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Wet deposition in the remote western and central Mediterranean as a source of trace metals to surface seawater

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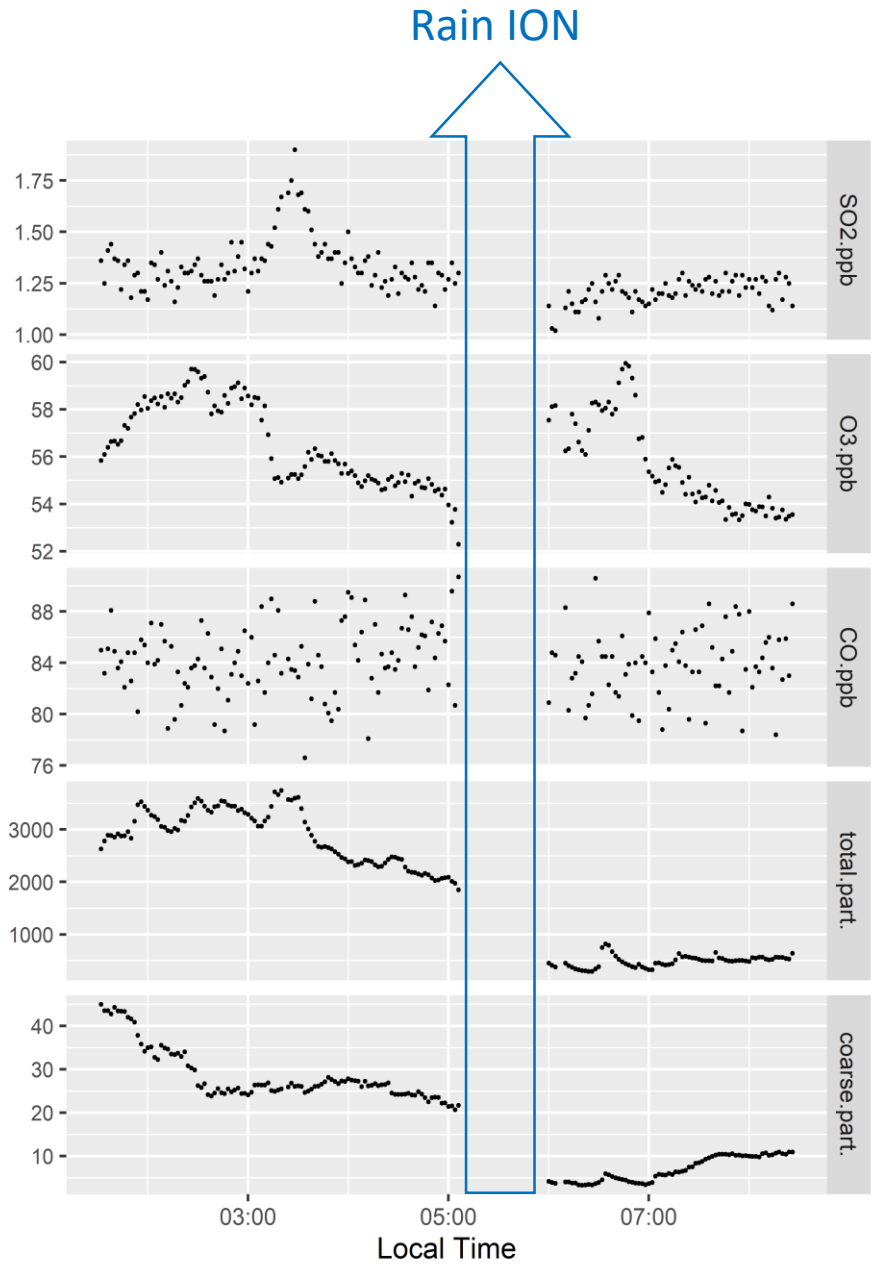

