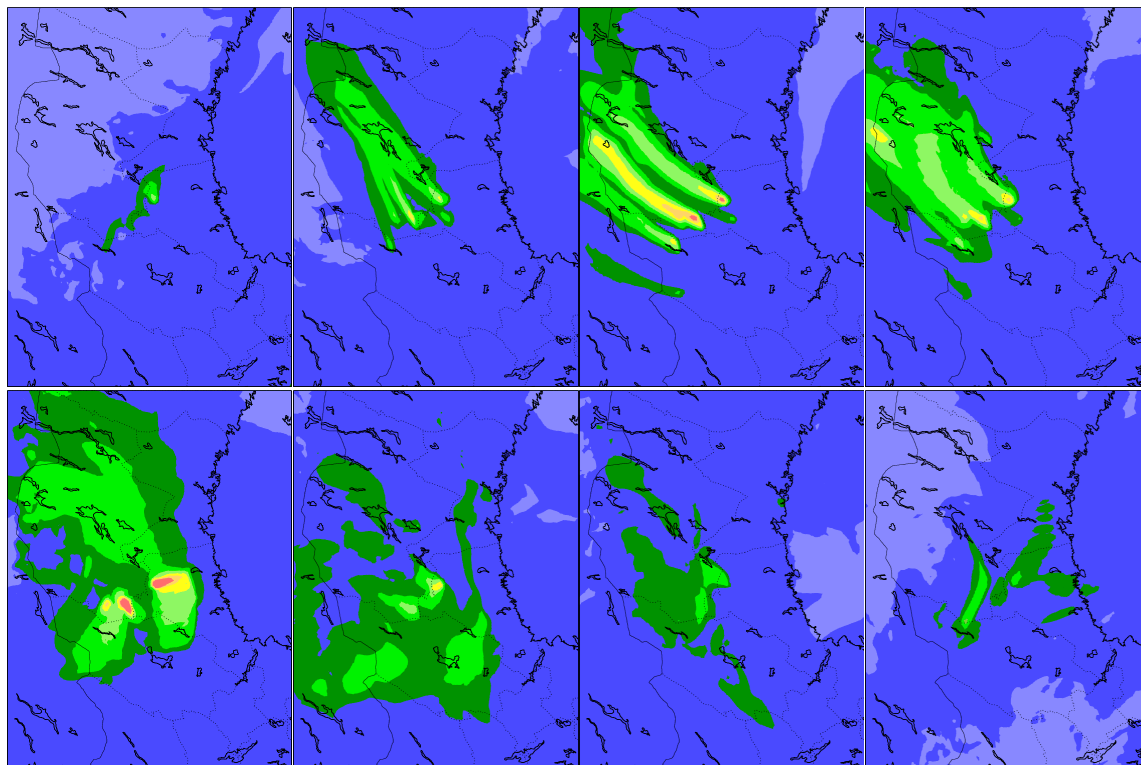


Supplementary Material

Potential Health Impacts from a Wildfire Smoke Plume over Region Jämtland Härjedalen, Sweden



