

Interactive comment on “Re-volatilisation of soil accumulated pollutants triggered by the summer monsoon in India” by Gerhard Lammel et al.

Gerhard Lammel et al.

g.lammel@mpic.de

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Under on-going primary emissions (which applies for PCBs and DDT until present day, and for α -HCH until 1980s), the highest absolute air-soil exchange fluxes, F_c , are simulated for southern India, somewhat lower for northern, and least for central India (see also Fig. 4). The α -HCH air-soil exchange flux, which remains long after the ban, is found higher in the northernmost zone than in southern and central India, corresponding to a somewhat higher soil burden in the north (Fig. S3a). (Multi-decadal simulation using the 1D multimedia mass balance model, Sections 2.3 and S1.4.2). The exchange fluxes are resulting from a combination of the historical emission distributions and fate, the latter latitudinal dependence being dominated by differences in climate across latitudinal zones.

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