

Half-century perspectives on North American spring snowline and snow cover associations with the Pacific–North American teleconnection pattern

Thomas J. Ballinger*, Robert V. Rohli, Michael J. Allen,
David A. Robinson, Thomas W. Estilow

*Corresponding author: tballinger@txstate.edu

Climate Research 74: 201–216 (2018)

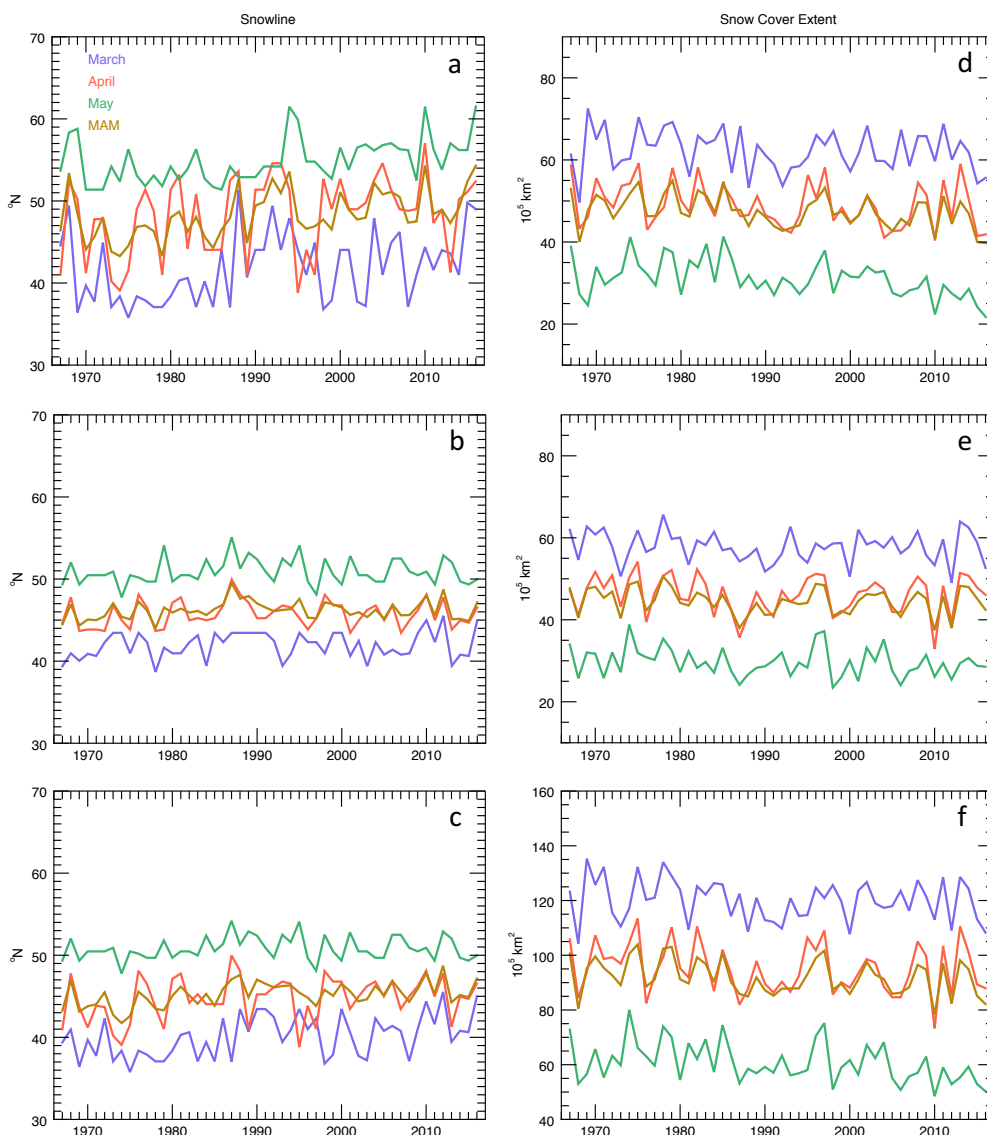


Fig. S1. Monthly and seasonal time series of Western (a), Eastern (b), and North American (c) regional snowline latitudes. Snow cover extent is also portrayed for the Western (d), Eastern (e), and North American (f) regions. Statistics corresponding to these time series are presented in **Table 1**.

