Supplement to: Simulations of anthropogenic bromoform reveal high emissions at the coast of East Asia

Josefine Maas[1], Yue Jia[1], Birgit Quack[1], Jonathan V. Durgadoo[1], Arne Biastoch[1,2] and Susann Tegtmeier[1,*]

[1]GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, Kiel, Germany
[2]Kiel University, Kiel, Germany
*now at: Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada

Correspondence to: Josefine Maas (jmaas@geomar.de)

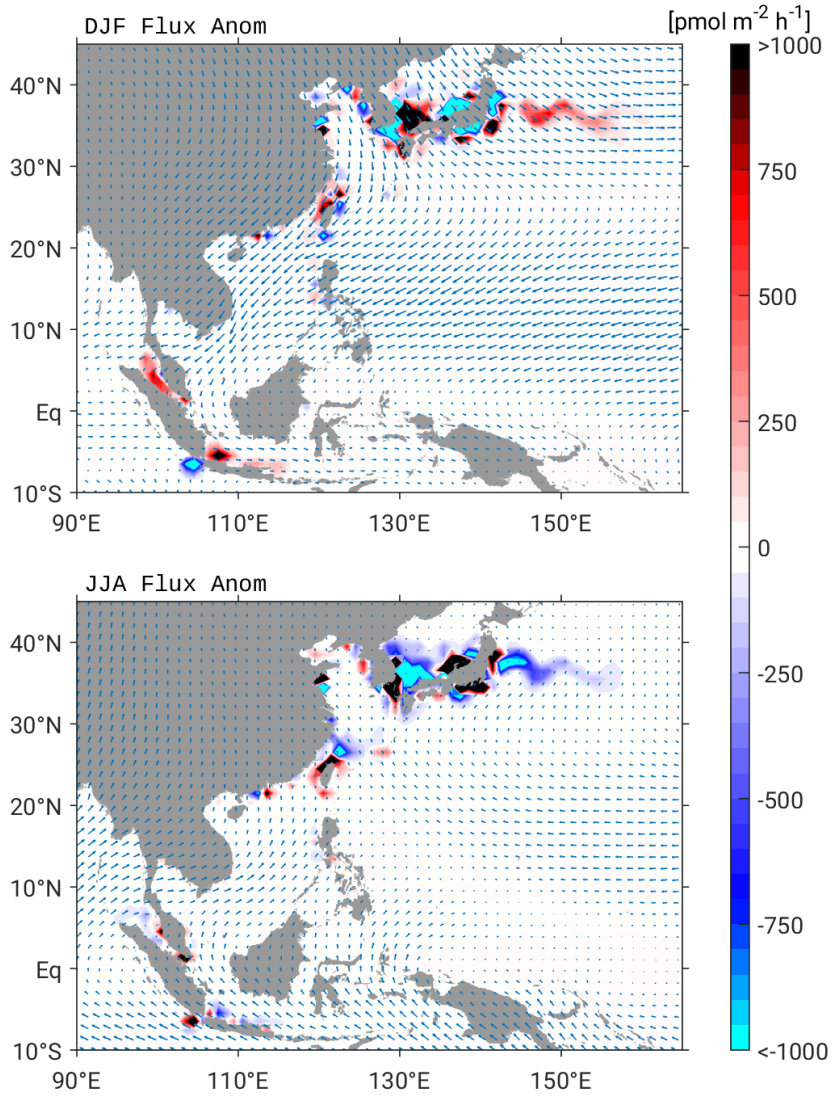

Figure S1: Seasonal anomaly of sea-air flux for the MODERATE scenario in boreal winter (DJF) and summer (JJA) (in pmol m^{-2} h^{-1}). Blue arrows show the seasonal mean surface winds from the forcing data of the simulation time period.

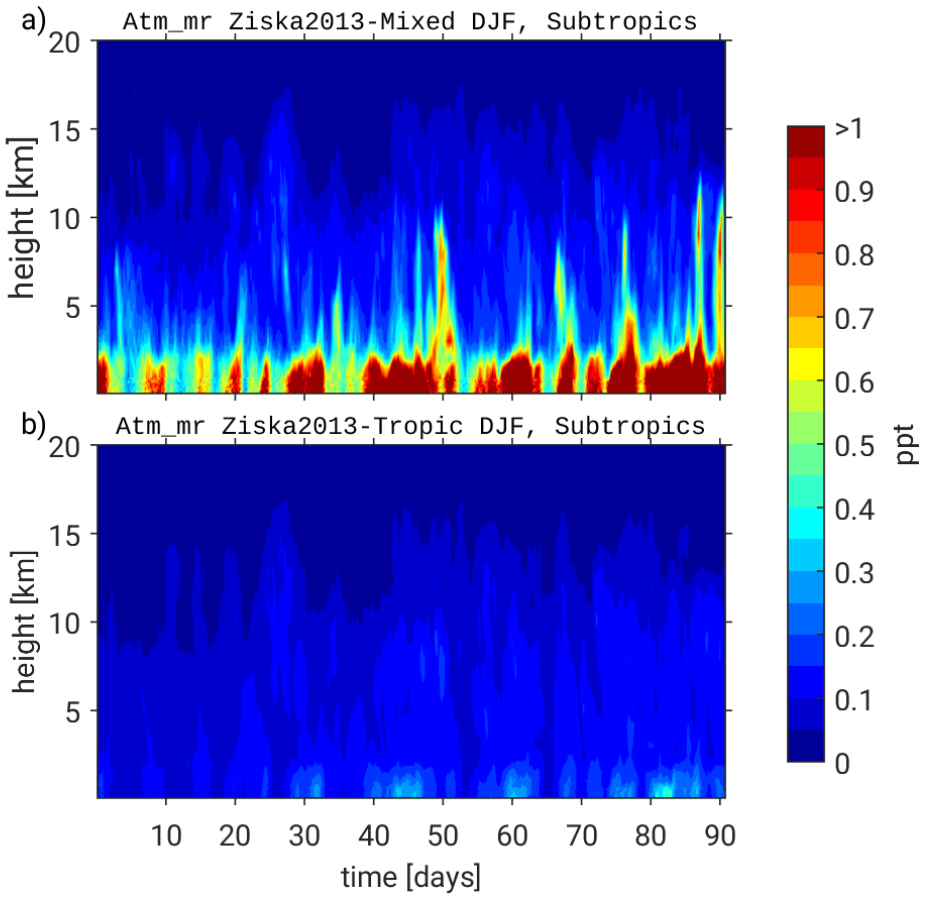

Figure S2: Time series of bromoform mixing ratio [ppt] in the Subtropics (30°N – 40°N, 120°E – 140°E) during DJF for a) the Ziska2013-Mixed run and b) the Ziska2013-Tropics run.

Table S1: Average atmospheric mixing ratios [ppt] from Ziska2013-Mixed and Ziska2013-Tropics in the UTLS at 17 km are given as the mean and the standard deviation over the largest 90 % (referred to as mean values) and over the largest 10 % (referred to as maximum values).

Scenario	Atmospheric mixing ratio [ppt] at 17 km			
	JJA		DJF	
	90 %	10 %	90 %	10 %
Ziska2013-Mixed	0.17 ± 0.08	0.36 ± 0.05	0.19 ± 0.08	0.41 ± 0.10
Ziska2013-Tropics	0.15 ± 0.07	0.31 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.06	0.38 ± 0.06