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Biogenic emissions and atmospheric composition towards the end of this century

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Potential future changes in biogenic emissions are a major sensitivity for chemistry-climate studies. Besides methane, isoprene is the most important biogenic trace gas and understanding how its emission will change with a changing environment (e.g. temperature, CO2 and land use) is needed to constrain our picture of future atmospheric composition: important for both air quality and climate. Here we present results from several chemistry-climate model runs, which investigate the sensitivity of a modelled future atmosphere to various permutations to isoprene emission.