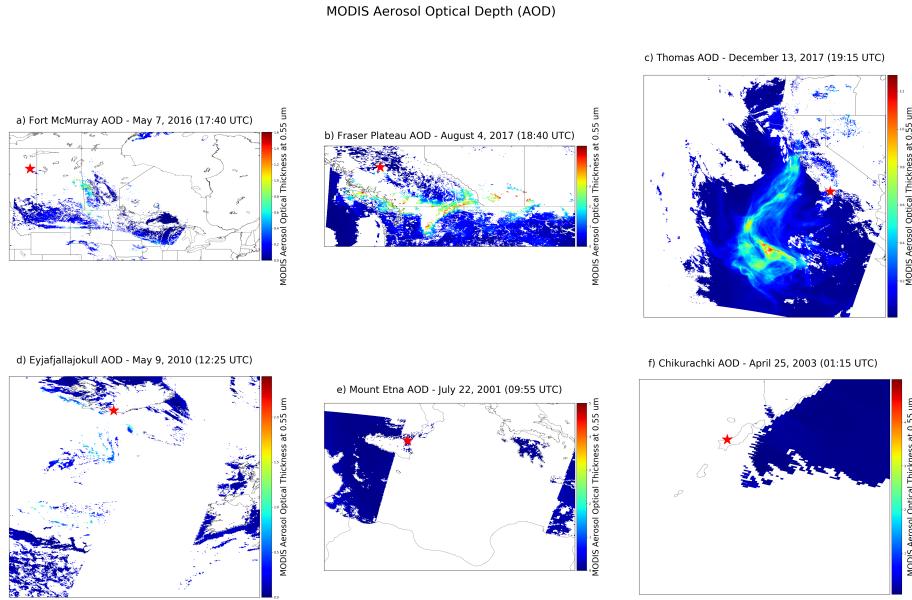


1 Supplemental Material

2 Figure 1

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7 Yosemite Rim Fire Plume, August 2013

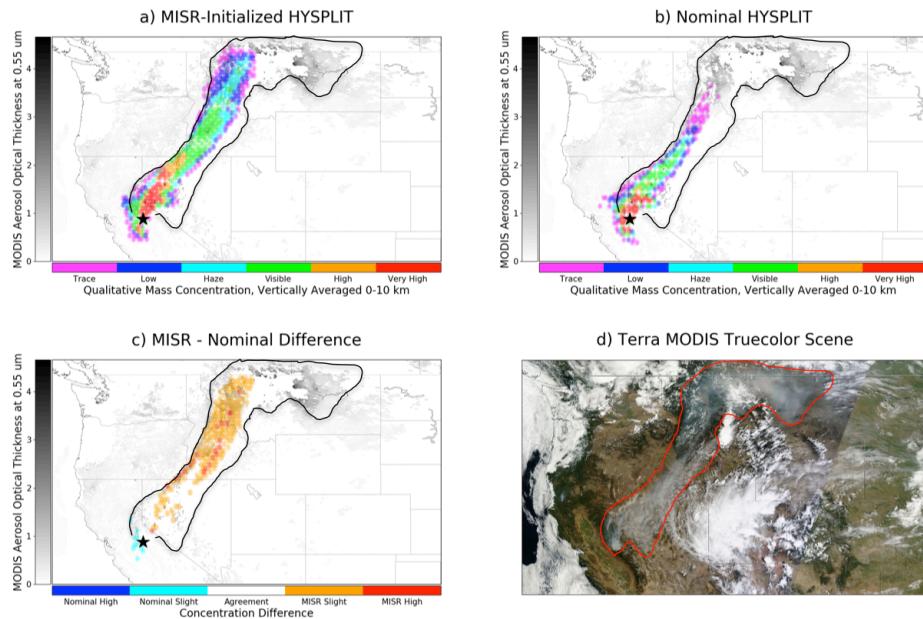
8

9 The Yosemite Rim Fire was also one of the simulations performed for this study
 10 but is temporarily being left in supplemental material. It is possible that the method used
 11 to convert BlueSky data into a HYSPLIT compatible format or the BlueSky data itself
 12 could be inaccurate since there was an older version of BlueSky in 2013. We are
 13 currently waiting on confirmation from the National Center for Environmental Prediction
 14 about whether we can call this simulation nominal. The analysis of the simulations that
 15 were performed can be found below.

16 August 23rd, 2013, Day 1 of our Yosemite Rim Fire simulations, shows noticeable
 17 differences between the nominal and MISR-initialized plumes. Figure 2b shows the
 18 sounding at KRNO (August 24th, 2013 00 UCT) just north of Yosemite, which indicates
 19 that the PBL height is approximately 4.5 kilometers. The GDAS meteorological fields
 20 The MINX injection height was 6.2 kilometers and the HYSPLIT calculation placed the
 21 injection height at 3 kilometers. This case again indicates the importance of accurately
 22 initializing the smoke plume height, especially when it is above the top of the boundary
 23 layer. The wind shifts just above the PBL changing from 10 knots out of the west to 15-
 24 20 knots out of the south. As the nominal HYSPLIT simulation injects the smoke below
 25 the height where this occurs, Figure 4 shows that the plume does not extend nearly as far
 26 downwind as the MISR-initialized plume. In this case, the MISR-initialized plume
 27 reaches from the United States north beyond the border with Canada. Both the optical
 depth map and the visible imagery show a well defined, optically thick smoke plume

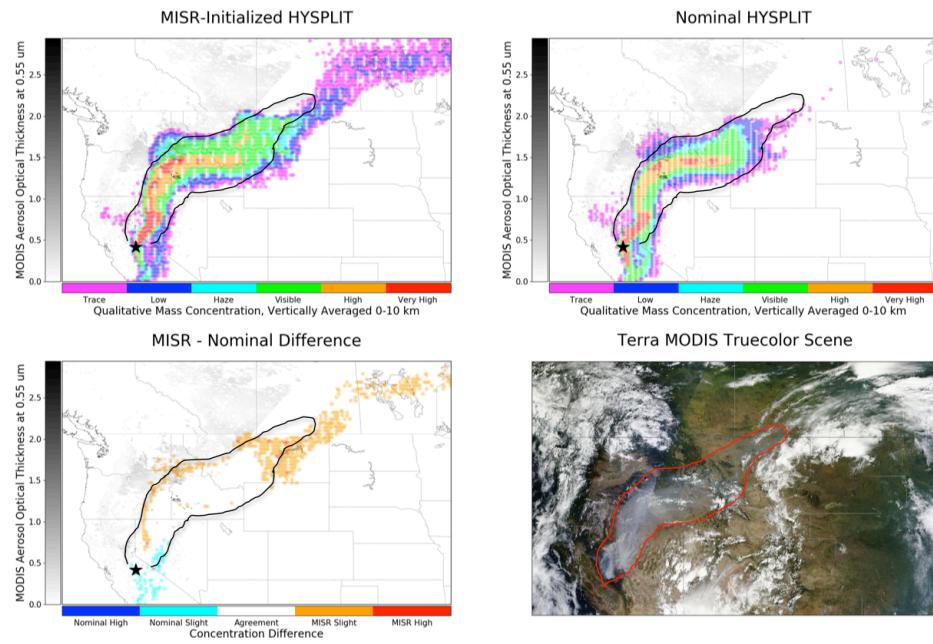
1 extending from Yosemite past the border and then looping back to the southeast. The
2 nominal model simulation has visible smoke extending only to the southern border of
3 Idaho, whereas the MISR-initialized run shows visible smoke reaching the border, in
4 much better agreement with observations.
5
6

4) Yosemite Rim Fire Simulation - August 23, 2013 (18:55 UTC)



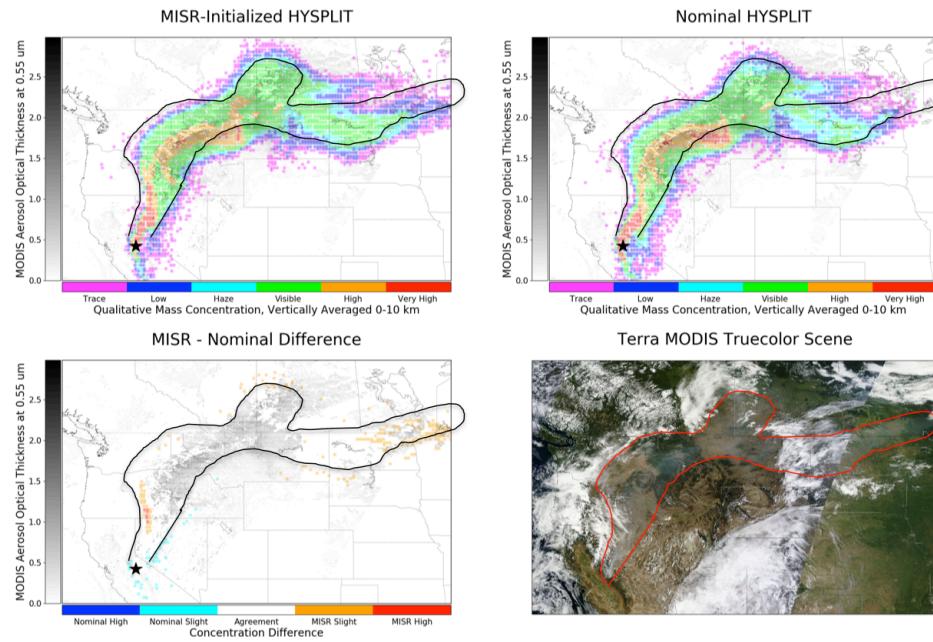
7
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10 **Additional Figures**
11
12 Yosemite
13

Yosemite Rim Fire Simulation - August 24, 2013 (21:15 UTC)



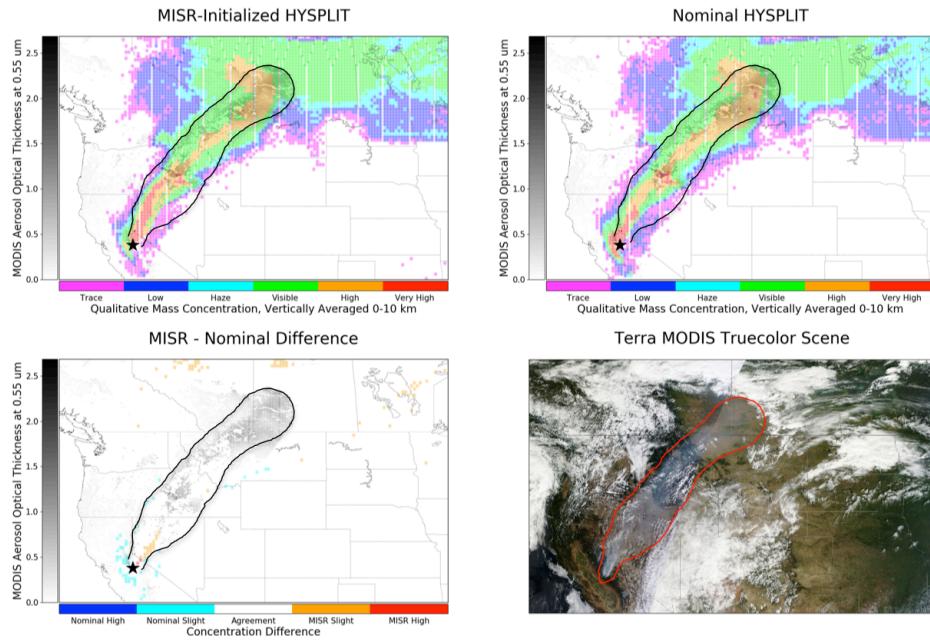
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Yosemite Rim Fire Simulation - August 25, 2013 (18:45 UTC)



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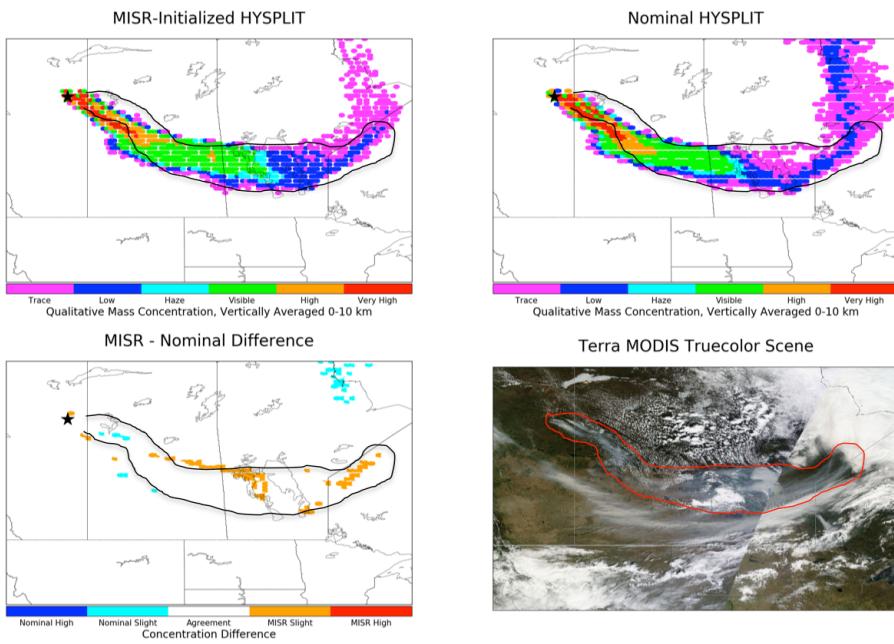
Yosemite Rim Fire Simulation - August 26, 2013 (19:25 UTC)



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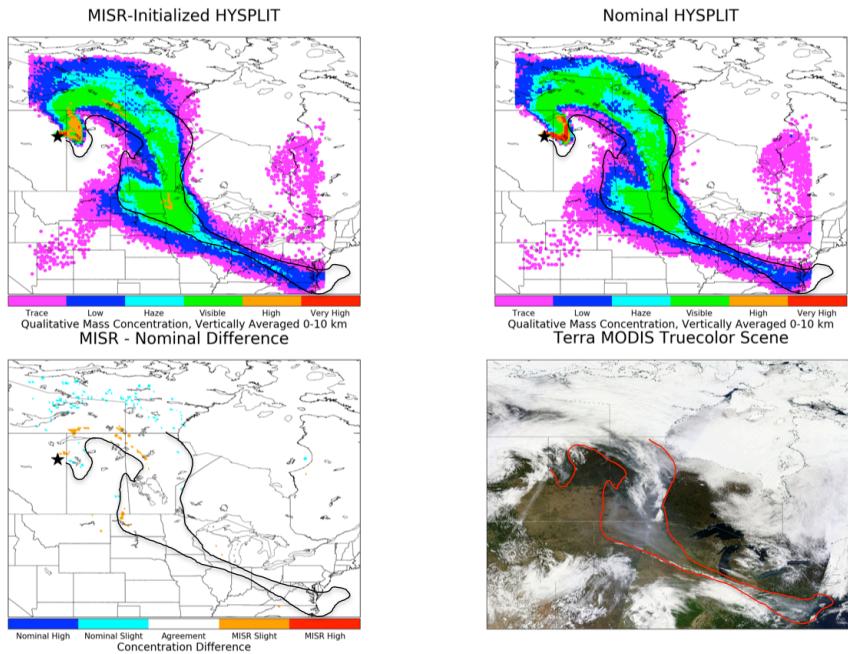
Fort McMurray

Fort McMurray Wildfire Simulation - May 6, 2016 (18:35 UTC)



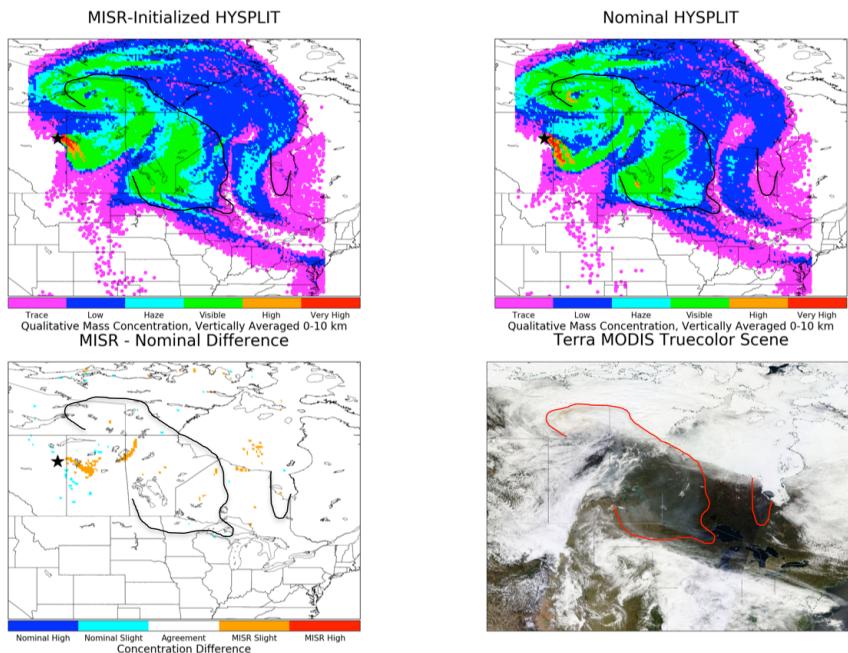
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Fort McMurray Wildfire Simulation - May 8, 2016 (18:20 UTC)



