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Supplement of

A global analysis of the dry-dynamic forcing during cyclone growth and propagation

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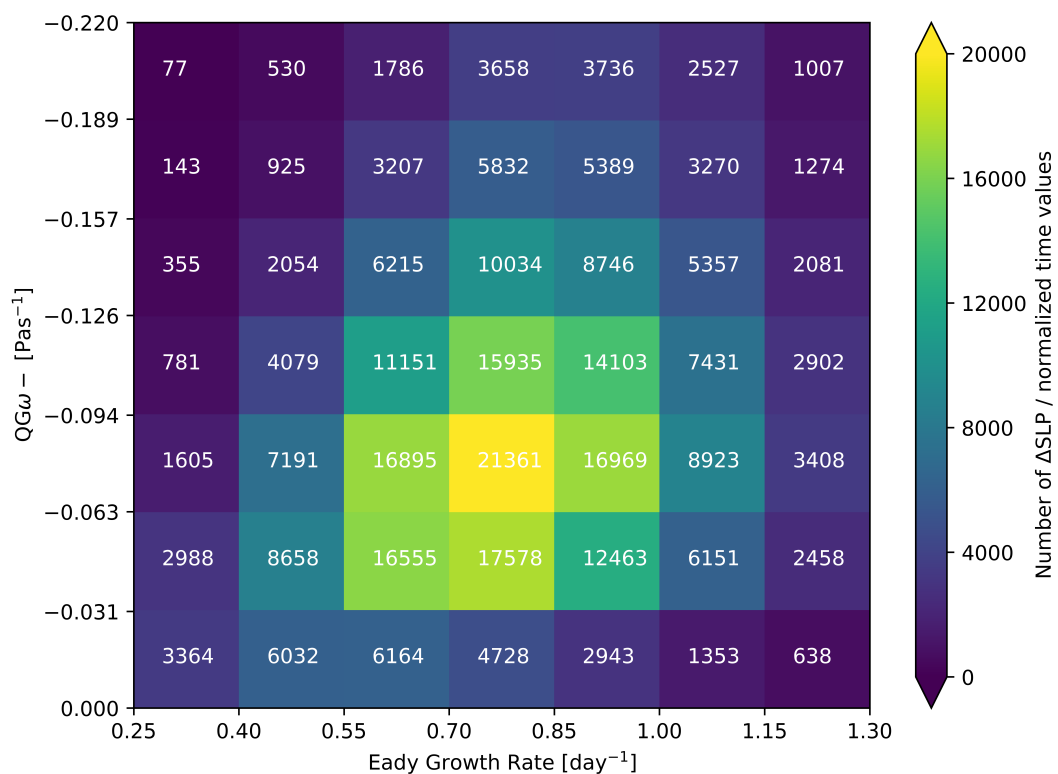


Figure S1. Number of 12-hour time segments attributed to each bin in the 2D forcing diagram. The color shading corresponds to the exact values given in the bins. Note that only the growth phase (genesis to maturity) during the cyclones' life cycle is taken into account.

