



Supplement of

Assessing glaciogenic seeding impacts in Australia's Snowy Mountains: an ensemble modeling approach

Sisi Chen et al.

Correspondence to: Sisi Chen (sisichen@ucar.edu)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

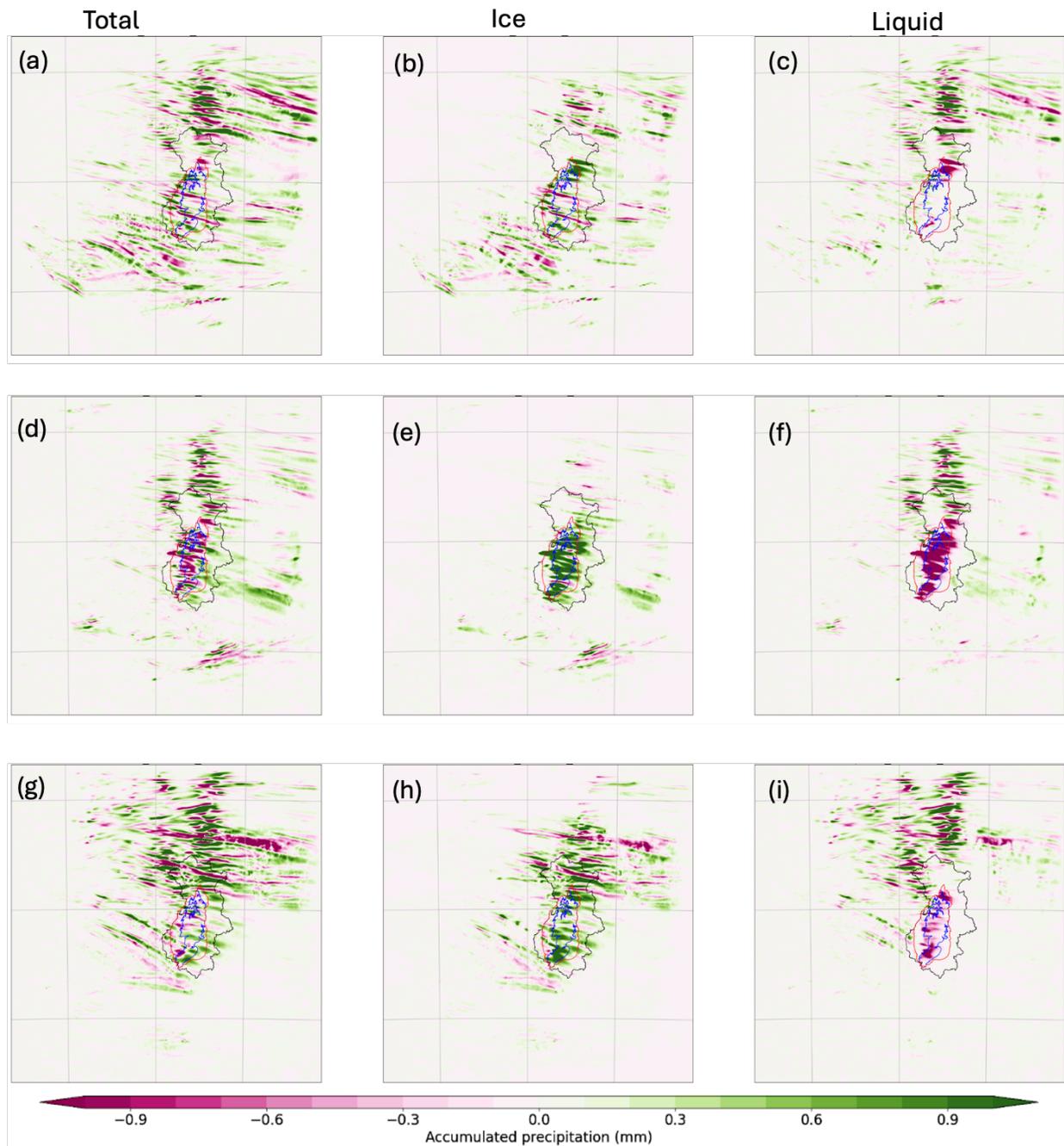


Figure S1: The distribution of the accumulated precipitation changes due to seeding in (left) total precipitation, (middle) ice-phased precipitation, and (right) liquid-phase precipitation during Case 0a from (a-c) BARRA-driven member (BARRA_CCN_DeMott_MYNN), (d-f) CFS2-driven member (CFS2_CCN_DeMott_MYNN), and (g-i) ERA5-driven member (ERA5_CCN_DeMott_MYNN).