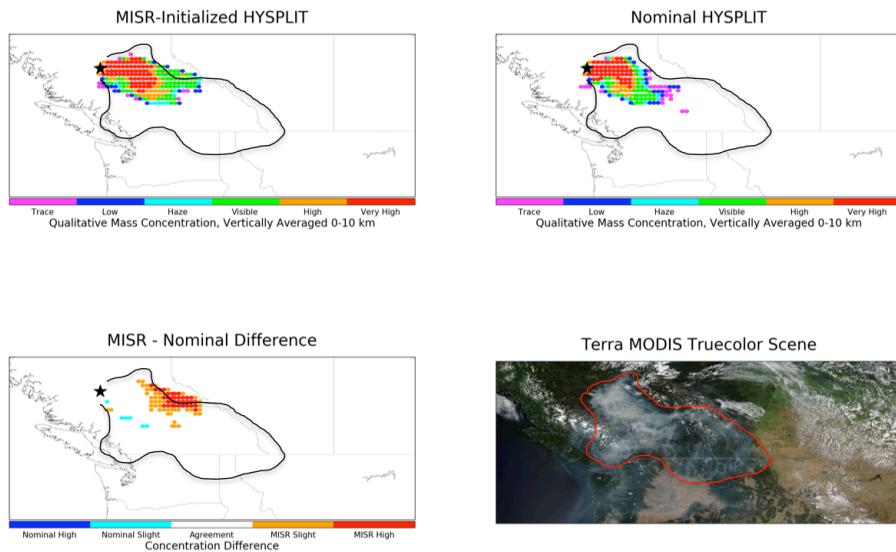
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Fort McMurray Wildfire Simulation - May 9, 2016 (19:10 UTC)



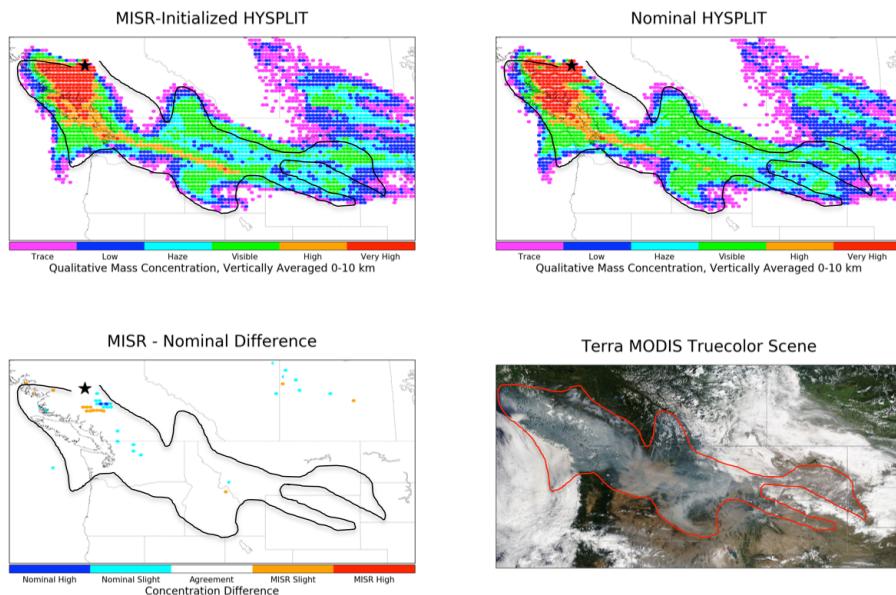
3
4
5 Fraser Plateau
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Fraser Plateau Wildfire Simulation - August 3, 2017 (19:35 UTC)



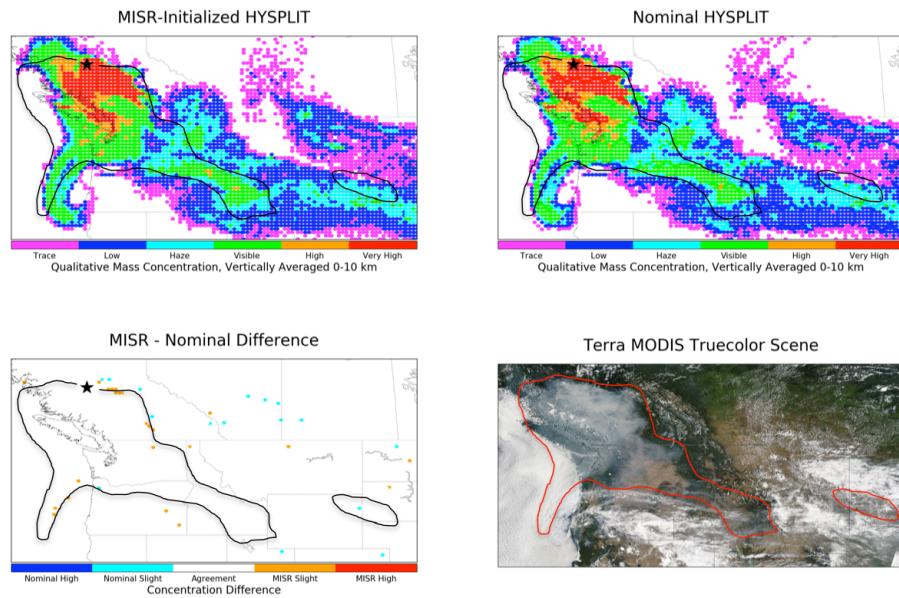
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Fraser Plateau Wildfire Simulation - August 5, 2017 (21:10 UTC)



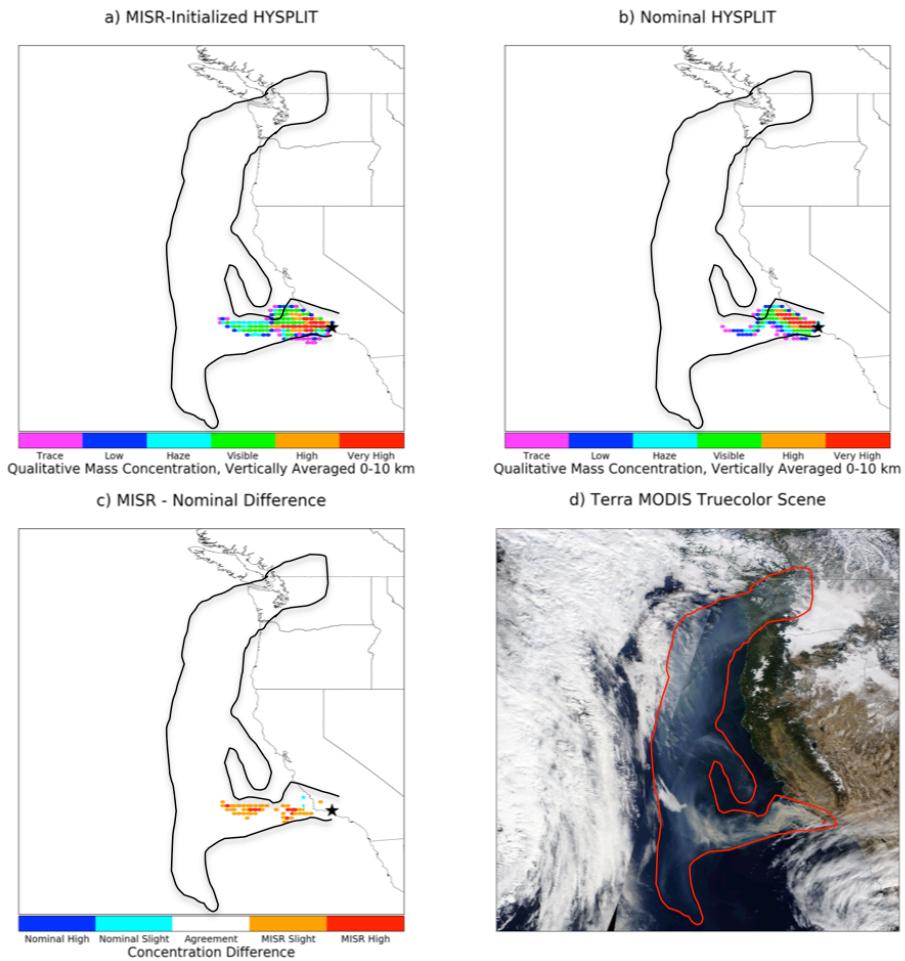
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Fraser Plateau Wildfire Simulation - August 6, 2017 (18:30 UTC)

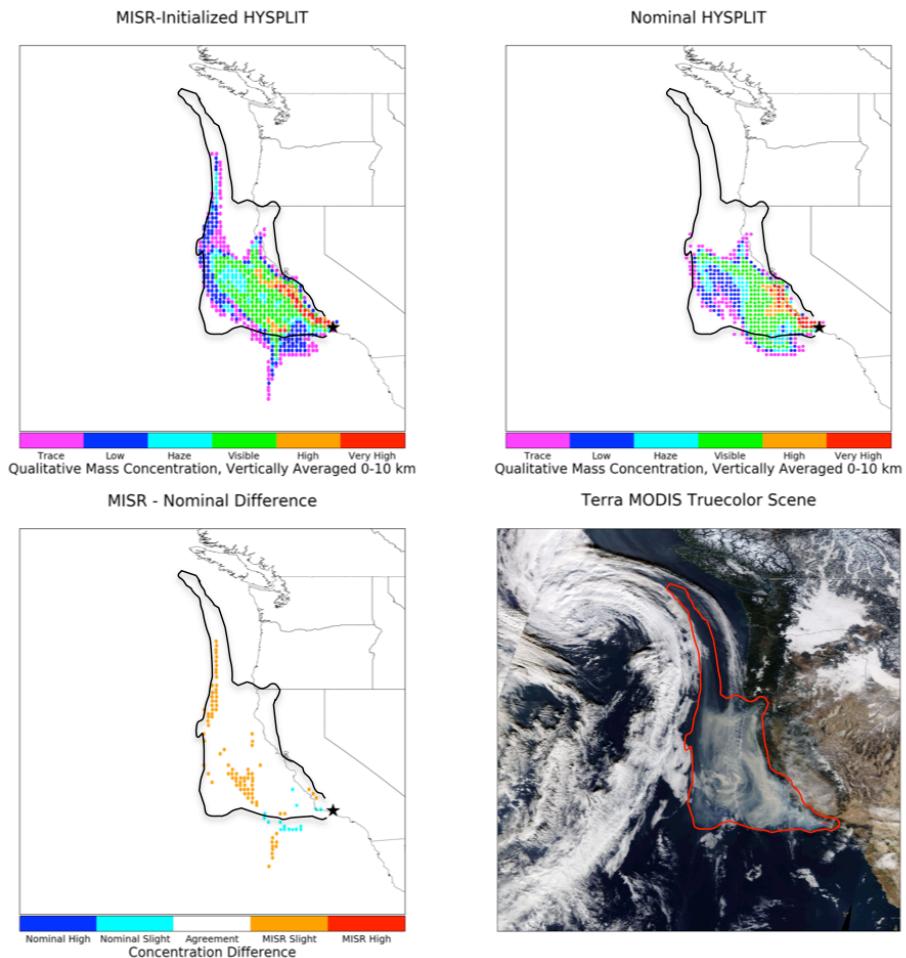


1
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3 Thomas Fire
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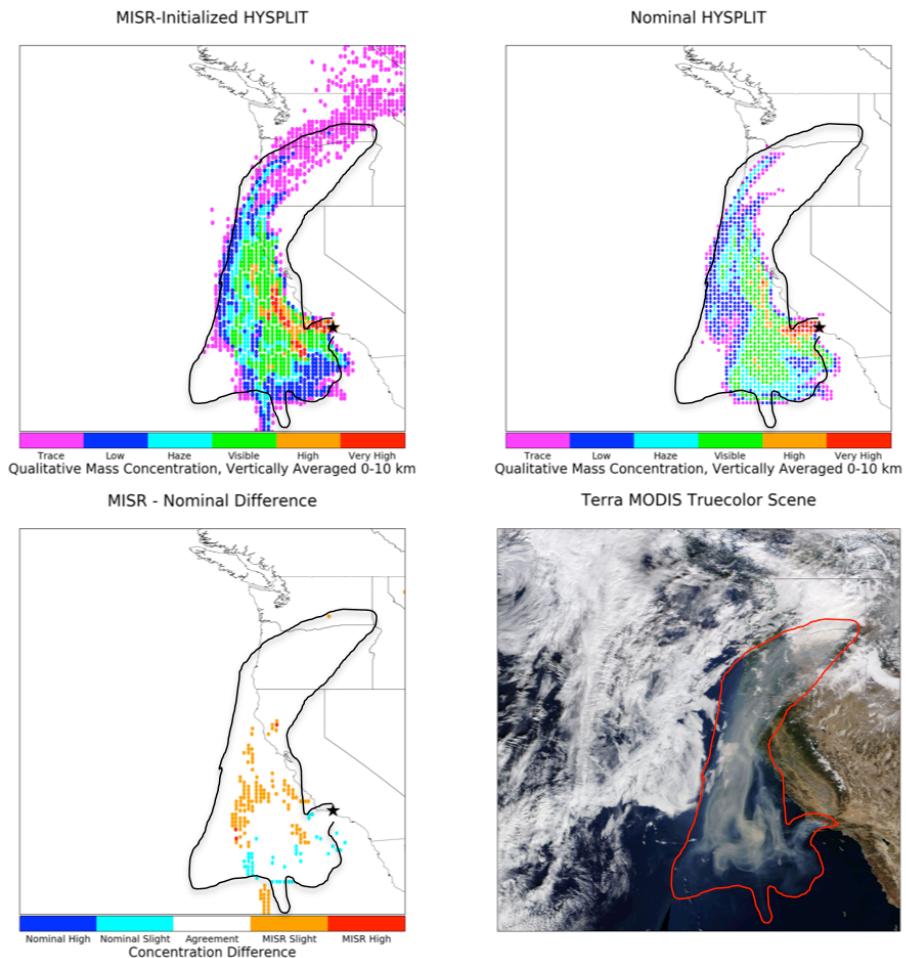
Thomas Wildfire Simulation - December 10, 2017 (18:45 UTC)



Thomas Wildfire Simulation - December 11, 2017 (19:25 UTC)

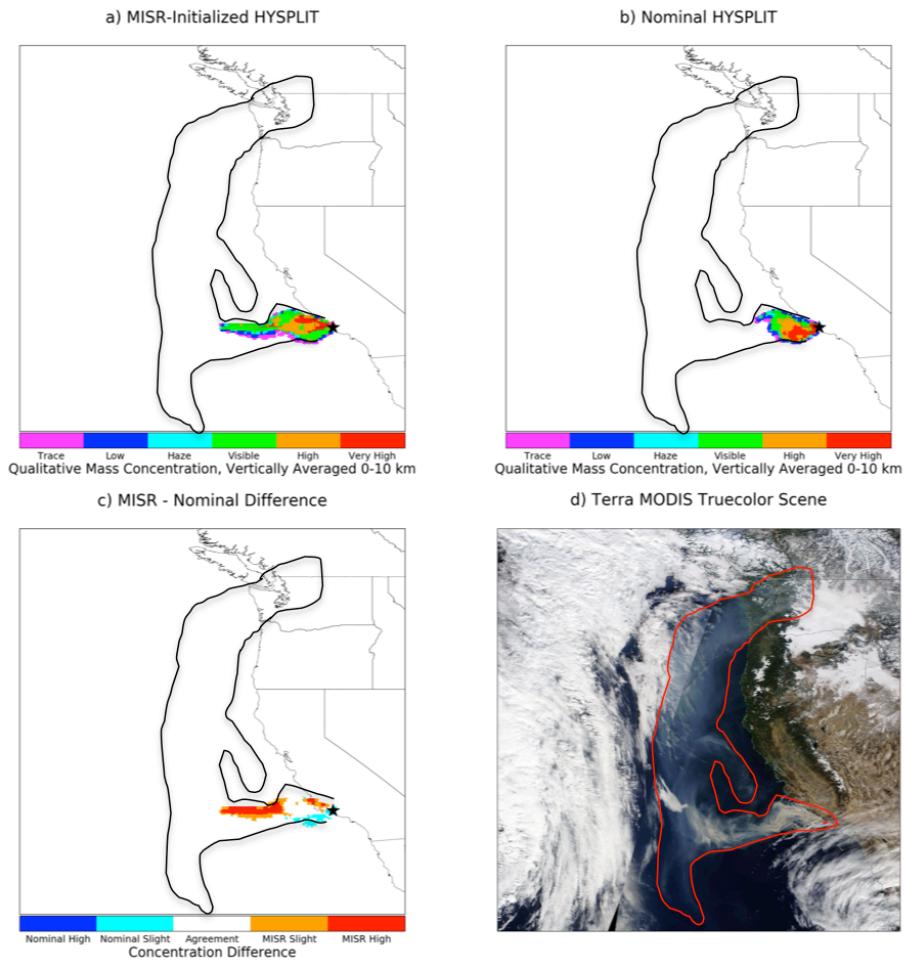


Thomas Wildfire Simulation - December 12, 2017 (18:30 UTC)

