

Figure S 1. Concentration by wind direction. Values are difference from the monthly median (black line is 0). Extreme values in the left and right 0.1% tails were removed. Note that January have a different scale

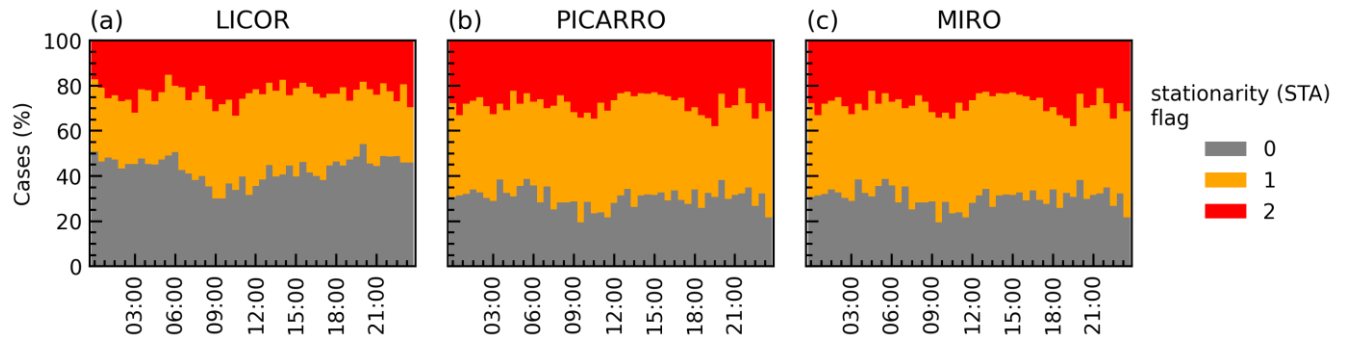
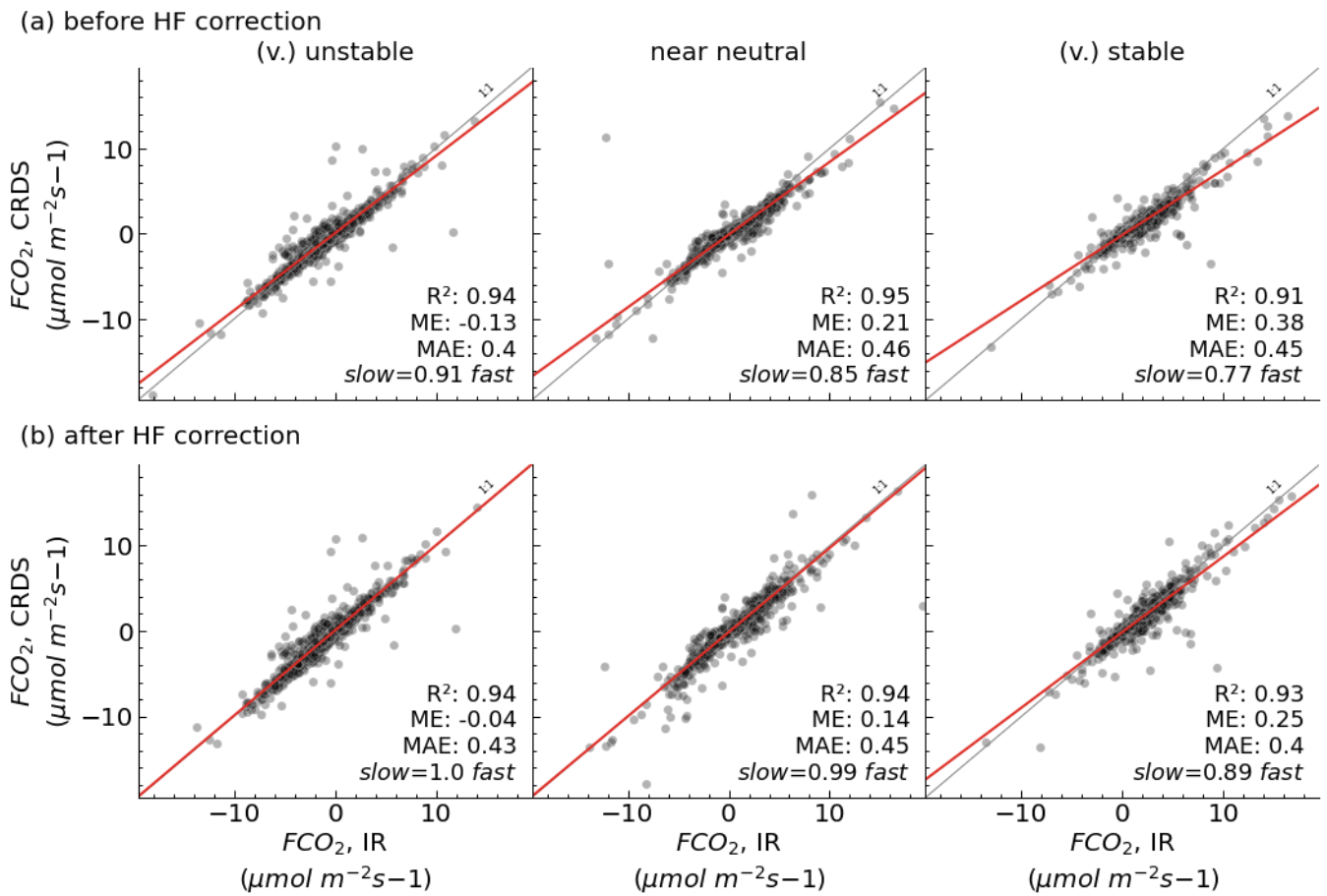


