

Supplementary material to
Three years of measurements of light-absorbing aerosols in the marine air at Henties
Bay, Namibia: seasonality, origin, and transport

P. Formenti^{1,§}, S. Piketh², A. Namwoonde³, D. Klopper², M. Cazaunau¹, A. Feron¹, C.
Gaimoz¹, S. Broccardo², N. Walton², K. Desboeufs¹, G. Siour¹, R. Burger², M. Hanghome³, S.
Mafwila³, E. Omoregie³, W. Junkermann⁴, and W. Maenhaut⁵

Figure 1.S. Hand-drawn maps chosen as examples of typical surface synoptic circulation for summer (left, 15 January 2013) and winter time (right, 12 July 2012) in the study area (SAWS, 2016).

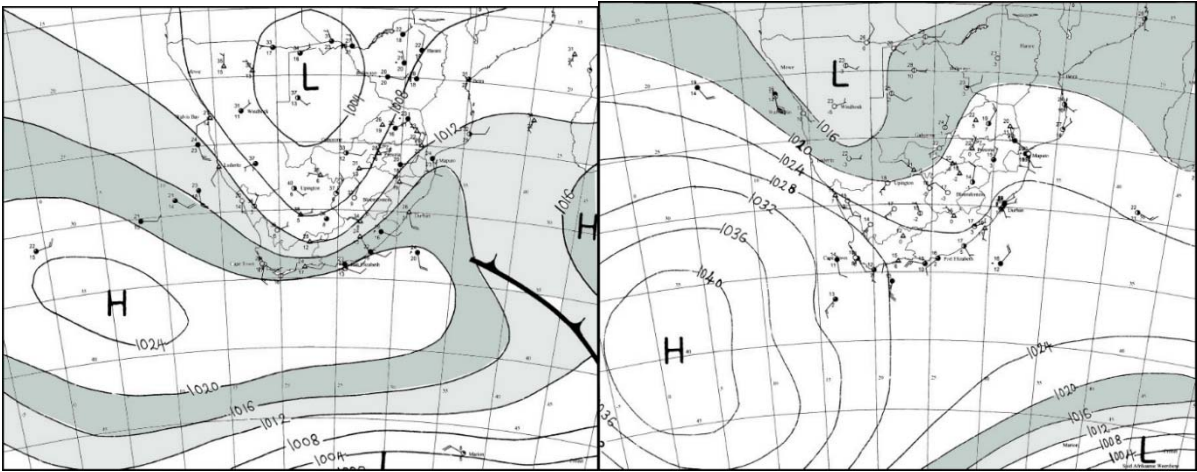


Figure 2.S. Envelopes of typical trajectory pathways classified according to their provenance into Groups 1 to 12, and corresponding to days when the eBC mass concentrations at HBAO exceeded 100 ng m^{-3} .