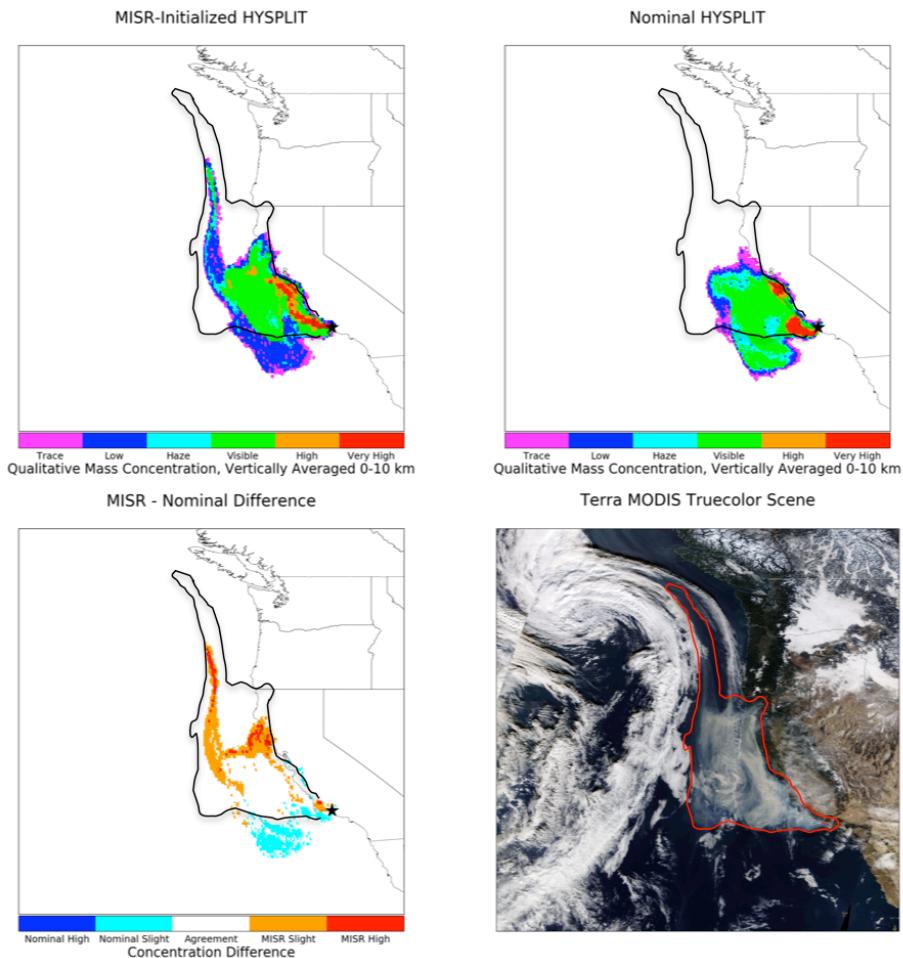


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3 Thomas Fire with NAM12
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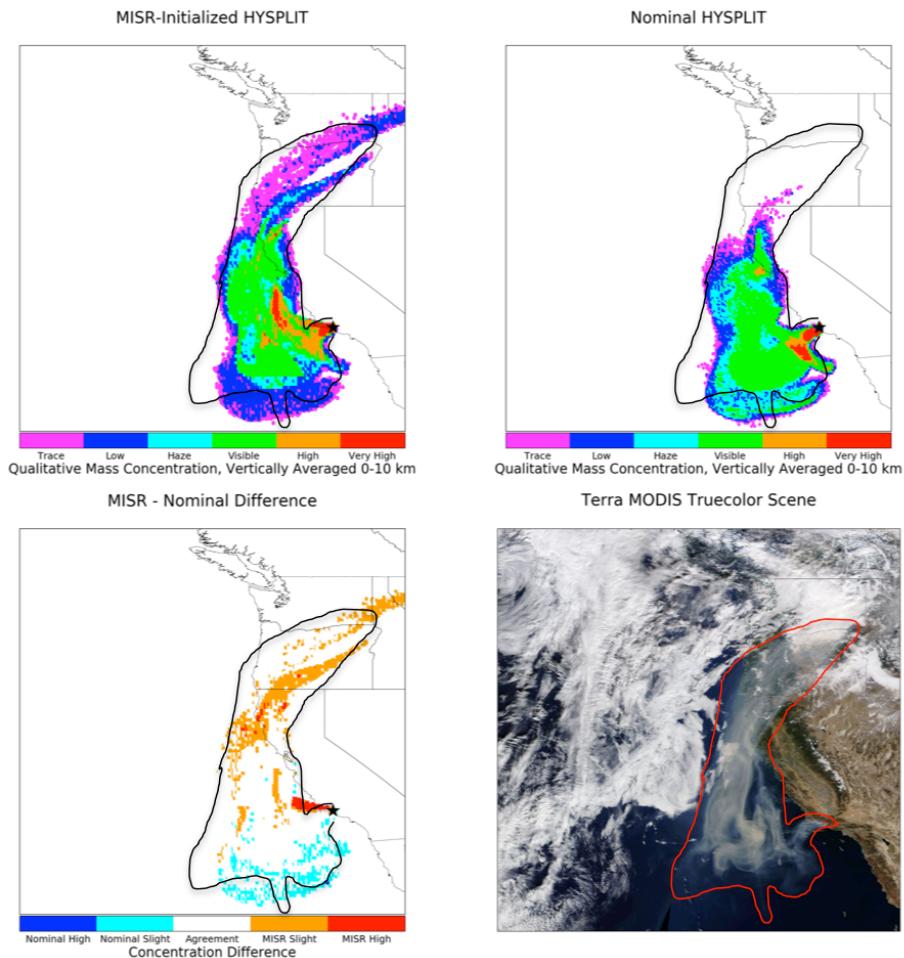
Thomas Wildfire Simulation (With NAM12) - December 10, 2017 (18:45 UTC)



Thomas Wildfire Simulation (With NAM12) - December 11, 2017 (19:25 UTC)

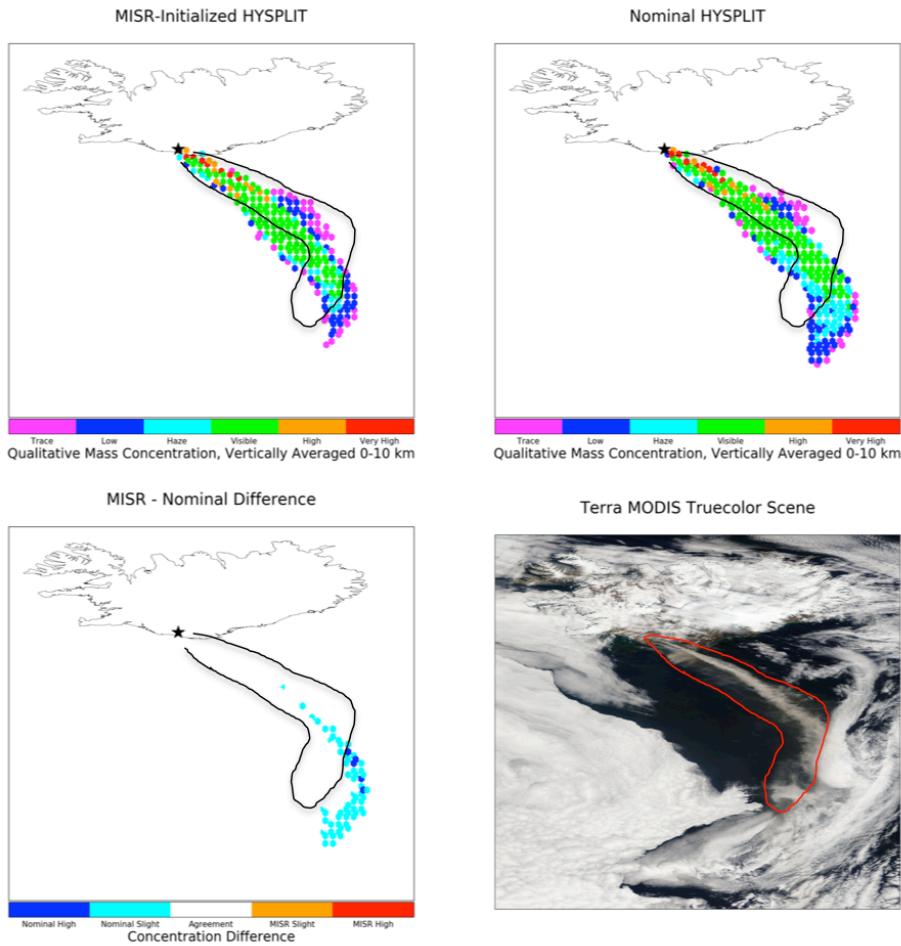


Thomas Wildfire Simulation (With NAM12) - December 12, 2017 (18:30 UTC)

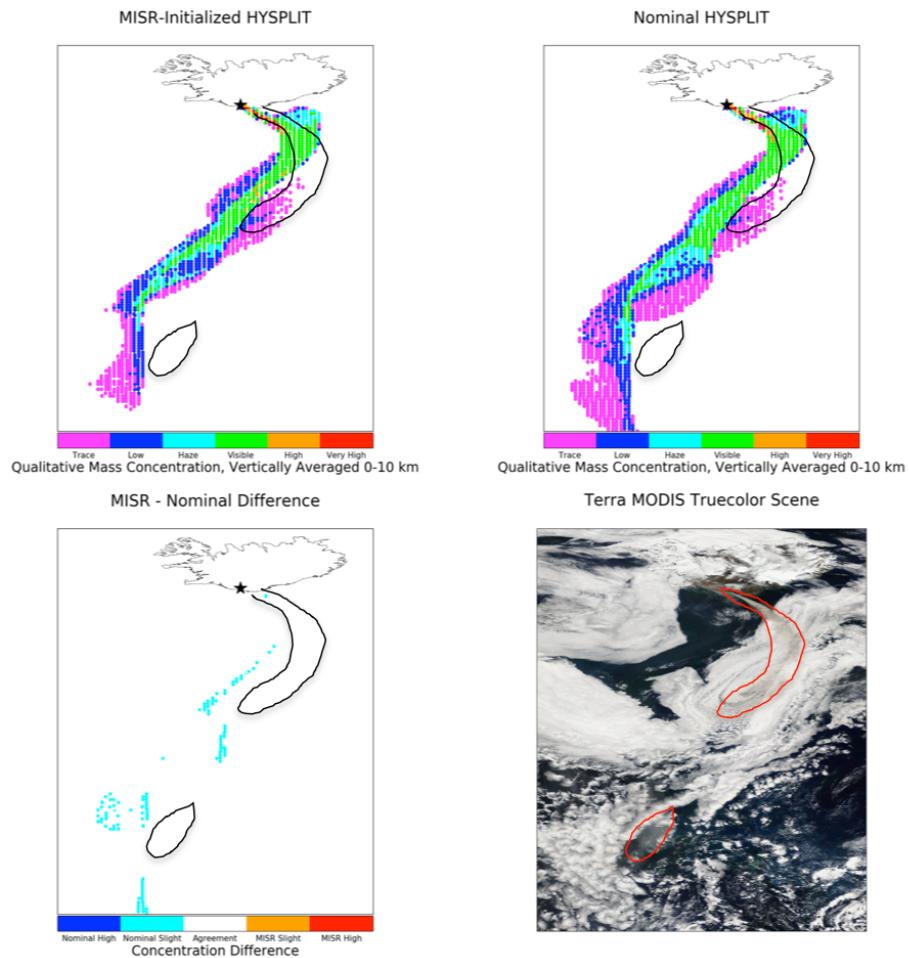


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3 Eyjafjallajokull
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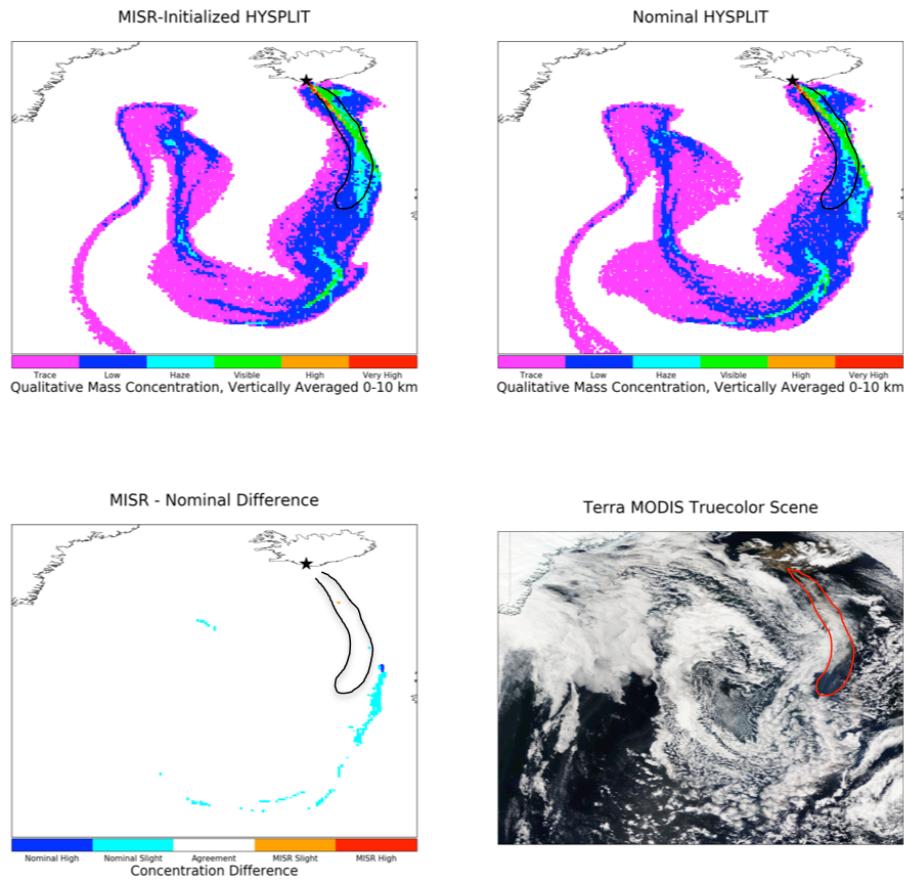
Eyjafjallajokull Eruption Simulation - May 7, 2010 (12:35 UTC)



Eyjafjallajokull Eruption Simulation - May 8, 2010 (13:20 UTC)

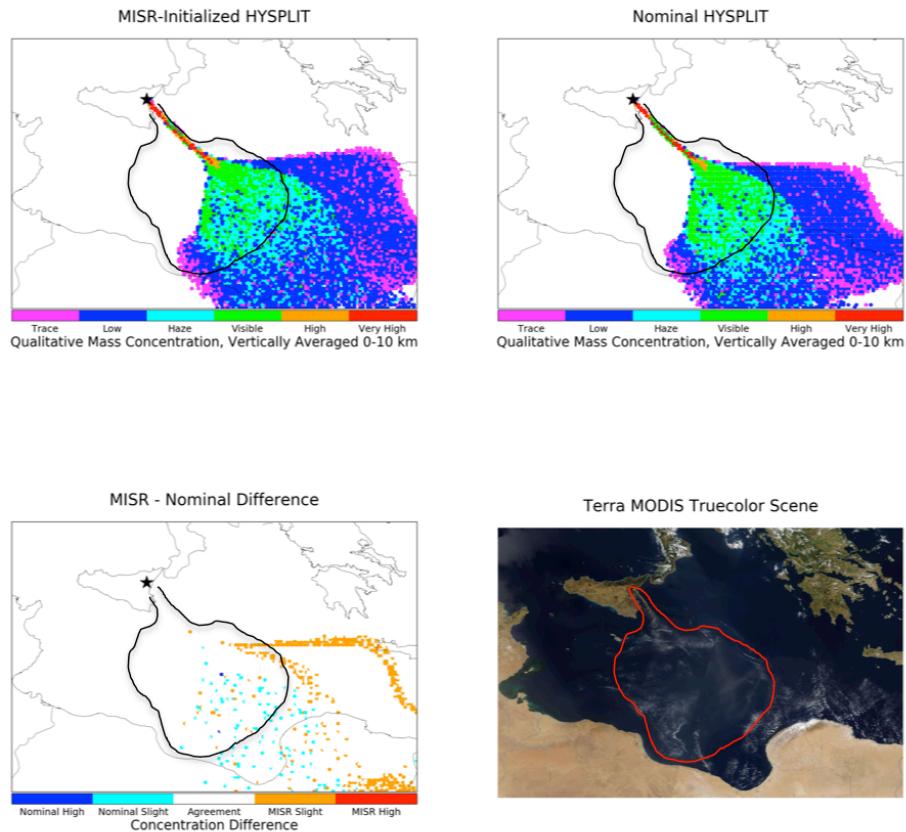


Eyjafjallajokull Eruption Simulation - May 10, 2010 (13:25 UTC)

