REMOTE SENSING LETTERS

Supplemental material for "Impact of Rossby waves on chlorophyll variability in the southeastern Arabian Sea"

P. Amol[a]

[a]CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography, Regional Centre, Visakhapatnam, India

ARTICLE HISTORY
Compiled July 2, 2018

CONTACT P. Amol Email: amol@nio.org

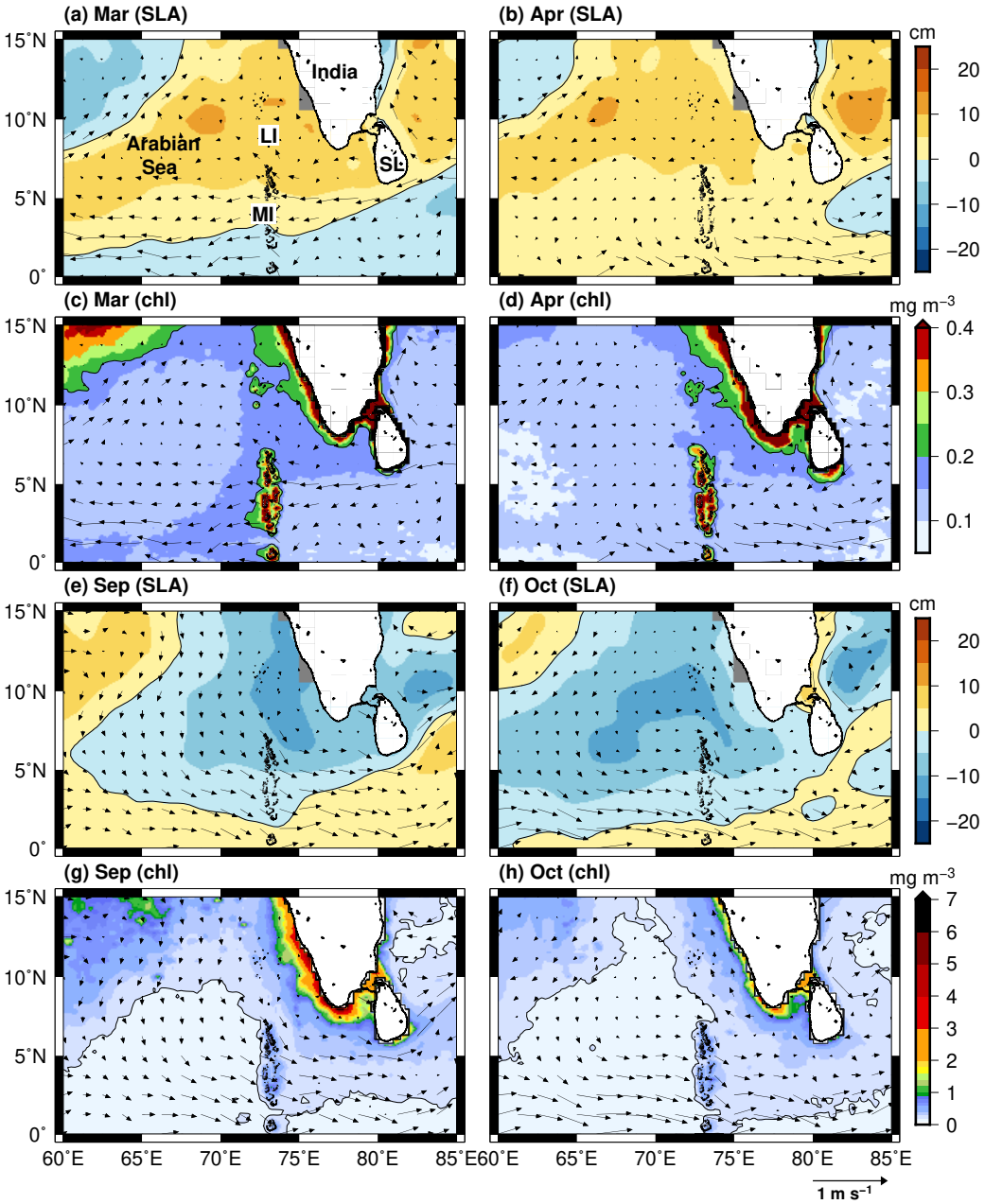

Figure S1. Intermonsoon climatology. OSCAR current vectors (m s^{-1}) are superimposed over sea-level anomalies (cm) for (a) March, (b) April, (e) September, and (f) October. The same current vectors are superimposed over chlorophyll (mg m^{-3}) for (c) March, (d) April, (g) September, and (h) October. SLA (chl) is sea-level anomaly (chlorophyll). Abbreviations in panel (a) are SL, Sri Lanka; LI, Lakshadweep Islands; and MI, Maldives Islands. The contour lines represent 0.2 mg m^{-3} (0 cm) in chlorophyll (sea-level) panels. Note that the chlorophyll has an unequal colour scale in panel (g) and (h).