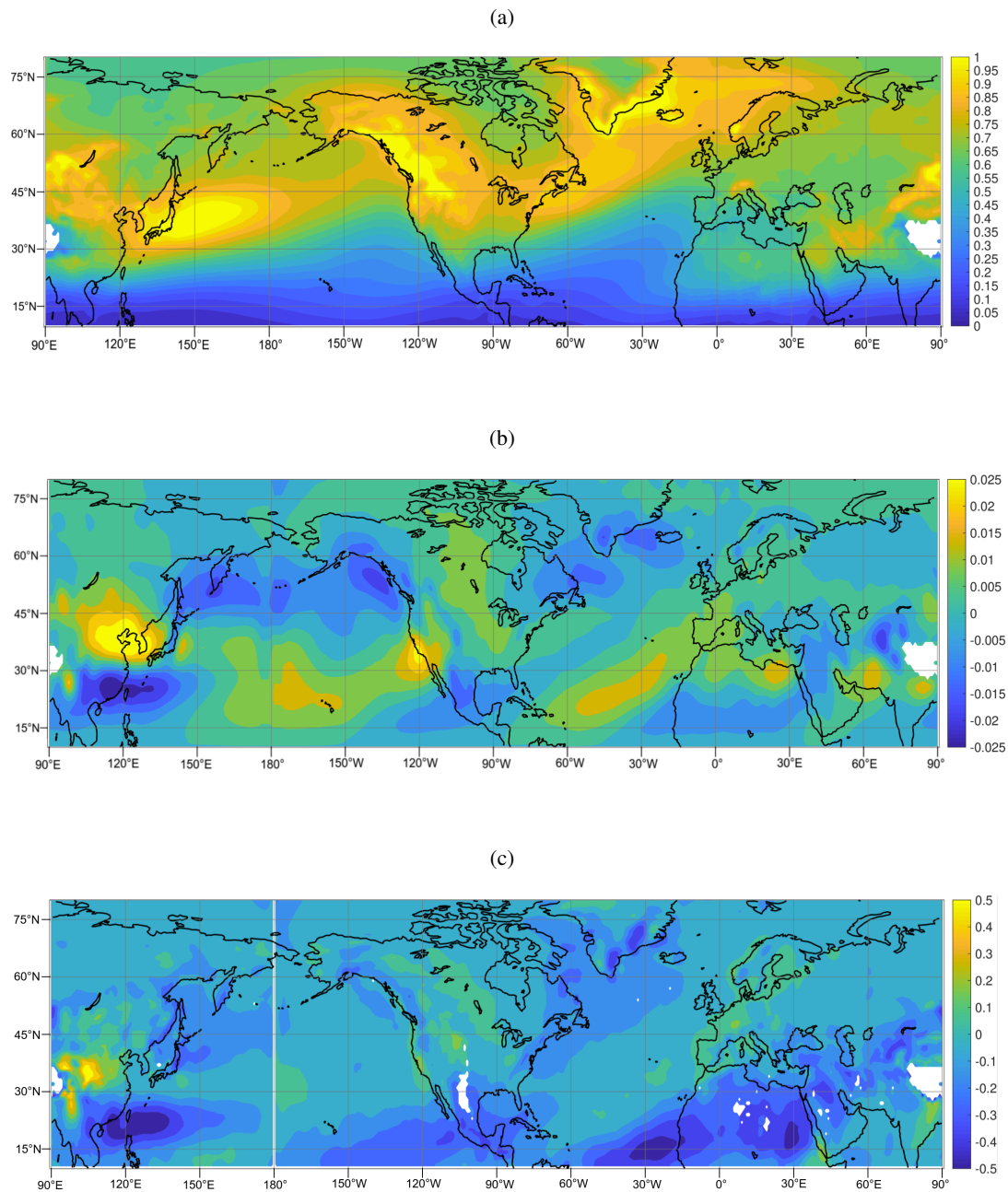


Figure S2. Climatology of (a) EGR (in day^{-1}), (b) $\text{QG}\omega$ (in Pa s^{-1}) and (c) their correlation in extended winter (Oct-Mar) based on ERA-Interim (1979-2016).