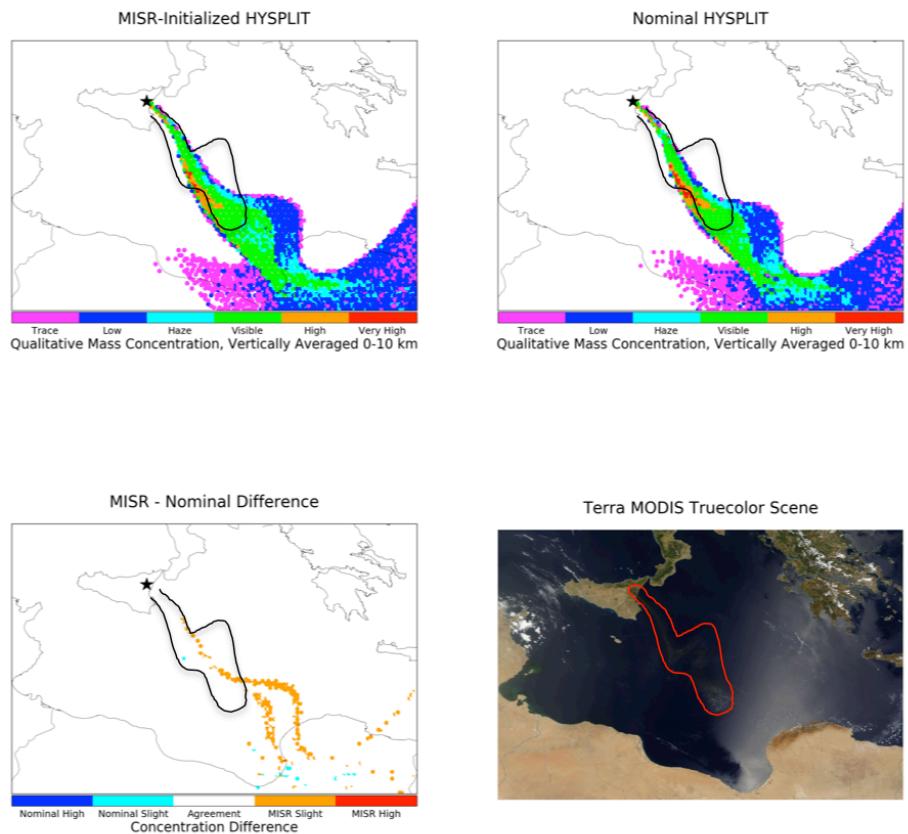


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3 Etna
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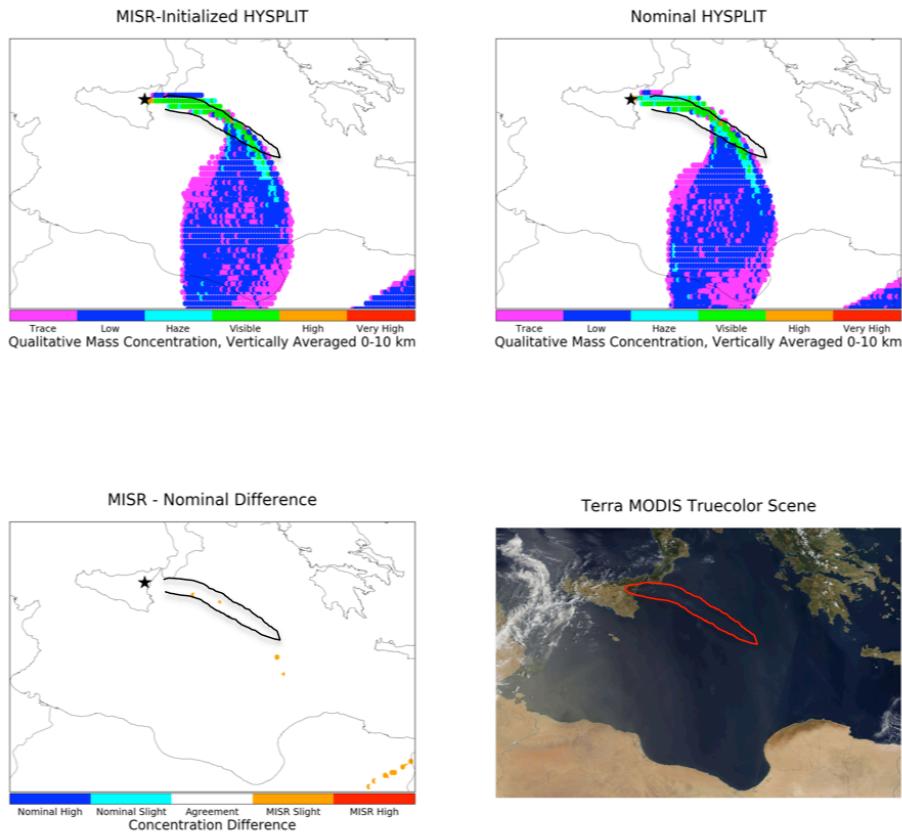
Mount Etna Eruption Simulation - July 23, 2001 (10:35 UTC)



Mount Etna Eruption Simulation - July 24, 2001 (09:40 UTC)

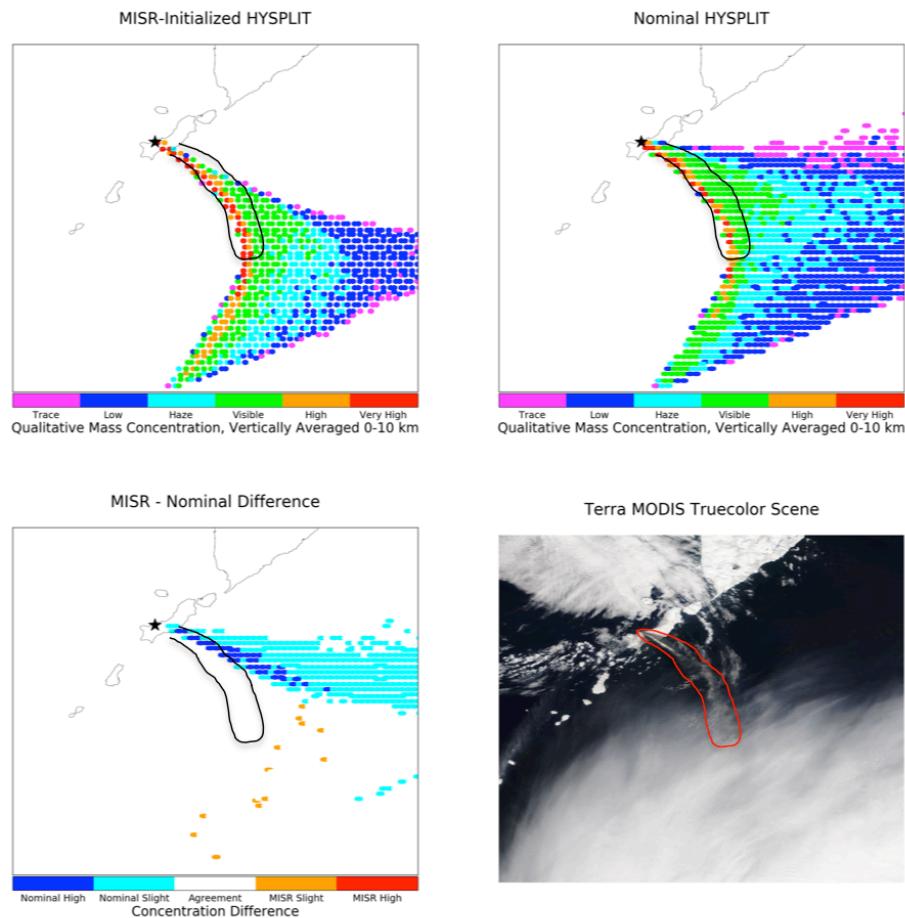


Mount Etna Eruption Simulation - July 25, 2001 (10:25 UTC)

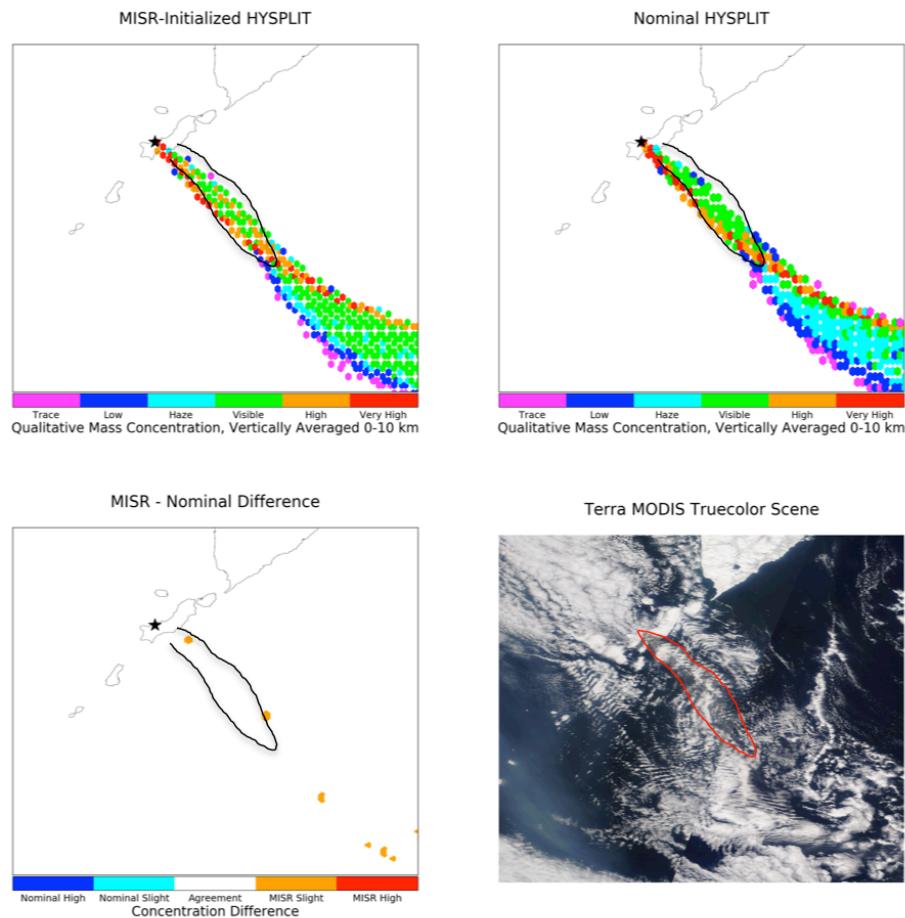


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2
3 Chikurachki
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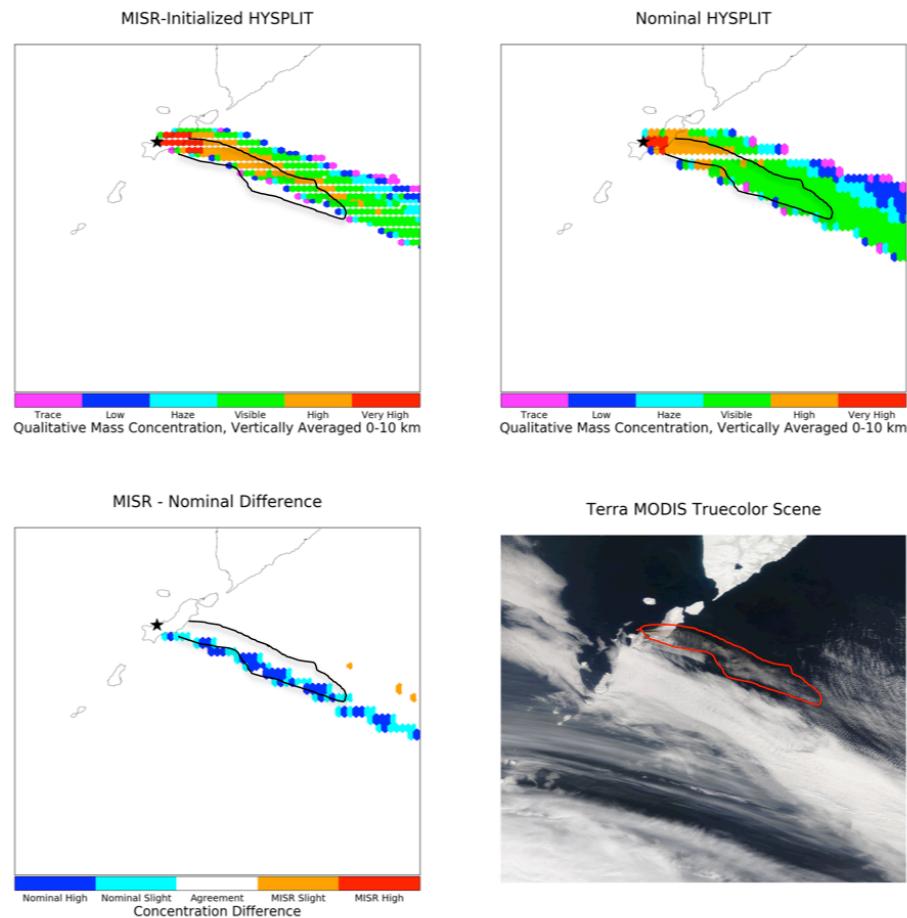
Chikurachki Eruption Simulation - April 22, 2003 (00:45 UTC)



Chikurachki Eruption Simulation - April 23, 2003 (01:25 UTC)



Chikurachki Eruption Simulation - April 24, 2003 (00:30 UTC)



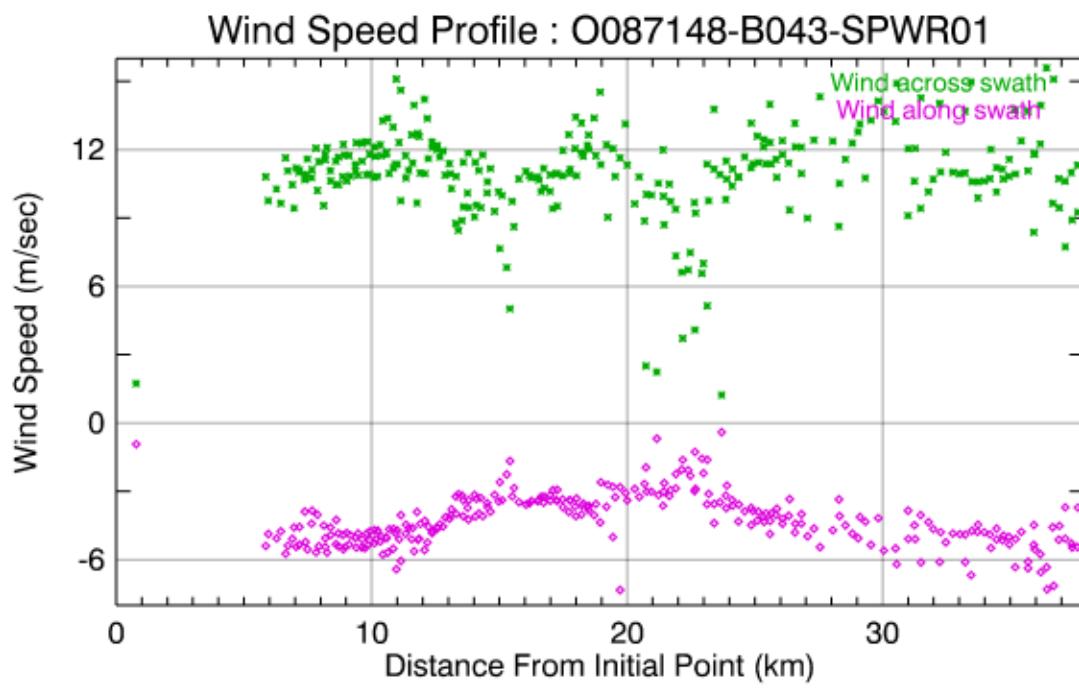
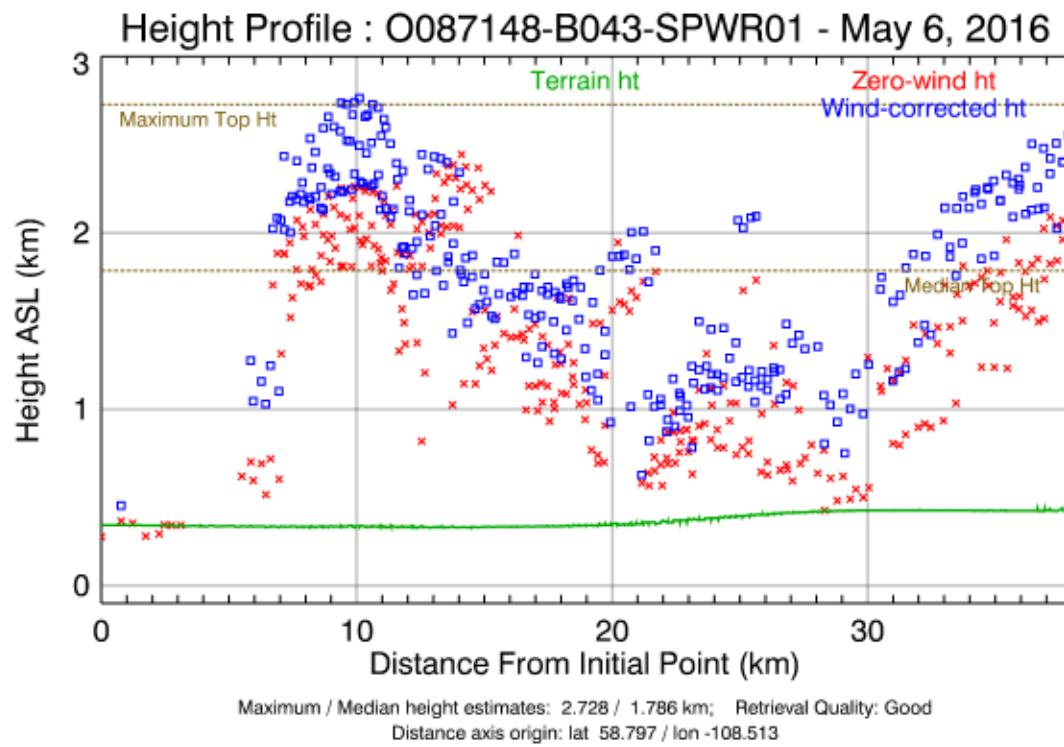
1
2