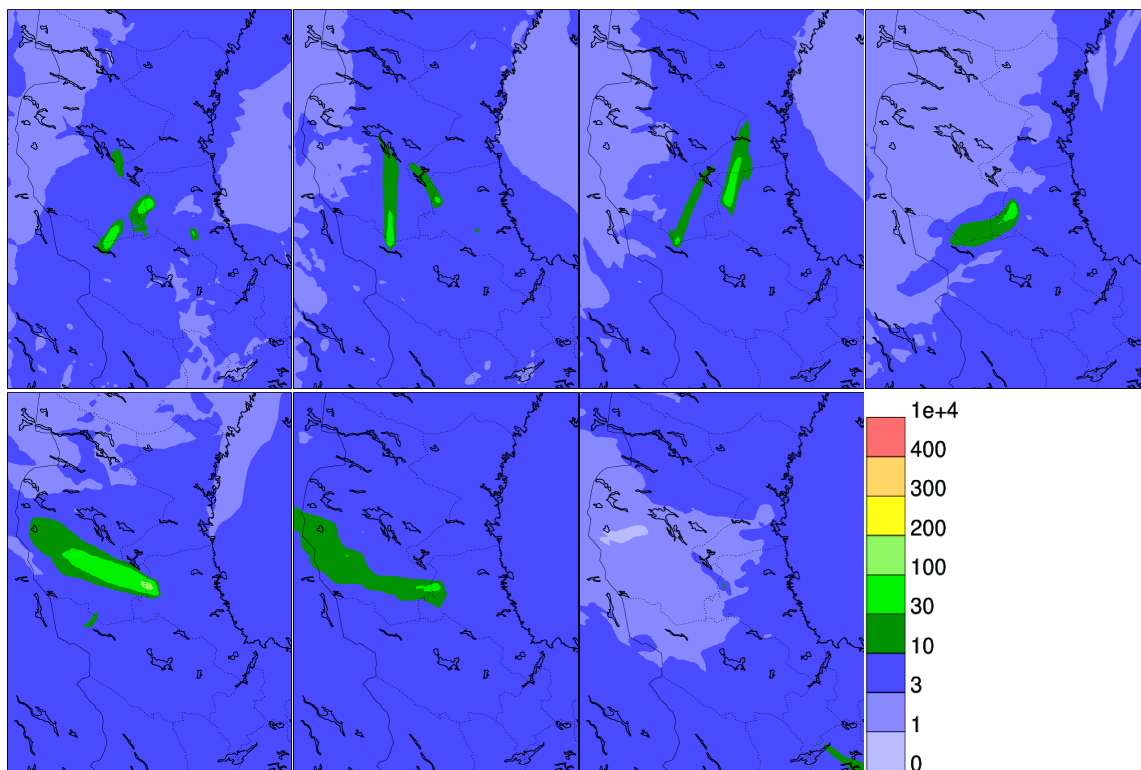


Figure S1. Simulated diurnal maximum concentration of PM_{2.5} in the region affected by forest fires in central Sweden 2018 for 15–29 July 2018. Unit: $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$.