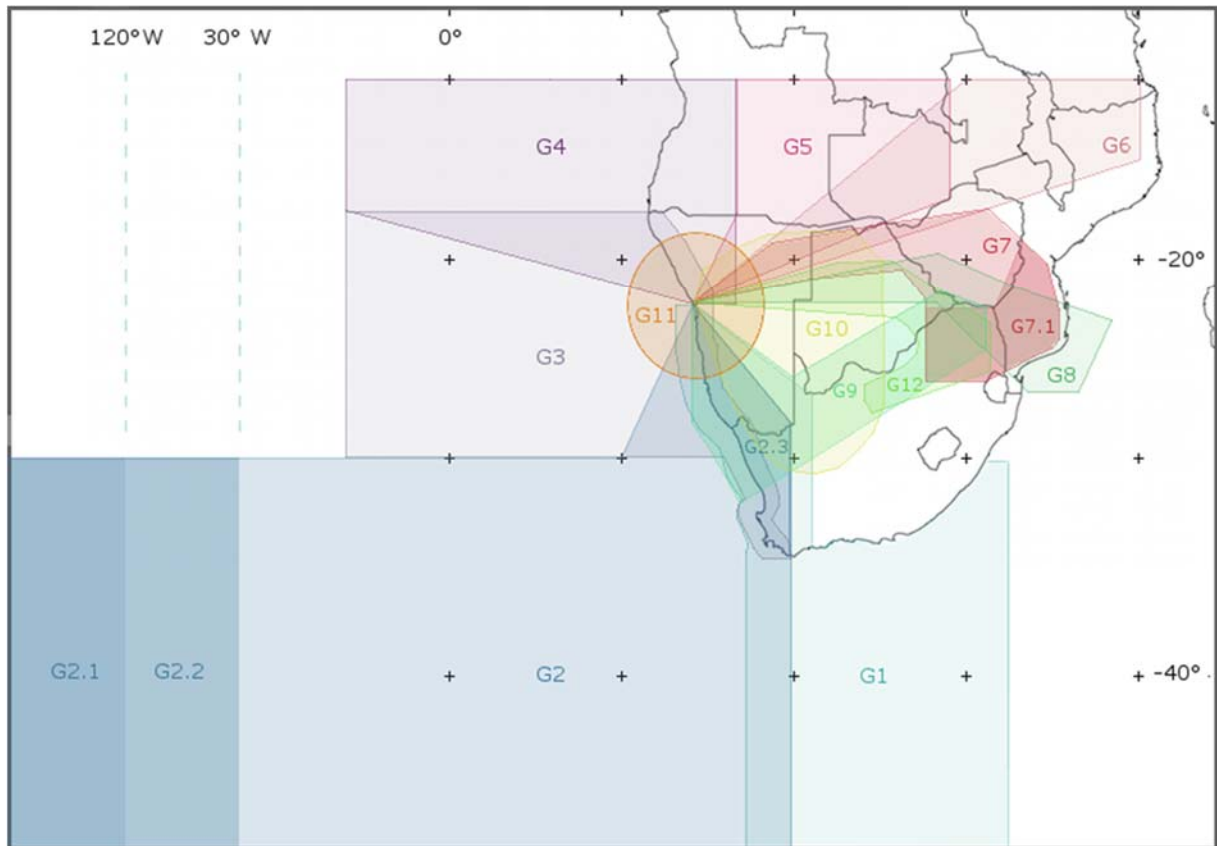


Figure 3.S. Box and whisker plot of the frequency distribution of values of the mass concentration of measured excess black carbon mass concentrations (excess eBC) at HBAO and classified in the twelve trajectory groups shown in Figure 2.S. Boxes depict the 25%, the 50% (median) and the 75% percentiles. The open square represents the mean of the distribution, whereas the whiskers represent the minimum and maximum values of the distributions. The number of data points for each group is also shown.

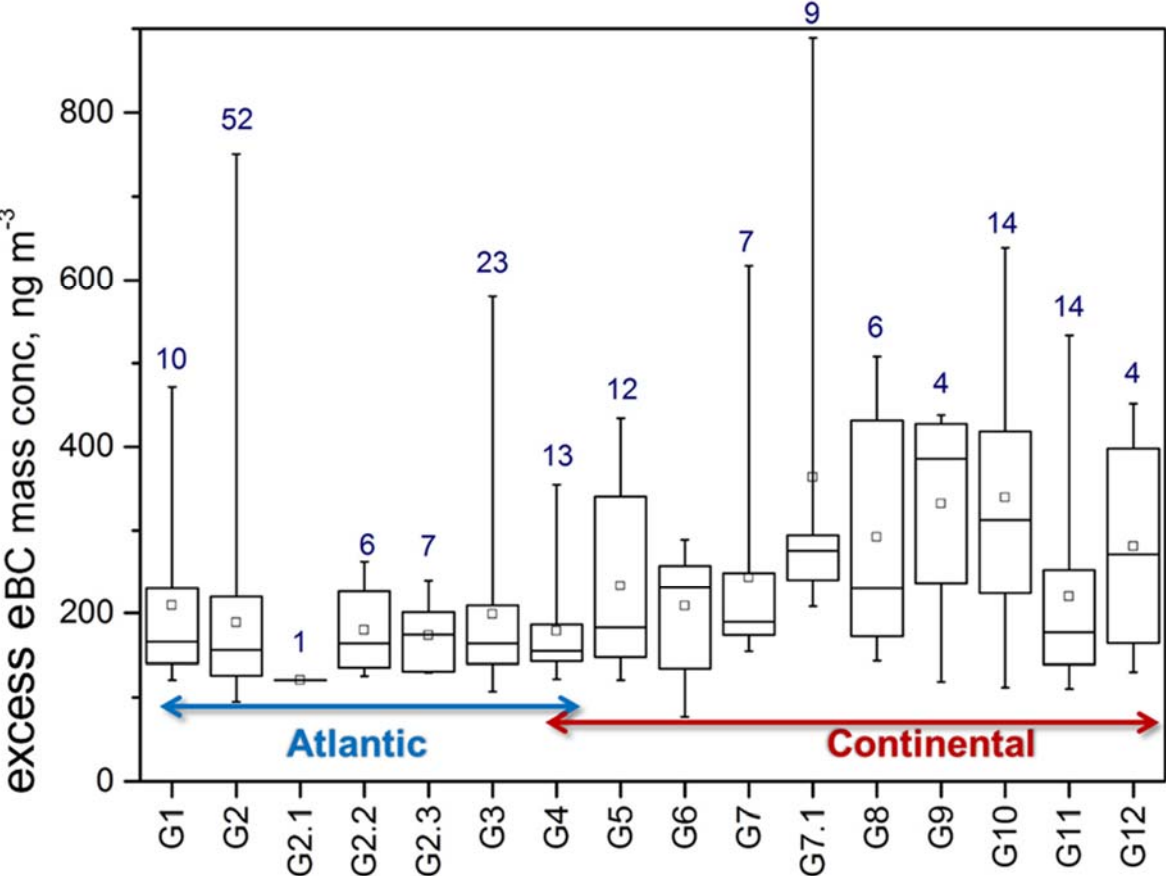


Figure 4.S. Frequency distribution of eBC values sorted according to the air mass pathway group.