3 **MINX Height and Wind Plots**

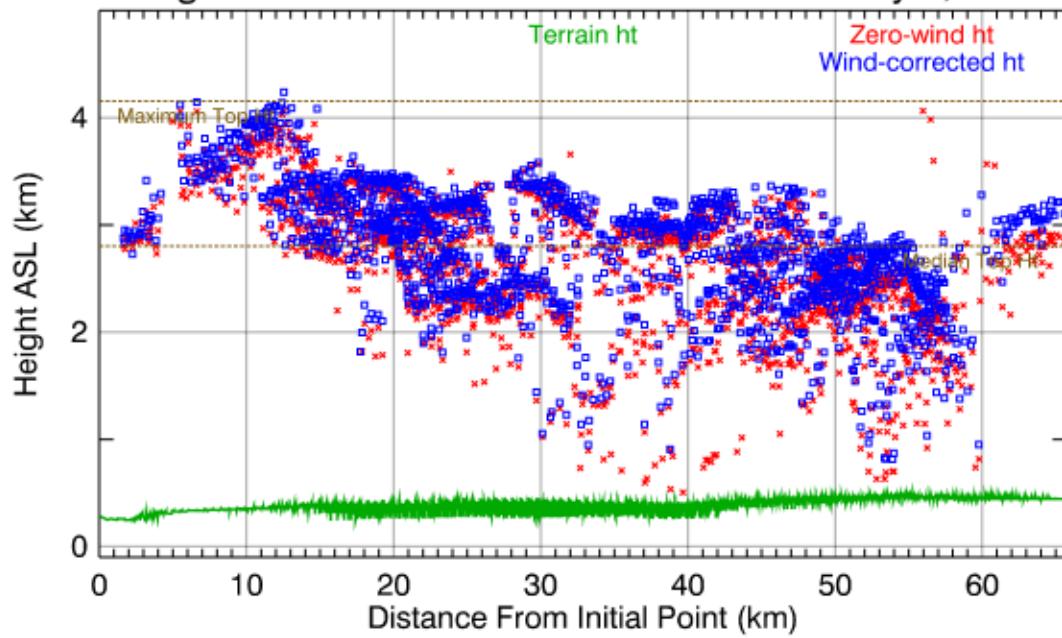
4

5 Fort McMurray

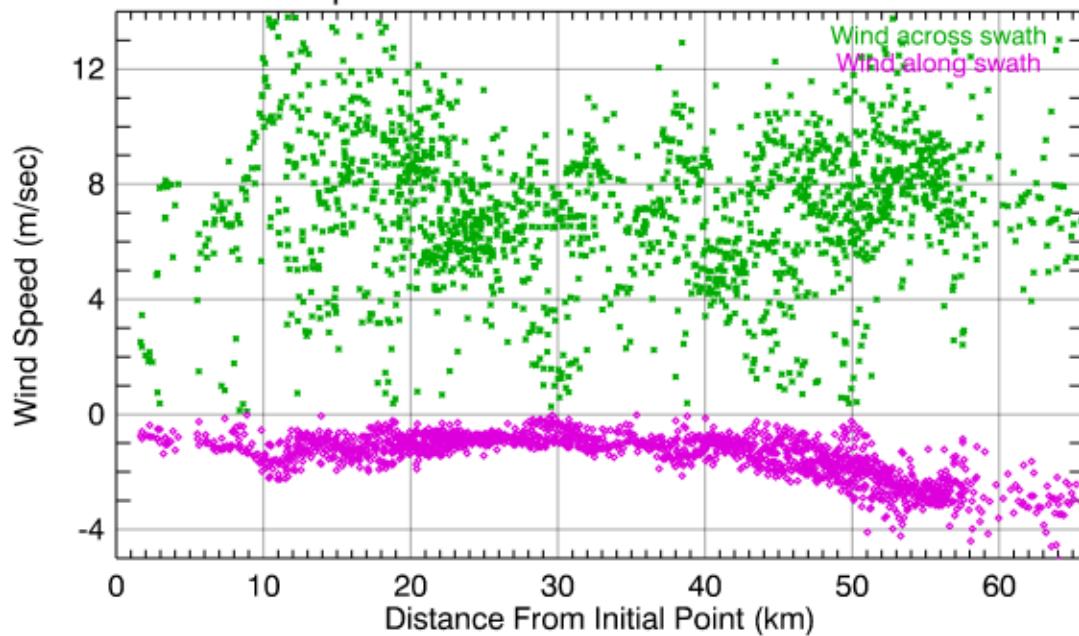
6



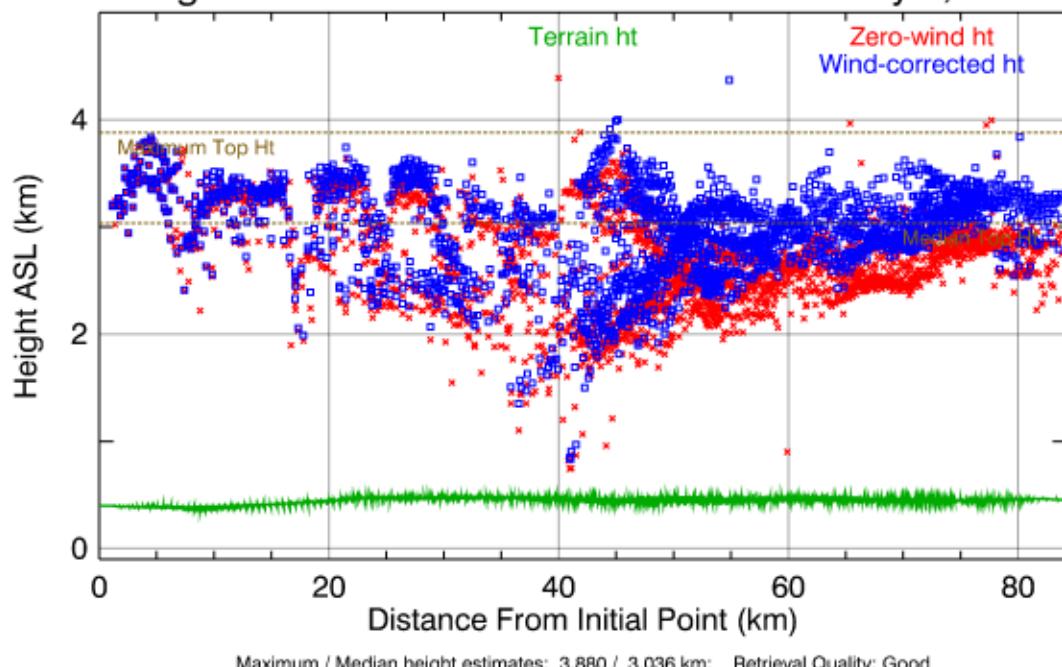
Height Profile : O087148-B045-SPWR02 - May 6, 2016



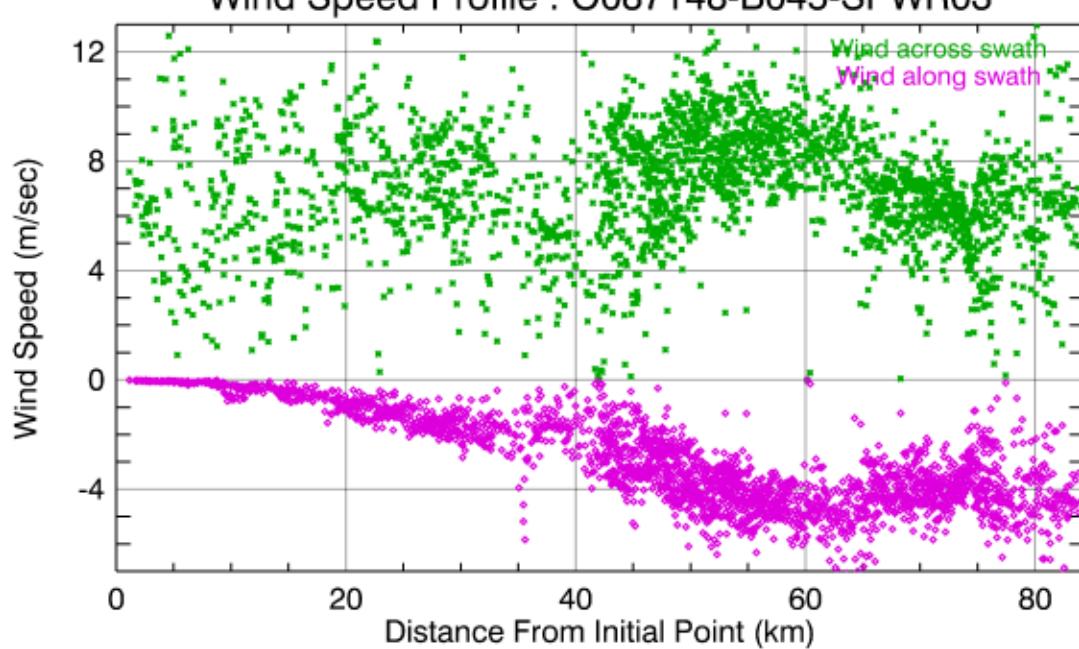
Wind Speed Profile : O087148-B045-SPWR02



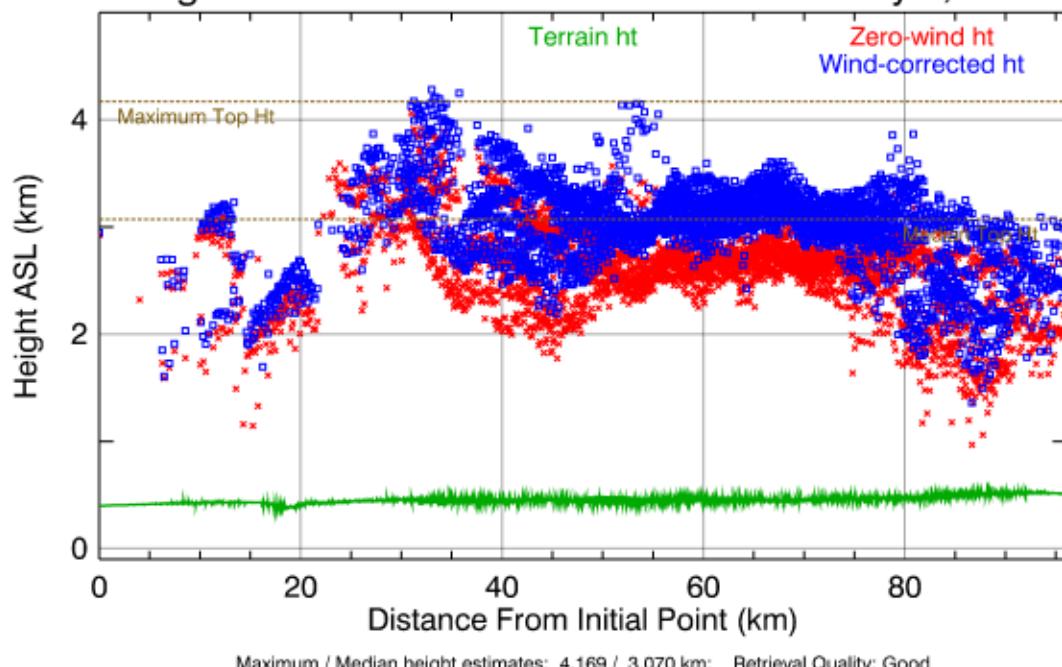
Height Profile : O087148-B045-SPWR03 - May 6, 2016



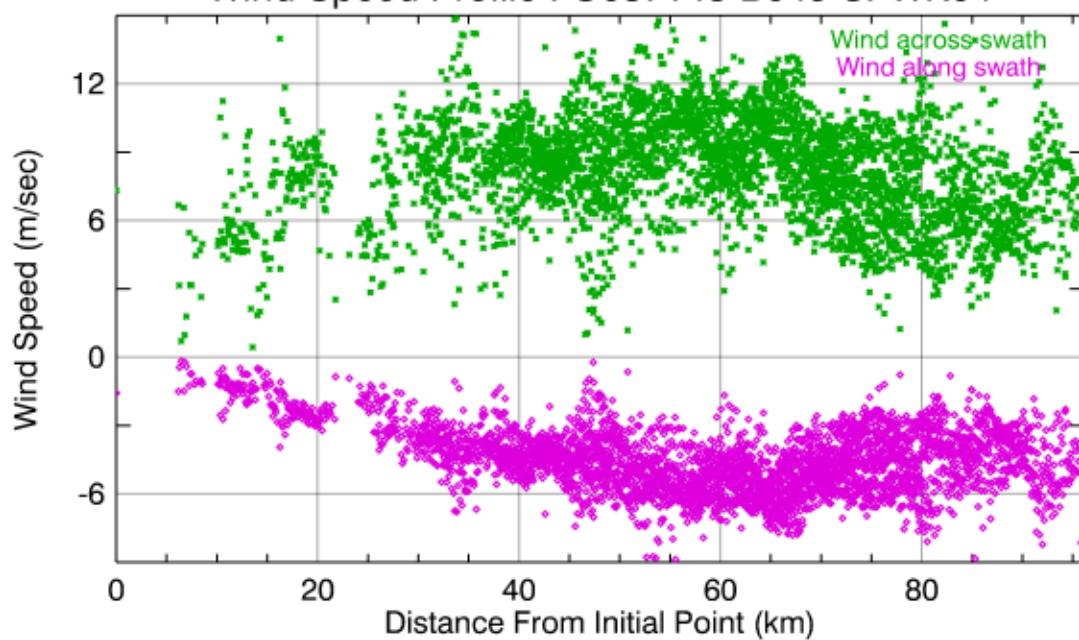
Wind Speed Profile : O087148-B045-SPWR03



