

The Response of Southwest Atlantic Storm Tracks to Climate Change in the Brazilian Earth System Model

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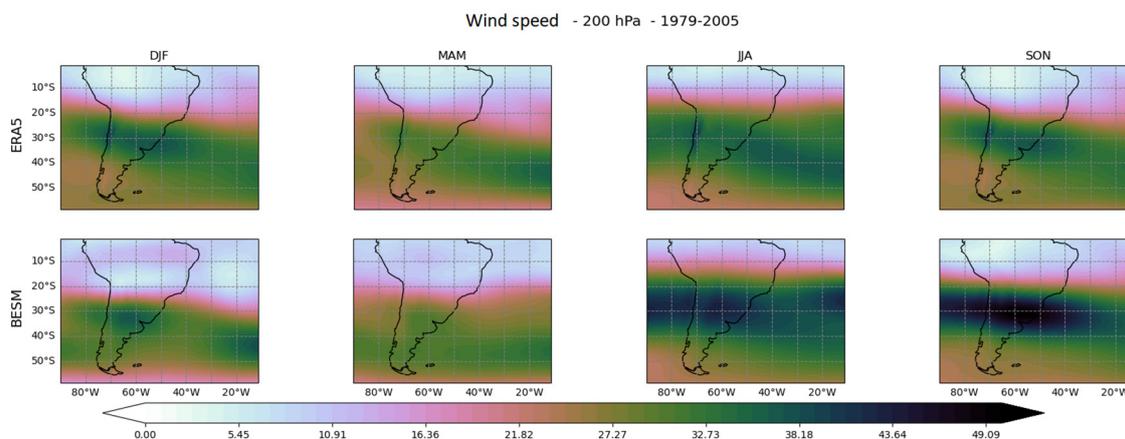


Figure S1. Wind speed for the level of 200 hPa (ms^{-1}); seasonal comparison of ERA5 reanalysis with BESM historical data.

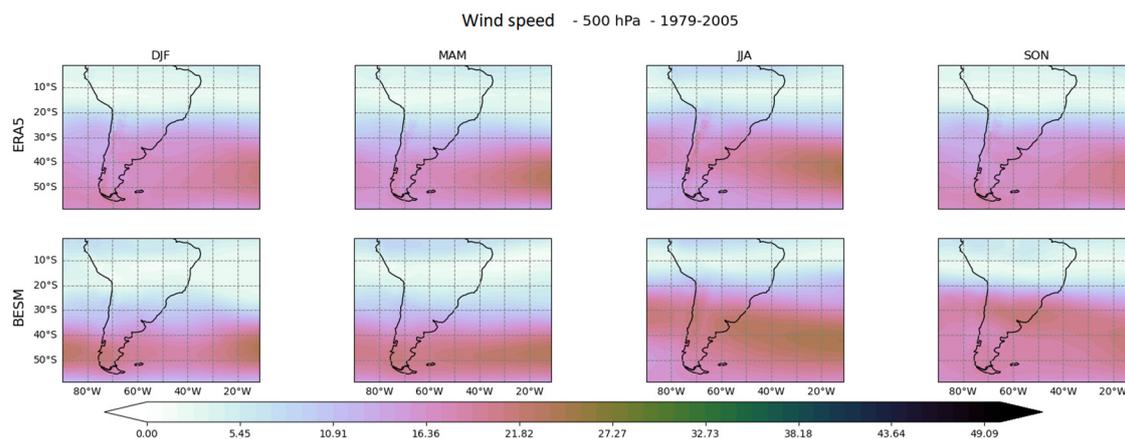


Figure S2. Wind speed for the level of 500 hPa (ms^{-1}); seasonal comparison of ERA5 reanalysis with BESM historical data.

