



Supplement of

Impacts of reductions in anthropogenic aerosols and greenhouse gases toward carbon neutrality on dust pollution over the Northern Hemisphere dust belt

Shicheng Yan et al.

Correspondence to: Yang Yang (yang.yang@nuist.edu.cn)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

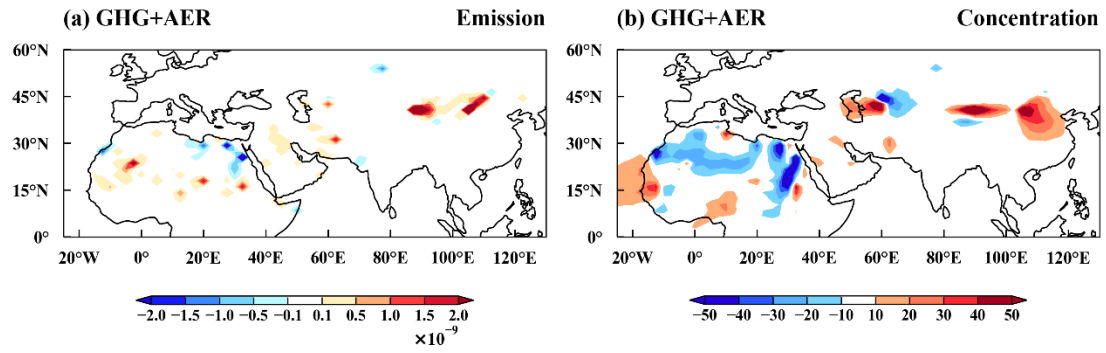


Figure S1. The sum of individual effects of GHG and aerosol mitigation on the changes in March–May mean (a) dust emissions ($\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) and (b) near-surface dust concentrations ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) in 2060 ($\text{AA_CNeutral} - \text{Fut_SSP585} + \text{GHG_CNeutral} - \text{Fut_SSP585}$).

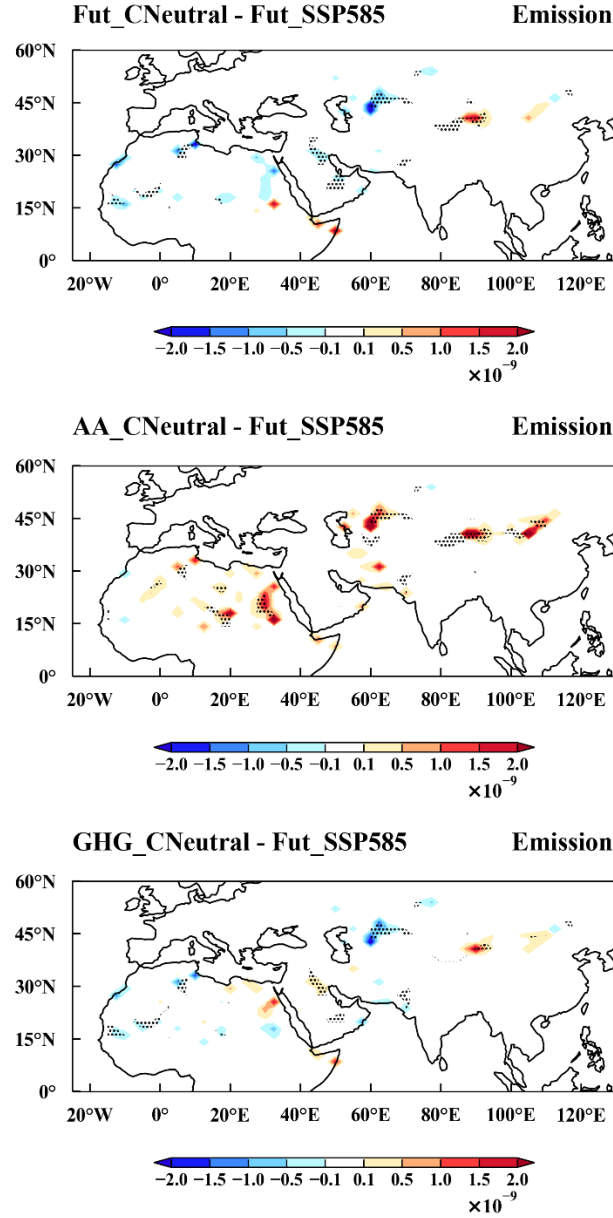


Figure S2. Spatial distribution of changes in annual mean dust emissions ($\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) in 2060 for Fut_CNeutral (top), AA_CNeutral (middle), and GHG_CNeutral (bottom) compared to the Fut_SSP585 simulation. The stippled areas indicate statistically significant differences at the 90% confidence level based on a two-tailed Student's t test.