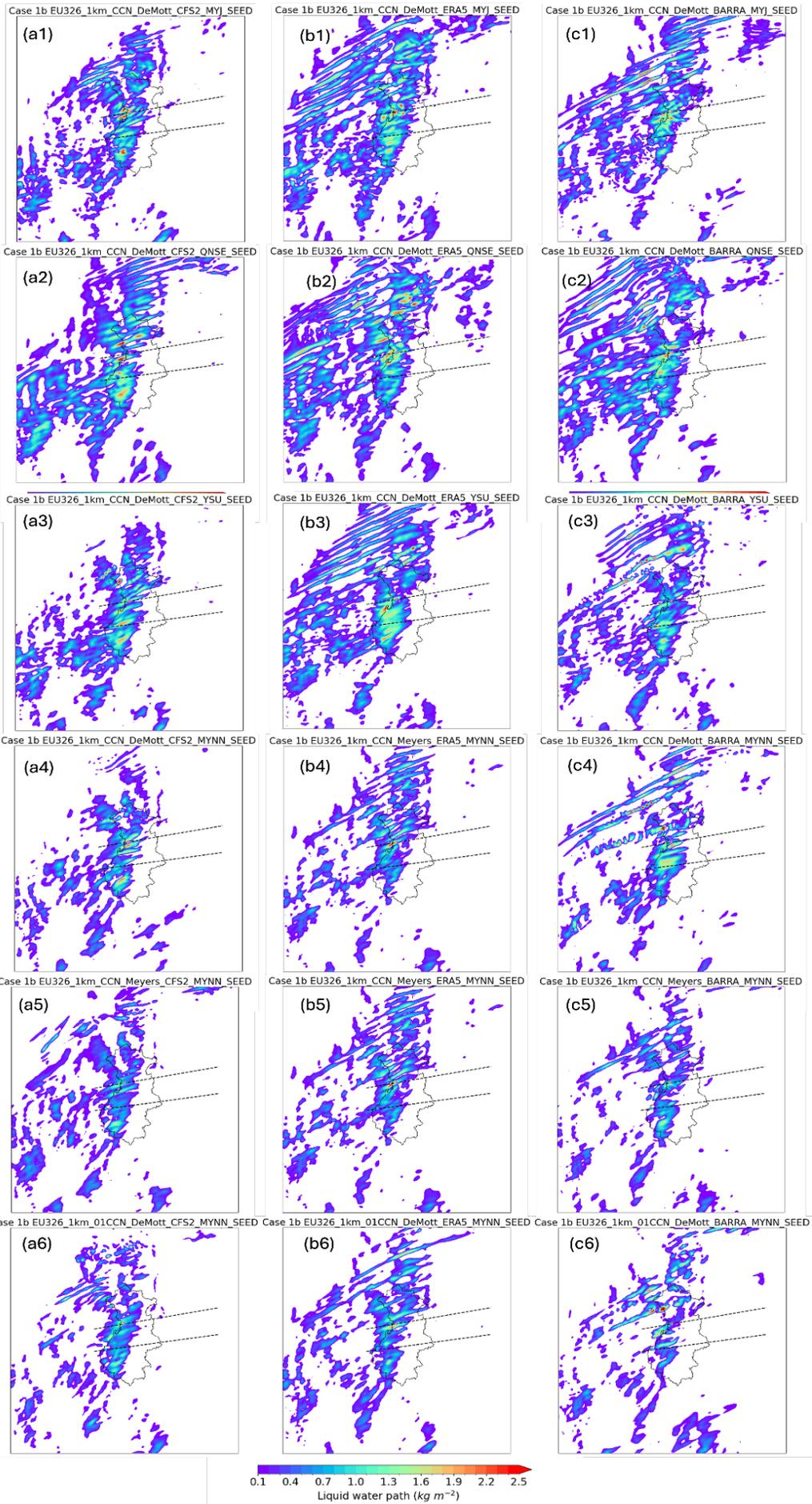


Fig. S2: Distribution of LWP over the domain from each of the 18 CTRL members of Case 1b. The two dashed lines represent the transects taken along the prevailing wind: one from northern catchment passing through the Cabramurra site (red dot in the domain), referred to as the Northern transect, and the other from southern catchment passing the Khancoban site (blue dot in the domain), referred to as the Southern transect.

