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Supplement of

Air stagnation in China (1985–2014): climatological mean features and trends

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Contents

Figure S1. Seasonal dependence of spatial distribution of stagnation days on upper-air wind speed and surface wind speed. Linear regression coefficients between seasonal-mean stagnation days at 81 stations and each corresponding component are shown. Green: spring (MAM); red: summer (JJA); orange: autumn (SON); black: winter (DJF).

Figure S2. Same as Fig. S1, but for the seasonal trends of stagnant days. Linear regression coefficients between national-averaged stagnant days in different seasons over 30-year period and corresponding components (upper-air wind speed, surface wind speed and dry days) are shown. Green: spring (MAM); red: summer (JJA); orange: autumn (SON); black: winter (DJF).

Figure S3. (a) Spatial distribution of 360 visibility observation stations across China. 30-year (1985–2014) visibility data were obtained from NCDC (U.S. National Climatic Data Center). (b) Annual mean visibility throughout China (1985–2014).

Figure S4. Time series of national averaged stagnant days and visibility during 1985–2014. Solid line: stagnation days; dashed line: visibility. Linear regression correlation between them are shown.
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