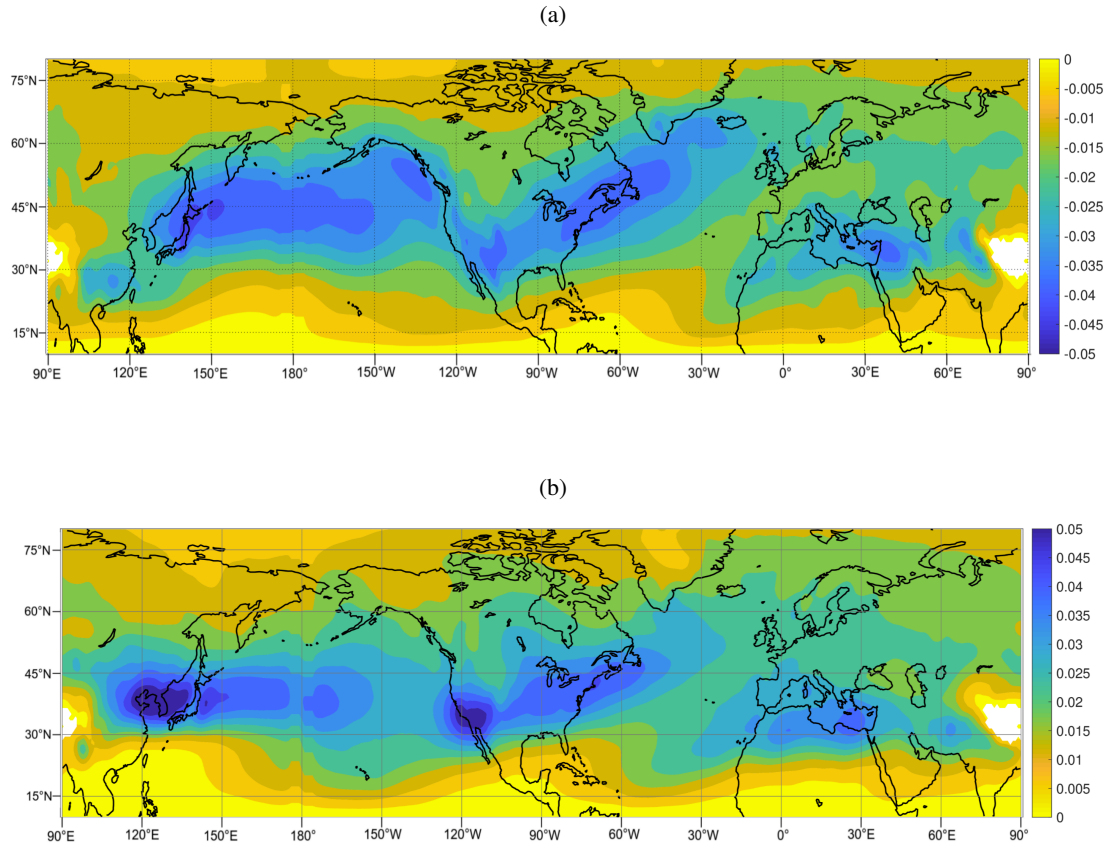


Figure S3. Climatology of (a) negative $\text{QG}\omega$ (in Pa s^{-1}) and (b) positive $\text{QG}\omega$ (in Pa s^{-1}) in extended winter (Oct-Mar) based on ERA-Interim (1979-2016).

