1

2

Shipborne observations reveal contrasting Arctic marine, Arctic terrestrial and Pacific marine aerosol properties

Jiyeon Park¹, Manuel Dall'Osto², Kihong Park³, Yeontae Gim¹, Hyo Jin Kang^{1,4}, Eunho Jang^{1,4}, Ki-Tae
 Park¹, Minsu Park⁵, Seong Soo Yum⁵, Jinyoung Jung¹, Bang Yong Lee¹, and Young Jun Yoon^{1,*}

- ⁵ ¹Korea Polar Research Institute, 26 Songdomirae-ro, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 21990, South Korea
- ⁶ ²Institut de Ciències del Mar, CSIC, Pg. Mar ítim de la Barceloneta 37-49, 08003, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain
- ³Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST), 123 Cheomdangwagi-ro, Buk-gu, Gwangju 61005, Republic of Korea
- ⁴University of Science and Technology (UST), 217 Gajeong-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea
- ⁵Department of Atmospheric Sciences, Yonsei University, 50 Yonsei-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 03722, Korea
- ^{*}*Correspondence to*: Y.J. Yoon (yjyoon@kopri.re.kr)
- 12



Figure S1. The monthly mean Chlorophyll-*a* concentration in September 2017 (an index of
phytoplankton biomass over the ocean) obtained from Satellite data (Aqua Moderate Resolution
Imaging Spectroradiometer). The dotted red lines indicate the domains for Arctic Ocean (65°N-74°N
and 170°E-120°W) and Pacific Ocean (40°N-65°N and 145°E-168°W).

18

13



19

Figure S2. The monthly mean sea-ice concentration in September 2017 obtained from the Sea Ice Index
(SII) provided by the National Snow and Ice Data Center, (<u>https://doi.org/10.7265/N5K072F8</u>).

22



23

Figure S3. Correlations between (a) CN_{2.5} and N_{NUC}, (b) CN_{2.5} and N_{AIT}, (c) CN_{2.5} and N_{ACC}, and (d)
 CN_{2.5} and N_{OPS} during the entire sampling periods