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Supplement of

Pre-monsoon air quality over Lumbini, a world heritage site along the Himalayan foothills

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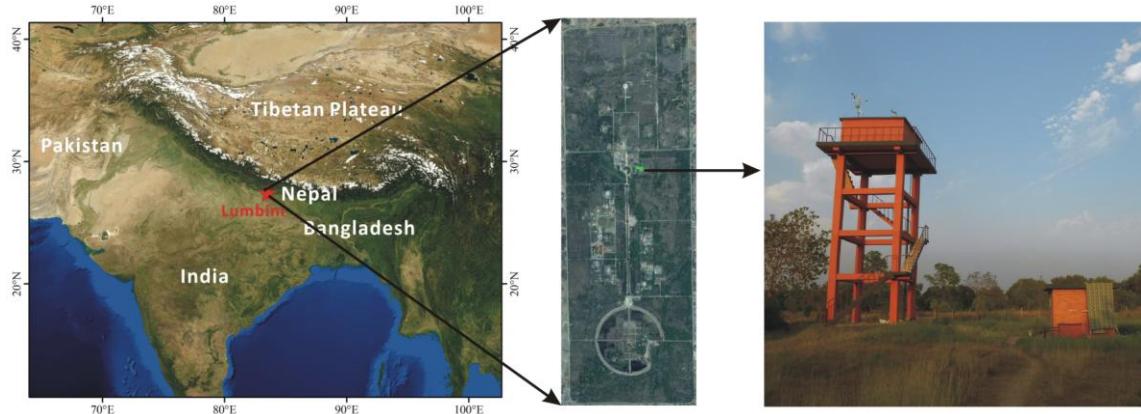


Figure S1. Location of sampling site in Lumbini in southern Nepal (left panel). The middle panel shows the Kenzo Tange Master Plan Area of Lumbini while the right panel shows the sampling tower in the Lumbini Master Plan Area. Lumbini lies in the Nepal's southern lowland plain or Terai region, termed as “bread basket of Nepal” due to the availability of very fertile land suitable for crop production, which forms the northern edge of the Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP). The nearby premises of the monitoring site consist of the Lumbini International Research Institute (LIRI) main office and staff quarters. Further away is a museum, a local bus park for the visitors to Lumbini, the office of the Lumbini Development Trust, monasteries, and thinly forested area with grassland within the master plan area.