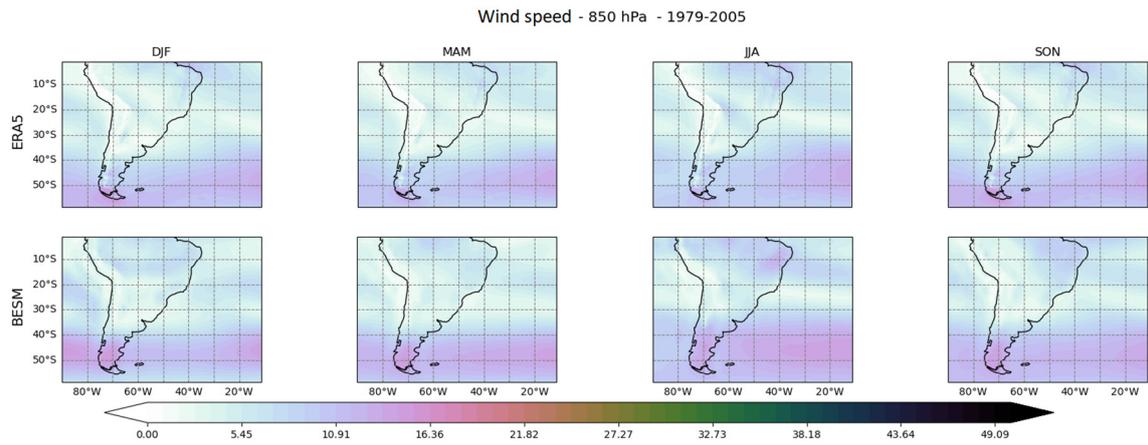


Figure S3. Wind speed for the level of 850 hPa (ms^{-1}); seasonal comparison of ERA5 reanalysis with BESM historical data.

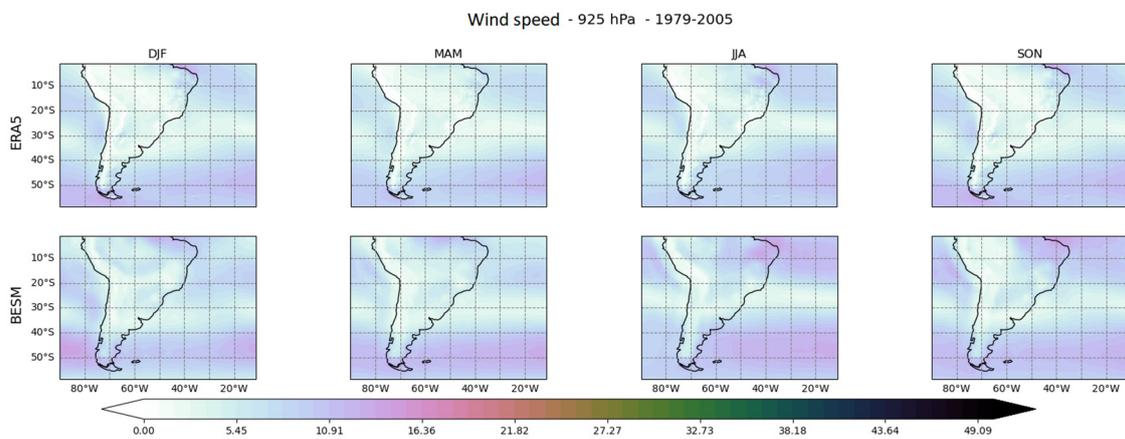


Figure S4. Wind speed for the level of 925 hPa (ms^{-1}); seasonal comparison of ERA5 reanalysis with BESM historical data.

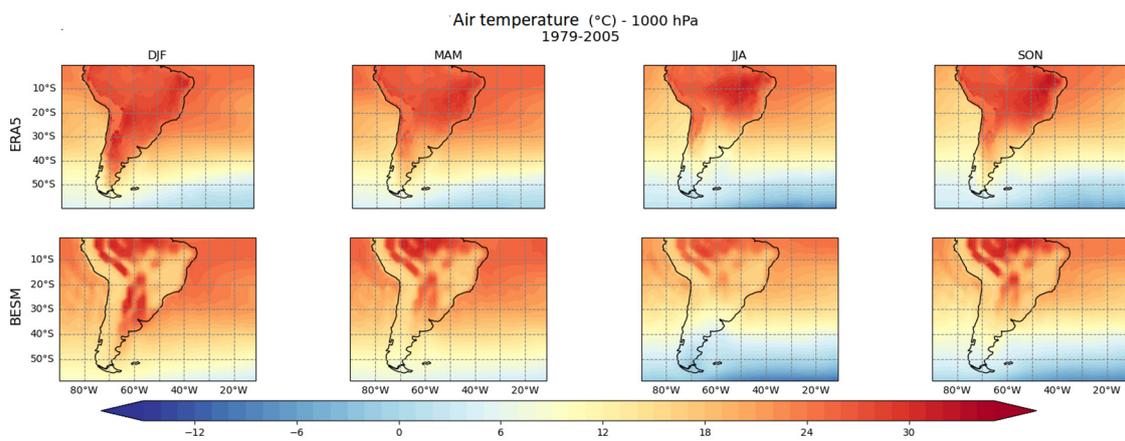


Figure S5. Air temperature at 1000 hPa ($^{\circ}\text{C}$); seasonal comparison of ERA5 reanalysis with BESM historical data.