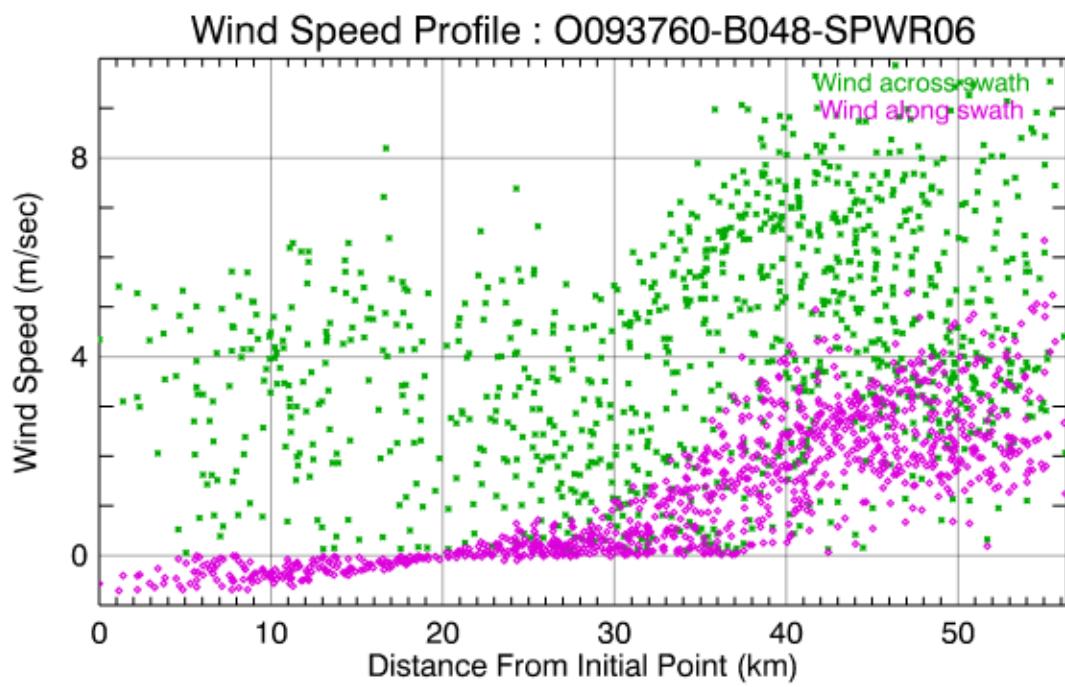
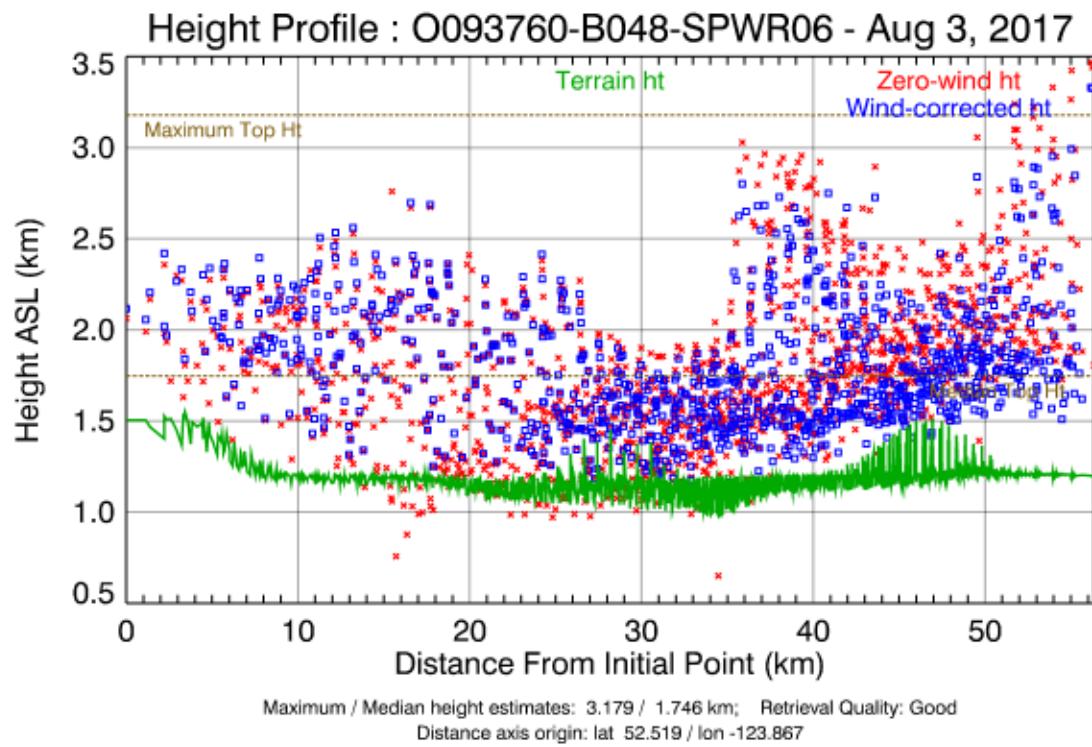
Height Profile : O087148-B045-SPWR04 - May 6, 2016

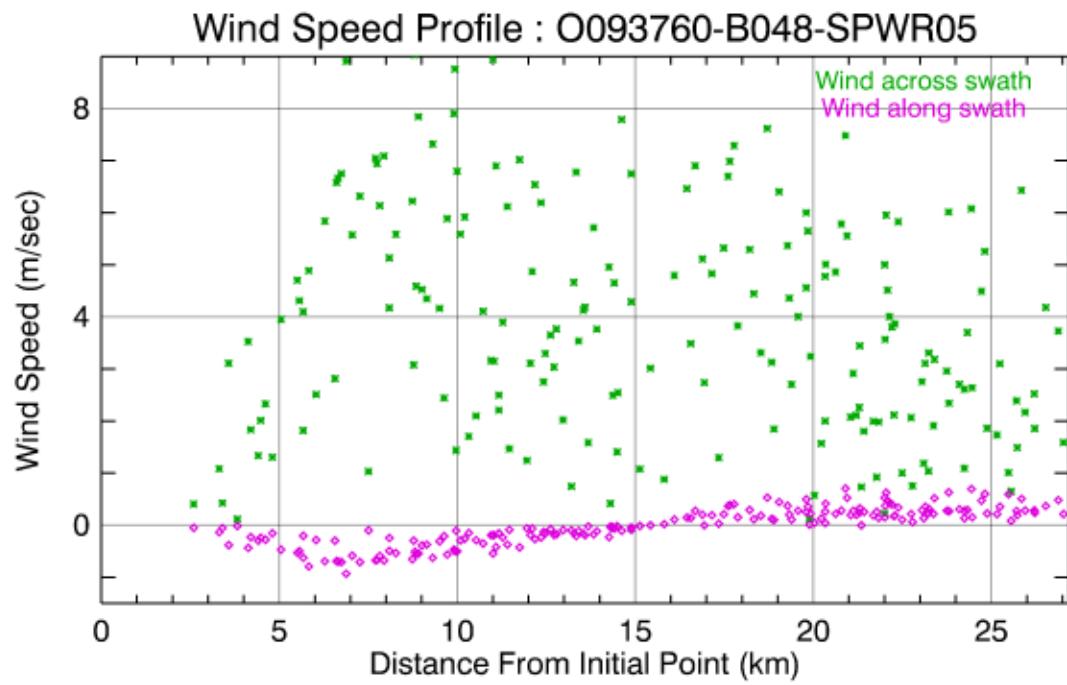
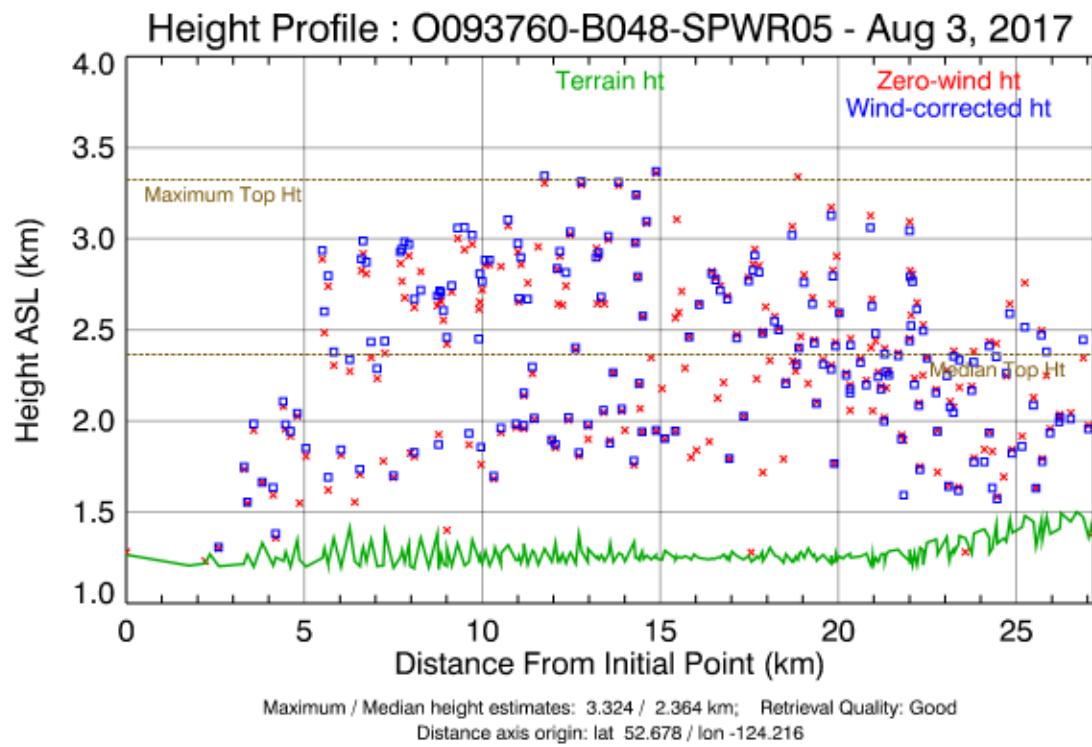


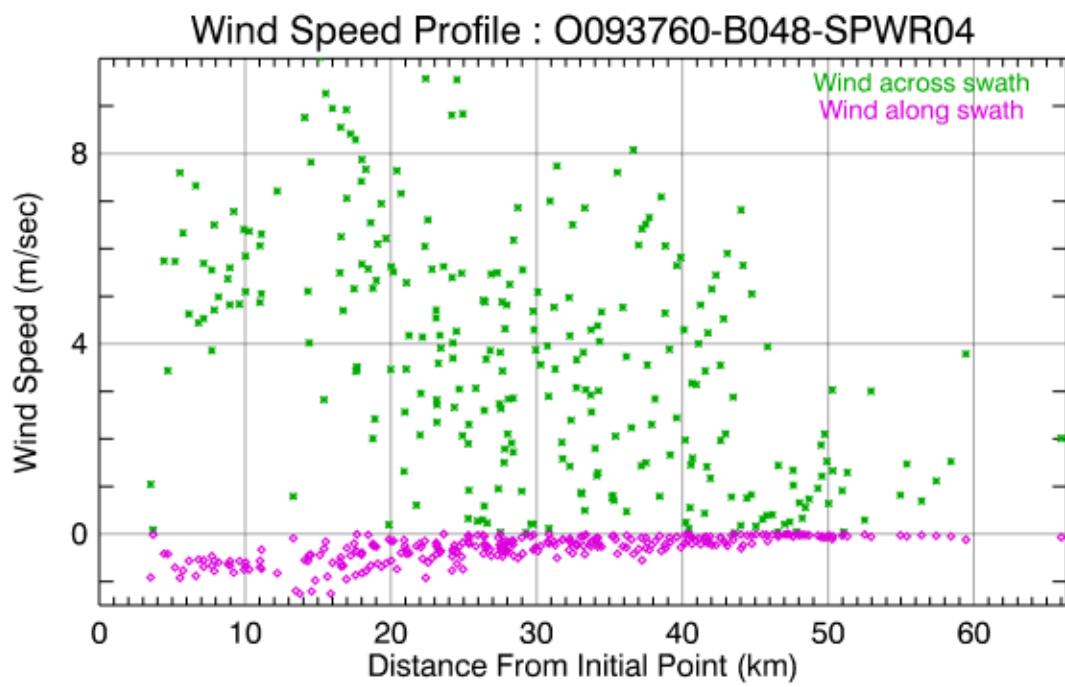
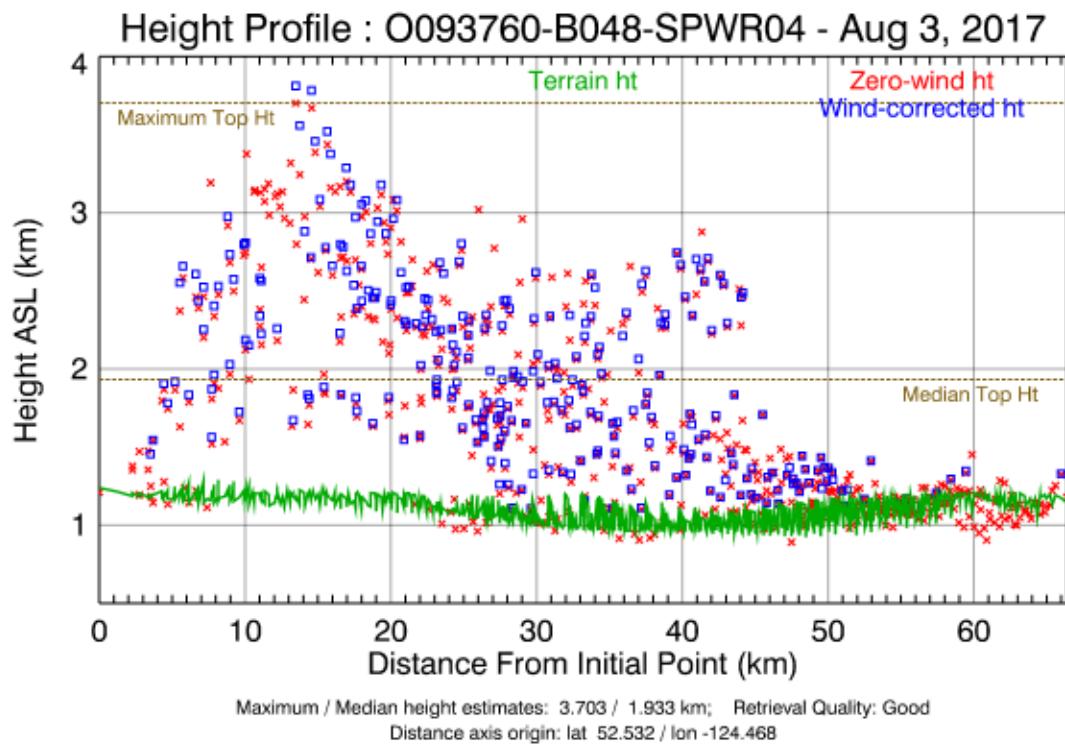
Wind Speed Profile : O087148-B045-SPWR04

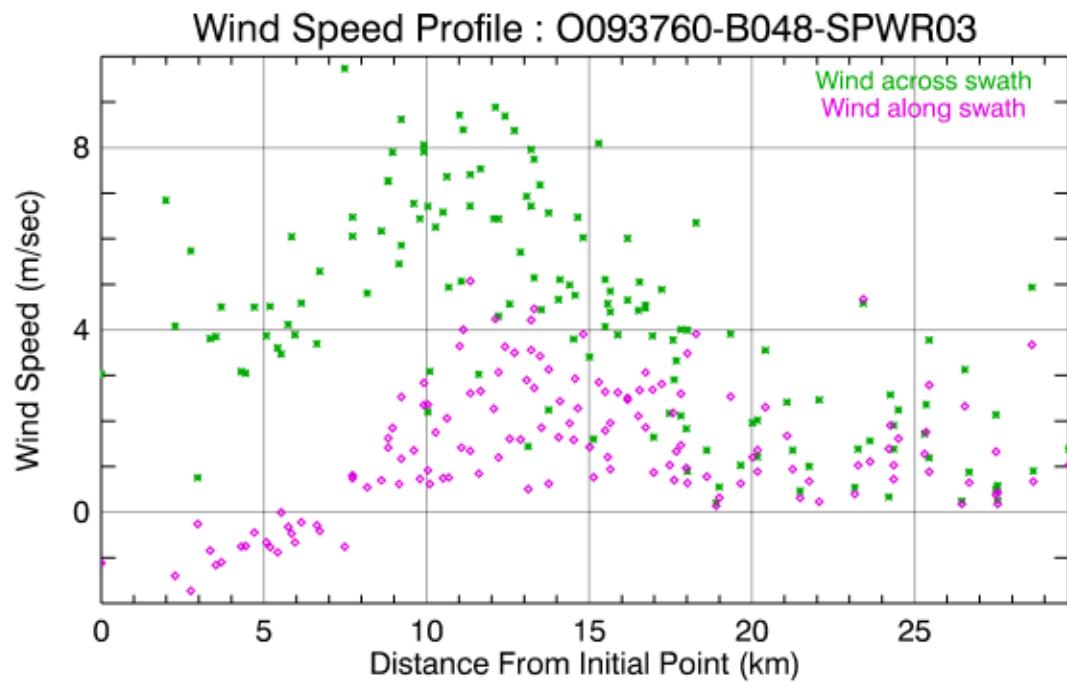
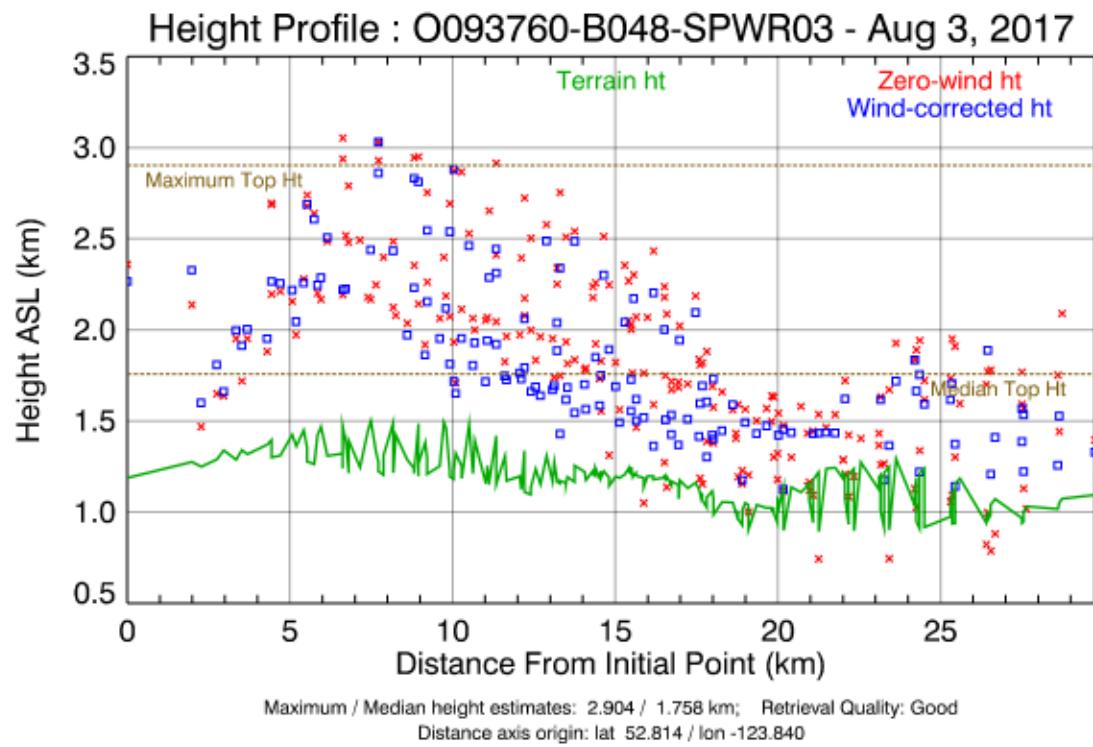