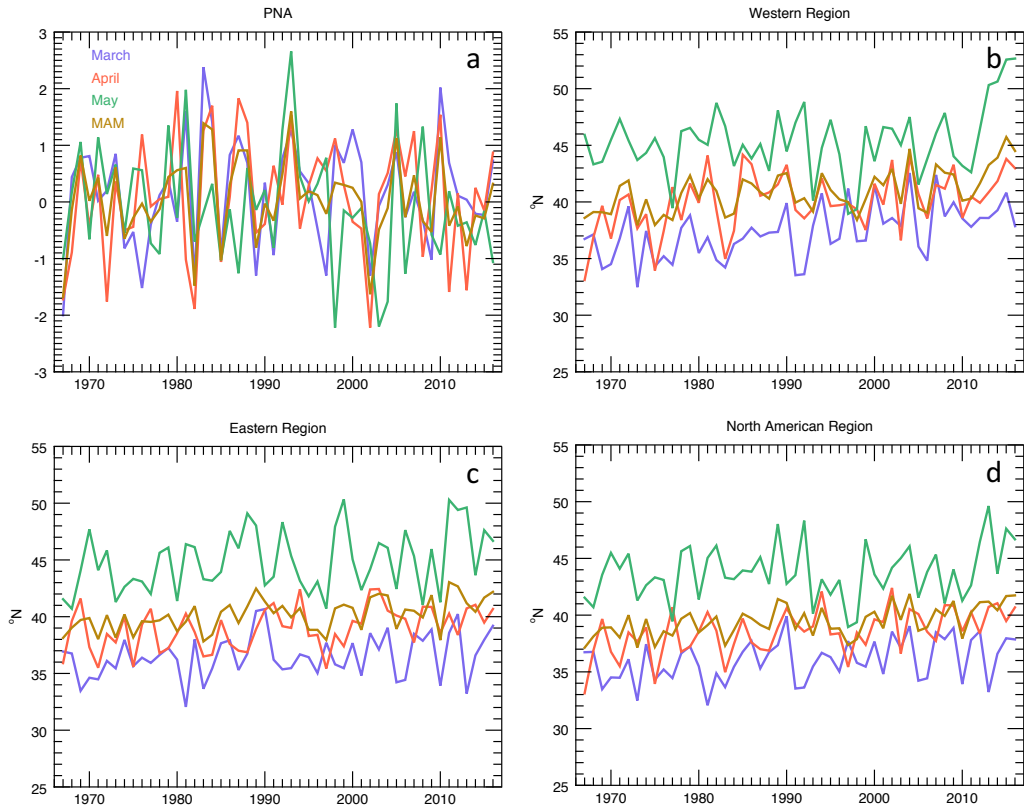


Fig. S2. Monthly and seasonal time series plots of the PNA index (a) and polar jet stream latitudes for the Western (b), Eastern (c), and North American (d) regions. Statistics corresponding to these time series are presented in **Table 2**.

