

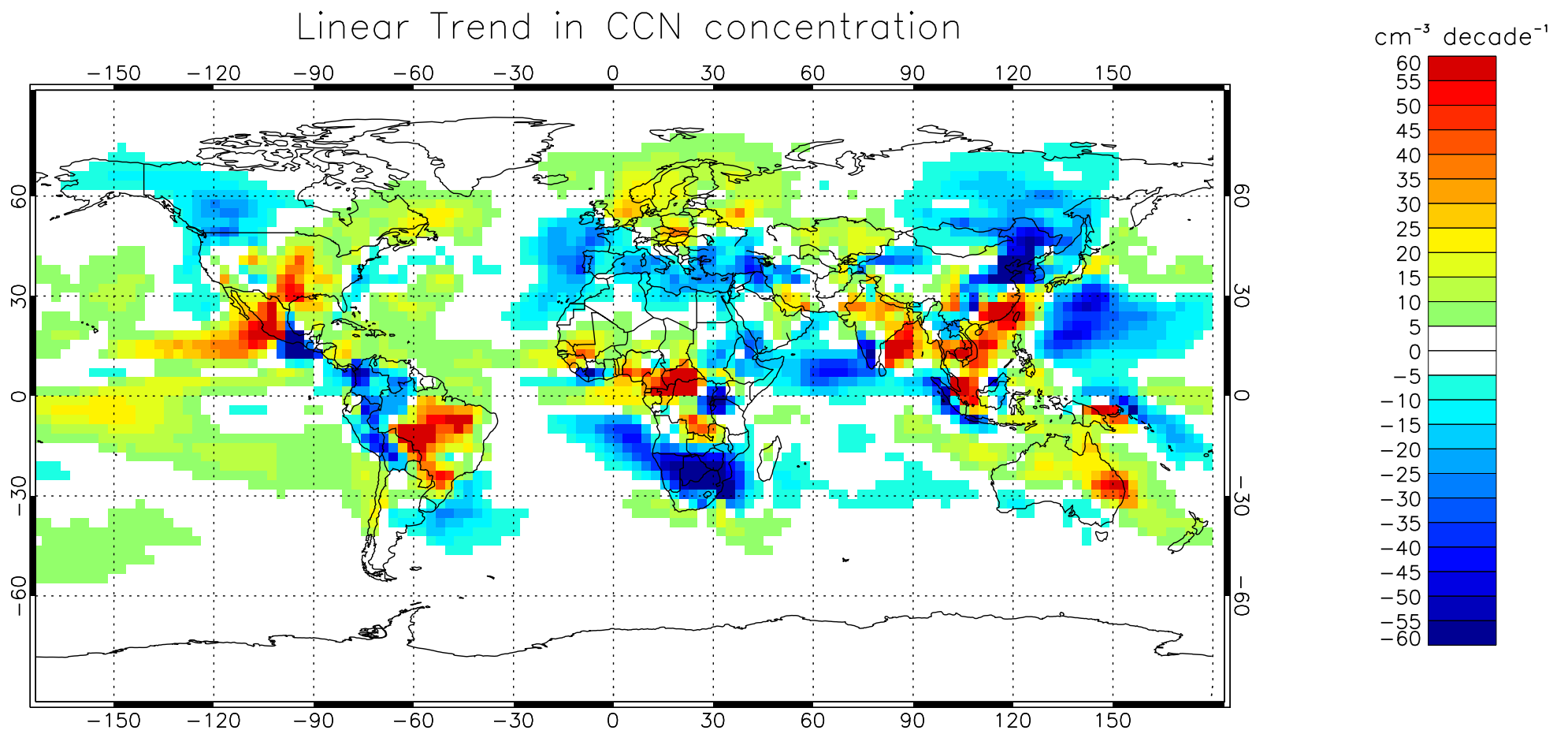


Figure 1: Linear trend in CCN at 915 hPa for the years 1990-2004.