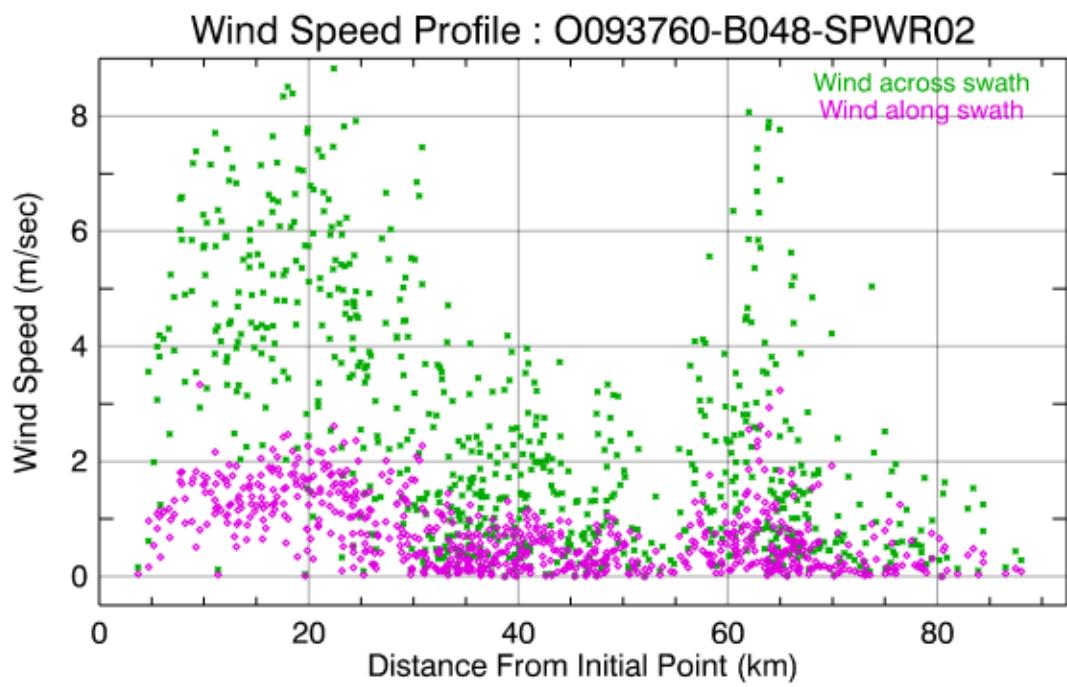
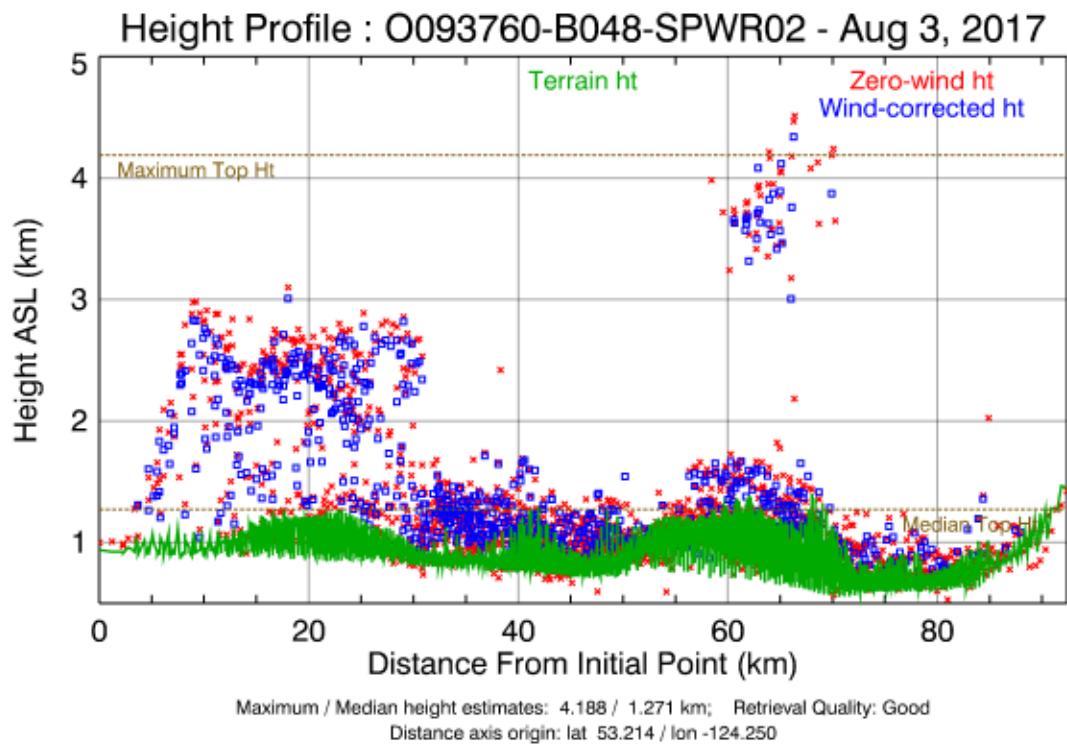
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2 Fraser Plateau
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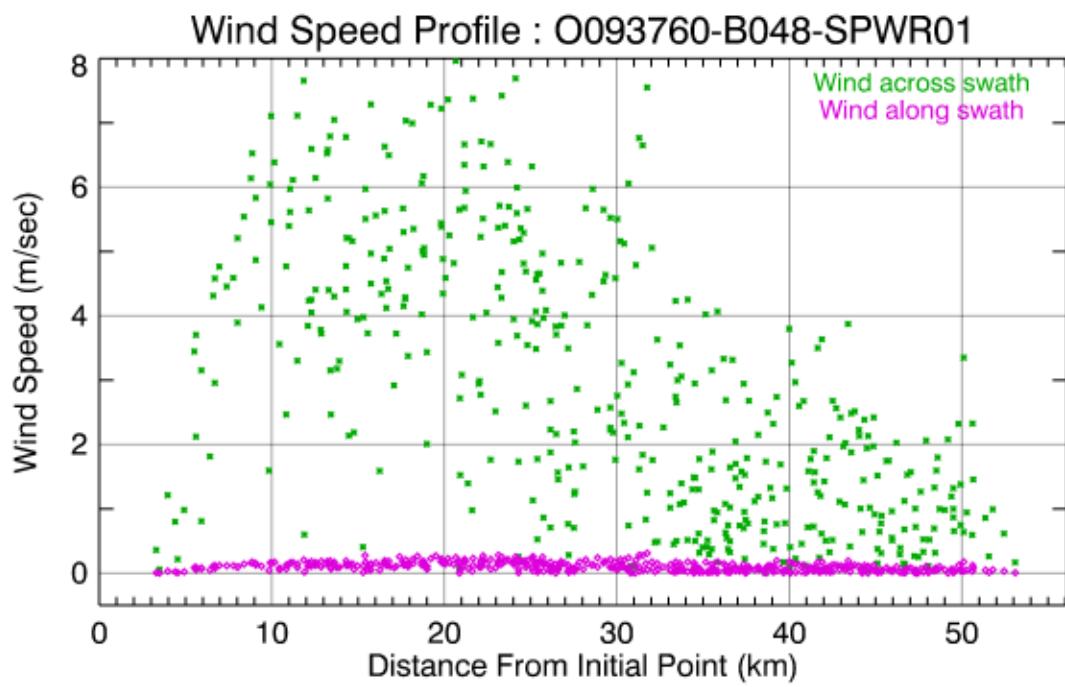
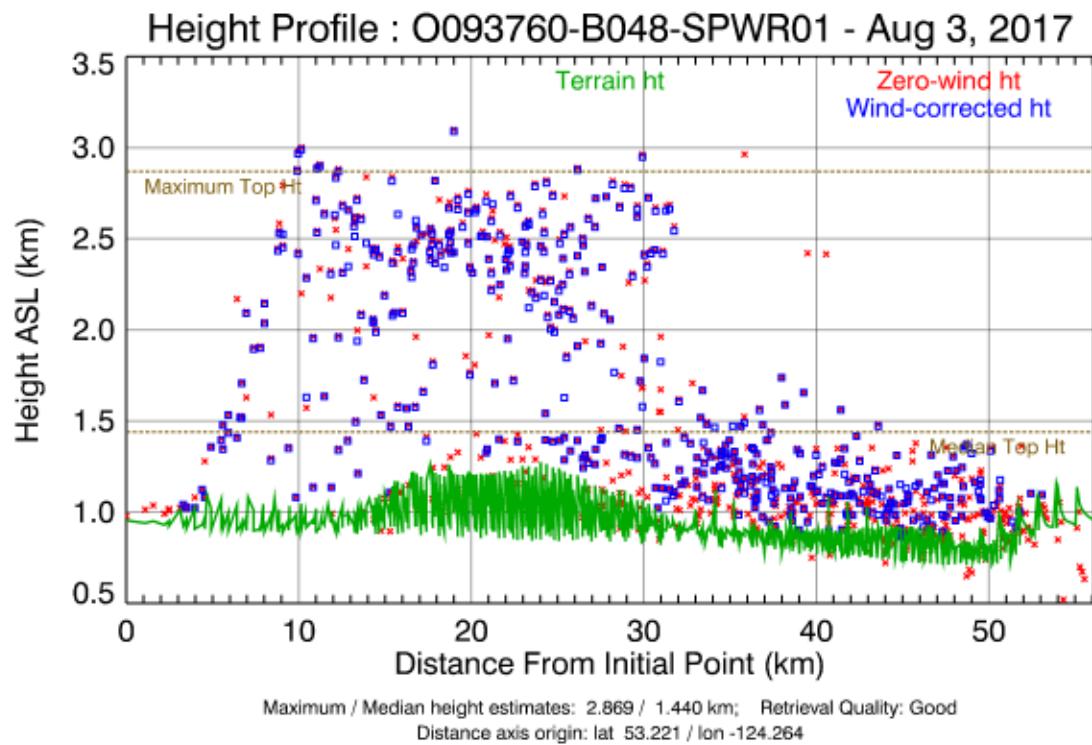






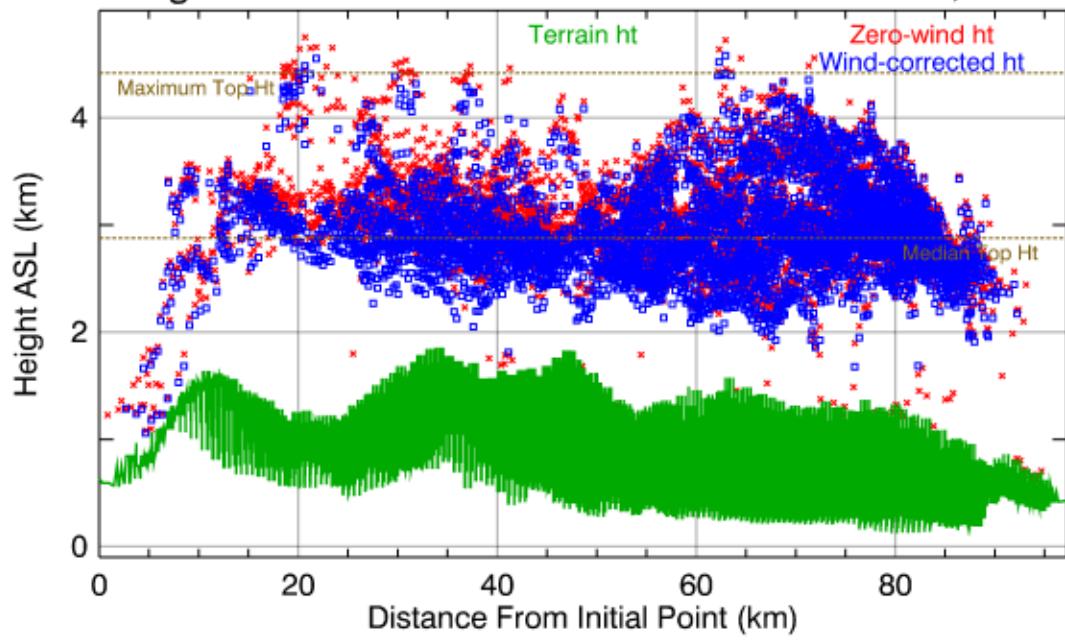




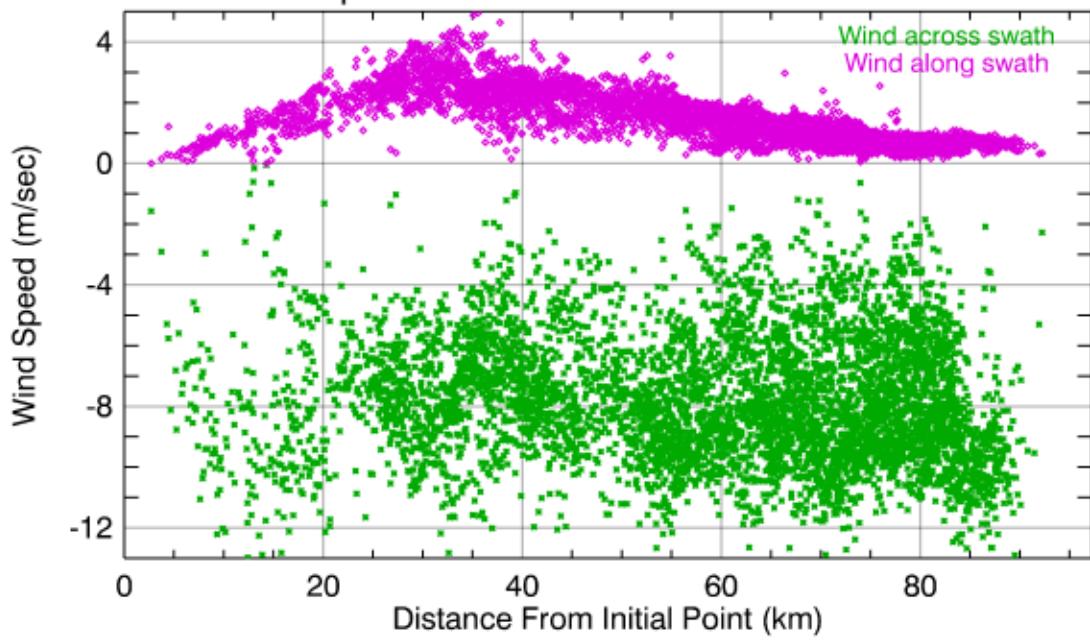


1
2
3 Thomas Fire
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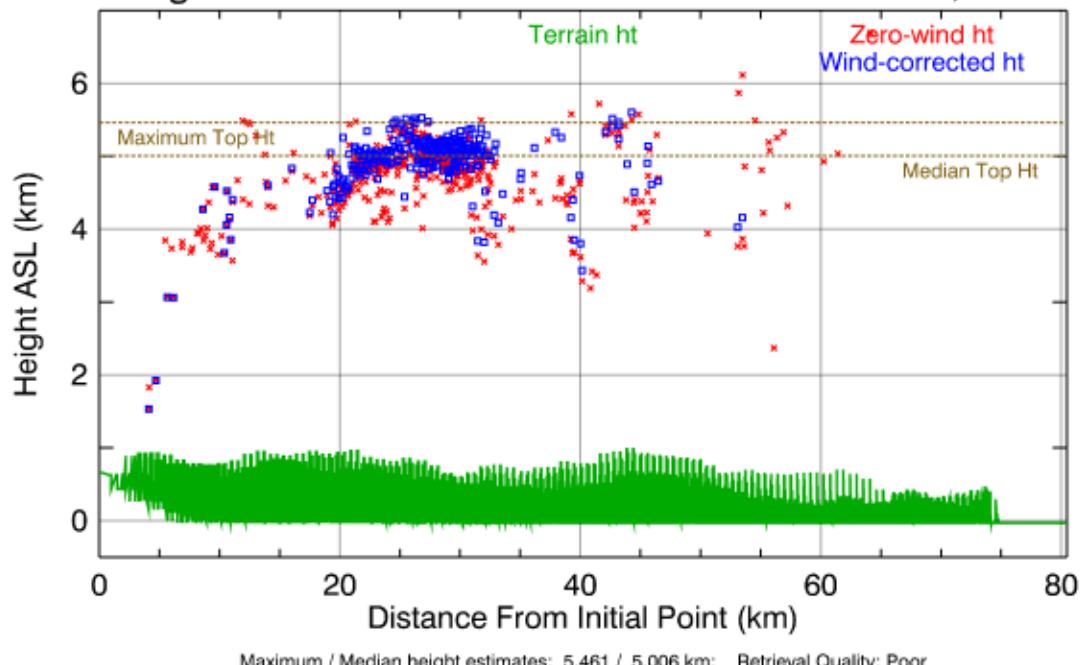
Height Profile : O095638-B063-SPWR02 - Dec 10, 2017



