Supplemental Material

Supplement

to

Impacts of Detoured Madden-Julian Oscillations on the South Pacific Convergence Zone

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Composite precipitation and intraseasonal OLR anomalies during the detoured and the non-detoured MJOs are shown in Figs. S1 and S2, respectively. The two categories of MJOs are listed in bold in Table 1. For the detoured MJOs, negative OLR anomalies are significant between Day 10 and Day 20 in the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) region. For the non-detoured MJOs, the negative OLR anomalies occur near the equator, although they are generally not significant at a 95% confidence level after Day 10 which is probably due to a relatively small sample size of the non-detoured MJOs (12 events in Table 1). The differences between the detoured and non-detoured MJOs are presented in Fig. 3 in the main text.

Figures

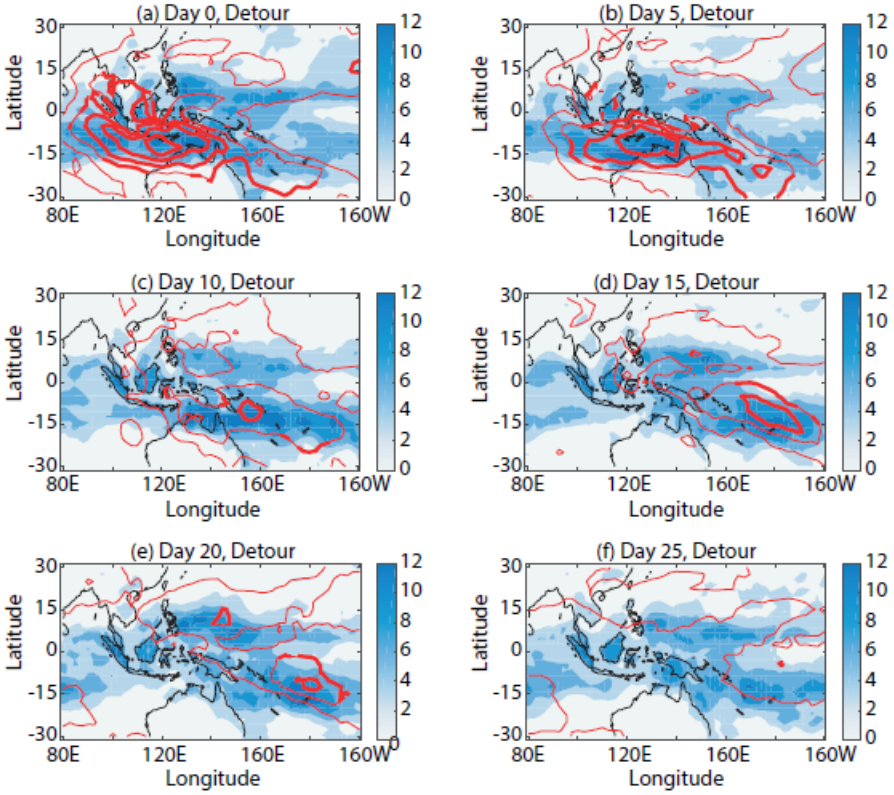

Figure S1 Composite precipitation (colors; kg m^{-2} day^{-1}) and intraseasonal OLR anomalies (red contours; W m^{-2}) of the detoured MJOs. The red contours start from 0 W m^{-2} with an interval of -10 W m^2. The thick red contours denote the different OLR anomalies that are significant at the 95% confidence level.

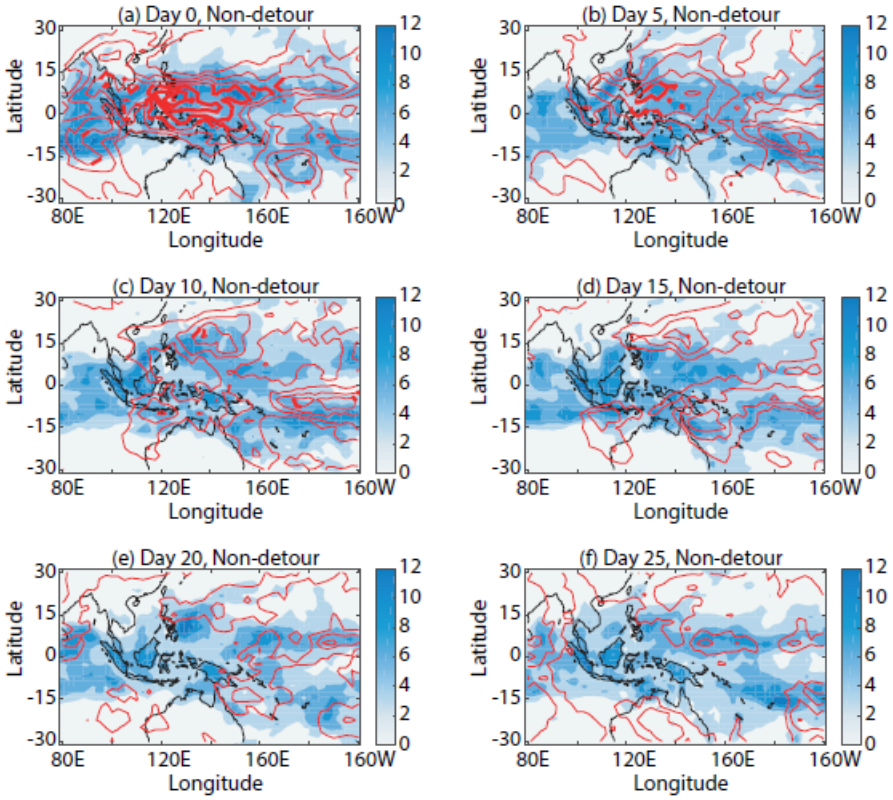

Figure S2 Composite precipitation (colors; kg m^{-2} day^{-1}) and intraseasonal OLR anomalies (red contours; W m^{-2}) of the non-detoured MJOs. The red contours start from 0 W m^{-2} with an interval of -5 W m^2. The thick red contours denote the different OLR anomalies that are significant at the 95% confidence level.