

## Preface

This special issue collects results from the first field campaign of the Saharan Mineral Dust Experiment (SAMUM) conducted in Southern Morocco in May–June 2006. The aim was to characterize dust particles near the world's largest source of mineral dust in the atmosphere and to quantify the effects of such aerosols on the atmospheric radiation balance. The experiment, which was a joint effort by scientists from Germany, Morocco, Portugal and the USA, included both ground-based measurements at two stations—including three lidars—sampling, in situ and remote sensing measurements from two aircraft. The speaker of the project was Dr. Jost Heintzenberg from the Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research, Leipzig, Germany. As a spokesman for the project he has also written the Overview and Introduction chapter.

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