Supplement of Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 14805–14824, 2016
http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/16/14805/2016/
doi:10.5194/acp-16-14805-2016-supplement

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics
Open Access
EGU

Supplement of

Impacts of global open-fire aerosols on direct radiative, cloud and surface-albedo effects simulated with CAM5

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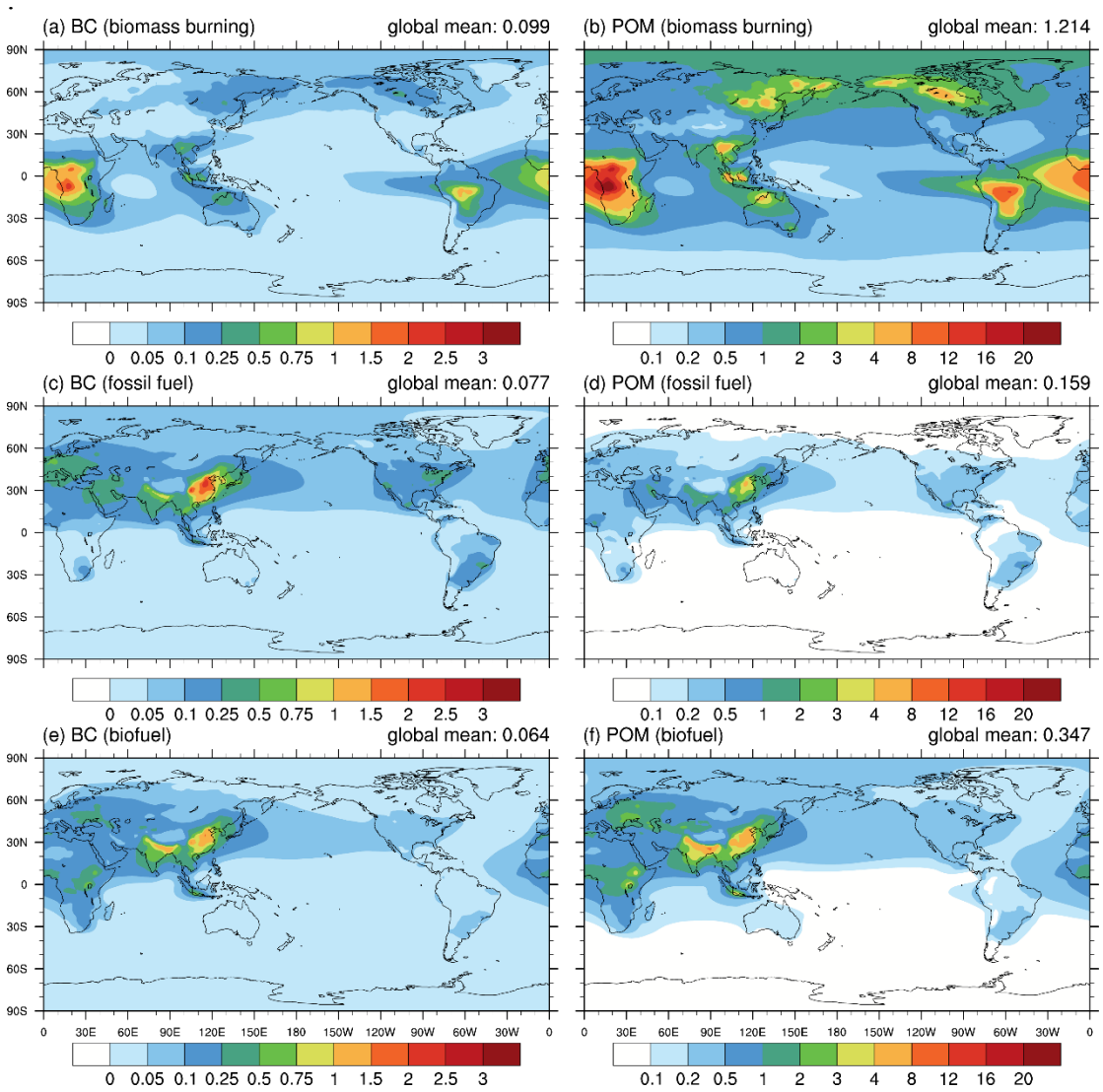

Figure S1. Annual mean (for year 2003-2011) vertically integrated concentrations (in mg m^{-2}) of BC (left) and POM (right) from biomass burning (BB) (upper panel), FF (fossil fuel) (middle panel), and biofuel (BF) (lower panel).

