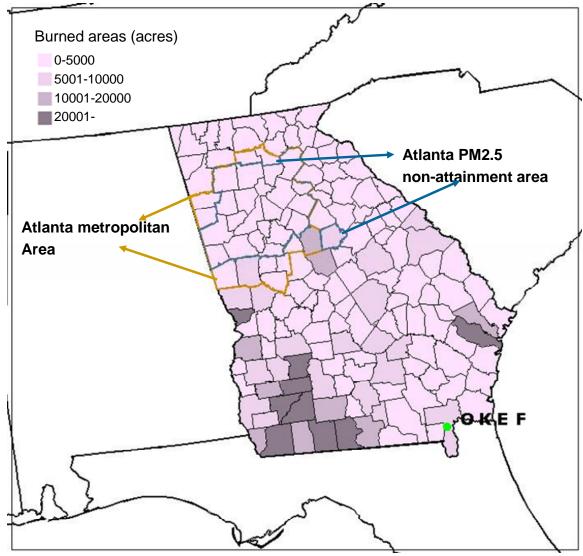
1	Supporting Information
2	
3 4	Air quality impacts from prescribed forest fires under
5 6	different management practices
7 8 9	Di Tian ^{1*} , Yuhang Wang ² , Michelle Bergin ¹ , Yongtao Hu ¹ , Yongqiang Liu ³ , Armistead G. Russell ¹
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14	³ USDA Forestry Service, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Athens, GA, 20602, USA
15	
16	
17	Summary

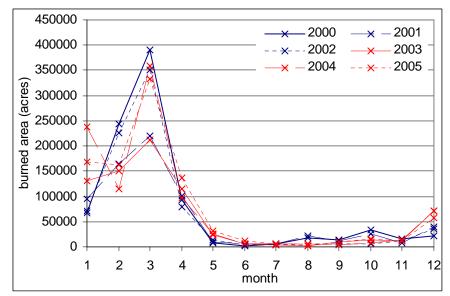
18 There are six pages in the supporting information section, including six figures.

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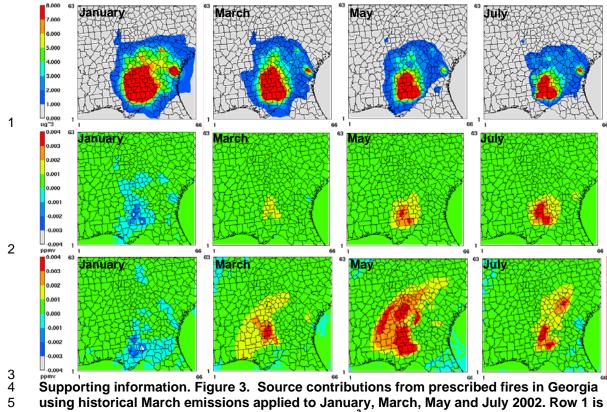


Supporting information. Figure 1. Burned area of prescribed forest fires in Georgia during

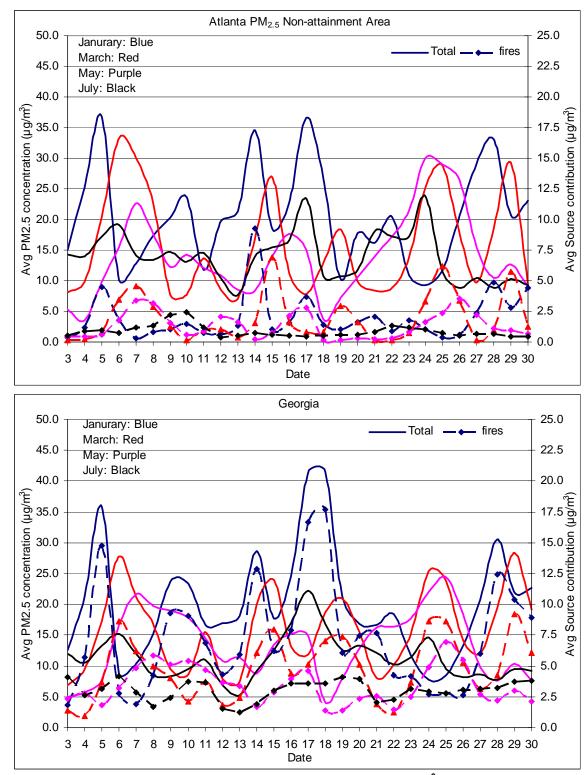
- 2002, boundaries of the modeling domain, the Atlanta metropolitan area and the Atlanta
 PM2.5 non-attainment area, and the location of Okefenokee swamp (OKEF)
- 5



Supporting information. Figure 2. Monthly burned areas (acres) of prescribed forest fires in Georgia during Years 2000-2005



monthly average PM_{2.5} source contributions (µg/m³); Row 2 and 3 are monthly averages and peaks of daily maximum 8-hr O_3 source contributions (ppmv).

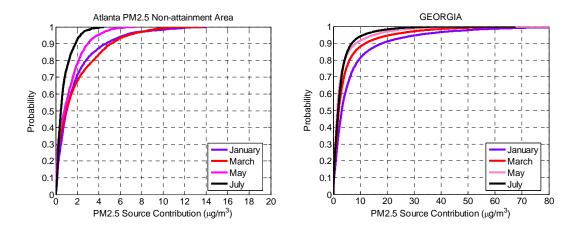


1

Supporting information. Figure 4. Daily PM_{2.5} concentrations (µg/m³) and source contributions (µg/m³) when applying the March prescribed fire emissions to January, 4 5 March, May and July 2002. Both concentrations and source contributions were averaged

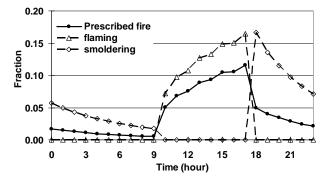
6 over two regions: Atlanta PM_{2.5} non-attainment area and Georgia, as defined in Table 1.

7



2 Supporting information. Figure 5. Cumulative probabilistic distributions of daily PM_{2.5}

- 3 source contributions (μg/m³) from prescribed fires in Georgia applying historical March
- 4 emissions to January, March, May and July 2002. Daily source contributions were values
- 5 for each grid cell within two regions: the Atlanta $PM_{2.5}$ non-attainment area and Georgia, as
- 6 **defined in Table 1**.
- 7



- 8
 9 Supporting information. Figure 6. Diurnal temporal profiles for prescribed fires emissions
- 10 during flaming and smoldering stages.
- 11