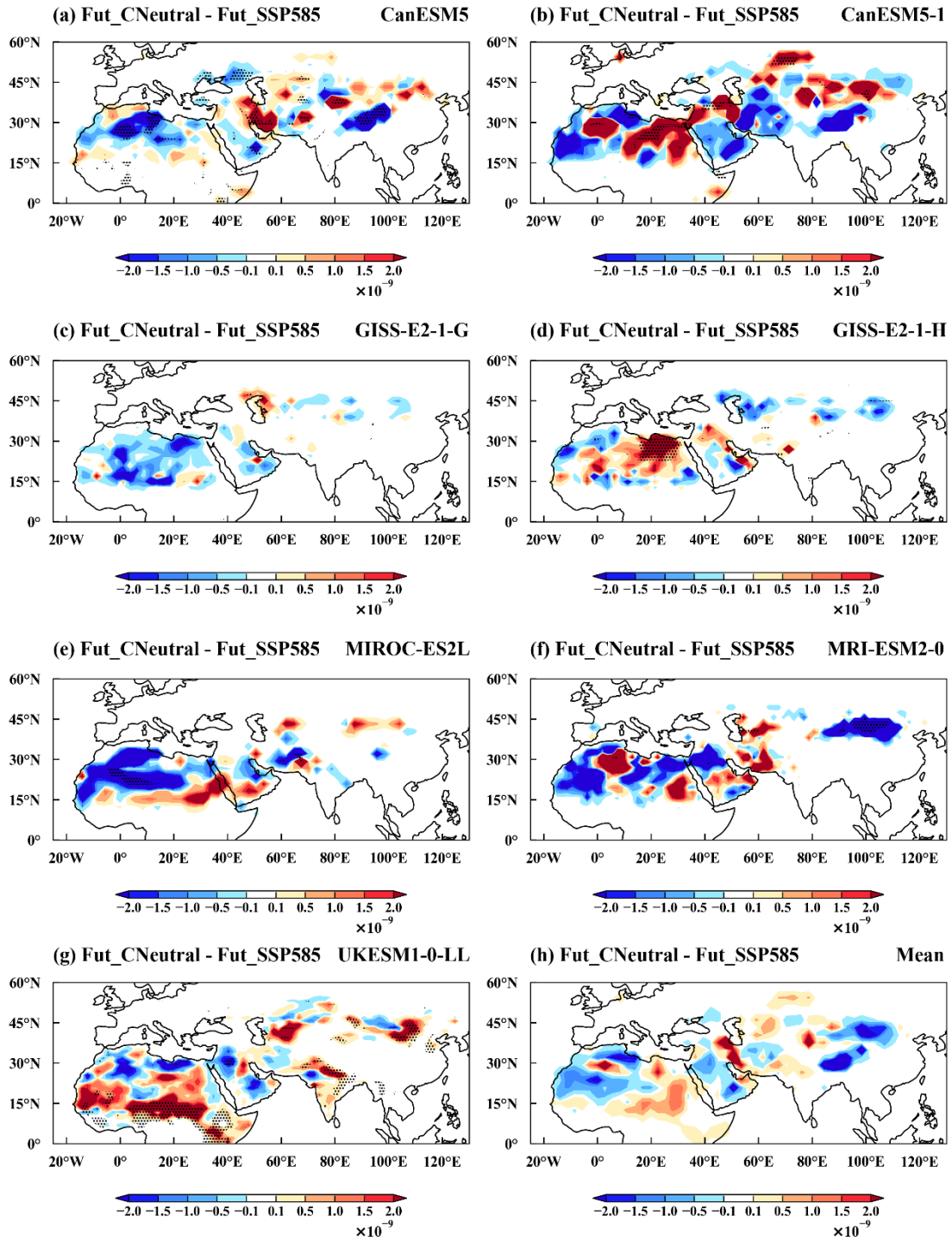


Figure S3. Spatial distribution of the March–May mean dust emission change ($\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) between the SSP1-1.9 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios from (a–g) individual models and (h) the multi-model mean. The stippled areas indicate statistically significant differences at the 90% confidence level based on a two-tailed Student's t test.