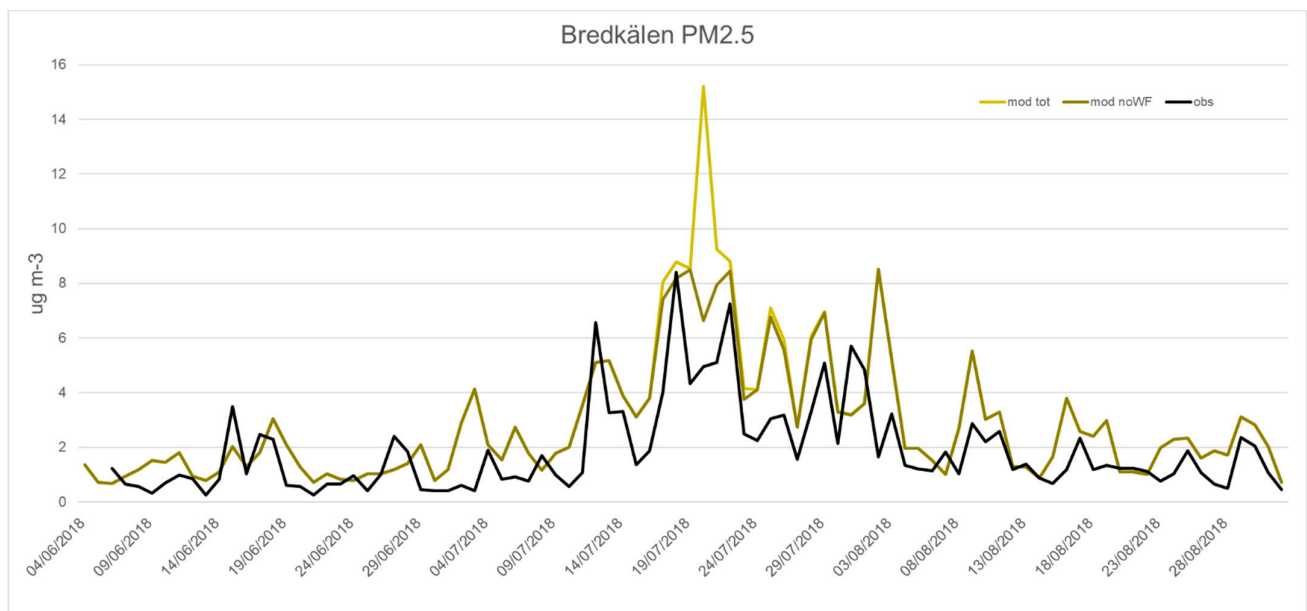


Figure S2. Daily mean concentration of PM2.5 at Bredkälén. Modelled total PM2.5 (mod tot), modelled PM2.5 excluding wild fire contribution (mod noWF) and observed (obs) PM2.5. Unit: $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$.