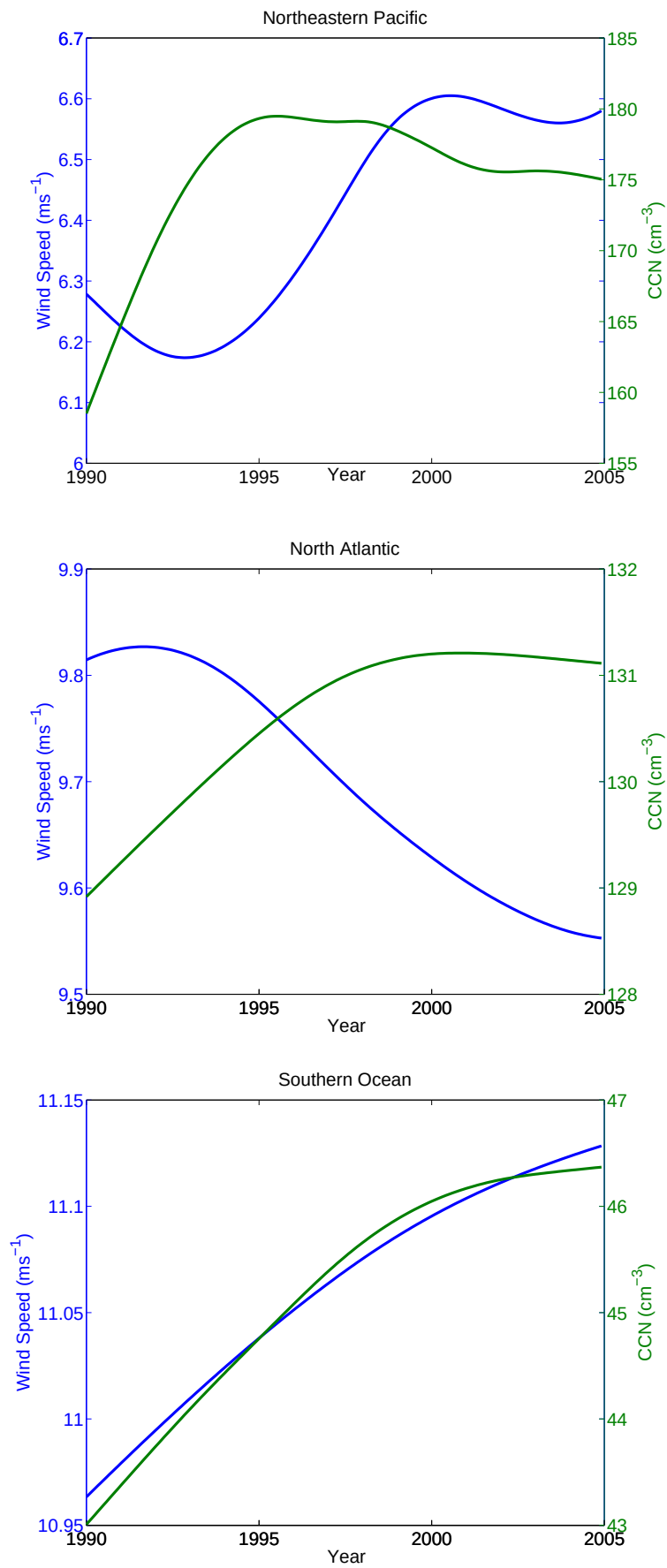


Figure 2: Trends in wind speed (blue line) and CCN concentrations (green line) in the Northern Equatorial Pacific, North Atlantic, and Southern Ocean.