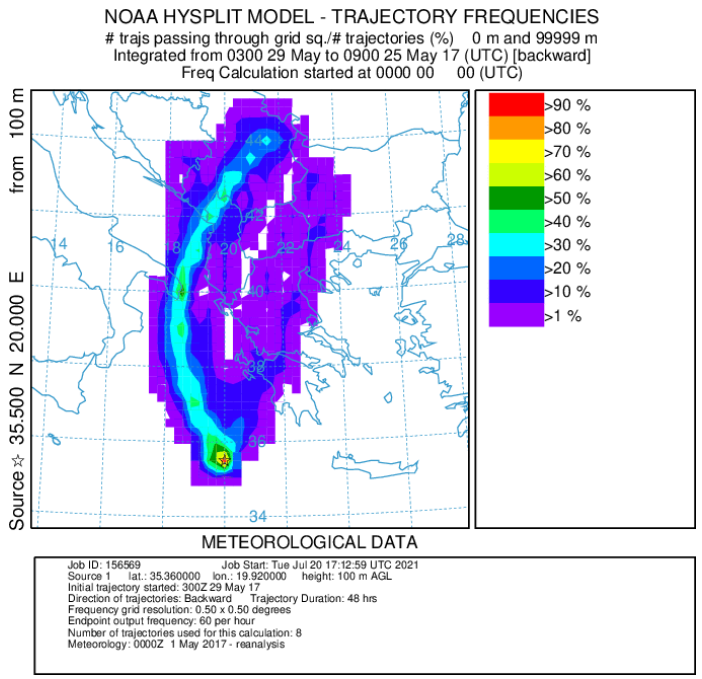

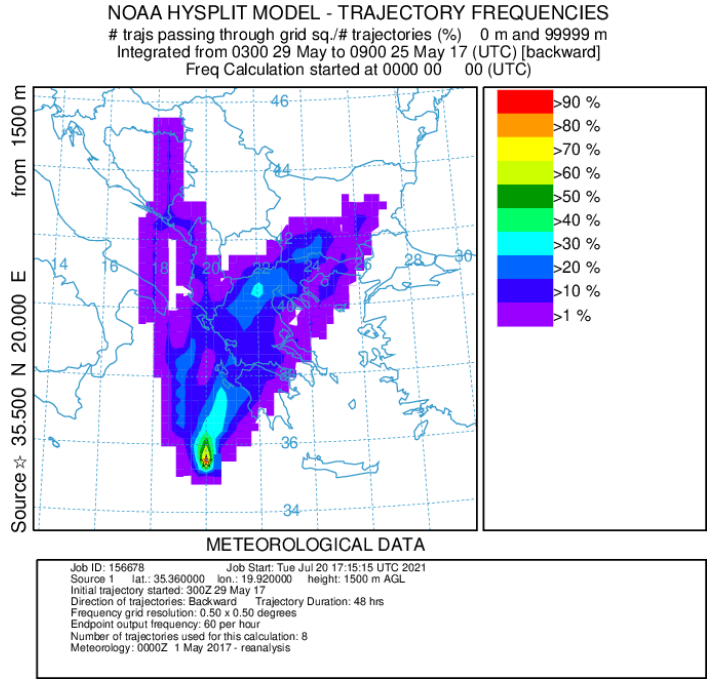

Figure S1: Atmospheric conditions during rain ION period, the 29 May 2017:
On the left: Temporal variation of major gas mixing ratio (NOx, SO2, O3, CO and CO2) and of number concentrations of particles in part. cm^{-3} (« total part. » for the total particle number concentration and « coarse part. » for particle number concentration with aerodynamic diameter superior to 0.26 µm).
On the right: HYSPLITT backward trajectories frequencies at 100 m and 1500 m for 48 hours ending at the R/V position during the rain ION (http://ready.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPLIT_traj.php). The backtrajectories frequencies calculated for 1000, 2000 and 3000m (not shown) present the same origin than the trajectory at 1500m.

