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Supplement of

Toward enhanced capability for detecting and predicting dust events in the western United States: the Arizona case study

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Figure S1. MODIS-derived dust source (right) and the from three land use types including barren (blue), cropland (red), and open shrubland (green) (left). Data are presented for April 2005 (upper), April 2007 (middle), and July 2007 (lower), in MODIS tile grid (horizontal 8; vertical 5) and the edges of this grid are defined by grey dash lines. Details are in Sections 2.2 and 3.1 of the main text.
Figure S2. Frequencies of observed PM10 in Phoenix within various concentration intervals by wind directions in different seasons during Dec 2006-Nov 2007.

**Figure S3.** Phoenix observed wind roses in different seasons during Dec 2006-Nov 2007.
Figure S4. Time series of PM10 (grey), PM2.5 (yellow), and the PM2.5/PM10 ratio (purple) at Phoenix AQS site during Dec 2006-Nov 2007. Identified dust storm periods by two sets of criteria are highlighted in black dots and stars, respectively. Horizontal lines (red, green, blue and orange) indicate the seasonal mean PM10 concentrations at this site. Horizontal black and purple lines indicate the annual mean PM10 concentrations and PM2.5/PM10 ratios at this site.

Figure S5. Validation of the identified dust events at the Phoenix AQS site during Dec 2006-Nov 2007: Scatterplots of AQS hourly NO\textsubscript{x} (left) and CO (right) versus PM10 concentrations. Identified dust periods by two sets of criteria are highlighted in black in black dots and stars, respectively. Green horizontal lines indicate the quartiles (median in solid lines, and 1\textsuperscript{st}, 3\textsuperscript{rd} quartiles in dashed lines) of NO\textsubscript{x} and CO, and the vertical solid lines denote the median value of PM10.
Figure S6. Level 3 daytime carbon monoxide concentrations at 300 hPa from the AIRS instrument (AIRX3STD version 6, gridded in $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ horizontal resolution), on May 11, 2014.