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Supplement of

Increases in surface ozone pollution in China from 2013 to 2019: anthropogenic and meteorological influences

Ke Li et al.

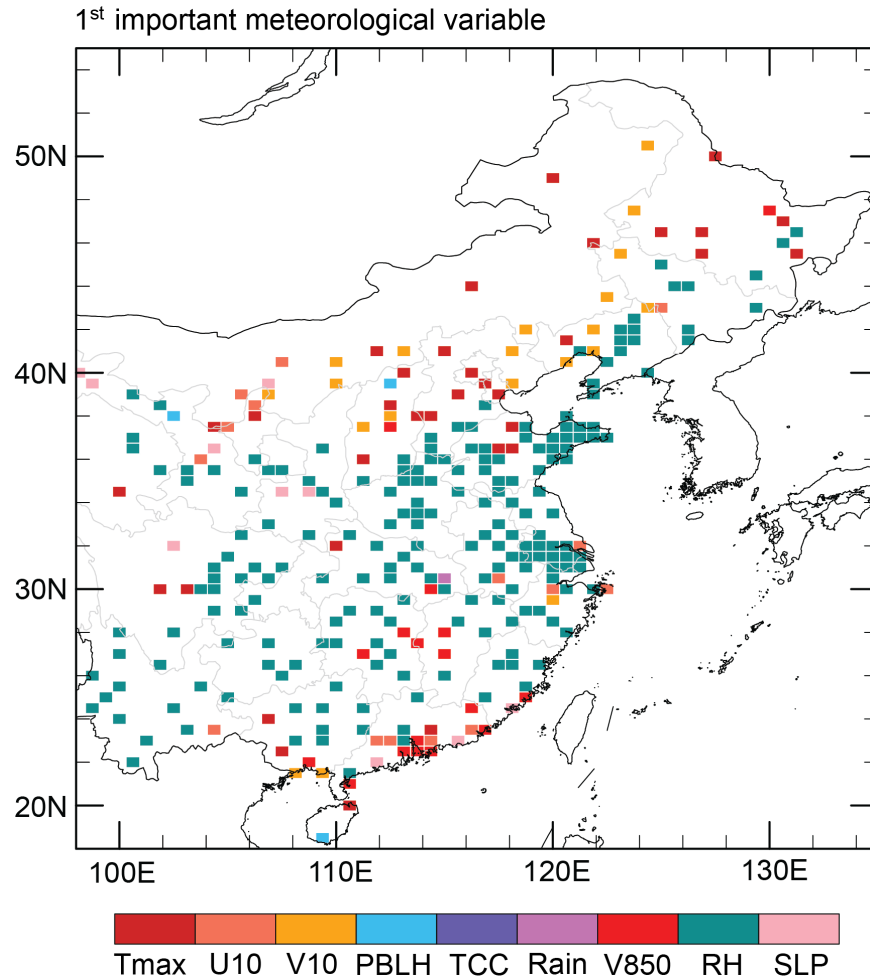*Correspondence to:* Ke Li (keli@seas.harvard.edu)

Figure S1. Meteorological drivers of summer MDA8 ozone in China, 2013–2019. The figure shows the 1st most important meteorological variable with a statistically significant relationship with daily MDA8 ozone ($p < 0.05$) for each $0.5° \times 0.625°$ grid cell. Tmax: daily maximum 2-m air temperature; U10: 10-m zonal wind; V10: meridional wind; PBLH: planetary boundary layer height; TCC: total cloud area fraction; Rain: rainfall; SLP: sea level pressure; RH: relative humidity; V850: 850-hPa meridional wind.
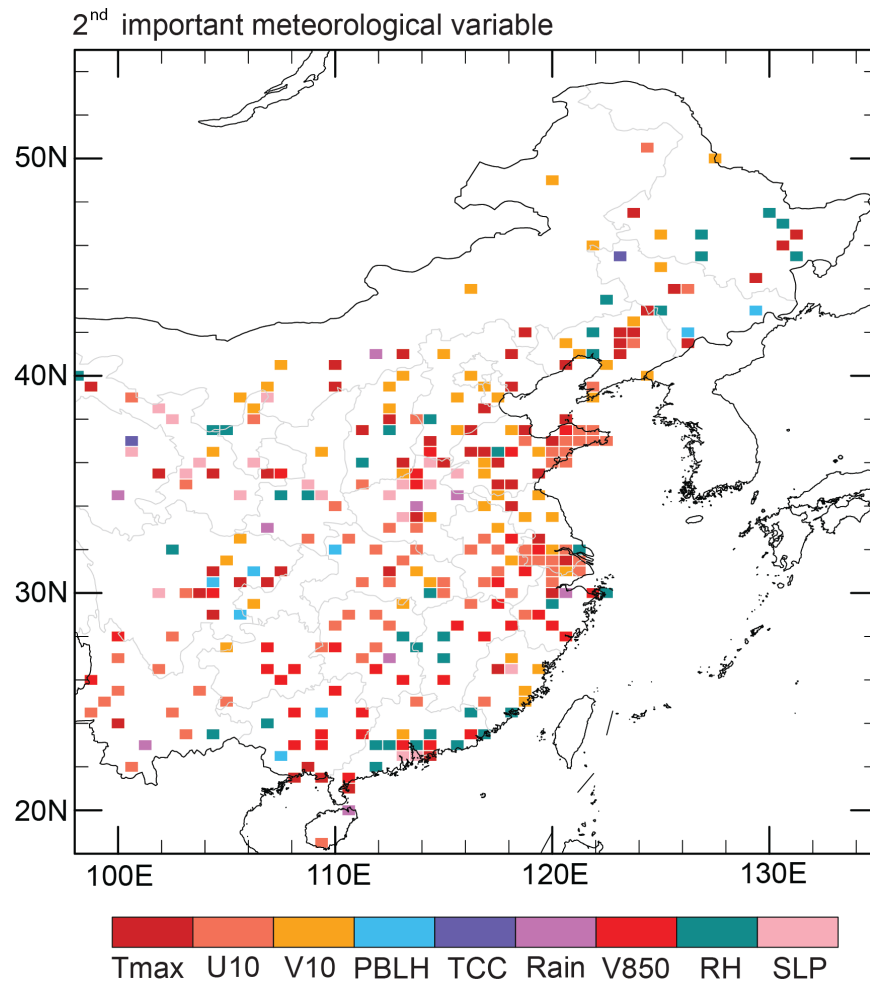
Figure S2. Same with Figure S1 but for the 2nd most important meteorological variable.