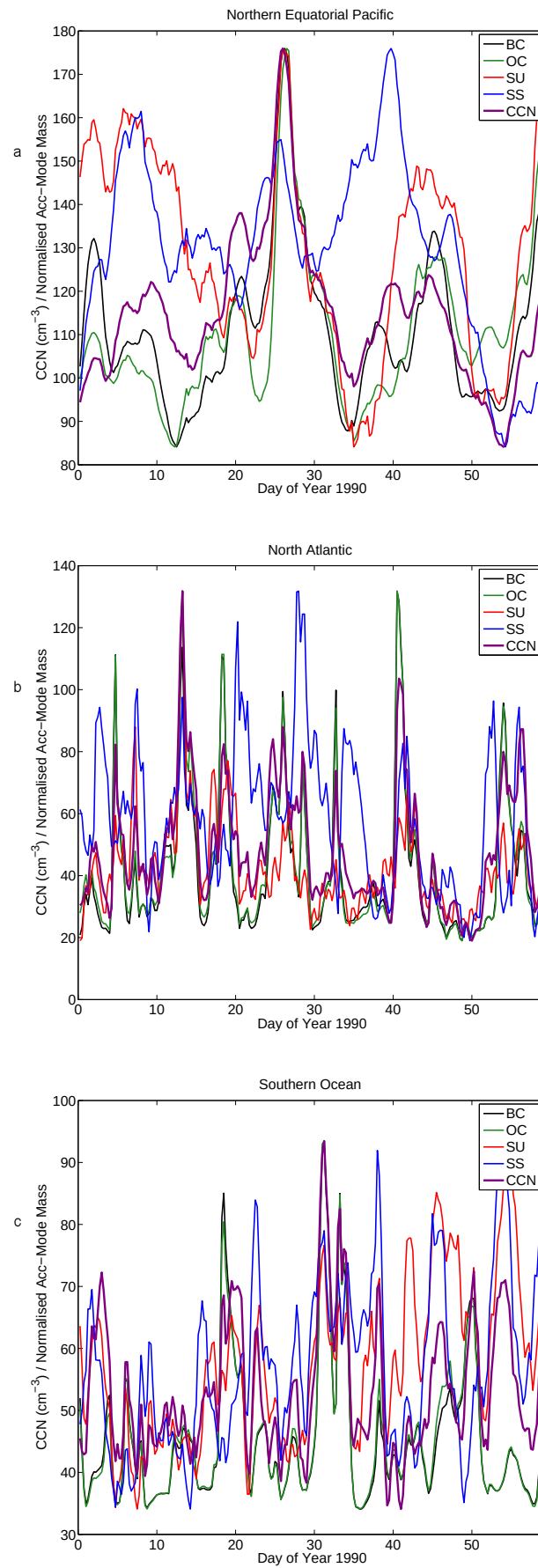


Figure 3: A time series of normalised accumulation-mode mass of black carbon (black line), organic carbon (green line), sea spray (blue line), and sulphate (red line), overlaid with time series of CCN concentrations (purple line) in the three regions being examined.