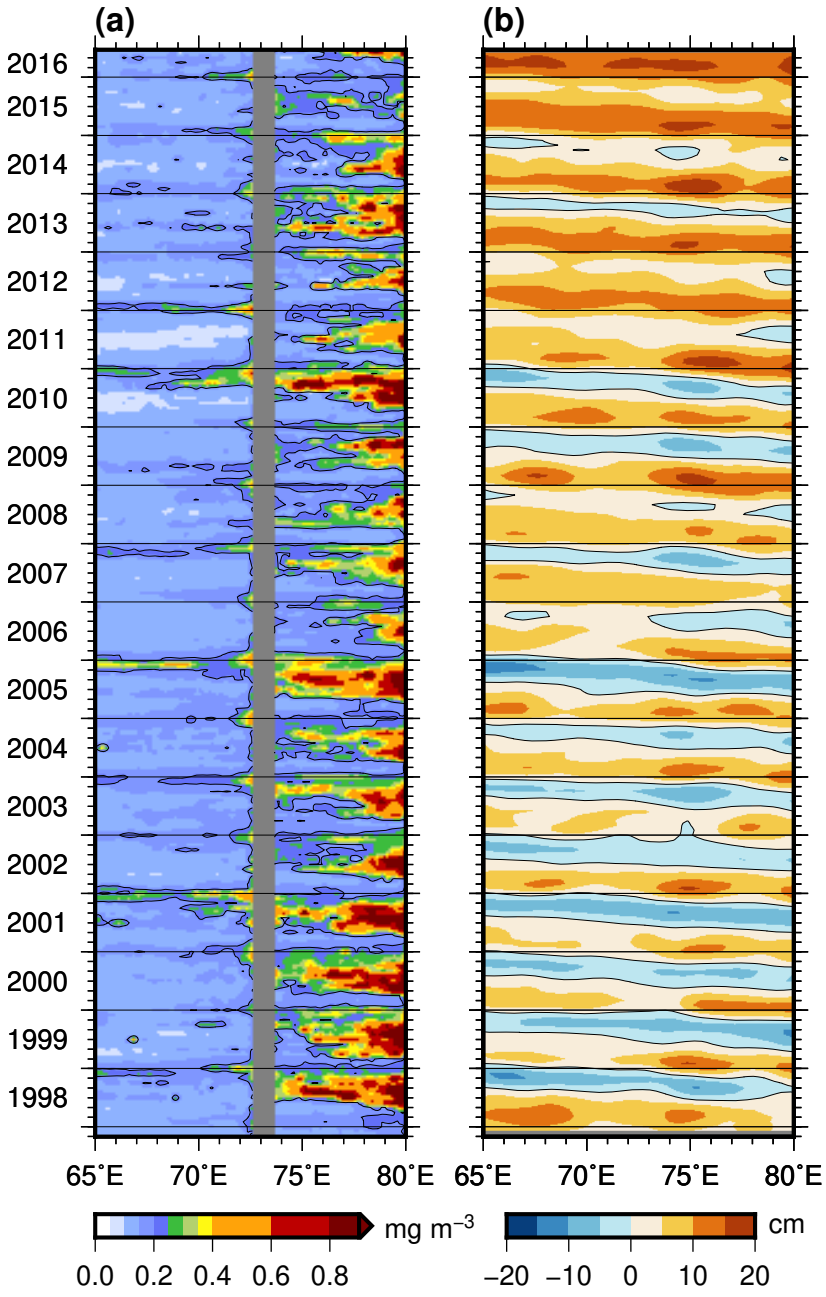

Figure S2. Longitude-time plots of the monthly climatology of (a) chlorophyll (mg m^{-3}) and (b) sea-level anomaly (cm) from 1998 to 2016 at 6°N. The sea level is smoothed using a four-month box-car filter to remove the intraseasonal variability. Note that the chlorophyll has an unequal colour scale.