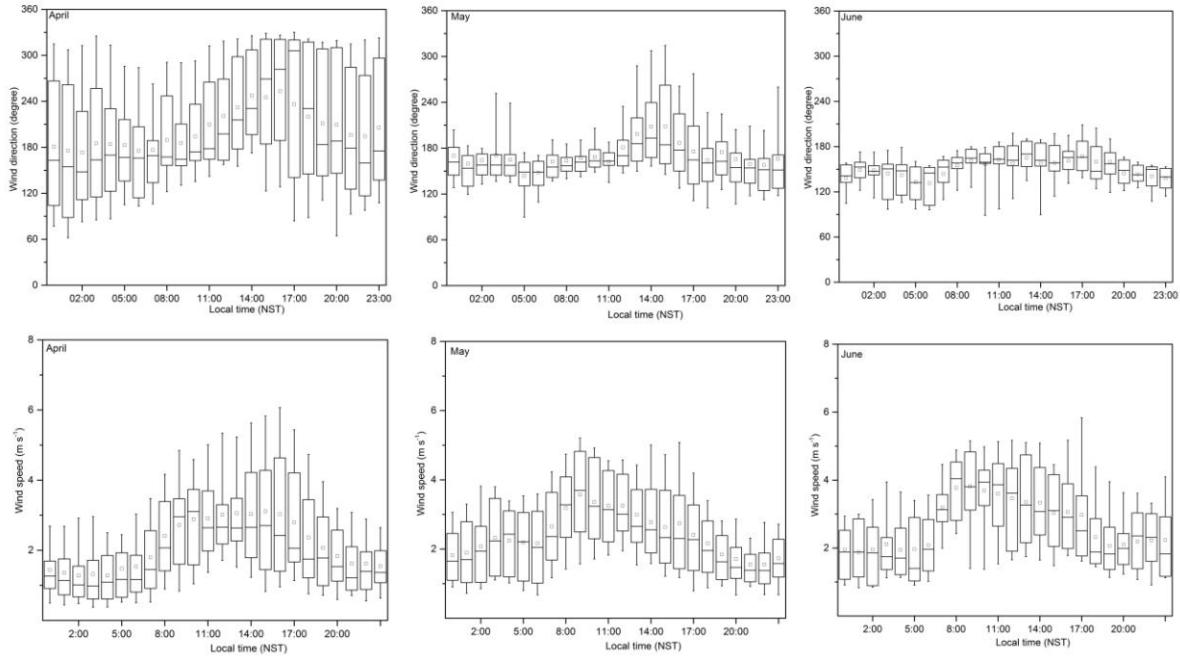


Figure S2. Monthly average diurnal variation of wind direction (degree) (upper panel) and wind speed (m s^{-1}) (lower panel), from observation, for the months of April, May and (1st-15th) June respectively. In each box, the lower and upper boundary represents 25th and 75th percentile respectively, top and bottom of the whisker represents 90th and 10th percentile respectively. The mid-line in each box represents median and the square mark represents the mean for each hour.