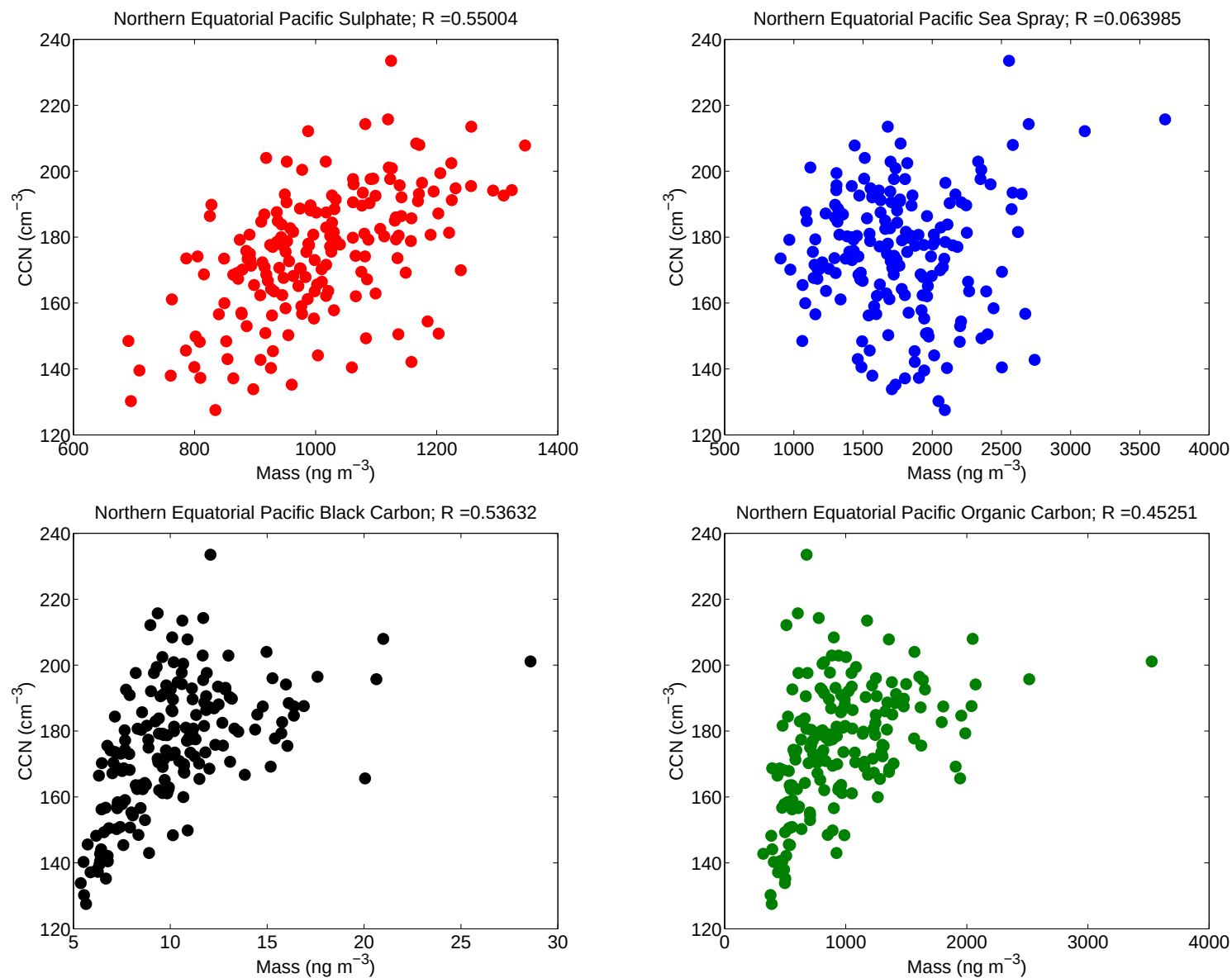


Figure 4: Scatterplot of simulated monthly mean CCN concentration versus accumulation-mode mass of (a) sulphate, (b) sea spray, (c) black carbon, and (d) organic carbon, in the Northern Equatorial Pacific.

