Synoptic-intraseasonal variability control on high chlorophyll-a events in the Puyuhuapi Fjord, Chilean Patagonia.

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Supplementary material.

Table S1. Correlation coefficients for sea level pressure (SLP), surface temperature (TS), salinity (S) and chlorophyll-a (chl-a) variables, corresponding to summer 2016 (DJF). SLP data taken from the ERA5 Reanalysis, and the other variables correspond to data from the buoy located in the Puyuhuapi fjord (PF).

	slp		
chl-a	-0,2375	**chl-a**	
temp	0,2614	-0,4693	**temp**
sal	0,1159	0,0589	-0,211
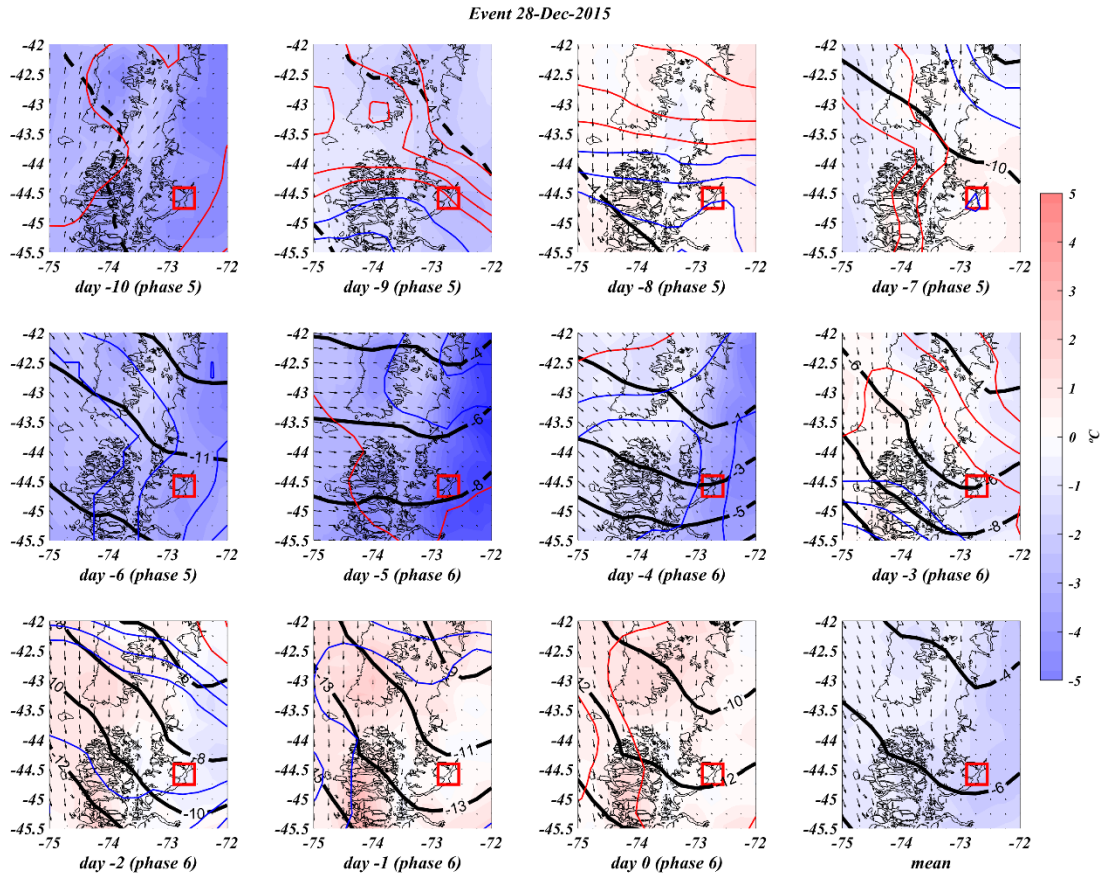
Figure S1. Sequence of daily composites of intraseasonal anomalies, starting 10 days before the occurrence of the extreme event of high chl-a on 28-Dec-2015. Each panel corresponds to one day and the last panel corresponds to the average of the 10-day composites of anomalies. Colors indicate t2m, blacks contours indicate SLP every 1 hPa (continuous contours: negative anomaly, dashed contours: positive anomaly), color contours indicate incoming solar radiation every 20 W/m2 (red: positive anomaly, blue: negative anomaly) and vectors indicate wind speed. Source: ERA5 reanalysis.
