

Influence of sea stratification and troposphere stability over the Coastal Squall Lines of Eastern Amazon

Silva Douglas Vieira da^{1*}, Silva Thiago Luiz do Vale³,
Camargo Ricardo de¹, Veleda Doris²

¹Instituto de Astronomia, Geofísica e Ciências Atmosféricas,
Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão 1226, São Paulo, 05508-900,
SP, Brazil.

²Centro de Tecnologia e Geociências Departamento de Oceanografia,
Federal University of Pernambuco, Av. da Arquitetura - Cidade
Universitária, Recife, 50740-540, PE, Brazil.

³Agência Pernambucana de Águas e Clima, Organization, Avenida Cruz
Cabugá, 1111, Recife, 50040-000, PE, Brazil.

*Corresponding author(s). E-mail(s): douglascpe@gmail.com;
Contributing authors: thiago.luiz@ufpe.br; ricamarg@usp.br;
doris.veleda@ufpe.br

Supplementary material and support information is provided in this document. Along the manuscript, the items of this supplementary document are referred to with the S_{ix} acronym, with “x” referring to the number of the item.

Figure S1 shows the monthly number of CSL identified by Climanálise Bulletin. The values are superposed on the Bi-Monthly Multivariate El Niño/Southern Oscillation Index (MEI - <https://psl.noaa.gov/enso/mei/>) and Atlantic Meridional Mode (AMM - <https://psl.noaa.gov/data/timeseries/monthly/AMM/>). The indices MEI and AMM exert a strong influence over the intensity of rainy and dry seasons in the Eastern Amazon. However, interannual variations of CSL occurrence present a low correlation with both indices.

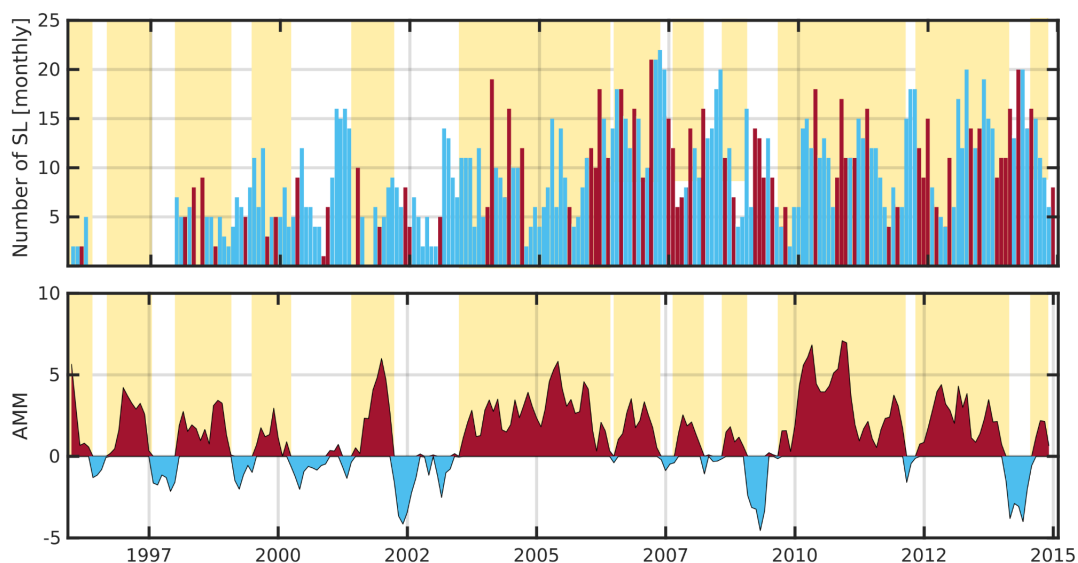


Figure S.1: Number of CSL (monthly) events obtained through screening the Climanálise Bulletin. The upper graph overlays the MEI index in cyan and burgundy colors for negative and positive values, respectively. The lower graph displays the AMM index, indicating negative and positive phases using the same color palette as the first graph.