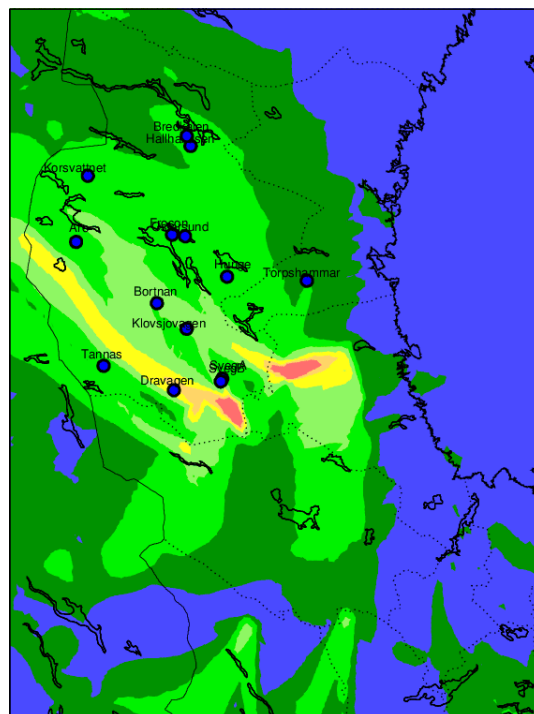
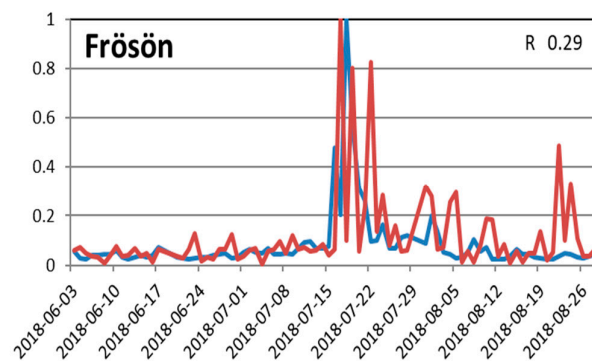
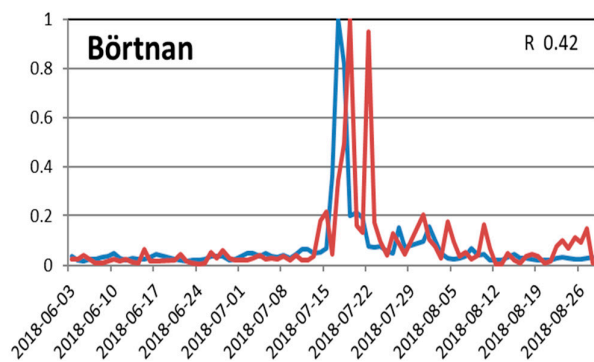
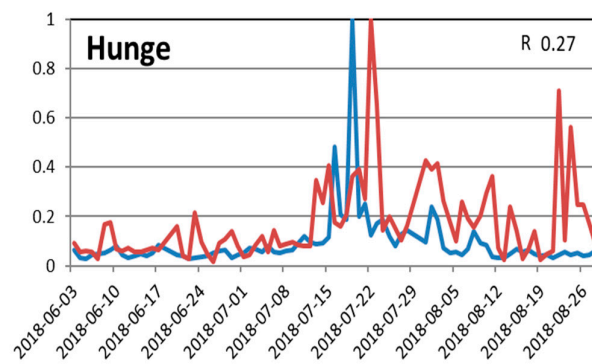
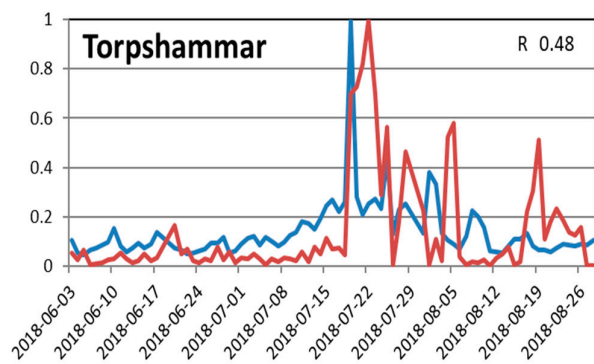
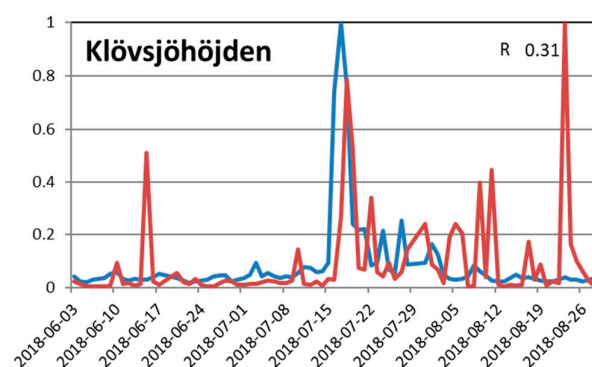
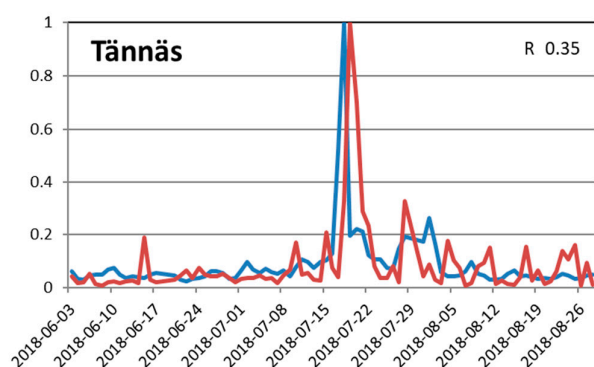
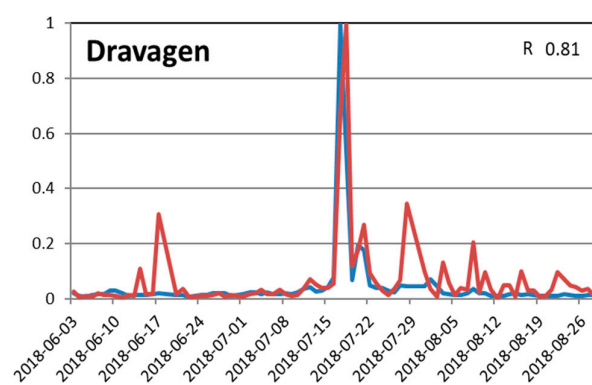
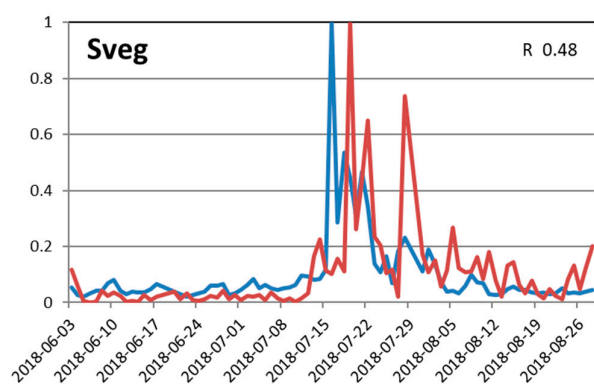


Figure S3. Station locations and names for meteorological stations with visibility observations.