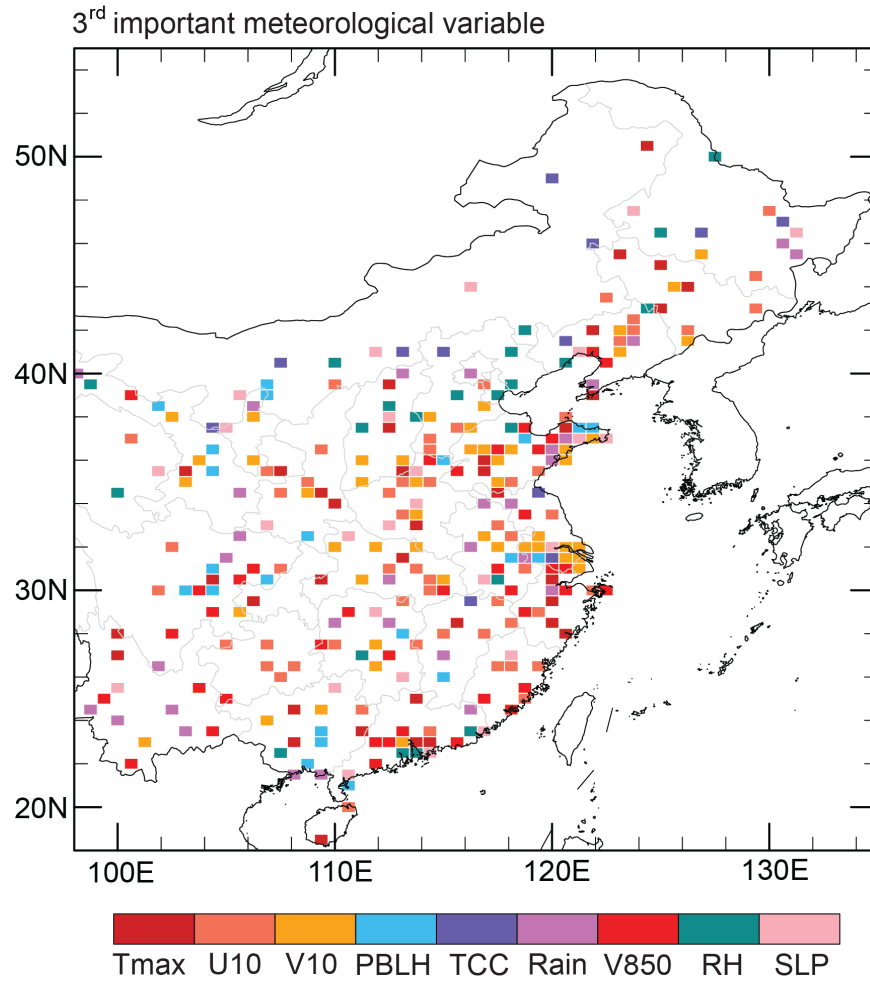**Figure S3**. Same with Figure S1 but for the 3rd most important meteorological variable.
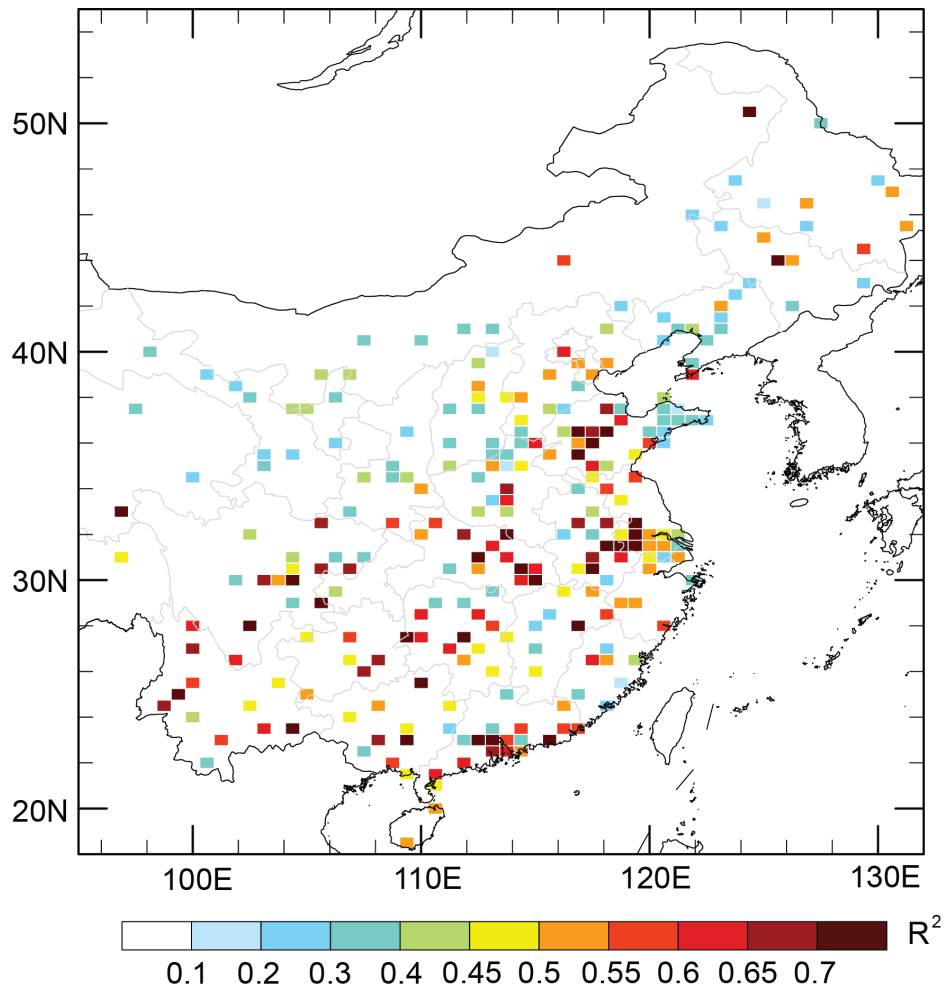
Figure S4. Coefficient of determination (R^2) for fitting deseasonalized monthly MDA8 summer ozone trends over 2013–2019 