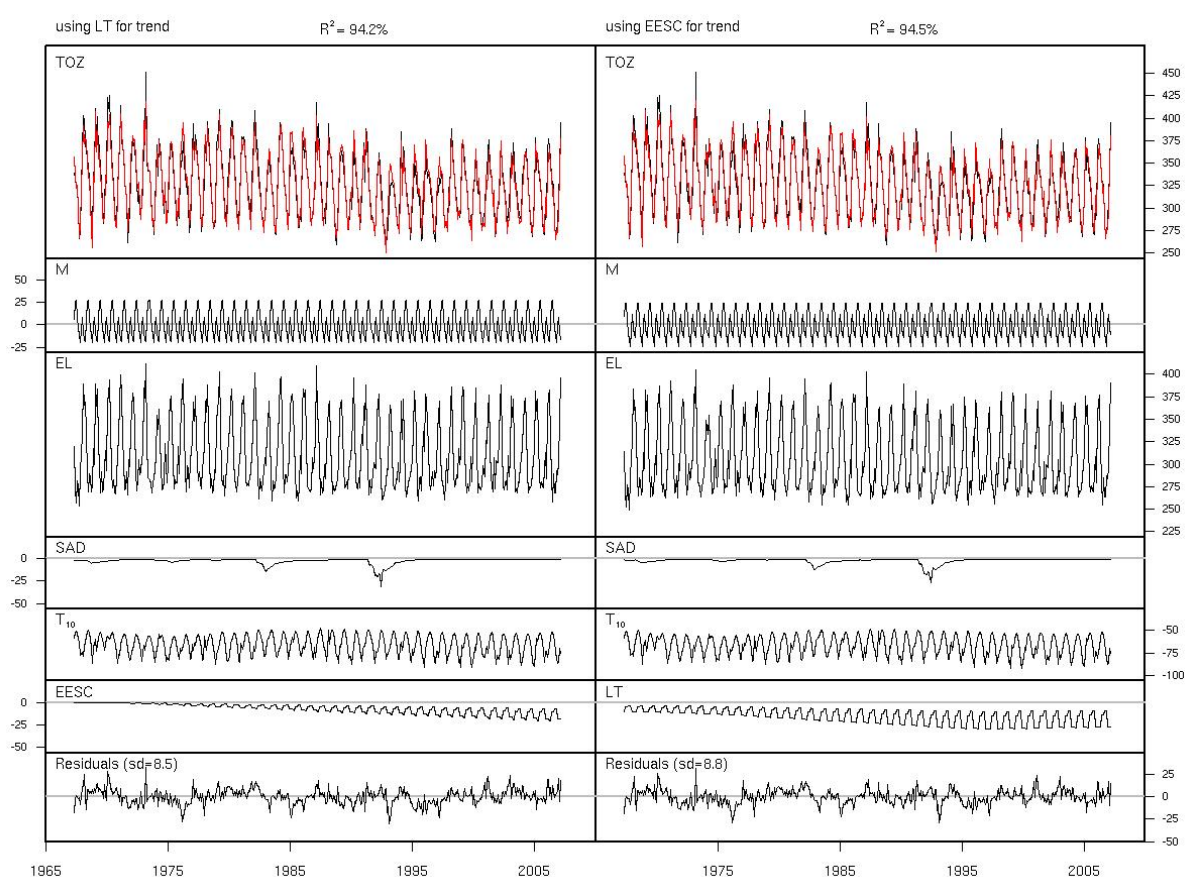
by J. A. Mäder et al.

