Supporting Information for

The influence of weather patterns and the Madden-Julian Oscillation on extreme precipitation over Sri Lanka

Akshay Deoras[1,2], Andrew G. Turner[1,2], Kieran M. R. Hunt[1,2], I. M. Shiromani Priyanthika Jayawardena[3]

[1]National Centre for Atmospheric Science, University of Reading, UK

[2]Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, UK

[3]Department of Meteorology, Colombo, Sri Lanka

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Introduction

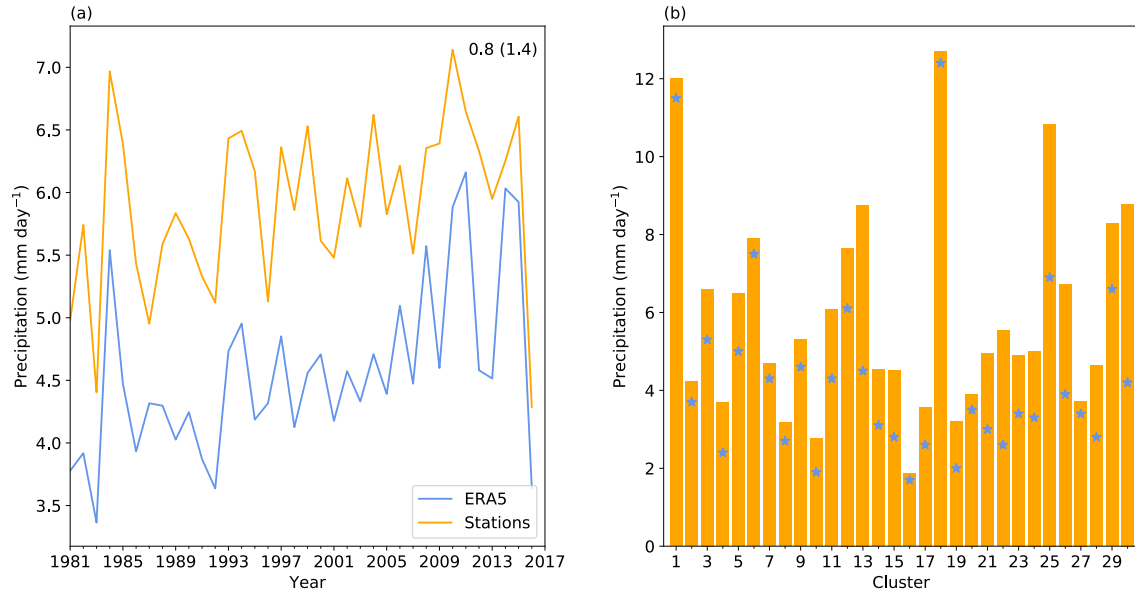Supplementary figures S1 to S4 and their captions are provided in this document.

Figure S1. (a) Daily rainfall (mm day^{-1}) averaged over Sri Lanka from ERA5 (light blue) and 51 meteorological stations (orange). The number shows the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two time series, whereas the number in brackets shows the root mean square error (mm day^{-1}). (b) Mean daily rainfall averaged over Sri Lanka in the 30 clusters from 51 meteorological stations (orange bars) and ERA5 (blue stars). All results are shown for January–December 1981–2016.
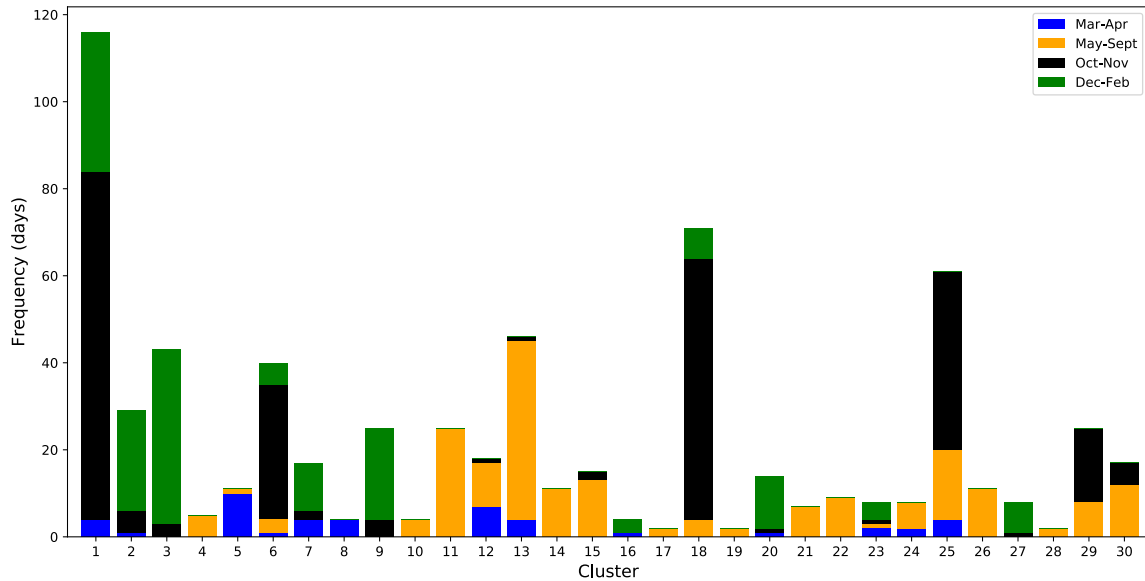