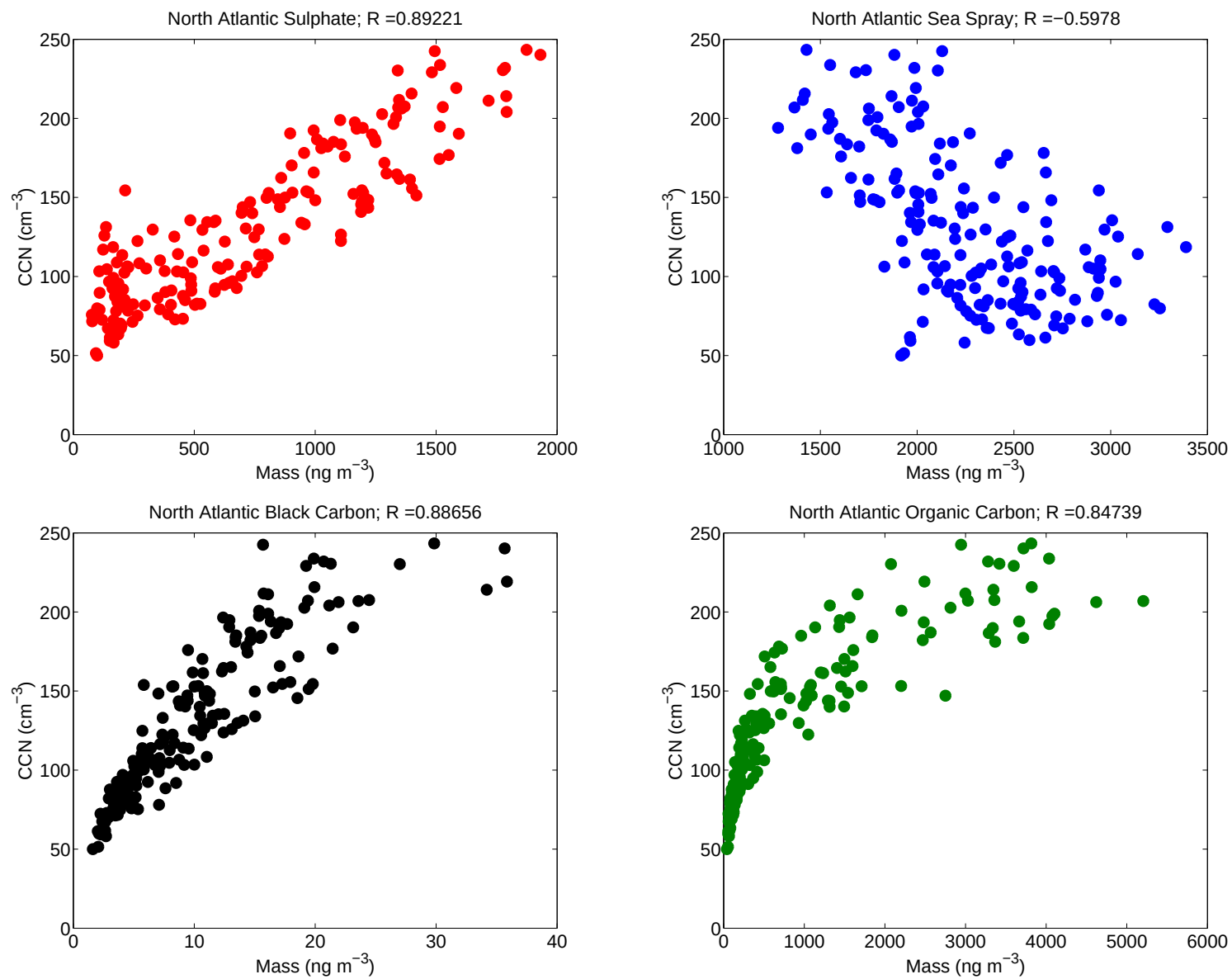


Figure 5: As for Figure 4, but for the North Atlantic.