Figure S 2. Quality control flags for CO₂ flux stationarity for the three gas analysers. Flags follow 0-1-2 system for high, medium and low-quality.



10 **Figure S 3. Comparison of CO₂ flux using IR (LI-7200) and CRDS (PICARRO G2401) per stability condition. Dots are observations, red line is true linear relation and grey line is 1:1 line. The correlation coefficient (R^2), the mean error (ME, $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$), the mean absolute error (MAE, $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$) and the linear fit.**

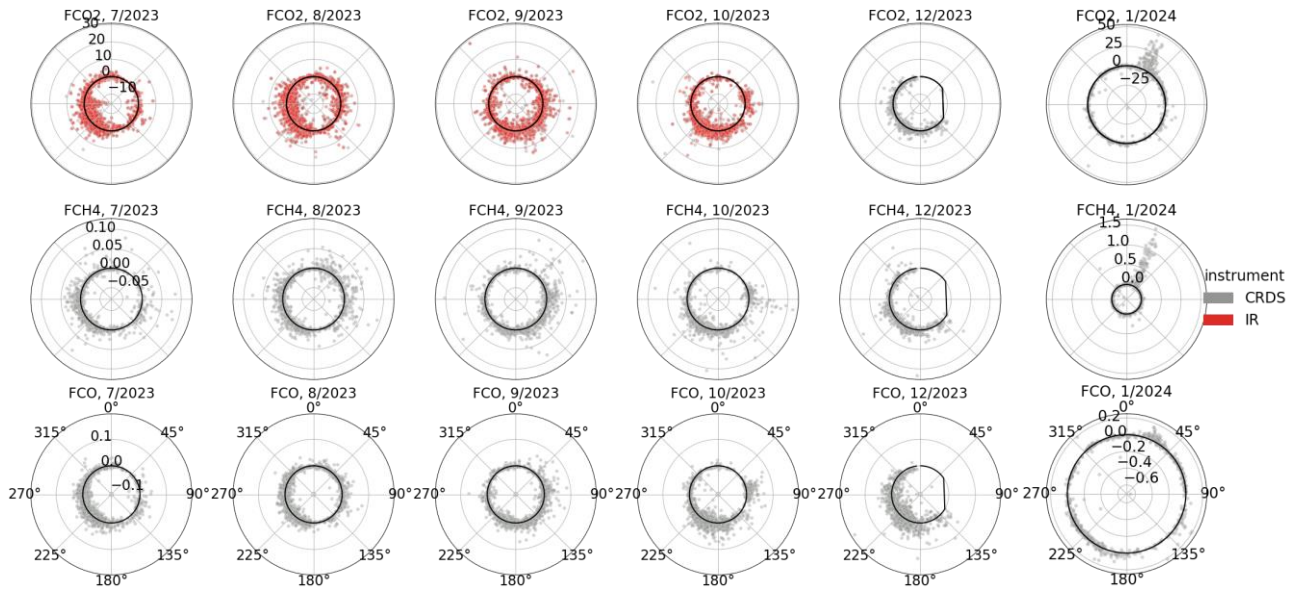
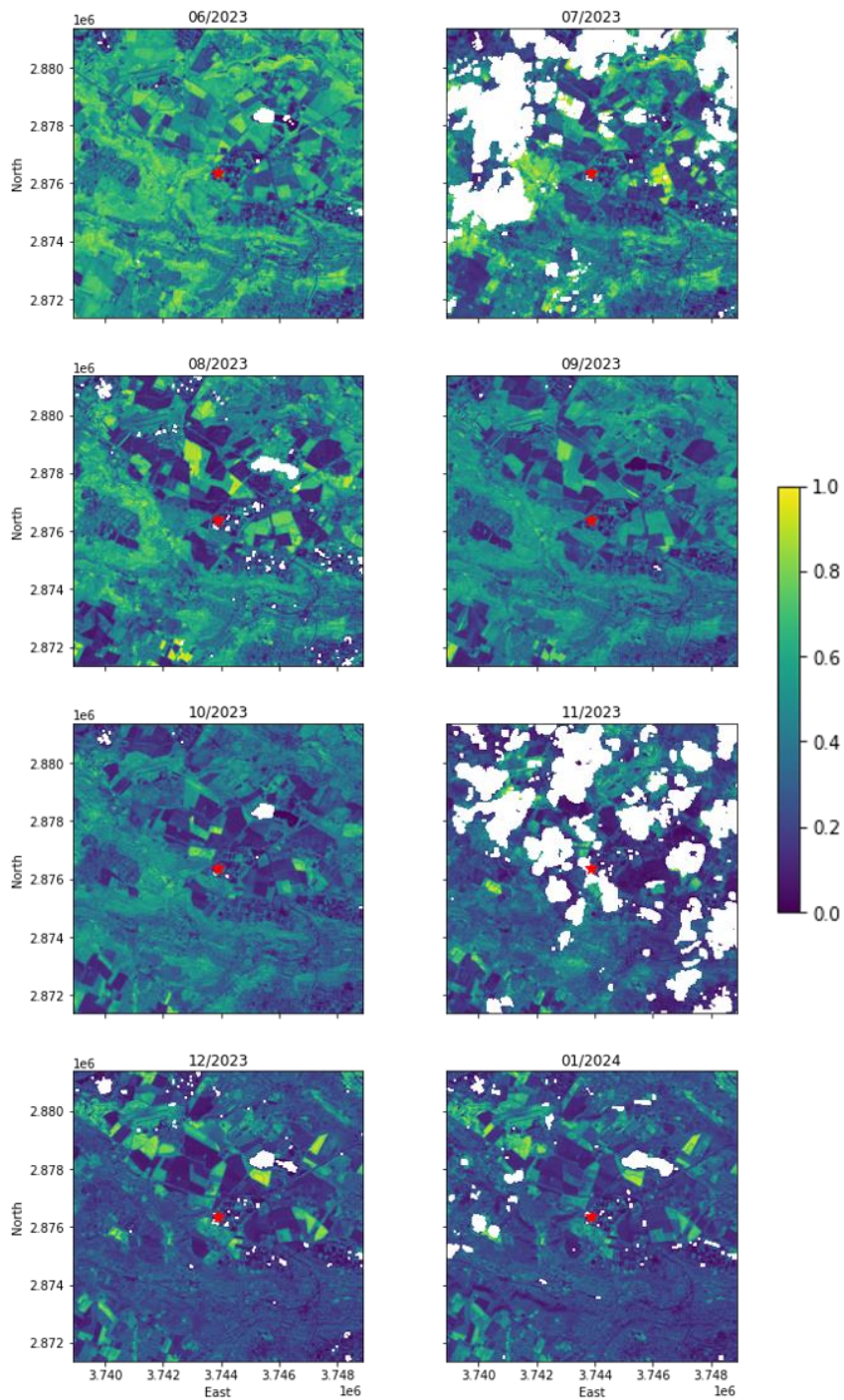