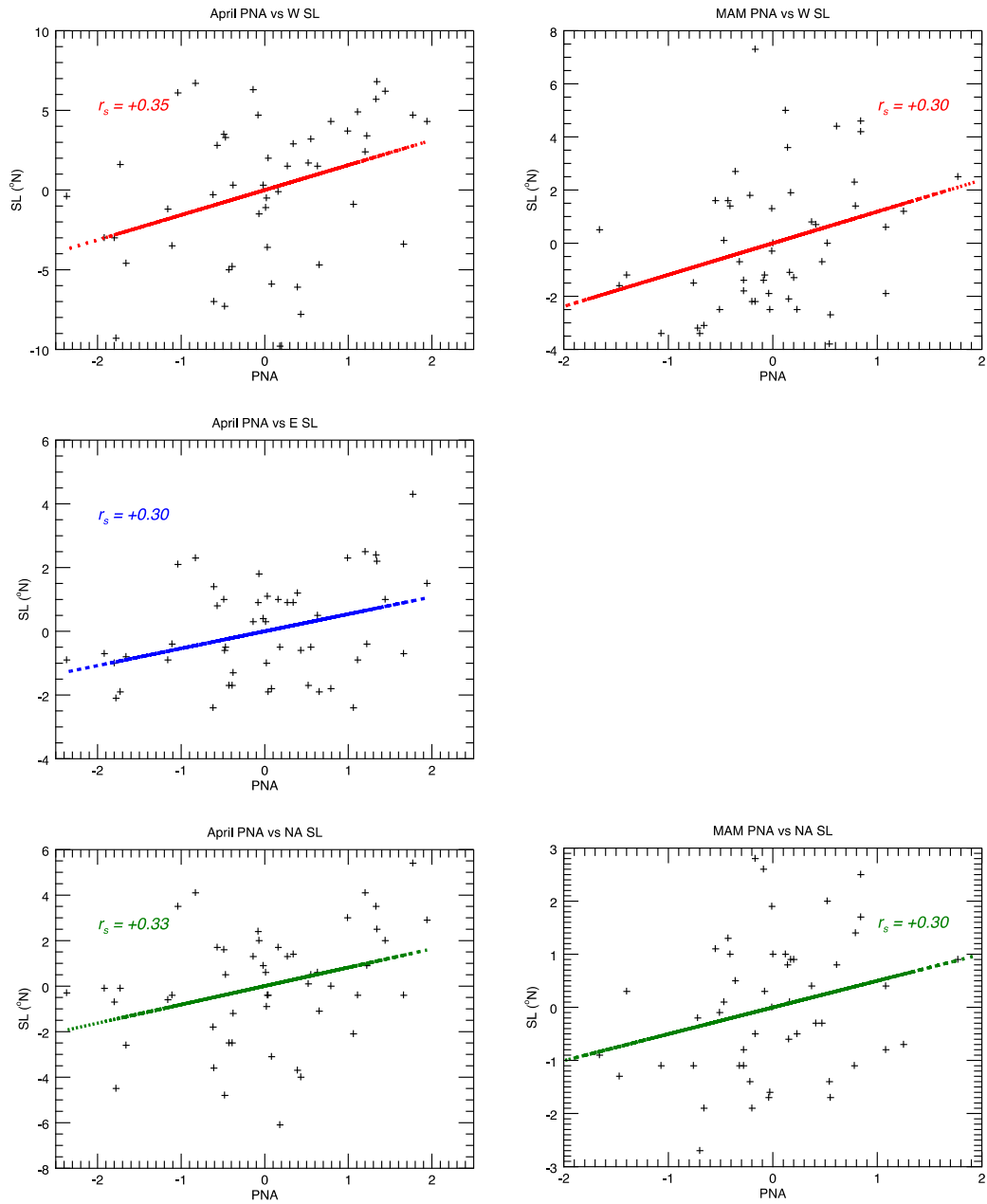


Fig. S3a. Scatter plots indicating the relationships between the detrended April and MAM PNA index values and snowline (SL) data based on the statistically significant Spearman's rank correlations (r_s) listed in **Table 3**.

