



Supplement of

The relationship between low-level cloud amount and its proxies over the globe by cloud type

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Supplement 1: Composite anomalies of z_{LCL} , z_{inv} , α , and $1 - \beta_2$ for various low-level cloud types

Figures S1, S2, and S3 are the same as Figures 3, 4, and 5, respectively, but for z_{LCL} , z_{inv} , α , and $1 - \beta_2$.



Figure S1. Composite anomalies of (1st row) z_{LCL} , (2nd) z_{inv} , (3rd) α , and (4th) $1 - \beta_2$ with respect to the annual climatology when (first column) noCL, (2nd) Fog, (3rd) F.St, and (4th) B.St were reported. The contour line is the annual climatology of LCA and individual variables. At the top of individual plots, non-centered correlation coefficients between Δ AWP and Δ variable over the globe (G), ocean (O), and land (L) are shown. In each plot, statistically insignificant anomalies at the 99.9 % confidence level from the two-sided Student's t-test assuming independent samples are denoted by white, and grid boxes with the observation number of a specific CL less than 100 are shaded by gray. Grid boxes with a total observation number less than 100 are marked with a dot.



Figure S2. Same as Fig. S1 but for Sc, Sc-Cu, Cu, and Cb.

OCEAN

LAND



Figure S3. Seasonal climatologies of the (1st row) z_{LCL} , (2nd) z_{inv} , (3rd) α , and (4th) $1 - \beta_2$ averaged over the (left) ocean and (right) land for each season (DJF, MAM, JJA, and SON, denoted by different colors) during the daytime (09:00 - 21:00, upward bars with bright colors) and nighttime (21:00 - 09:00, downward bars with dark colors) when a specific CL was reported. In each plot, CLM denotes the climatology for all CLs.