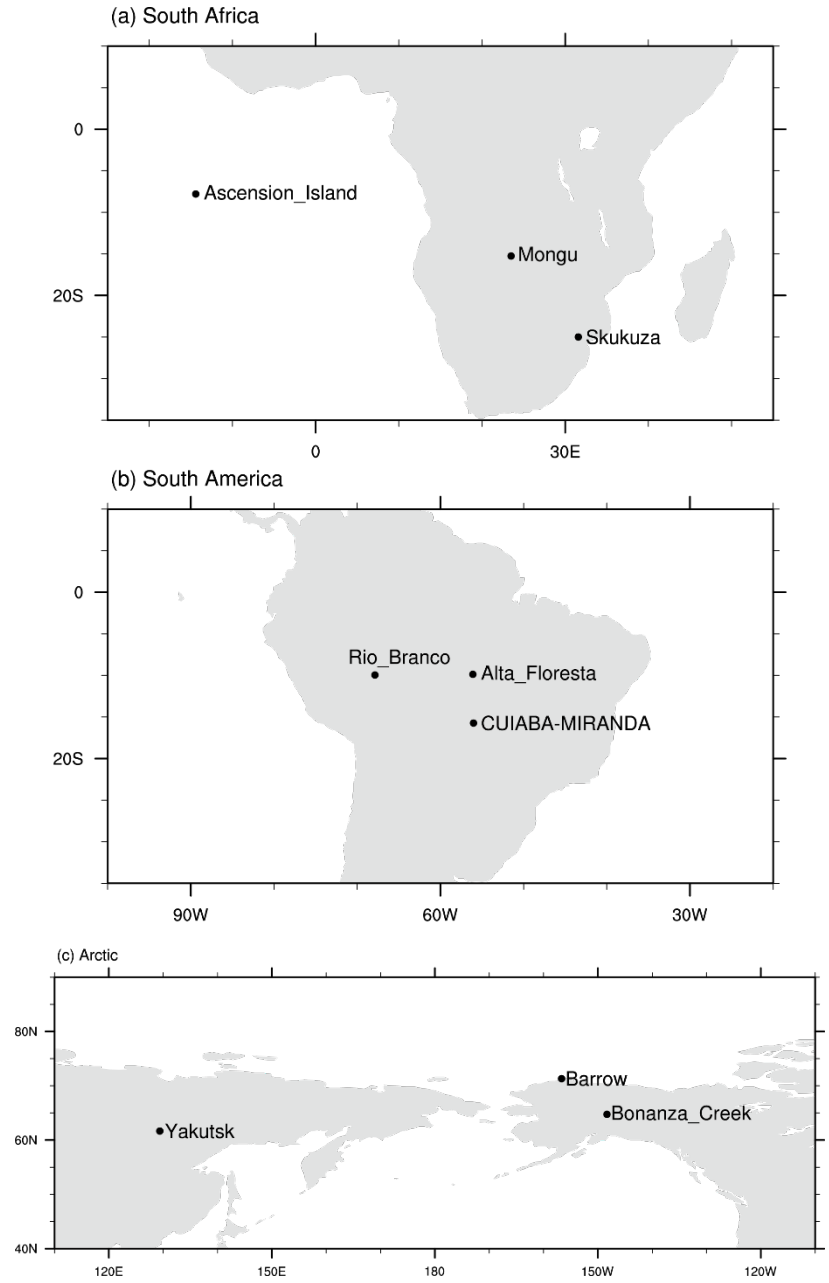

Figure S2. Regional maps of AERONET sites in (a) South Africa, (b) South America, and (c) Arctic regions used in this study.

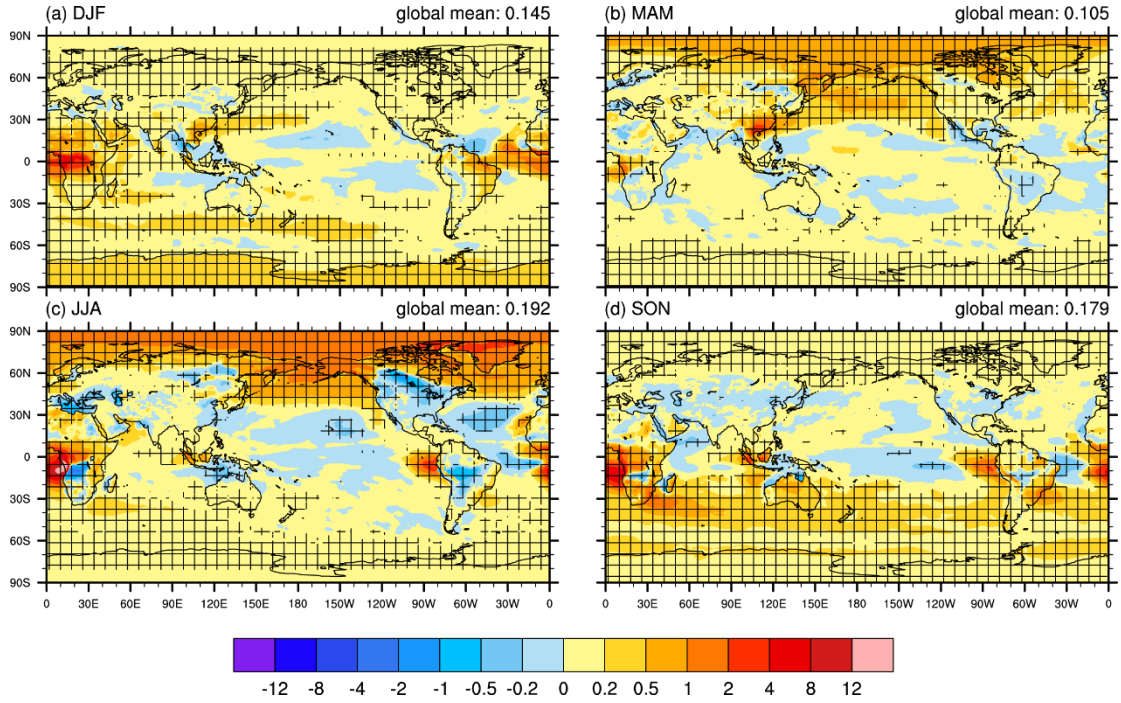

Figure S3. Radiative effect of all fire aerosols due to aerosol-radiation interactions (REari) (W m^{-2}) estimated with Ghan [2013] for the period of 2003-2011 for (a) December-January-February (DJF), (b) March-April-May (MAM), (c) June-July-August (JJA), and (d) September-October-November (SON). The plus signs denote the regions where the radiative effect is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.