Journal of Geophysical Research Atmospheres

Supporting Information for

The Critical Role of Euro-Atlantic Blocking in Promoting Snowfall in Central Greenland

Claire Pettersen [1,2], Stephanie A. Henderson[3], Kyle S. Mattingly[2],
Ralf Bennartz[2,4], Melissa L. Breeden[5,6]

[1] Climate and Space Sciences and Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA
[2] Space Science and Engineering Center, University of Wisconsin – Madison, Madison, WI, USA
[3] Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, University of Wisconsin – Madison, Madison, WI, USA
[4] Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, USA
[5] NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory, Boulder, CO, USA
[6] Cooperative Institute for Research in the Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA

Contents of this file

Additional Supporting Information (Files uploaded separately)

Introduction

This supporting information provides information about the snow event tables. These tables are uploaded as separate .csv files for each season to enable ease of use and application for future studies. The captions for each table provide descriptions of the table columns and the flags used in the tables.

Table S1. This is a list of all the identified snow events occurring in June, July, August using the ICECAPS observations from June 2010 to February 2017 that met the intensity threshold described in Section 2. The first column is date of event formatted as YYYYMMDD. The second column is a flag denoting the presence of a block between Day –2 and Day +1 relative to the day of onset of the precipitation event (Day 0). The flag is defined as 0 for "no block" and 1 for "block". The third column is a flag to denote the cloud type associated with snow event and will be designated as either a mixed-phase cloud (flag=0) or an ice cloud (flag=1).

Table S2. This is a list of all the identified snow events occurring in September, October, November using the ICECAPS observations from June 2010 to February 2017 that met the intensity threshold described in Section 2. The table format is identical to that described for Table S1.