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Atmospheric inputs of organic matter to a forested watershed: Variations from storm to storm over the seasons

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### ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

#### **Atmospheric Inputs of Organic Matter to a Forested Watershed:** 1 Variations from Storm to Storm over the Seasons 2 3 Lidiia Iavorivska<sup>1, \*</sup>, Elizabeth W. Boyer<sup>1</sup>, Matthew P. Miller<sup>2</sup>, Michael G. Brown<sup>1</sup>, Terrie 4 Vasilopoulos<sup>3</sup>, Jose D. Fuentes<sup>4</sup>, and Christopher J. Duffy<sup>5</sup> 5 6 <sup>1</sup> Department of Ecosystem Science and Management, the Pennsylvania State University, 7 8 University Park, PA 16802 <sup>2</sup> U.S. Geological Survey, Utah Water Science Center, West Valley City, UT 84119 9 <sup>3</sup> Department of Anesthesiology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610 10 <sup>4</sup> Department of Meteorology, the Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802 11 <sup>5</sup> Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, the Pennsylvania State University, 12 University Park, PA 16802 13 14 \*Corresponding Author e-mail: <u>lui100@psu.edu</u>. Submitted to: *Atmospheric Environment* 15 16 **Abstract** 17 18 The objectives of this study were to determine the quantity and chemical composition of precipitation inputs of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) to a forested watershed; and to 19 characterize the associated temporal variability. We sampled most precipitation that occurred 20 from May 2012 through August 2013 at the Susquehanna Shale Hills Critical Zone Observatory 21 22 (Pennsylvania, USA). Sub-event precipitation samples (159) were collected sequentially during 23 90 events; covering various types of synoptic meteorological conditions in all climatic seasons. Precipitation DOC concentrations and rates of wet atmospheric DOC deposition were highly 24 variable from storm to storm, ranging from 0.3 to 5.6 mg C L<sup>-1</sup> and from 0.5 to 32.8 mg C m<sup>-2</sup> hr 25 <sup>1</sup>, respectively. Seasonally, storms in spring and summer had higher concentrations of DOC and 26 more optically active organic matter than in winter. Higher DOC concentrations resulted from 27 weather types that favor air advection, where cold frontal systems, on average, delivered more 28 than warm/stationary fronts and northeasters. Using a mixed modeling statistical approach 29 30 revealed that factors related to storm properties, emission sources, and to the chemical composition of the atmosphere could explain more than 60% of the storm to storm variability in 31 DOC concentrations. This study provided observations on changes in dissolved organic matter 32 that can be useful in modeling of atmospheric oxidative chemistry, exploring relationships 33 between organics and other elements of precipitation chemistry, and in considering temporal 34 35 changes in ecosystem nutrient balances and microbial activity.

**Keywords**: Precipitation; Organic matter; Dissolved organic carbon; Temporal variation;

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Seasonal; Critical zone observatory.

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