Figure S2. As in Figure 3, but computed using rainfall data from 51 meteorological stations across Sri Lanka during January–December 1981–2016. The threshold used to

define an extreme precipitation event is 21.19 mm day^{-1}. Note the different *y*-axis limit than shown in Figure 3.
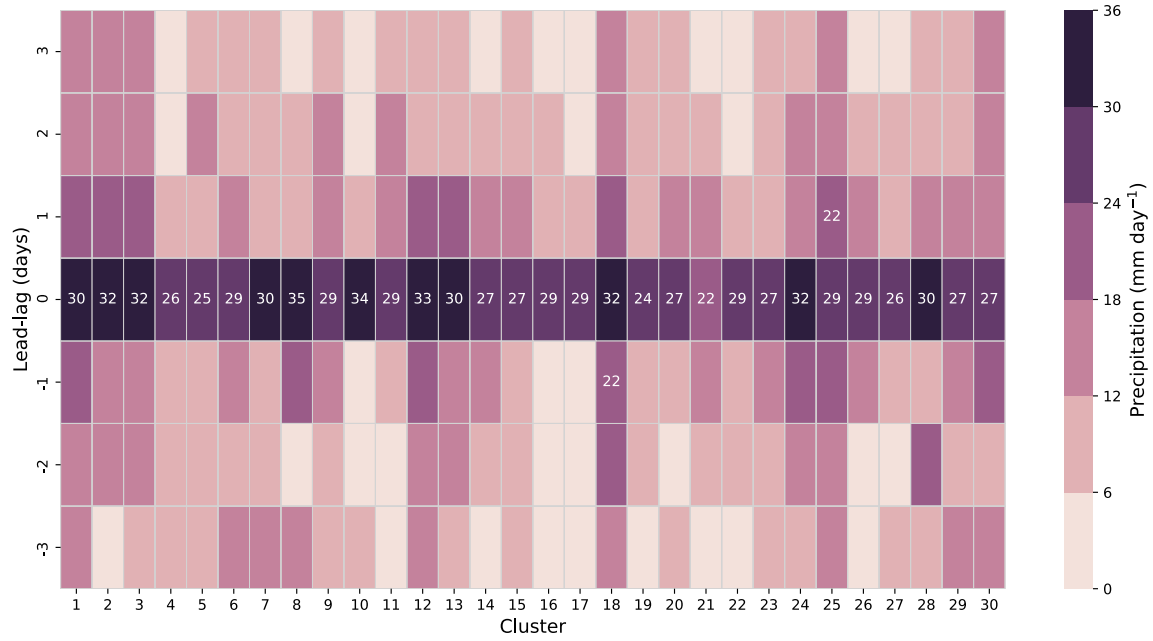

Figure S3. As in Figure 4, but computed using rainfall data from 51 meteorological stations across Sri Lanka during January–December 1981–2016. Note the different contour interval than shown in Figure 4.
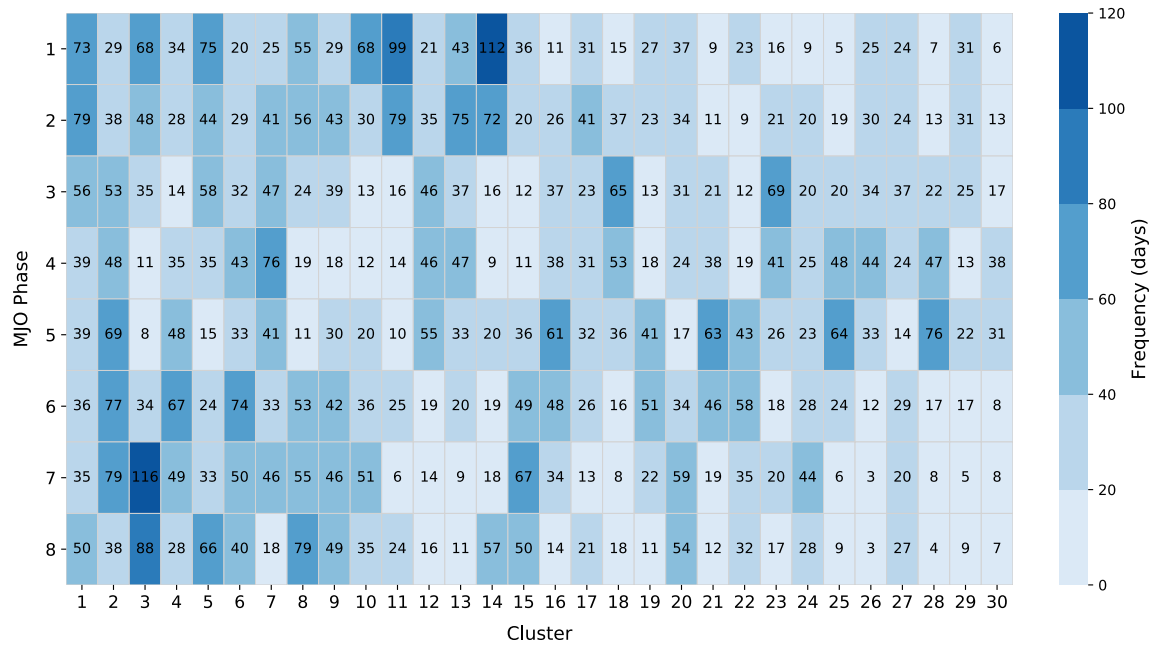
Figure S4. As in Figure 5, but computed using rainfall data from 51 meteorological stations across Sri Lanka during January–December 1981–2016.