Synoptic-scale drivers of the Mistral wind: link to Rossby wave life cycles and seasonal variability

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Supplementary Material: Transition Flow Scheme

In order to visualize the transition statistics in terms of wave-propagation, the main transitions flow scheme is constructed. Major transitions are defined as transitions occurring at least 8 times throughout the dataset, regardless of their statistical significance. The dominant season attributed to the transition is determined by the seasonal TPMs displayed in Fig. 8, however most transitions can occur in multiple seasons, thus the arrow colors are presented as a schematic, and not a conclusive statement. The total number of transitions in each class is indicated by the number near the arrow-head. This view of the mistral evolution illustrates the general direction of flow between clusters, from right to left and from top to bottom, as could be expected from the wave-orientation of the clusters, with a few exceptions (transitions $12 \rightarrow 7$ and $15 \rightarrow 16$, for example).
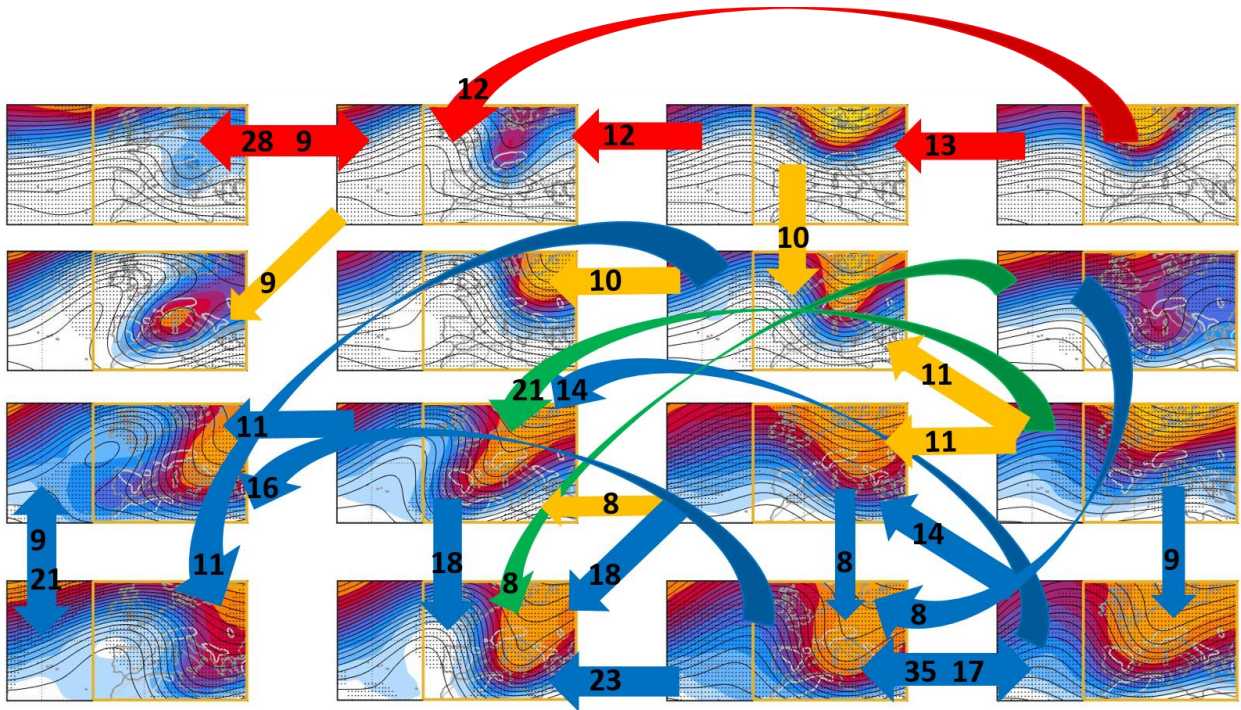
Figure S1: The major transitions (>8 occurrences throughout the dataset) illustrated with arrows. The arrow width is proportional to the net number of recurring transitions, given by the number on each arrow head. The arrow color indicates the dominant season for the transition using the legend of Fig. 9.