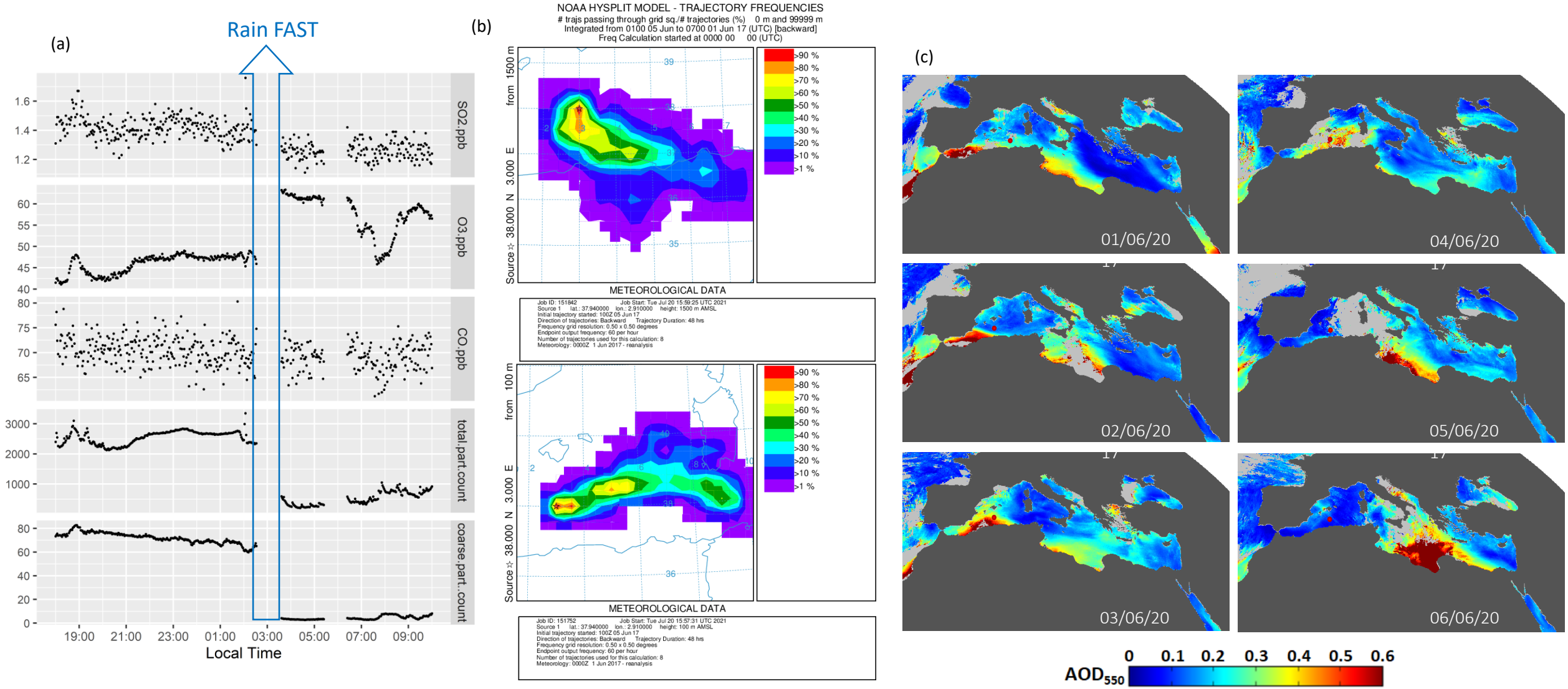

Figure S2: Atmopsheric conditions during rain FAST period, the 05 June 2017:
(a) Temporal variation of major gas mixing ratio (NOx, SO2, O3, CO and CO2) and of number concentrations of particles in part. cm^{-3} (« total part. » for the total particle number concentration and « coarse part. » for particle number concentration with aerodynamic diameter superior to 0.26 µm).
(b) HYSPLITT backward trajectories frequencies at 100 m and 1500 m for 48 hours ending at the R/V position during the rain ION (http://ready.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPLIT_traj.php).
(c) Mean daytime dust aerosol optical depth at 550 nm (AOD_{550}) from MSG/Seviri. The reddot south of Balearic Islands indicates the FAST station location.