

Supplementary Material

Coastal Impacts of Storm Gloria (January 2020) over the Northwestern Mediterranean.

Angel Amores¹, Marta Marcos^{1,2}, Diego S. Carrió^{3,4}, and Lluís Gómez-Pujol⁵

¹Mediterranean Institute for Advanced Studies (IMEDEA, UIB-CSIC), Esporles, Spain.

²Department of Physics, University of the Balearic Islands, Palma, Spain.

³School of Earth Sciences. The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, Australia

⁴ARC Centre of Excellence for Climate Extremes. The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, Australia

⁵Earth Sciences Research Group, Department of Biology, University of the Balearic Islands, Palma, Spain

Correspondence: A. Amores (angel.amores@uib.es).

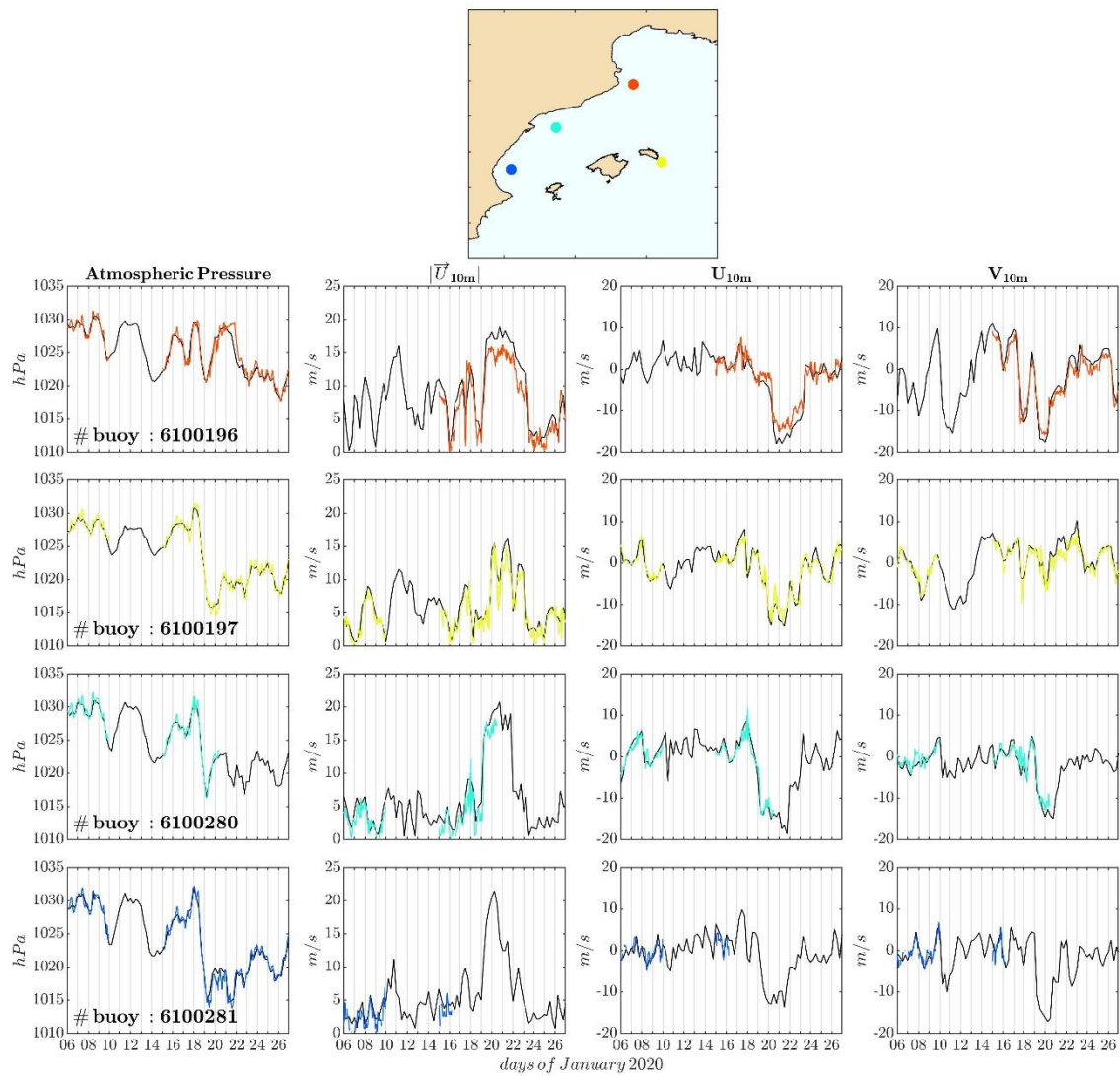


Figure S.M. 1: Comparison between modelled (black lines) and observed atmospheric pressure and wind fields (colours; each colour corresponds to one location in the map) at buoy locations.