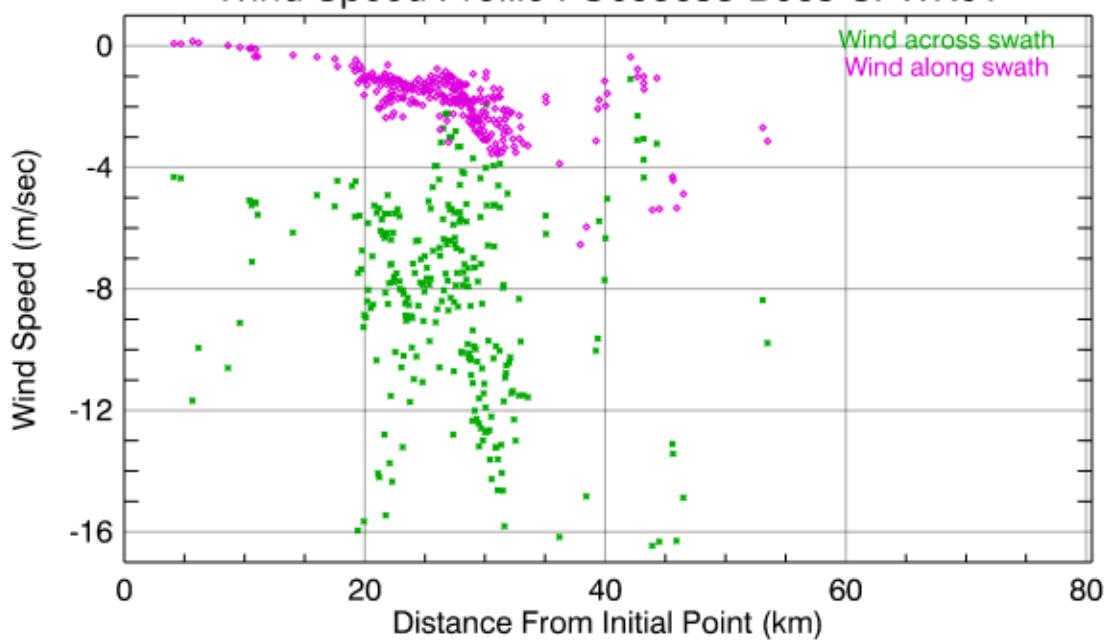
Wind Speed Profile : O095638-B063-SPWR02



Height Profile : O095638-B063-SPWR01 - Dec 10, 2017

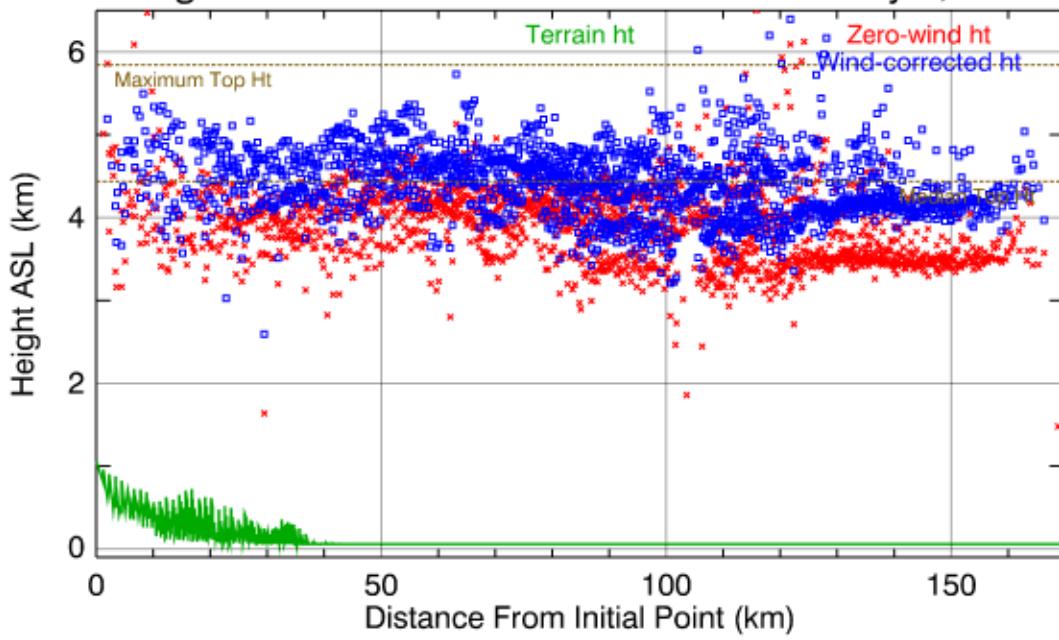


Wind Speed Profile : O095638-B063-SPWR01



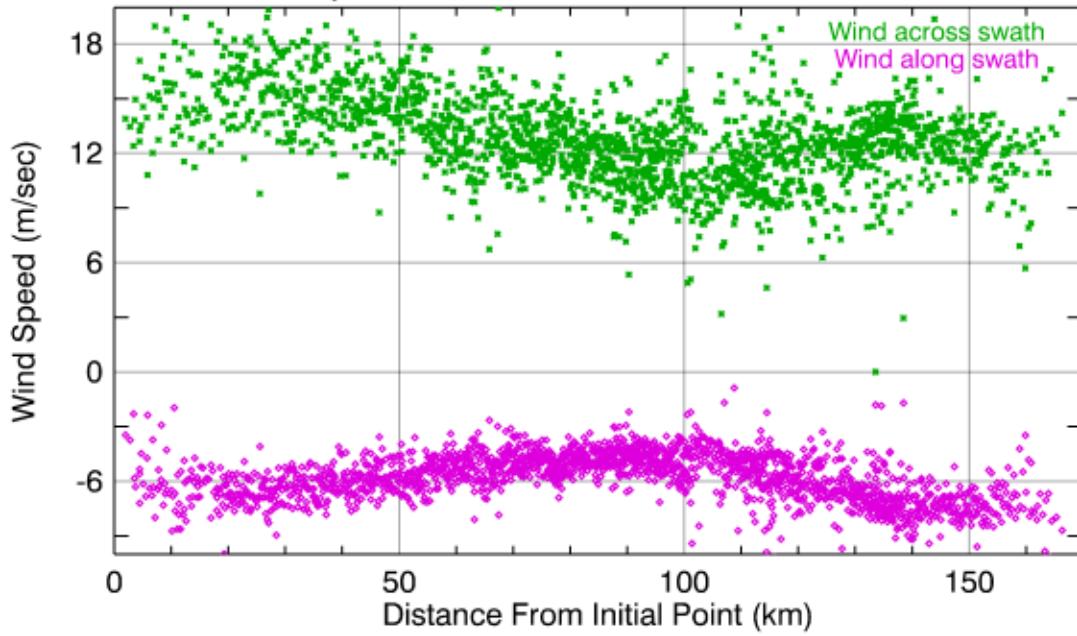
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3 Eyjafjallajokull
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Height Profile : O055238-B040-VPWR01 - May 7, 2010

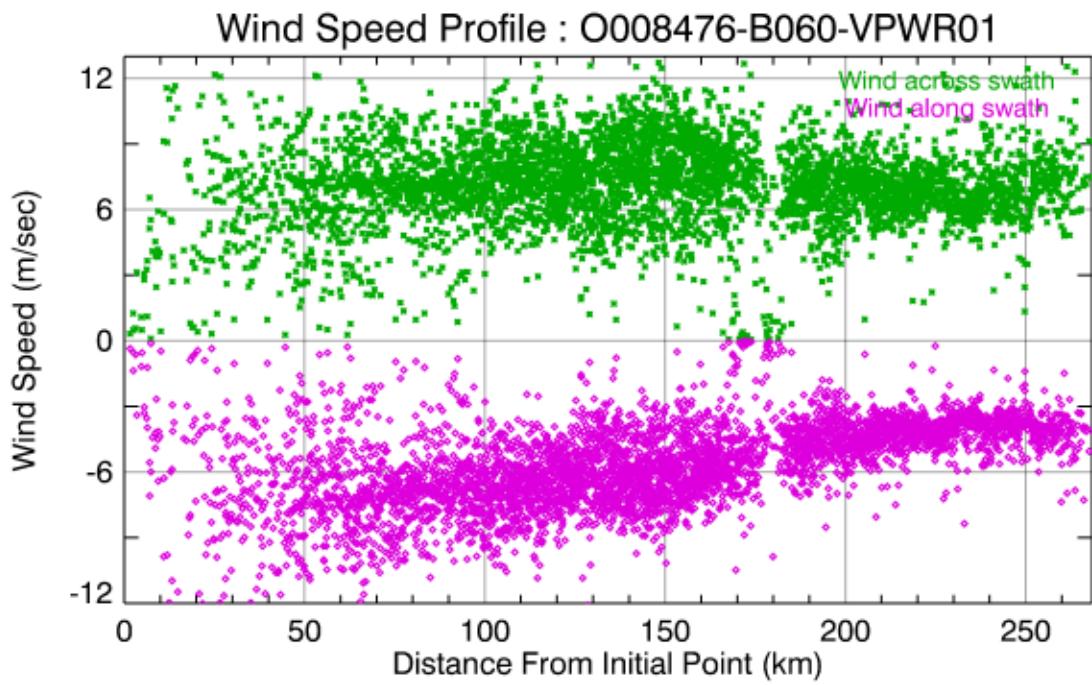
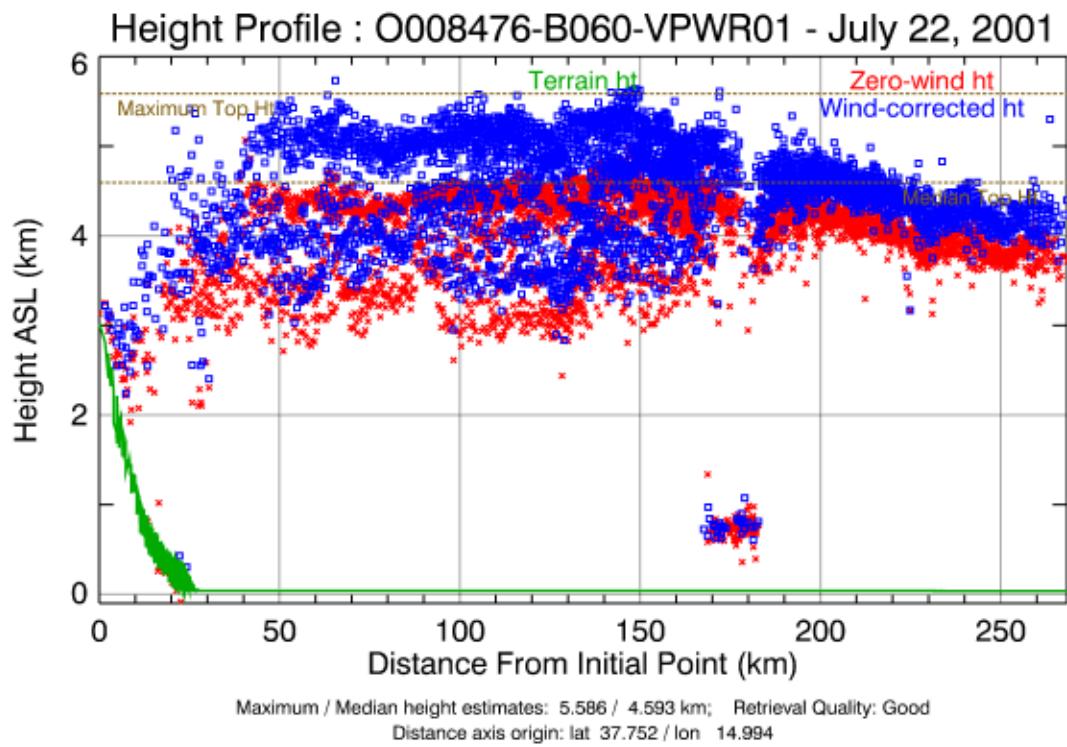


Maximum / Median height estimates: 5.843 / 4.437 km; Retrieval Quality: Good
Distance axis origin: lat 63.602 / lon -19.542

Wind Speed Profile : O055238-B040-VPWR01

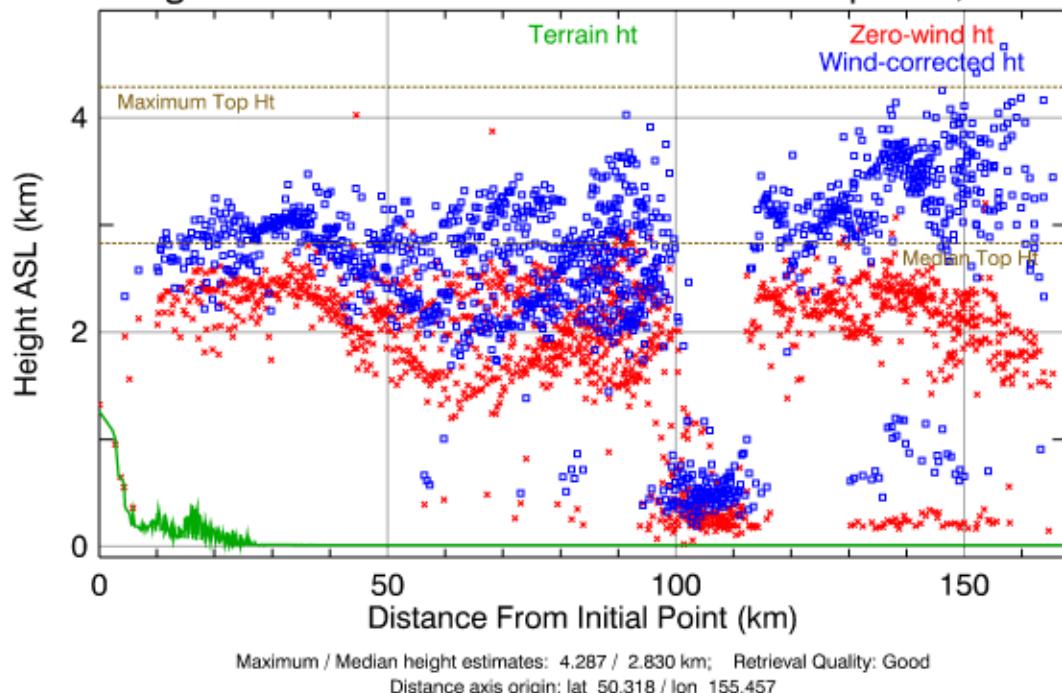


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3 Mount Etna
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3 Chikurachhki
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Height Profile : 0017776-B050-VPWR01 - April 22, 2003



Wind Speed Profile : 0017776-B050-VPWR01