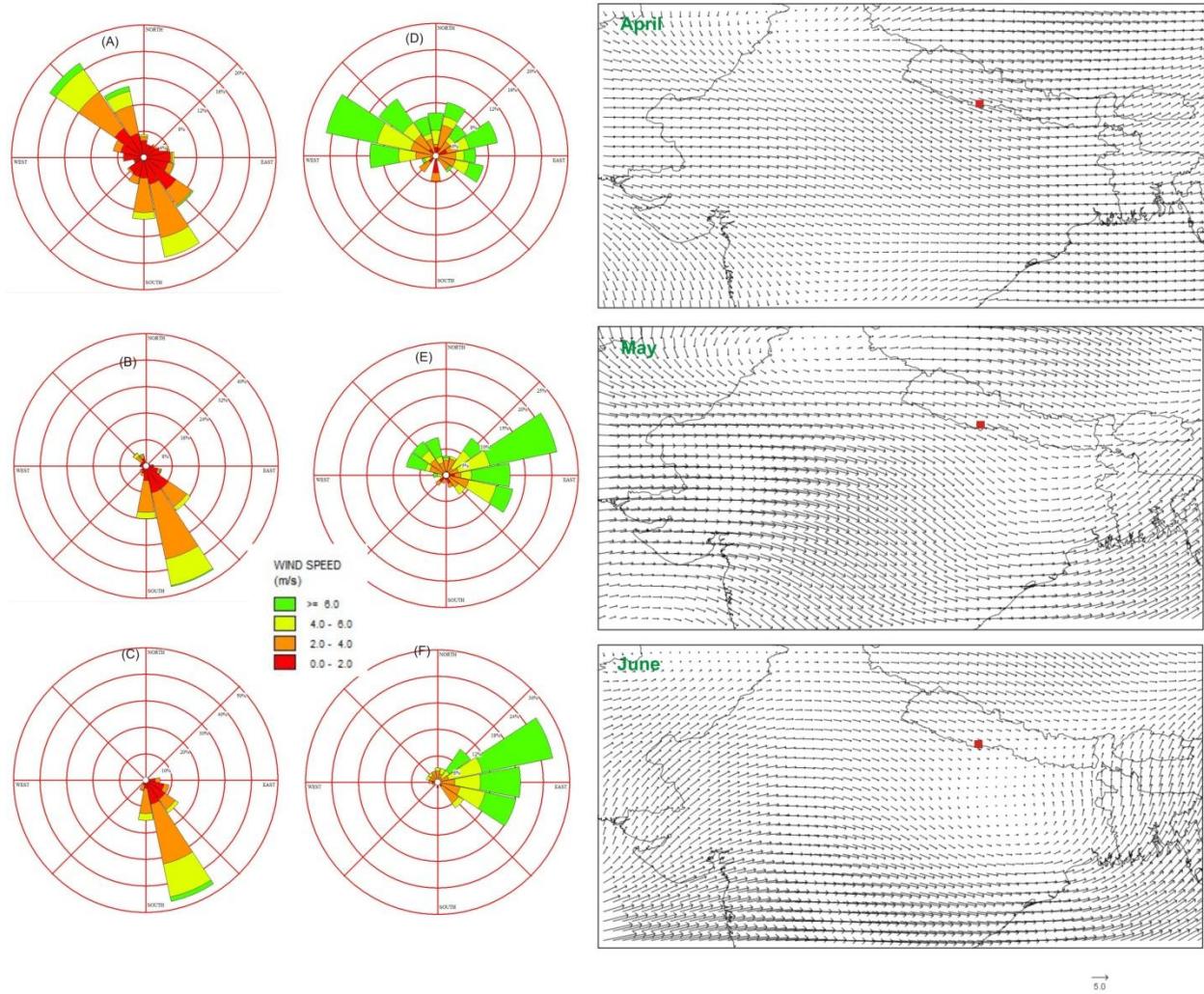


Figure S3: Wind rose of wind speed and wind direction obtained from the observation (A, B, C) and from the model (D, E, F) for the months of April, May and June 2013 respectively. The right panel shows the synoptic scale wind (850 hPa) during three months of the campaign.

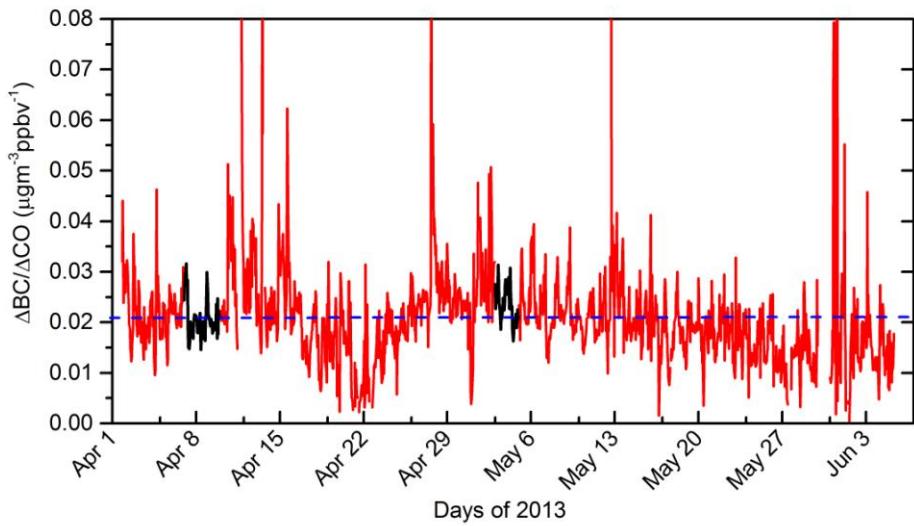


Figure S4: Time series of the ratio of hourly average BC concentrations to CO concentrations ($\Delta\text{BC}/\Delta\text{CO}$) observed in Lumbini (the black line refers to the two events discussed in the manuscript and blue line refers to the average ratio during sampling period).

Past studies used to compare the ratio with this study (Figure 4 in the revised manuscript) are (Subramanian et al., 2010; Verma et al., 2011; Verma et al., 2009; Dickerson et al., 2002; Val Martín et al., 2006; Hobbs et al., 2003; Girach et al., 2014; Badarinath et al., 2007; Cristofanelli et al., 2013; Pan et al., 2011; Kondo et al., 2011; Sahu et al., 2012; Antony Chen et al., 2001; Joshi et al., 2016; Park et al., 2005; Latha and Badarinath, 2004; Zhou et al., 2009; Retama et al., 2015) and are listed in the end of the supplementary materials file.