with meteorological variables following the MLR model (see text). Only grid cells with statistical significance above the 95% confidence level are shown.
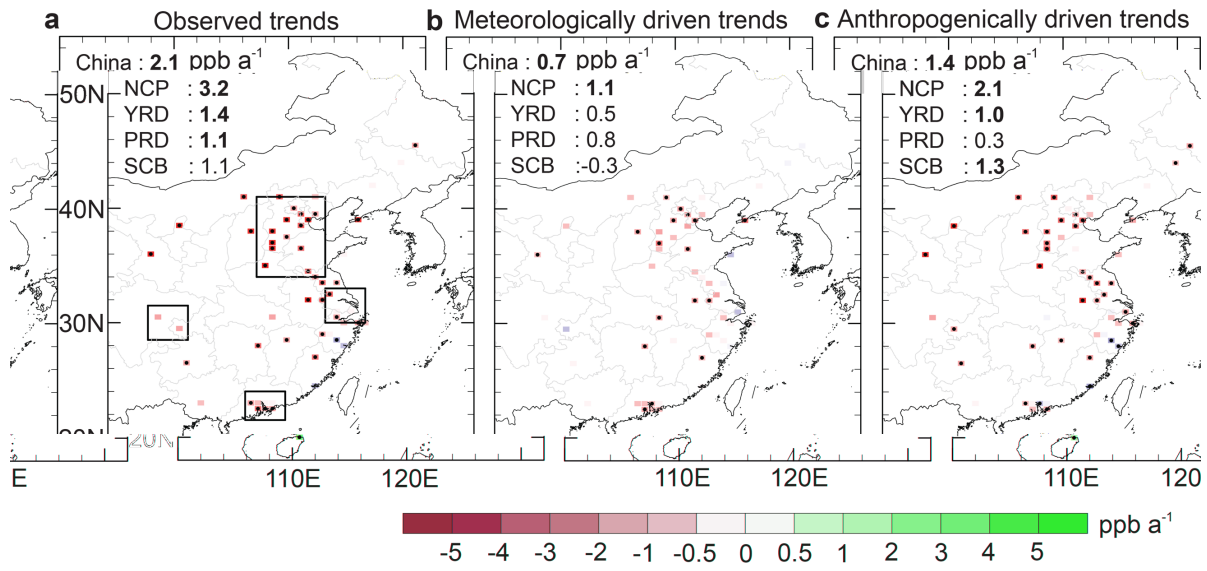
Figure S5. Same with Figure 2 but only for the sites with continuous records from 2013 to 2019.