Drivers of solar radiation variability in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica

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Figure S1. Solar radiation in McMurdo Dry Valleys (squares – left y-axis) and fitted moving average (solid curve). Global anthropogenic SO₂ emissions (circles – right y-axis). Correlation coefficient between the global SO₂ emissions and solar radiation fitted moving average: r = -0.94, p < 0.001, n = 24.



Figure S2. Annually averaged solar radiation for eight meteorological stations from Taylor Valley, Antarctica (see supplementary Table S1 for statistics).



1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 Figure S3. Solar radiation at Lake Hoare meteorological station expressed as a 13-term moving average (solid curve – left y-axis) and monthly stratospheric aerosol optical depth (dashed curve – right y-axis).

Table S1. Correlation coefficient between annually averaged solar radiation (as shown in supplementary Figure S2) from eight meteorological stations in Taylor Valley, Antarctica at p < 0.05.

	HOE	BOY	EXE	CAA	СОН	FRL	HOD	TAR
BOY	0.67							
EXE	0.87	0.72						
CAA	0.99	0.68	0.88					
СОН	0.92	0.68	0.98	0.93				
FRL	0.98	0.70	0.94	0.98	0.97			
HOD	0.97	0.66	0.93	0.97	0.95	0.98		
TAR	0.69	0.67	0.73	0.68	0.75	0.70	0.71	
UHD	0.95	0.57	0.87	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.73