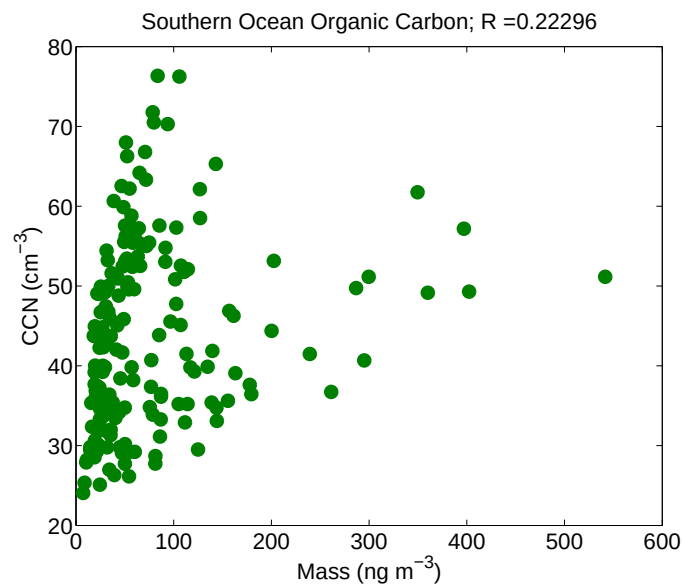
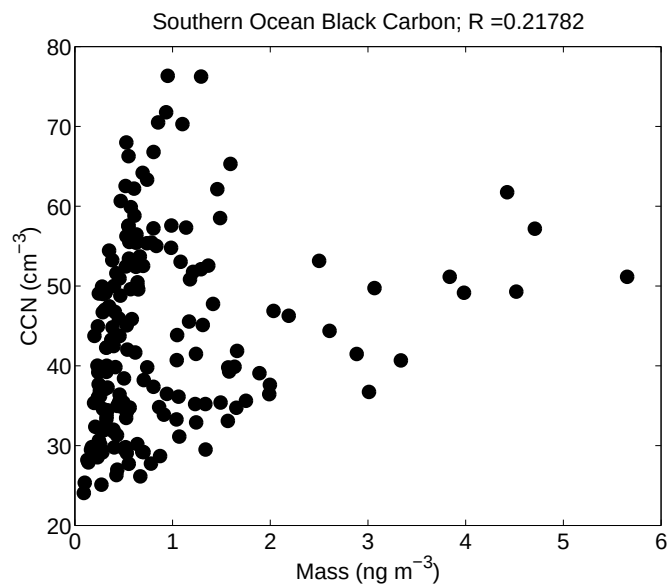
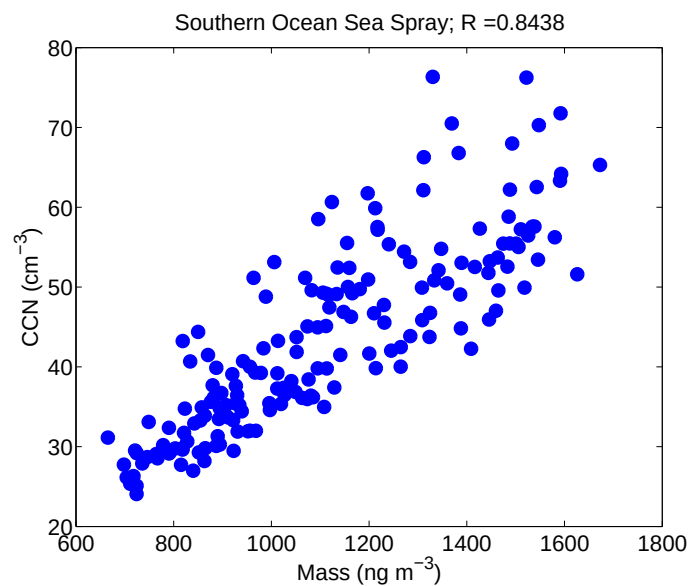
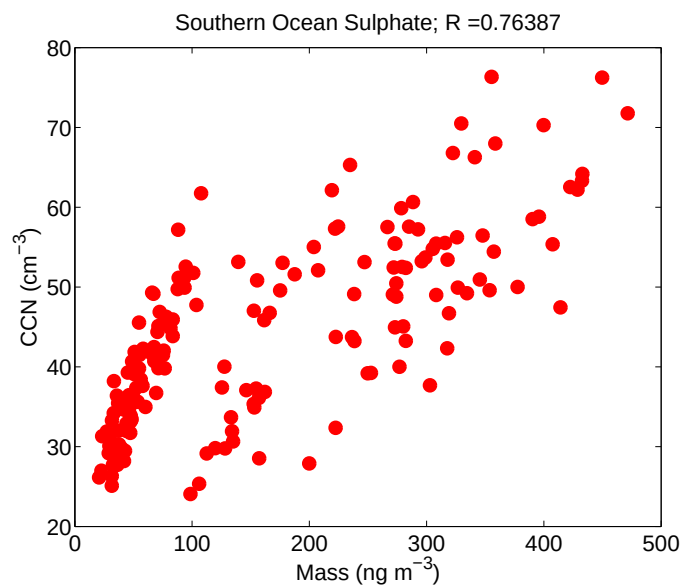


Figure 6: As for Figure 4, but for the Southern Ocean.