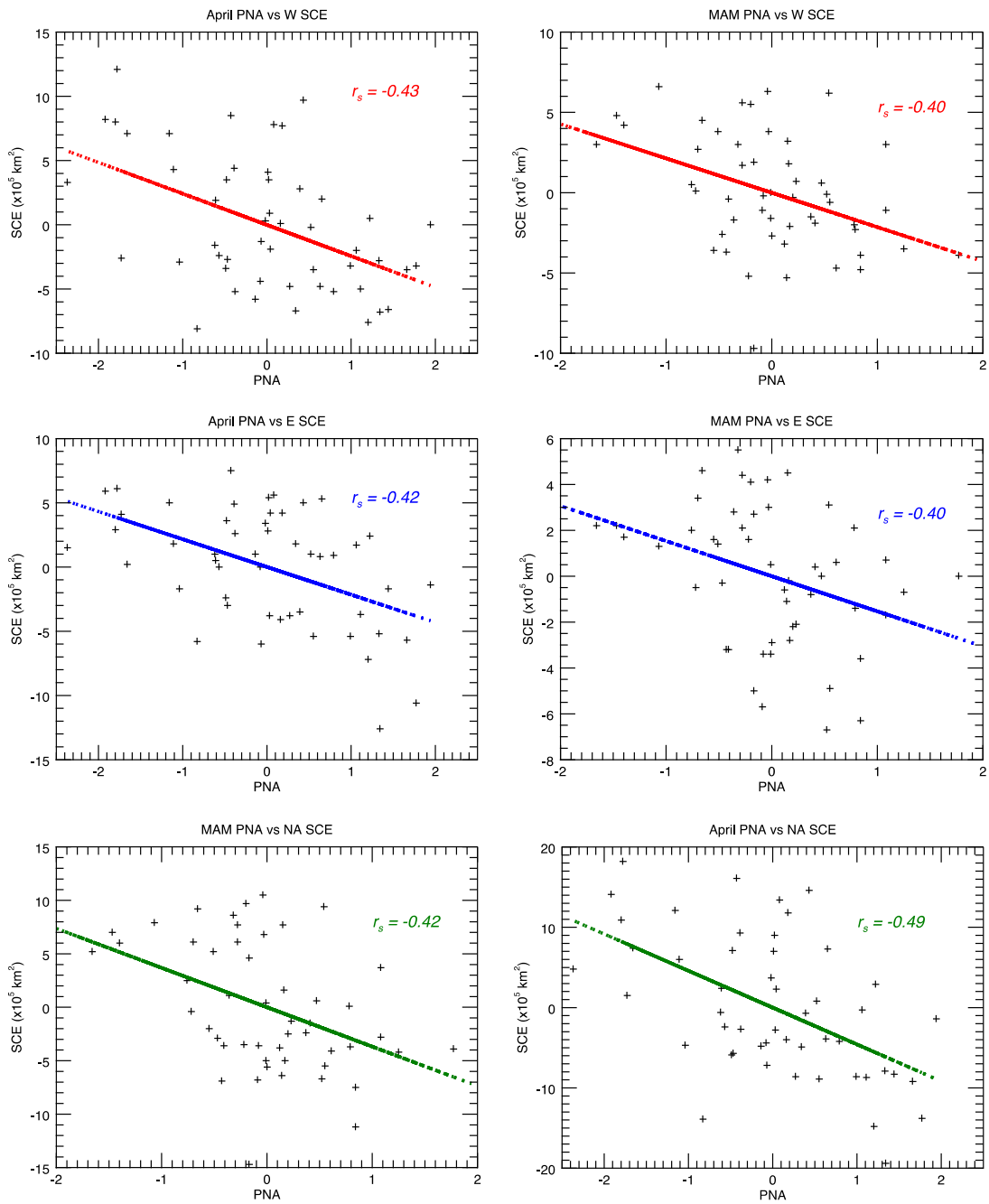


Fig. S3b. Scatter plots indicating the relationships between the detrended April and MAM PNA index values and snow cover extent (SCE) data based on the statistically significant Spearman's rank correlations (r_s) listed in **Table 3**.

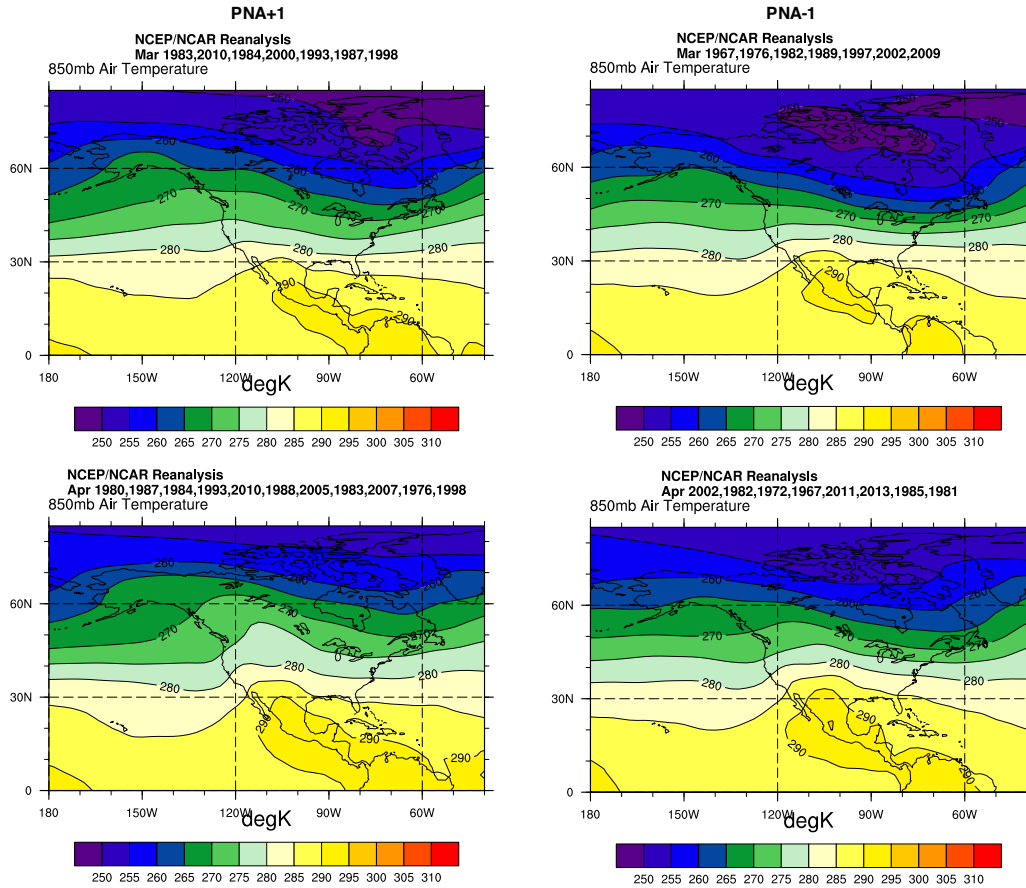


Fig. S4. Composite 850 hPa air temperature maps for years of extreme March and April PNA+1 (left panels) and PNA-1 values (right panels).