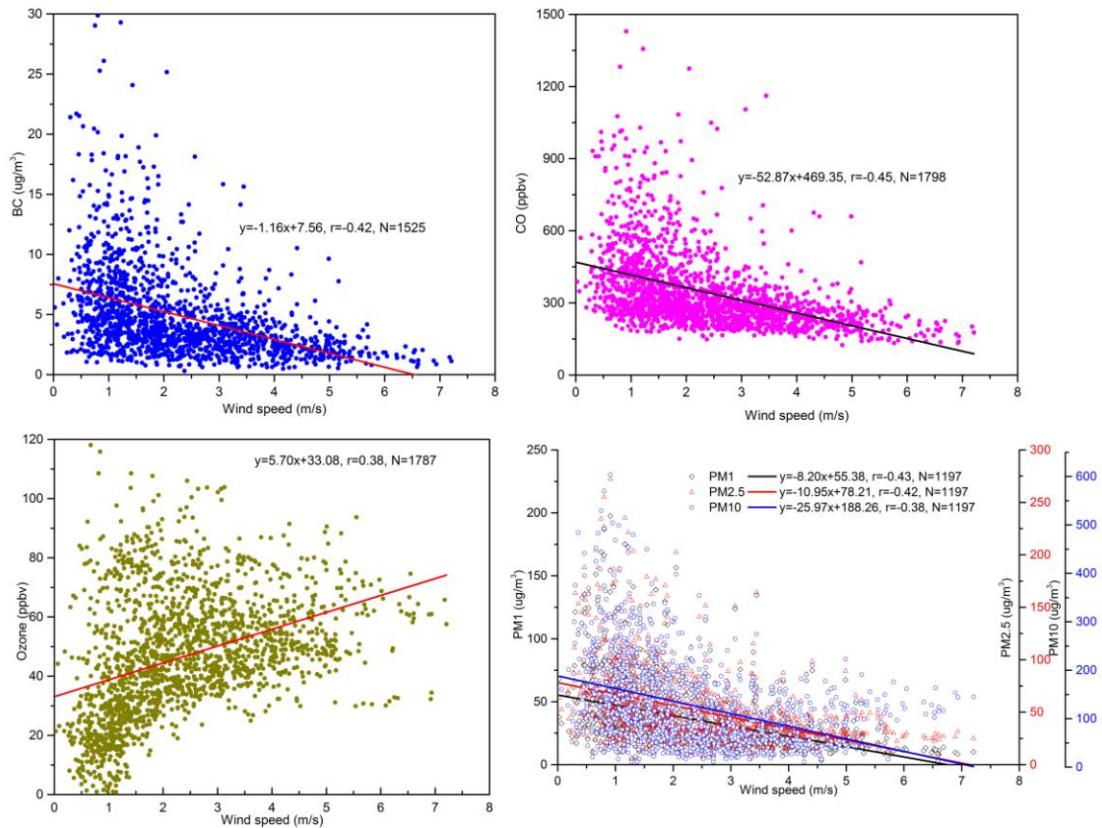


Figure S5: Relation plots of BC, CO, Ozone and PM with wind speed

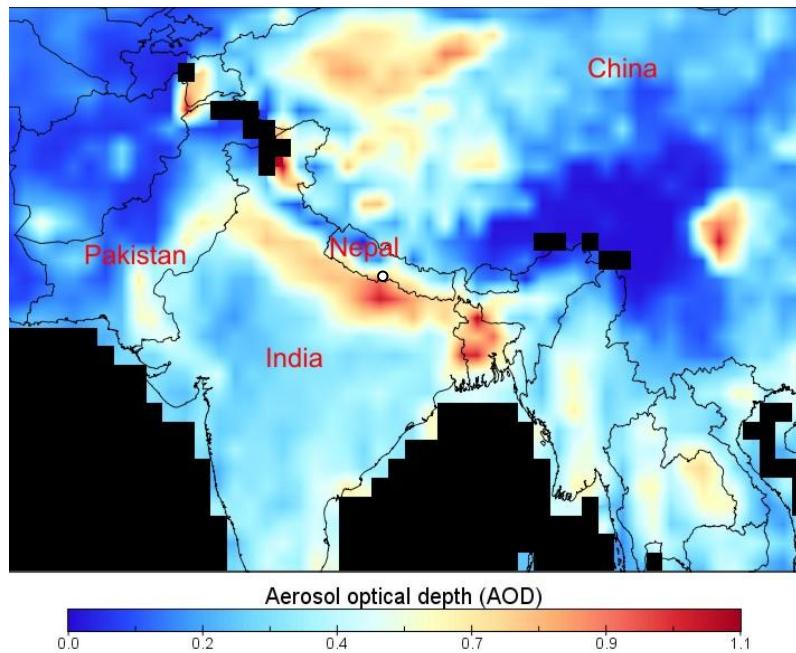


Figure S6. Aerosol optical depth in South Asia acquired with the MODIS instrument aboard TERRA satellite averaged during an intensive ground-based measurement period in Lumbini, Nepal (1 April- 15 June 2013). High aerosol loading can be seen over entire Indo-Gangetic Plains (IGP). It is seen in the figure that Lumbini (a white circle with black border) is covered by the northern edge of an aerosol hotspot south of Lumbini.