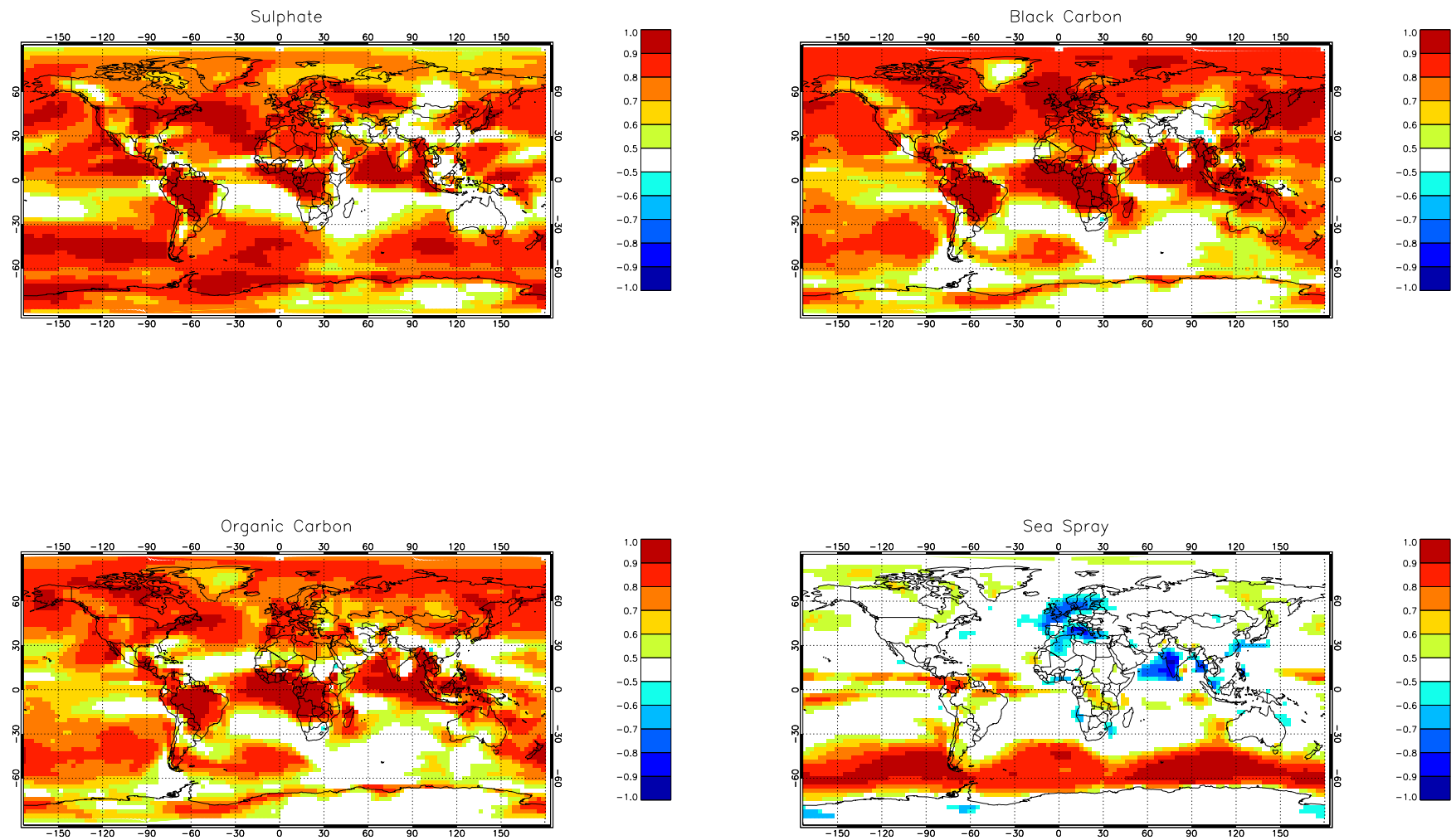


Figure 7: Pearson coefficients between monthly mean CCN and monthly mean accumulation-mode mass for sulphate, black carbon, organic carbon, and sea spray.