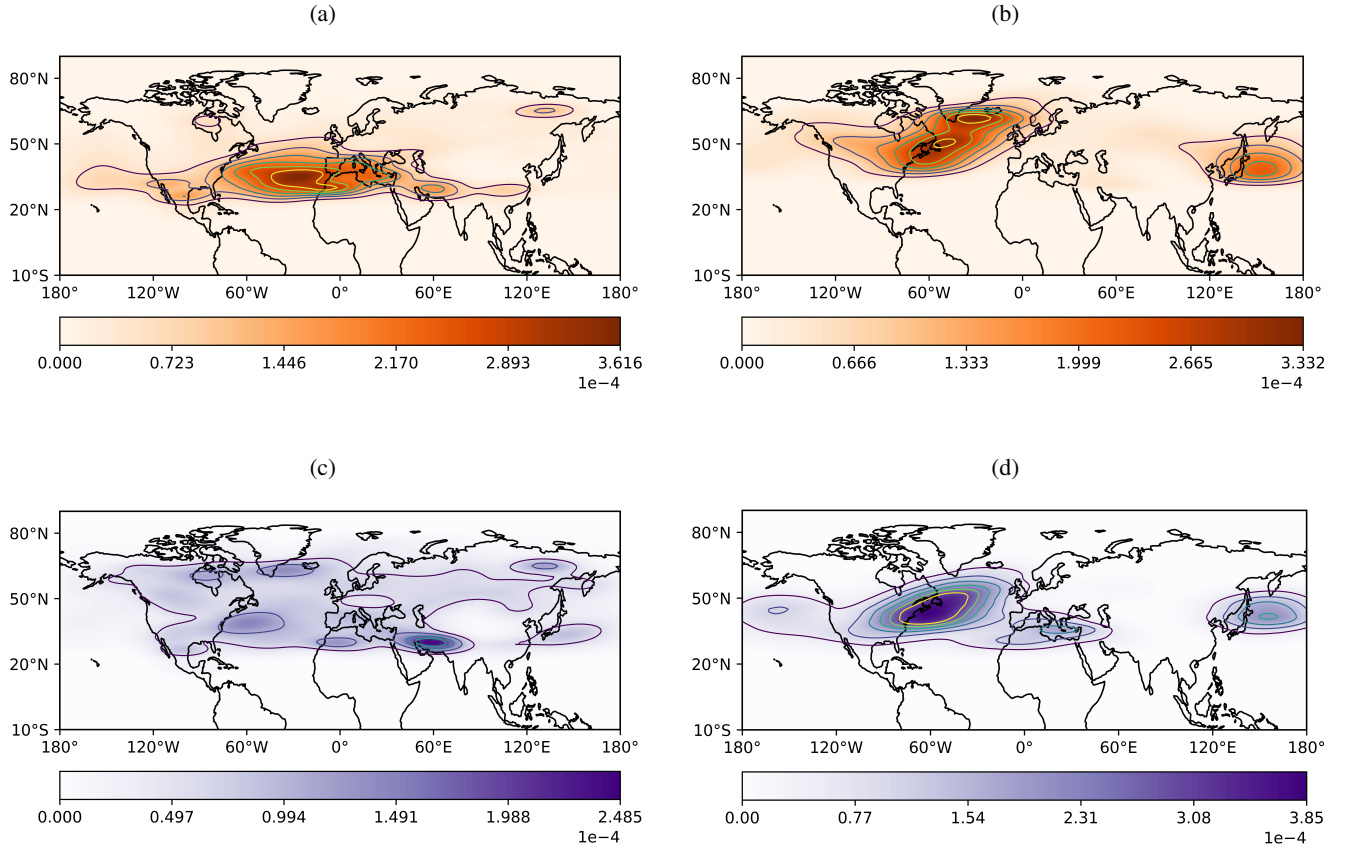


Figure S4. Geographical forcing distribution as in Figure 2 but separately for (a) low EGR (E_{\downarrow}), (b) high EGR (E_{\uparrow}), (c) low $QG\omega$ (Q_{\downarrow}) and (d) high $QG\omega$ (Q_{\uparrow}).