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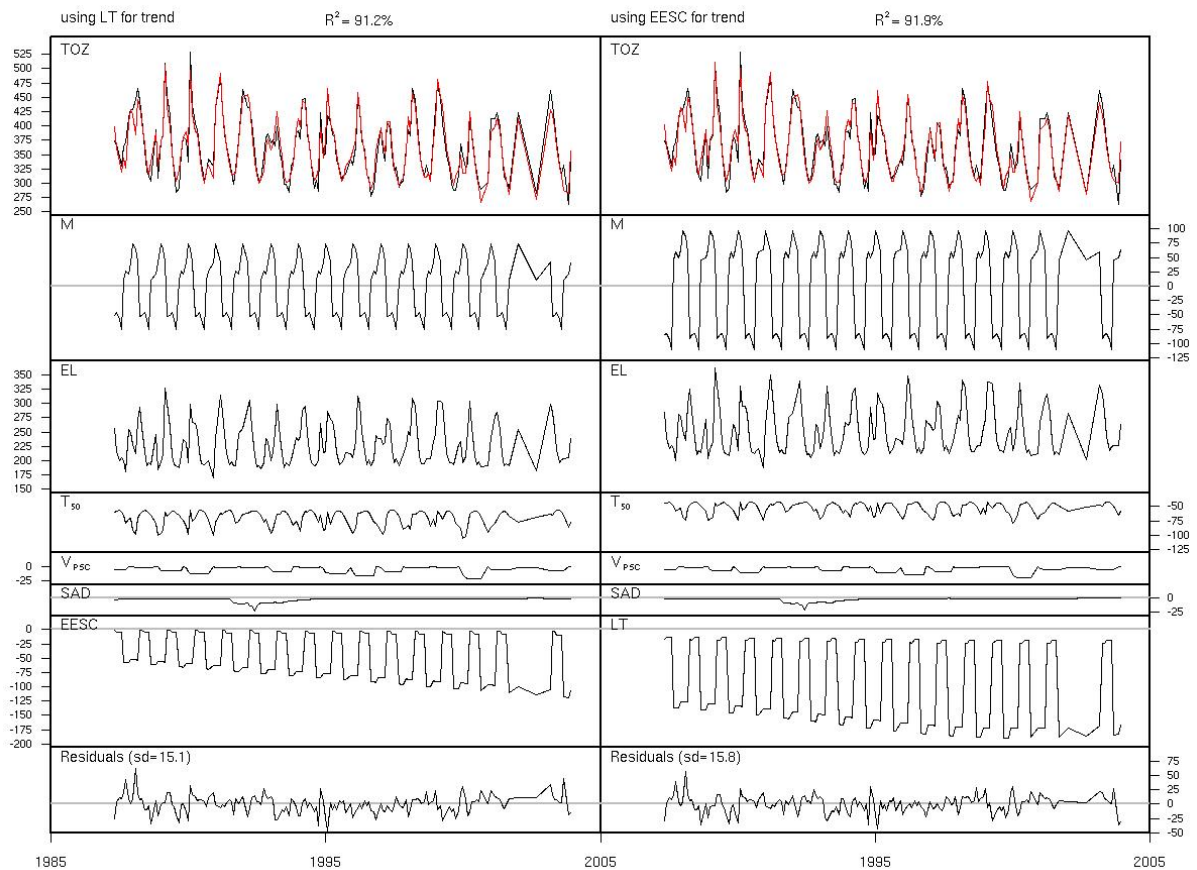
### Model performance using a linear trend (LT) or the evolution of EESC

For illustration purposes we analyze here the performance of the multiple regression models using either LT or EESC for one representative station of the Northern mid-latitude (Hohenpeissenberg, Germany) and the Northern Polar belt (Resolute, Canada).

From the top panels in Figures S1 (Hohenpeissenberg) and S2 (Resolute) the good fit between both types of regression models and the observations is obvious.



**Figure S1:** Left hand panels show results for the multiple regression model using LT while right hand panels show results using EESC trend at Hohenpeissenberg, Germany. (TOZ) observed (black) and fitted (red) monthly averages of total ozone, (M) seasonal cycle, (EL) equivalent latitude proxy, (SAD) vertically integrated stratospheric aerosol surface area density, ( $T_{10}$ ) temperature at 10 hPa, (EESC) equivalent effective stratospheric chlorine, (LT) linear trend, (Residuals) difference between observed and fitted column ozone from (TOZ). All panels are given in Dobson Units (DU).



**Figure S2:** Left hand panels show results for the multiple regression model using LT while right hand panels show results using EESC trend at Resolute, Canada. (TOZ) observed (black) and fitted (red) monthly averages of total ozone, (M) seasonal cycle, (EL) equivalent latitude proxy, ( $T_{50}$ ) temperature at 50 hPa, ( $V_{PSC}$ ) cumulative volume of polar stratospheric clouds, (SAD) vertically integrated stratospheric aerosol surface area density, (EESC) equivalent effective stratospheric chlorine, (LT) linear trend, (Residuals) difference between observed and fitted column ozone from (TOZ). All panels are given in Dobson Units (DU).