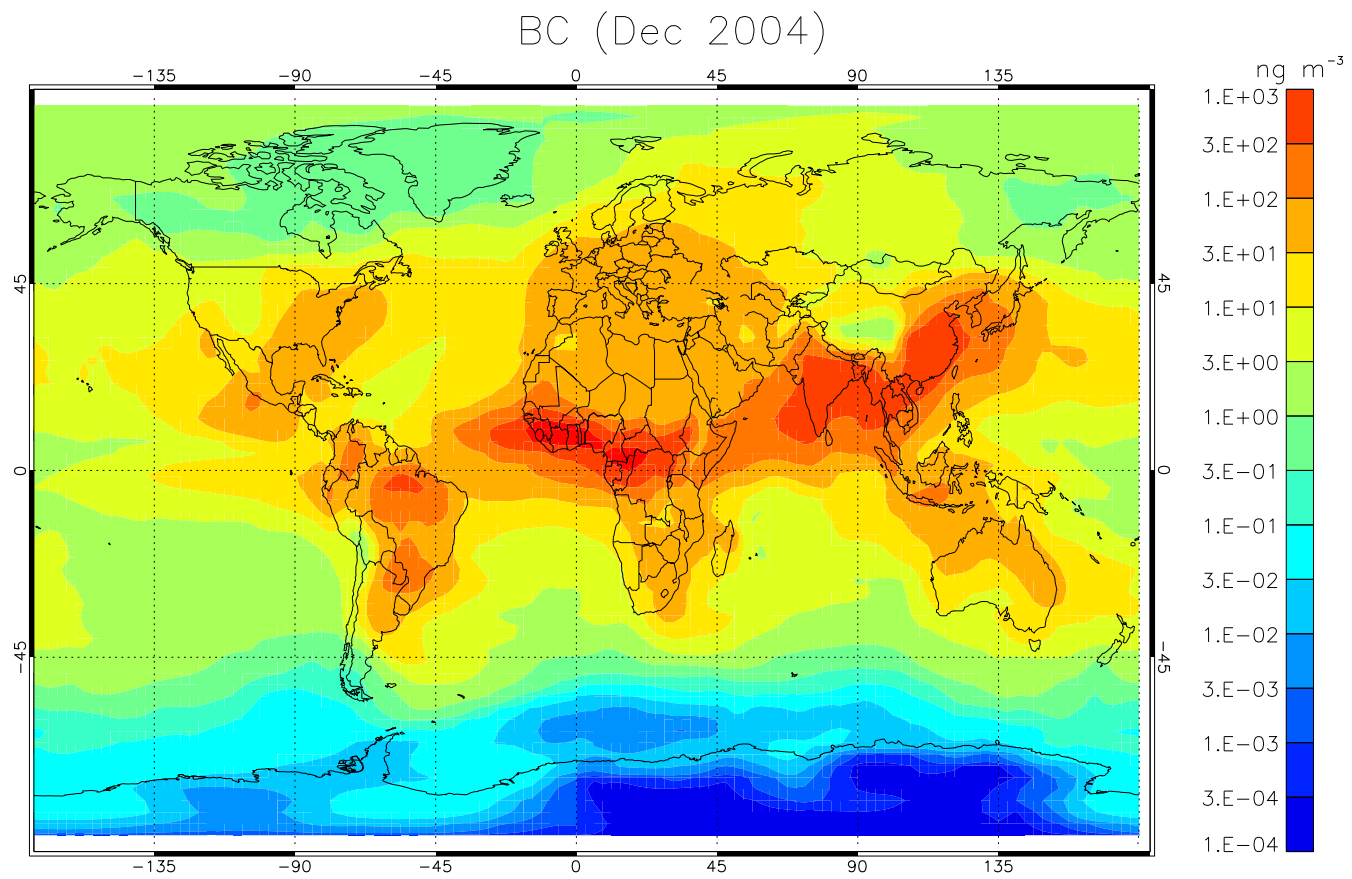


Figure 8: Map of black carbon concentration (in ng m^{-3}) at 915 hPa in December 2004. Low concentrations of black carbon reflect a low influence of continental emissions.