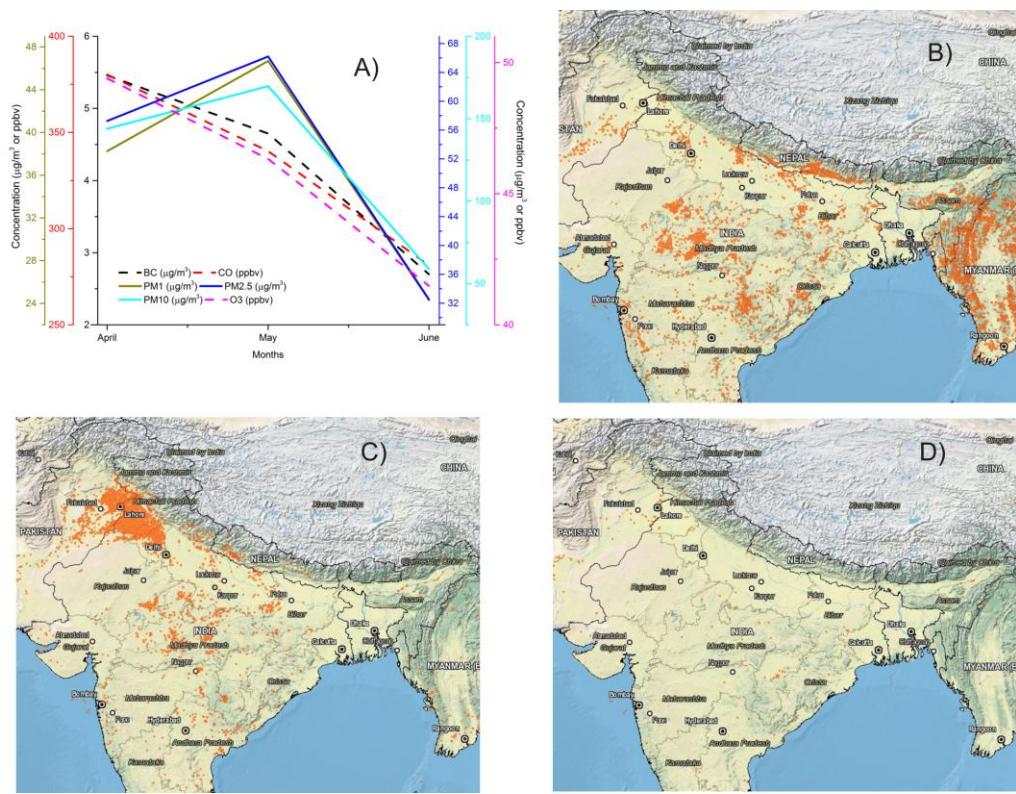
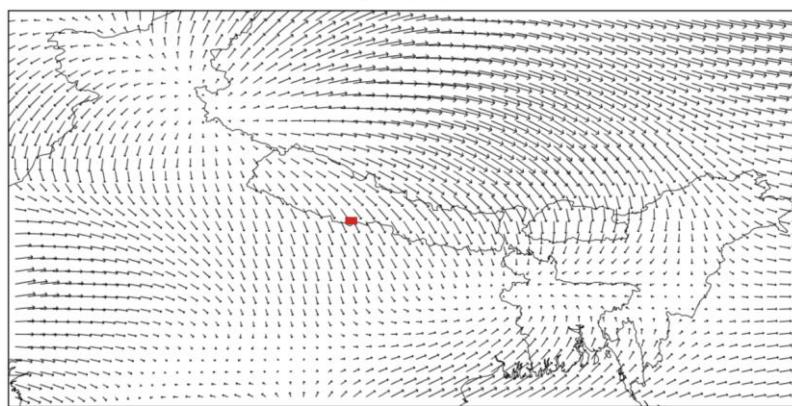
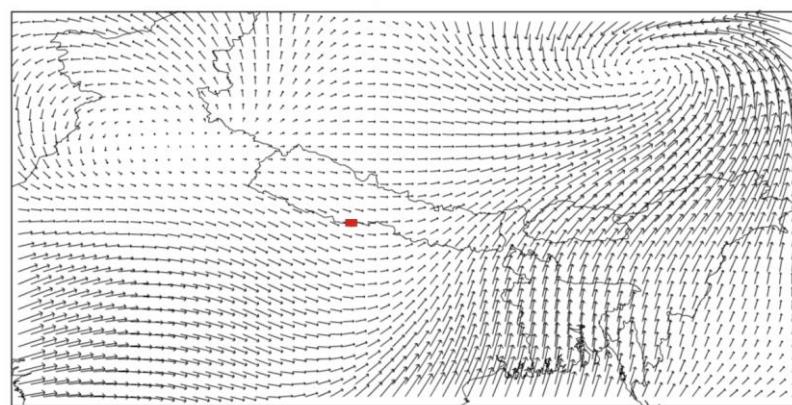