Figure S 4. Turbulent fluxes by wind direction. Values are difference from the monthly media, 0.1% extreme values dropped. Note that January have a different scale.



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Figure S 5. Monthly averaged EVI 10x10 km grid centred in Saclay tower (red star). Pixels with no data are represented in white.

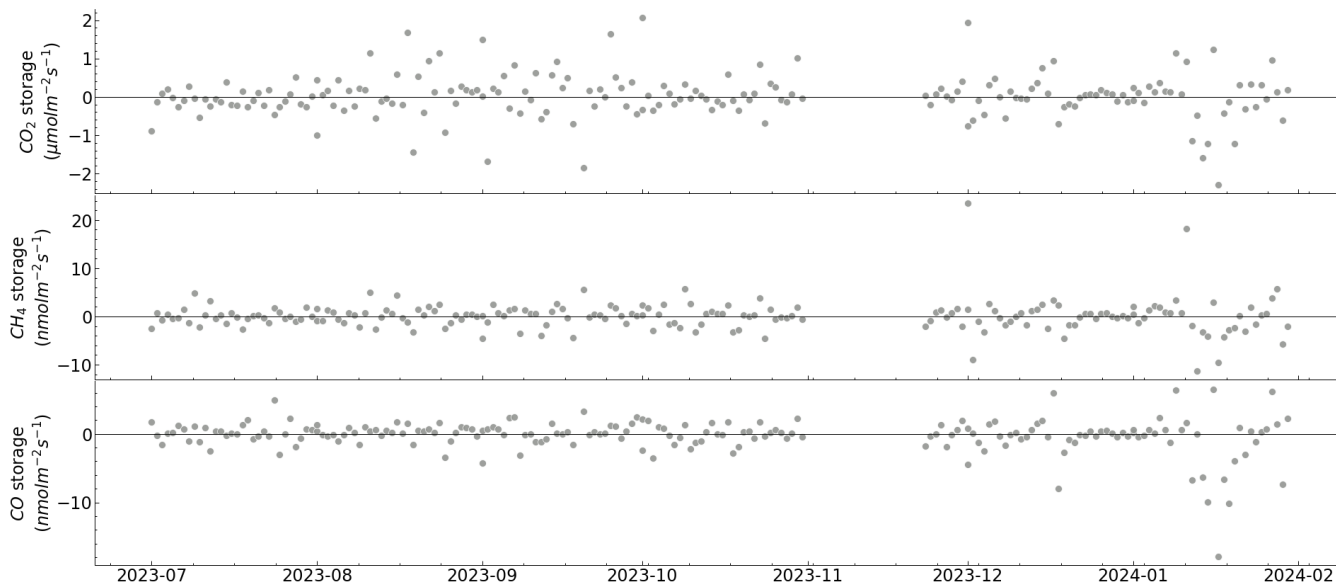


Figure S 6. Daily storage fluxes of CO₂, CH₄ and CO using measurements of a single CRDS (PICARRO G2401) gas analyser at 3 levels (15, 60, 100 m). Daily storage flux should be zero in ideal conditions since stocking and destocking should compensate each other.