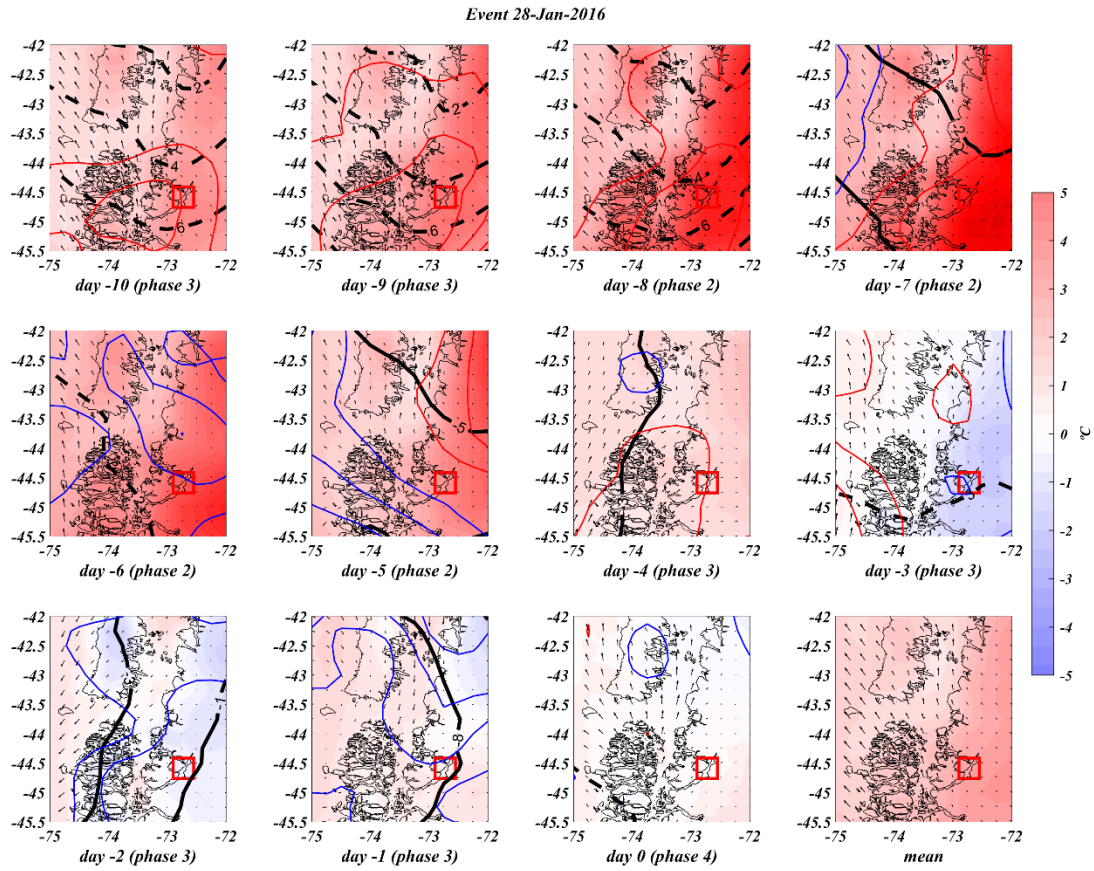
Figure S2. As Figure S1, but for the extreme event of high chl-a on 28-Jan-2016
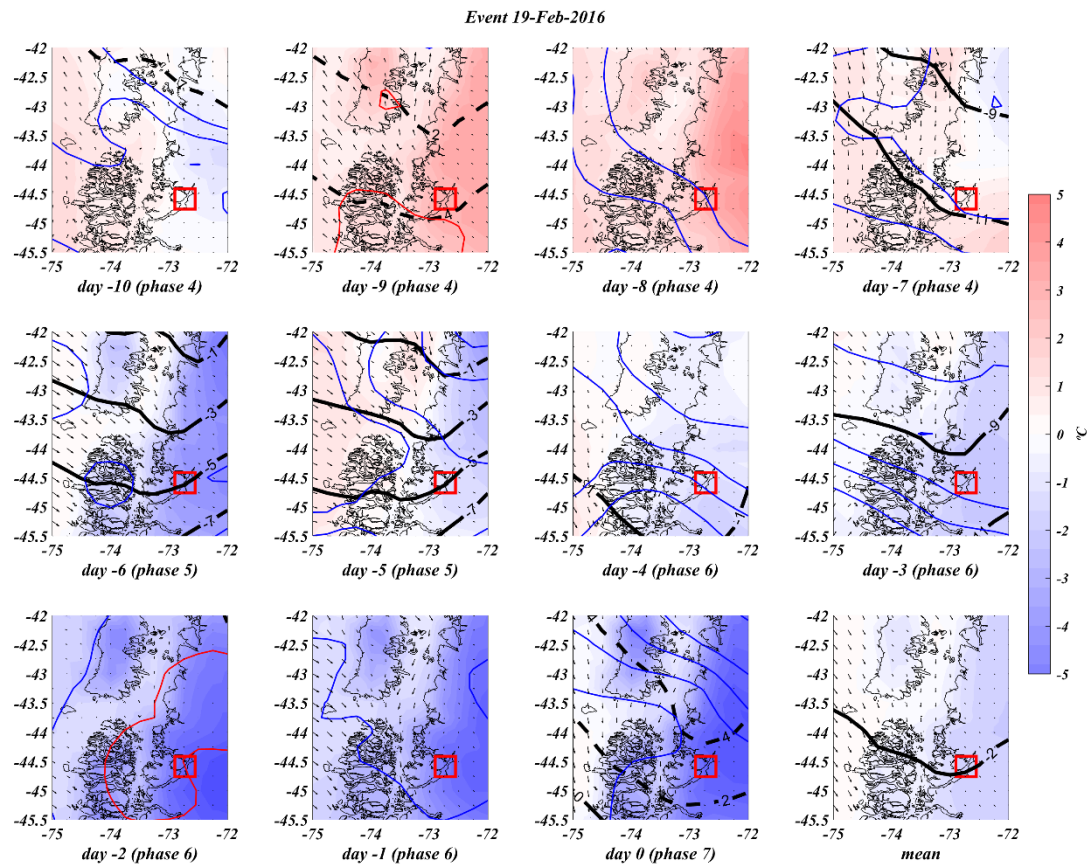
Figure S3. As Figure S1, but for the extreme event of high chl-a on 19-Feb-2016
