



Supplement of

Coarse-mode sea spray aerosols enhance warm rain formation in marine low clouds

Katherine Mifsud et al.

Correspondence to: Katherine Mifsud (kathem24@uw.edu)

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Figures S1 and S2 provide additional visualizations to support the analysis presented in the main manuscript text. Fig. S1 details the monthly distribution of GCCN mass concentration and wind speed discussed in connection with Fig. 9 of the main text. In addition, Fig. S2 demonstrate the relationship between the flight-mean GCCN mass concentration and number concentrations used in the RWC/LWC analysis of Section 3.3.

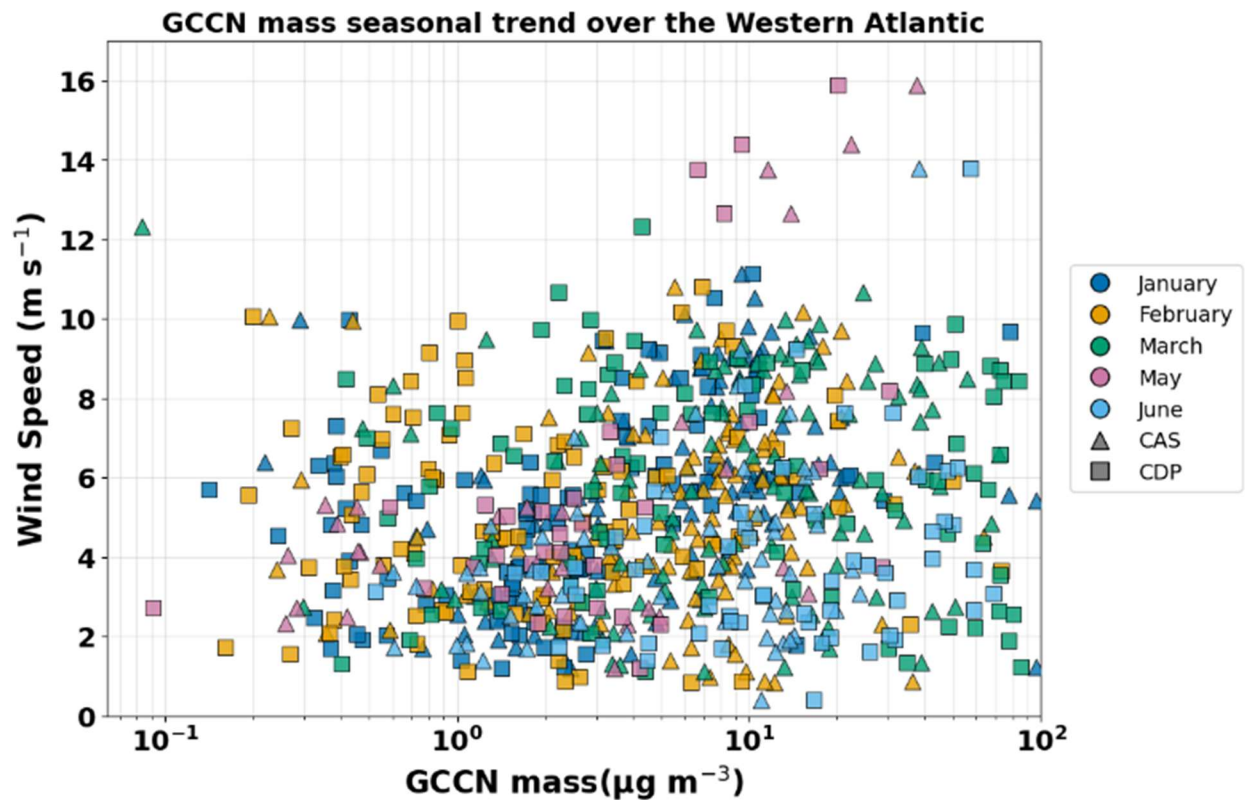


Figure S1 Monthly variability in GCCN mass concentration and wind speed over the western Atlantic from January to June 2022. Each point represents a below cloud base flight leg mean and is colored by month. Triangles indicate CAS measurements and squares indicate CDP measurements. This scatterplot representation complements Fig. 9 in the main text by more clearly showing the temporal distribution and month-to-month overlap of the observations.

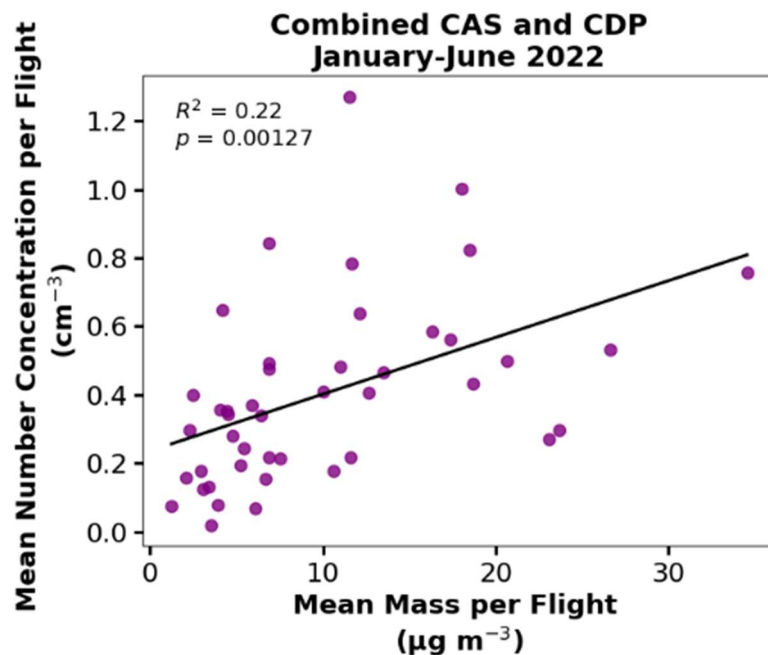


Figure S2 Relationship between flight-mean GCCN mass concentration and number concentration for the combined CAS and CDP measurements during January-June 2022. Each point represents the mean GCCN mass and number concentration for an individual flight, and the black line shows the linear regression. GCCN mass and number concentration are positively related, although substantial variability remains between flights. This relationship is important for interpreting the RWC analysis because the relationships between GCCN mass and number concentration make it difficult to independently distinguish their respective influences on RWC/LWC.