Anatomy of a Flash Flood in a Hyperarid Environment: From Atmospheric Masses t o Sediment Dispersal in the

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Additional figure to be considered **(see reply to R2C13)**.
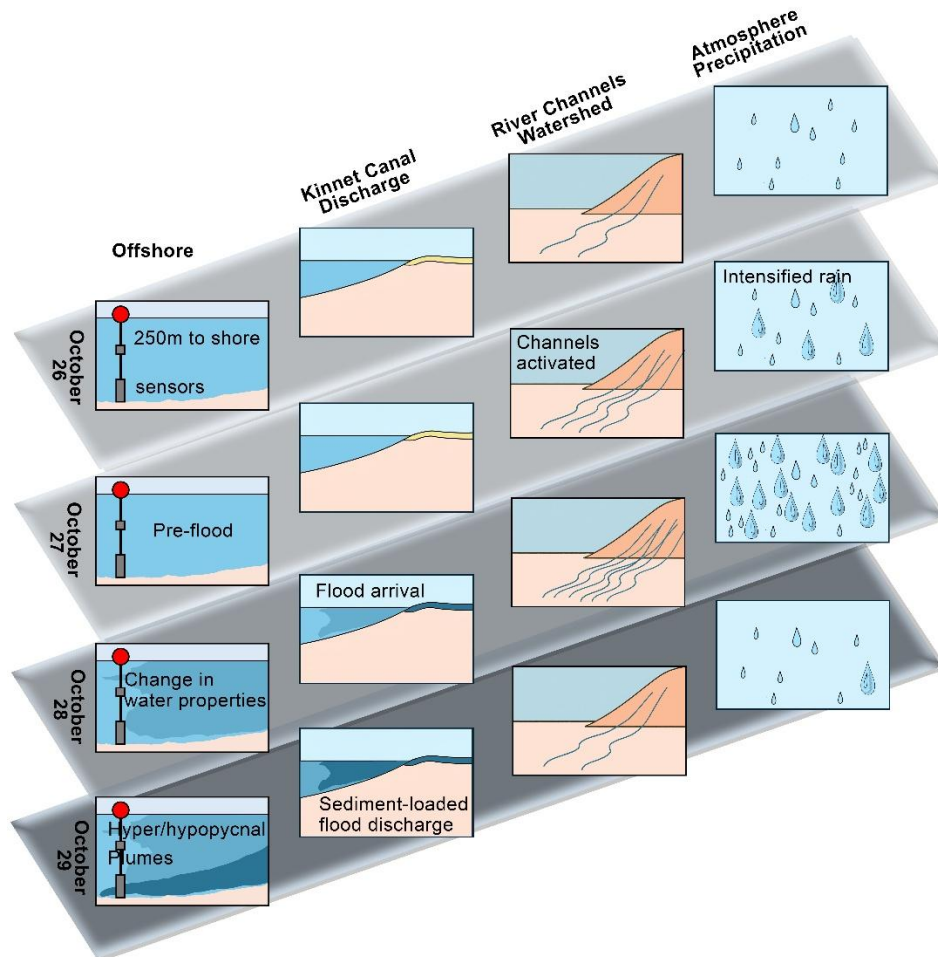
Figure 9 or Supplementary Figure 6: Sequence of sediment transport processes during the October 2016 flash flood in Eilat. The figure illustrates daily changes from October 26–29, 2016, showing the evolution of sediment transport from precipitation to offshore deposition in the northern Red Sea. It details concurrent developments in offshore waters, at the canal discharge point, within the watershed, and includes rainfall intensity for each day. The seven key stages include: (1) atmospheric conditions conducive to precipitation, (2) precipitation events, (3) watershed drainage, (4) flash flood formation, (5) sediment and water transport to the coastline, (6) discharge at the coastal outlet, and (7) marine dispersal and deposition.