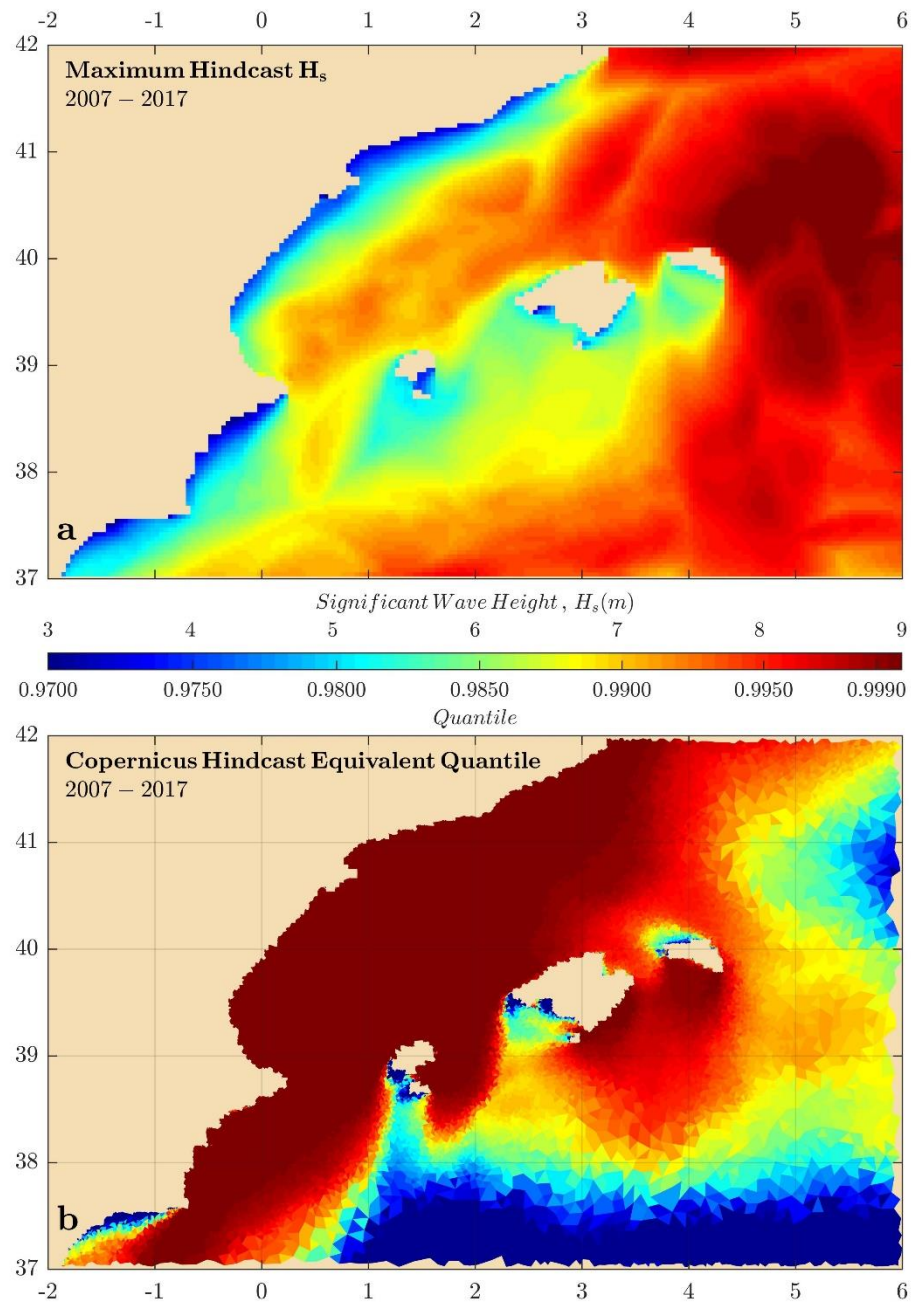


Figure S.M. 2: Maximum H_s in the Copernicus Hindcast (a) and its corresponding quantiles compared to our simulation of Gloria Storm.

Video S.M. 1: Animation of the simulated period. The first panel shows the atmospheric forcing (wind speed in colours and black arrows; surface atmospheric pressure in black isolines), the second the total simulated surge, and the third panel shows the wind waves.