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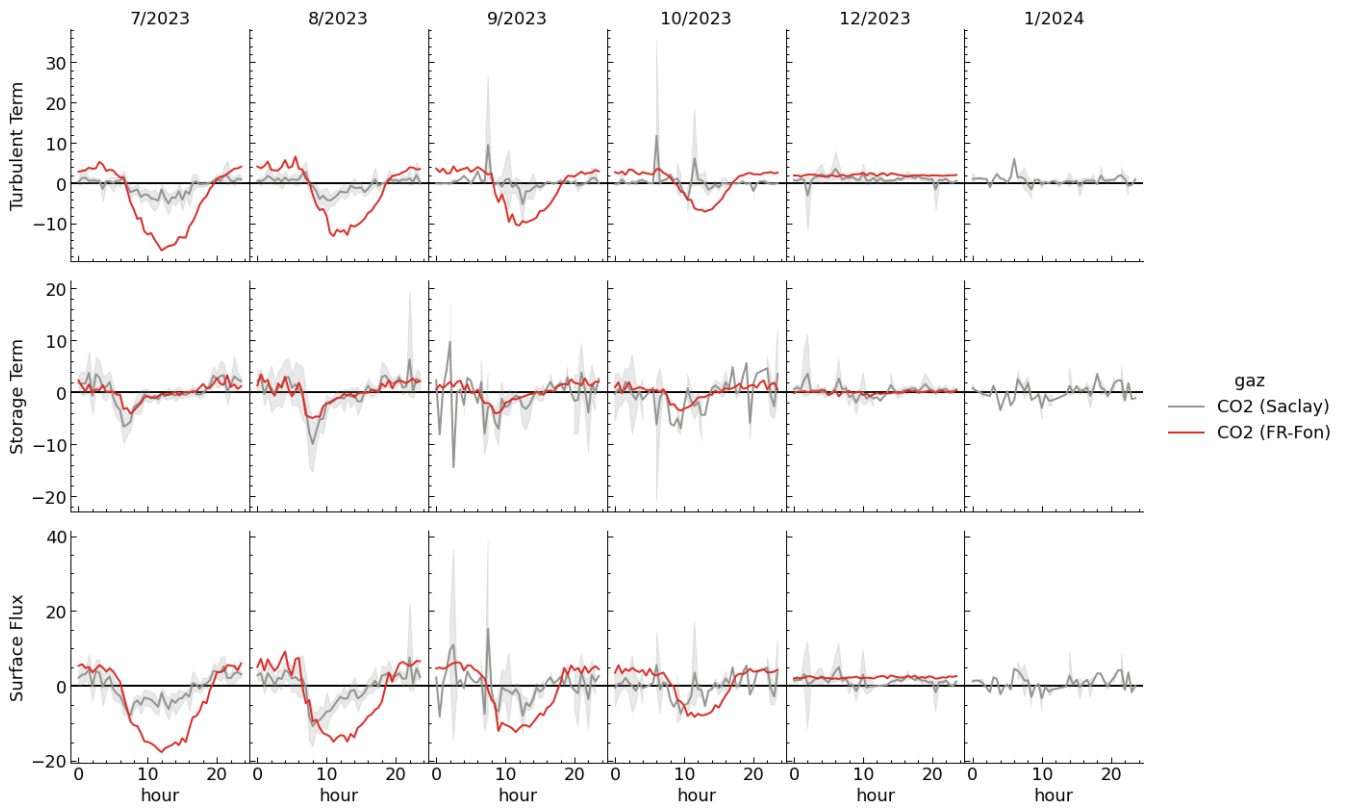


Figure S 7. Comparison with forest site (FR-Fon). Data available at ICOS Data Portal (https://meta.icos-cp.eu/objects/1Cyv5rk_qnaafxXx1skb2mV).