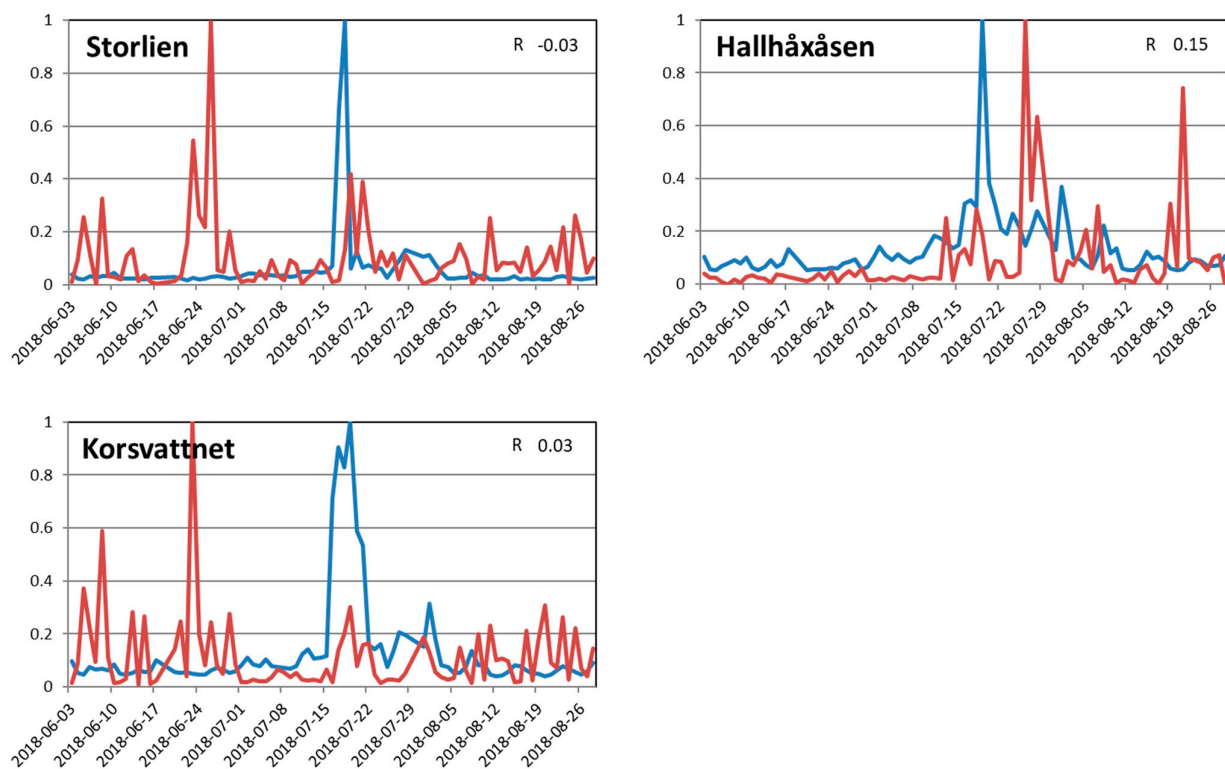


Figure S4. Model simulated diurnal average PM_{2.5} (blue) and observed diurnal average inverse of visibility (1/m, red) at meteorological stations operated by the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute in the region hit by fires in 2018. For station locations see Figure S3. Both PM_{2.5} and inverse of visibility were normalized to one using the maximum value in each time series. Correlations (R) are provided in the top right corner for each station.