



## Supplement of

## The life cycle of upper-level troughs and ridges: a novel detection method, climatologies and Lagrangian characteristics

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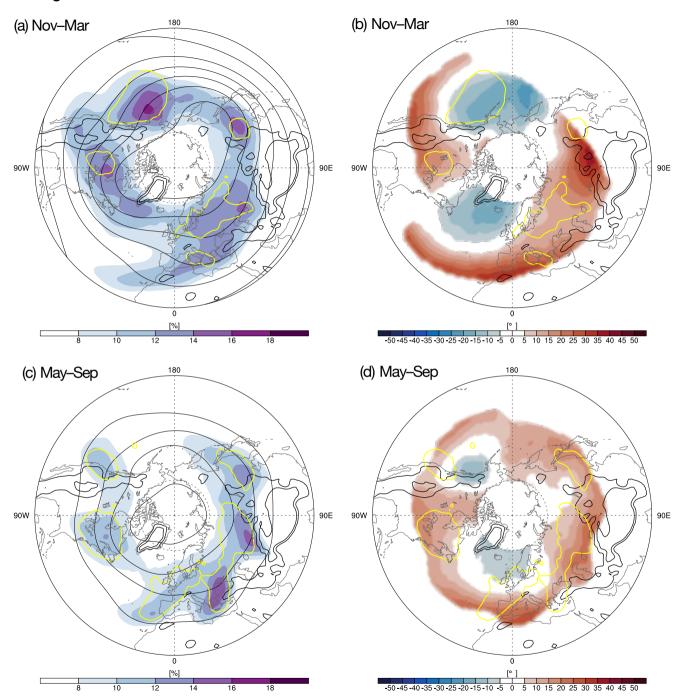
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Abstract. Supplementary figures:

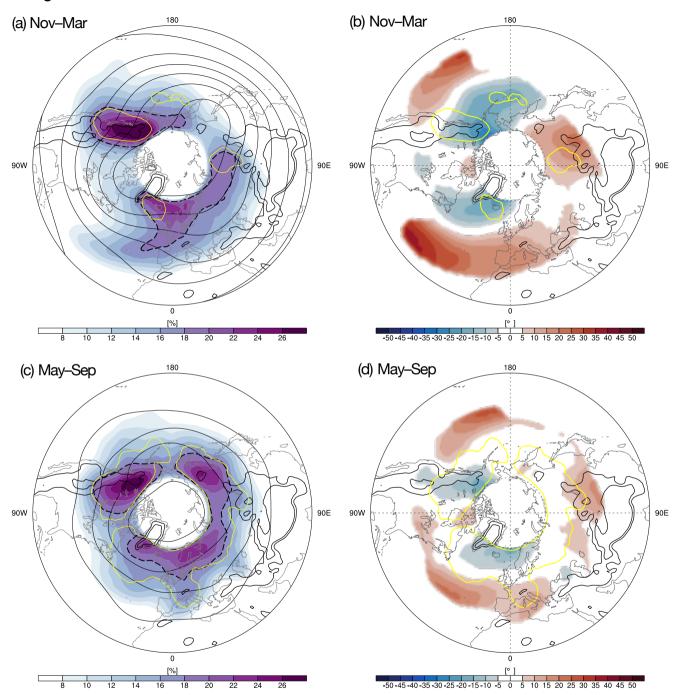
- 300-hPa trough and ridge climatologies (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2).
- 500-hPa trough and ridge climatologies with short-lived features removed (Fig. 3).
- Climatologies of the mean trough lifetime at the 500-hPa level (Fig. 3).

Troughs



**Figure 1.** 300-hPa trough (left) detection frequencies and (right) corresponding horizontal orientation for the (a,b) cold (Nov–Mar) and (c,d) warm seasons (May–Sep).

Ridges



**Figure 2.** 300-hPa ridge (left) detection frequencies and (right) corresponding horizontal orientation for the (a,b) cold (Nov–Mar) and (c,d) warm seasons (May–Sep).

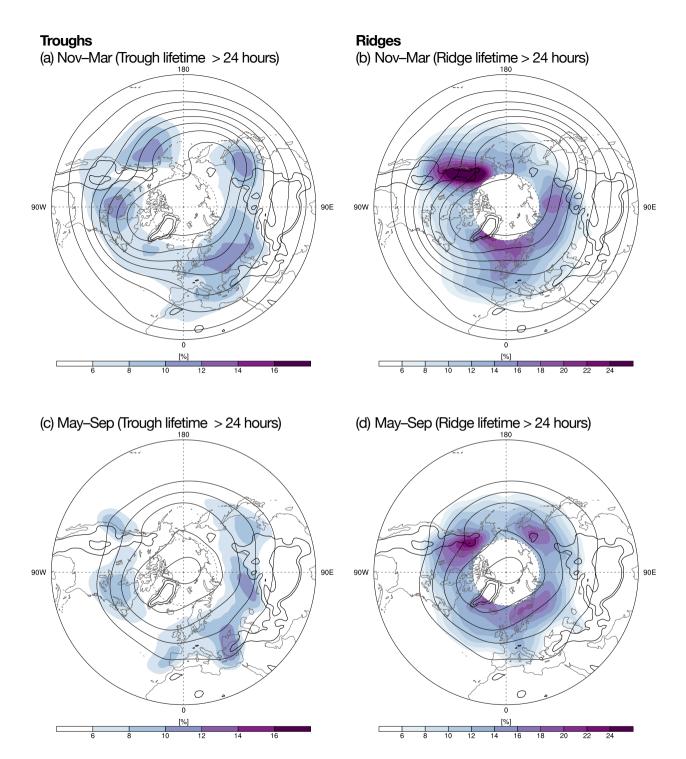


Figure 3. 500-hPa trough (left column) and ridge (right column) detection frequencies with short-lived features ( < 24 hours) excluded.

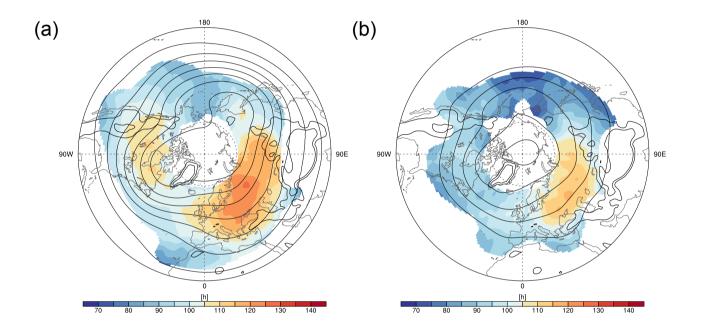


Figure 4. The mean trough lifetime during (a) the cold (Nov–Mar) and (b) warm season (May–Sep).