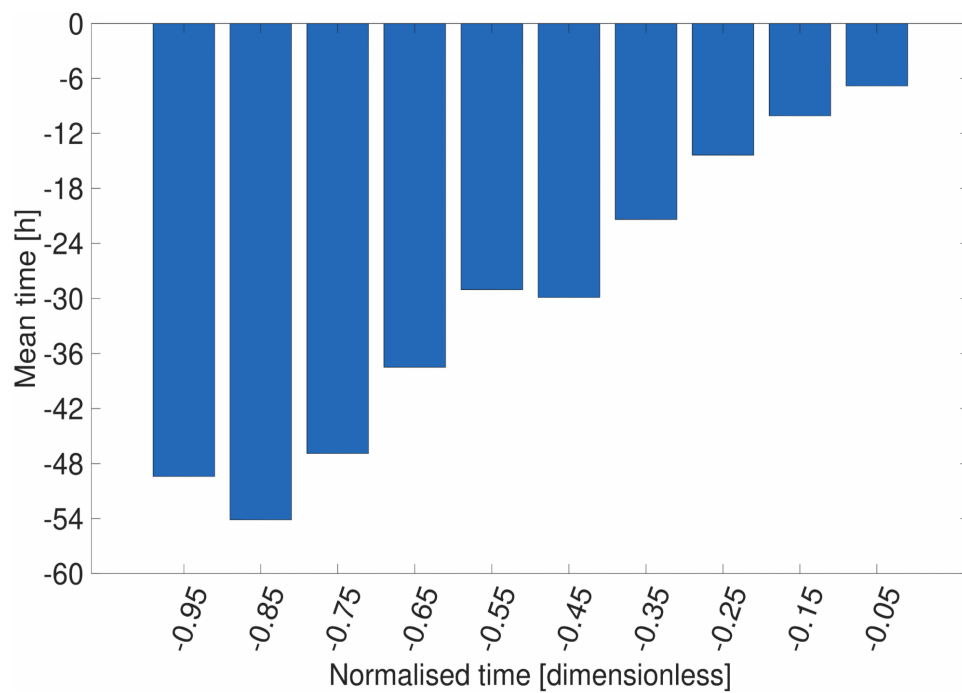


Figure S5. Histogram of normalised time (dimensionless) plotted against mean time (in hours before maximum intensity) during the intensifying stage.

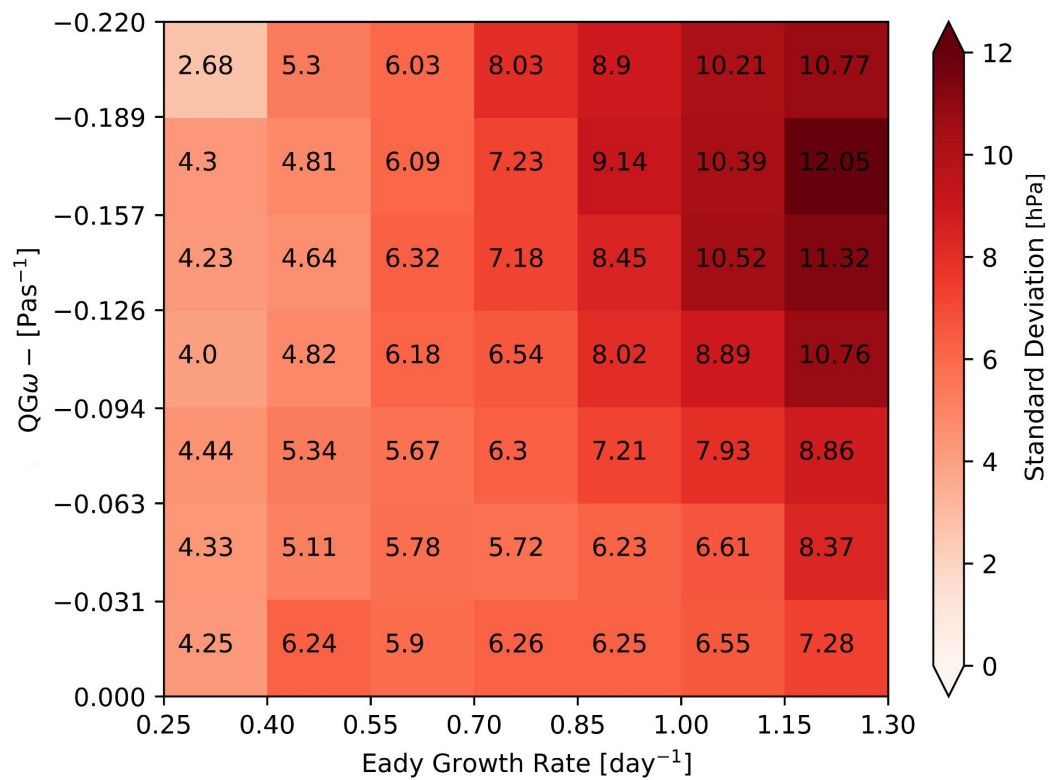


Figure S6. 2D forcing histogram showing the standard deviation for each bin. The numbers represent the exact value corresponding to the color shading.