Reference	Specifications	Summary/Finding
Leaitch *et al.* (1992)	Eastern North America (ON and NY); Airborne field measurement and statistical analysis; Summer 1982, winter of early 1984, autumn 1984, summer 1988	The median CDNC for all clouds is 56% greater than the clean-air CDNC. Thus, the hypothesis that these CDNCs are indifferent can be rejected at 95%, 98%, and 99.5% confidence levels for for cumuliform, stratiform, and all clouds, respectively.
M.B. Baker (1997); related to Leaitch *et al.* (1992)	Review paper	Differences in cloud microphysical interpretation are the major cause of different models' predictions on climate sensitivity to external forcing
Kaufman & Fraser (1997); cited Leaitch *et al.* (1992)	Amazon basin and Cerrado; Satellite remote sensing (AVHRR), theoretical calculations; Aug-Sept 1987	Smoke increases cloud reflectance and generates indirect forcing (-2 W/m^2); the effect is variable and insignificant in the drier Cerrado.
Han *et al.* (1997); cited Leaitch *et al.* (1992)	Global; Theoretical study, Satellite remote sensing (AVHRR, ISCCP, TIROS); Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 1985-88	Cloud albedo increases with decreasing droplet size for most continental and optically thick clouds, but decreases with decreasing droplet size for optically thin clouds over ocean and tropical rain forest.
Murphy *et al.* (1998); related to Leaitch *et al.* (1992)	Cape Grim, Macquarie Island; Experimental (Mass spectrometer, SEM, TEM, NOAA *Discoverer*);	It is generally assumed that aerosols < 1μm are non-sea salt sufate, but there is evidence that submicron aerosols contain some sea salt. These sea salt particles are important in determining aerosol radiative properties in MBL.

Jones *et al.* (1994)	Central Europe, Remote oceans and E. Pacific; Coupled CTM-GCM;	The aerosol indirect effect at TOA is approximately -1.3 W/m^2 for the global annual mean. Despite its high uncertainty, this effect could demostrate potential importance in the climate change.
Nakajima & King (1990); cited by Jones *et al.* (1994)	Off-coast SoCal; Theoretical work, satellite remote sensing (FIRE); Jul-87	τ_c and r_e can be determined from reflection function measurement at 0.75 μm and 2.16 μm, provided that $\tau_c > 4$ and $r_e > 6$.
Lohmann & Feichter (2005); cited Jones *et al.* (1994)	Review paper	Most of earlier studies on aerosol-cloud-climate interaction considered sulfate only or assumed that as the only surrogate for anthropogenic aerosols. However, GCM studies need to include carbonaceous aerosols, sea-salt and dust particles.
Jones *et al.* (2001)	Global; Computer model (HadAM4 GCM); 5 years	The total anthropogenic indirect radiative forcing is -1.9W/m^2, with 1st and 2nd effect comparable to each other. The SW cooling impact of the 2nd effect dominates the LW warming impact.
Jones *et al.* (2009)	North & South Pacific, South Altlantic; Computer model (HadGEM2); HadGEM2-A: 2000-2010, HadGEM2-AML: 2000-2030, HadGEM2-AML: 1860-2000, 2000-60	While some areas benefit from geoengineering (e.g. Sub-Sahara and Australia), there are significant areas where the response could be very detrimental due to rainfall reduction (e.g. Amazonia and Nordeste).