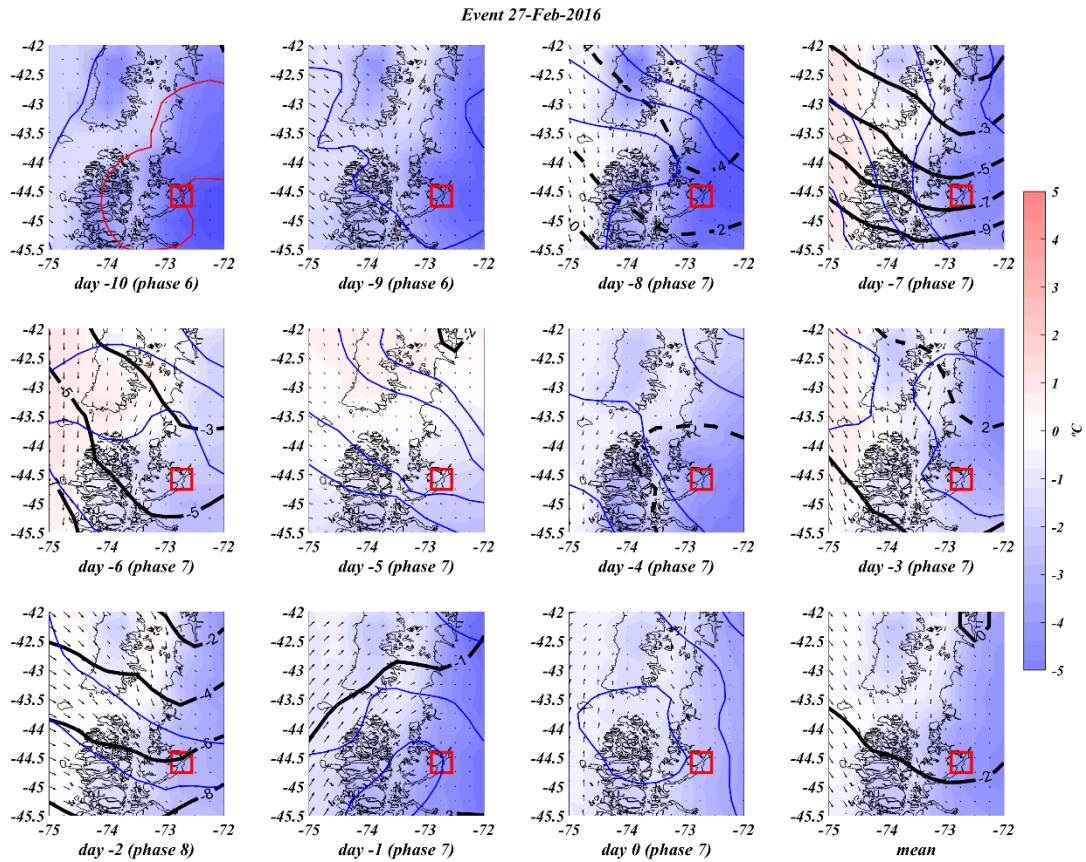
Figure S4. As Figure S1, but for the extreme event of high chl-a on 27-Feb-2016
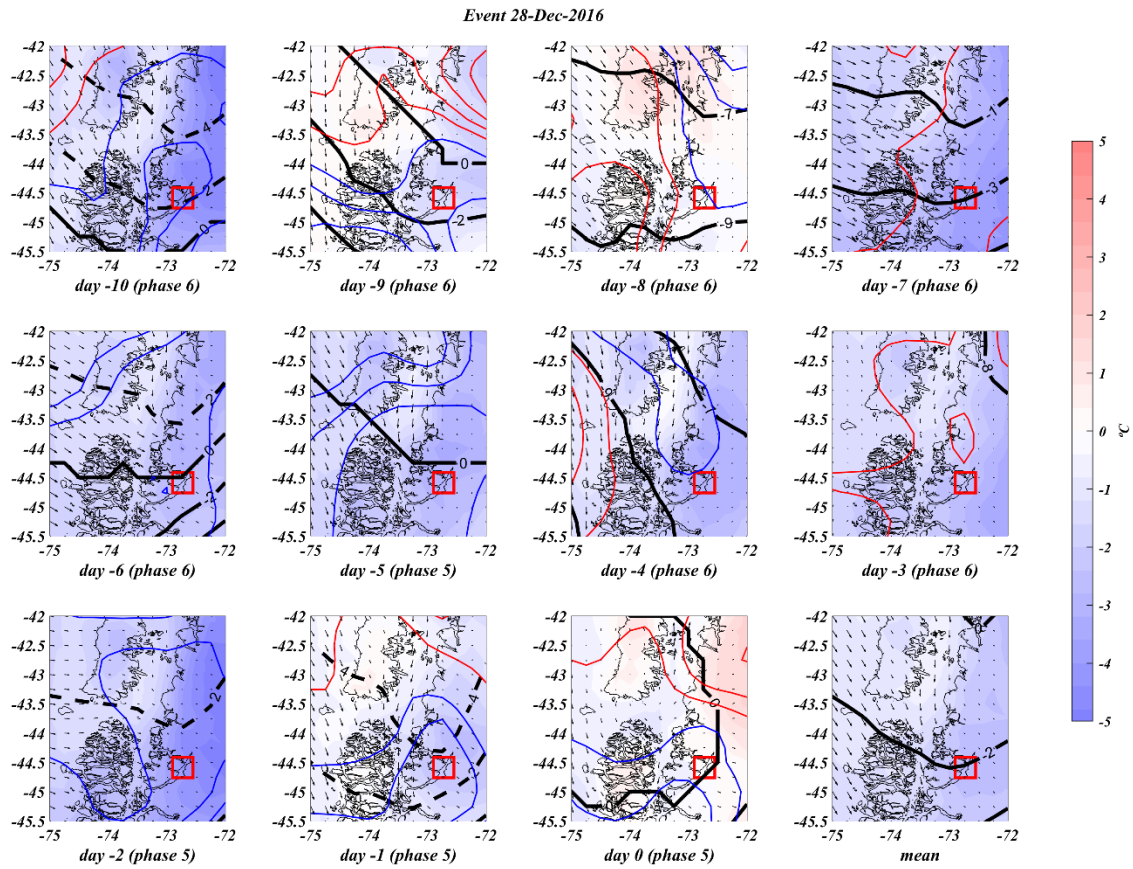
Figure S5. Like Figure S1, but for