Dust storms transport proteinaceous matter from the Gobi Desert to Northern China

Ren-Guo Zhu 1,2 , Hua-Yun Xiao $^{3,\,*}$, Meiju Yin 3 , Hao Xiao 3 , Zhongkui Zhou 1 , Yuanyuan Pan 1 , Guo Wei 1 , Cheng Liu 1

Contents of this file

Table S1

Figure S1

Introduction

The supporting information contains the supplementary Table S1 and Figure S1.

¹School of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, East China University of Technology, Nanchang 330013, China.

²Jiangxi Provincial Key Laboratory of Genesis and Remediation of Groundwater Pollution, East China University of Technology, Nanchang 330013, China.

³School of Agriculture and Biology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, China.

 $Table \ S1. \ Particle \ Mass \ Concentrations \ and \ mean \ ratio \ of \ PM_{2.5} \ to \ PM_{10} \ at \ four \ sampling \ sites. \ Please \ note \ BJ \ represent \ Beijing, \ TJ \ represent \ Tianjin, \ SJZ \ represent \ Shijiazhuang, \ TY \ represent \ Taiyuan.$

Sampling sites	$\mathbf{PM_{10}}^{*}$		PM _{2.5} *		$PM_{2.5}/PM_{10}$	
	dust	Non-dust	dust	Non-dust	dust	Non-dust
BJ	1224**	141	147**	93	0.1	0.7
TJ	849**	135	75	77	0.1	0.6
SJZ	761**	161	130**	63	0.2	0.4
TY	611**	189	122**	64	0.2	0.4

^{*} Units are μg m⁻³ for particle mass.

^{**}p < 0.01

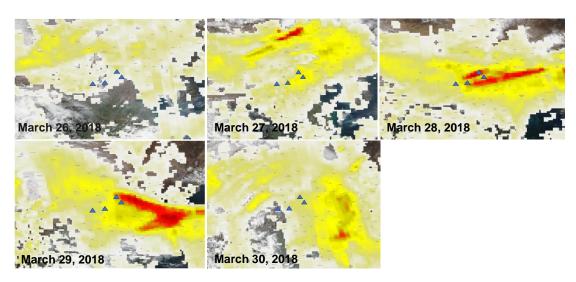


Figure S1. MODIS satellite image over North China Plain during the sampling period obtained from NASA (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/, last access on 20 May 2022).