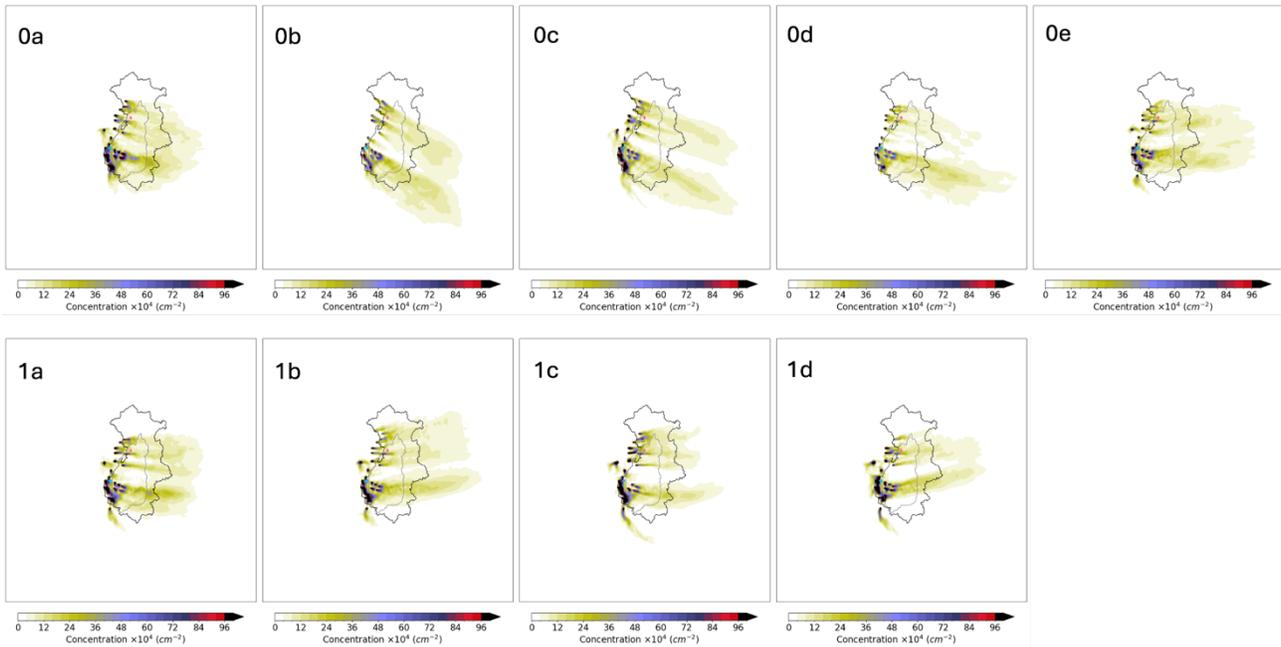


Fig. S3: The ensemble mean of AgI dispersion over the domain two hours after seeding starts from (upper) Category 0 cases and (bottom) Category 1 cases. The value indicates vertically integrated AgI concentration (cm^{-2}). The target area is marked in gray lines and the water catchment is in black lines.