the extreme event of low chl-a on 28-Dec-2016
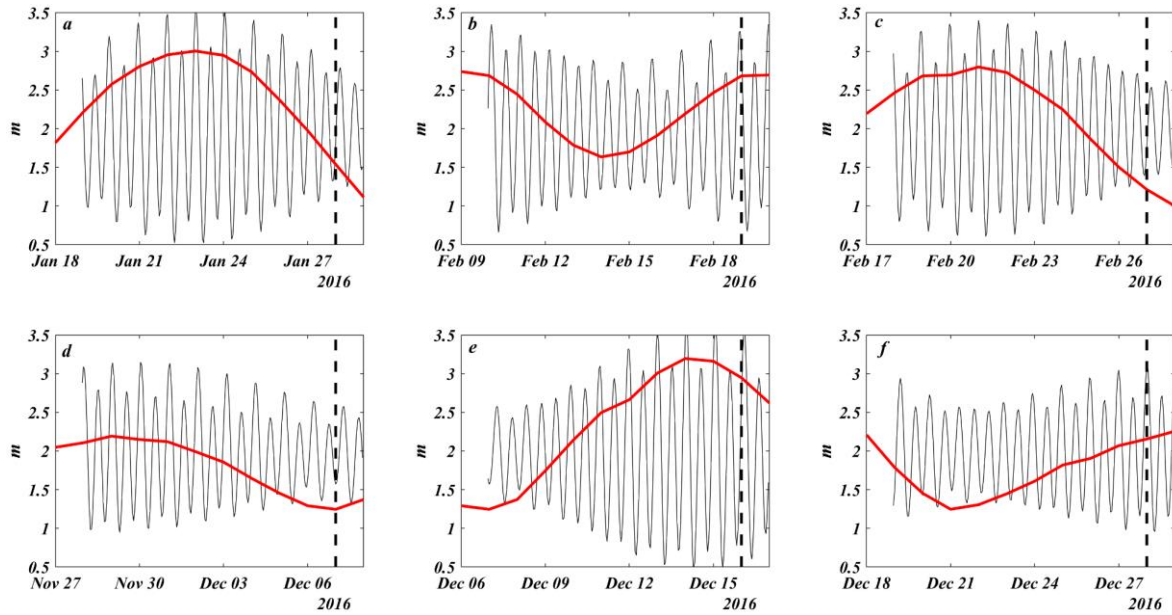
Figure S6. Daily values of sea level in Puyuhuapi South Channel starting 12 days before the occurrence of the extreme events of high chl-a on a) 28-Jan, b) 19-Feb, c) 27-Feb-2016 and extreme events of low chl-a on d) 7-Dec, e) 16-Dec and f) 28-Dec-2016. Black lines indicate daily values and red lines indicate amplitude of daily tide. Source: CDOM.