Figure S7. (A) Monthly average concentration of measured species (BC and PM fractions are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), (B), (C) and (D) refers to the monthly average fire points as retrieved by MODIS onboard TERRA satellite for April, May and June 2013, respectively.

April 7-9, 2013



May 3-4, 2013



→
6.0

Figure S8. Synoptic scale winds during two events. The red box in the figure indicates the location of Lumbini.

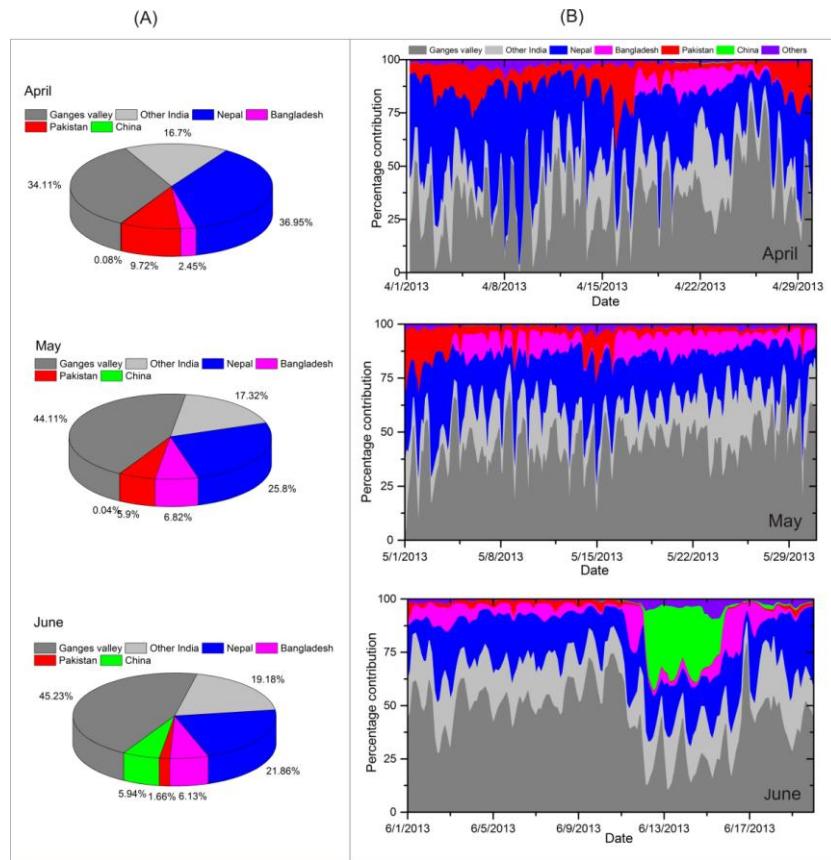


Figure S9. (A) Monthly average model estimated contributions of various source regions to average CO in Lumbini and (B) Time series of region tagged CO tracer during individual months.

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