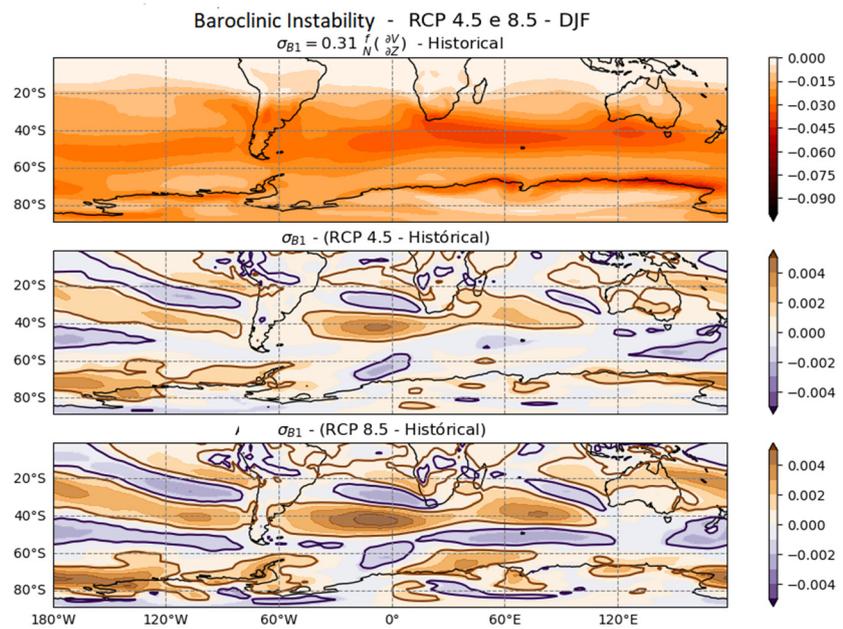


Figure S6. Baroclinic instability in DJF (day^{-1}); comparison of RCPs 4.5 and 8.5 with historical data. The lines represent the t-test and the shaded areas represent the anomalies.

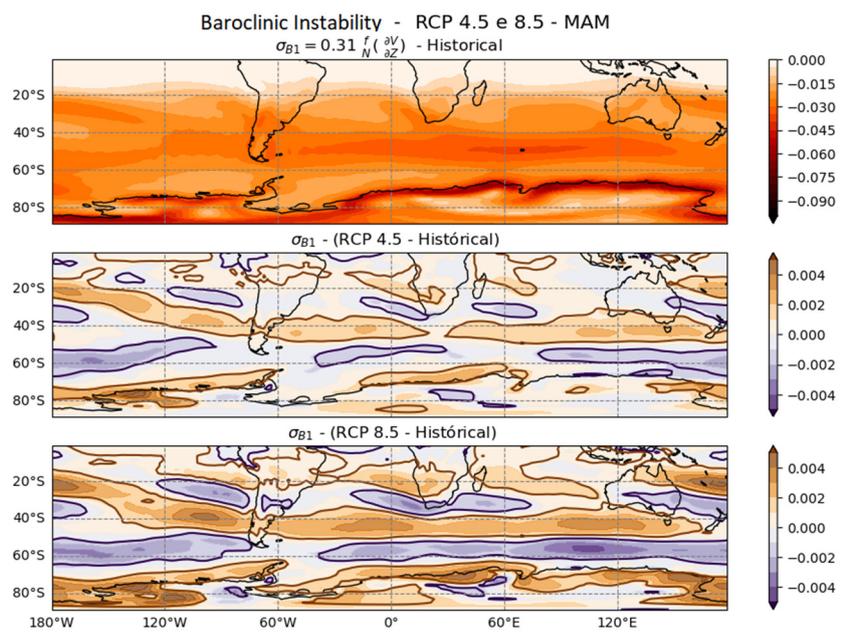


Figure S7. Baroclinic instability in MAM (day^{-1}); comparison of RCPs 4.5 and 8.5 with historical data. The lines represent the t-test and the shaded areas represent the anomalies.

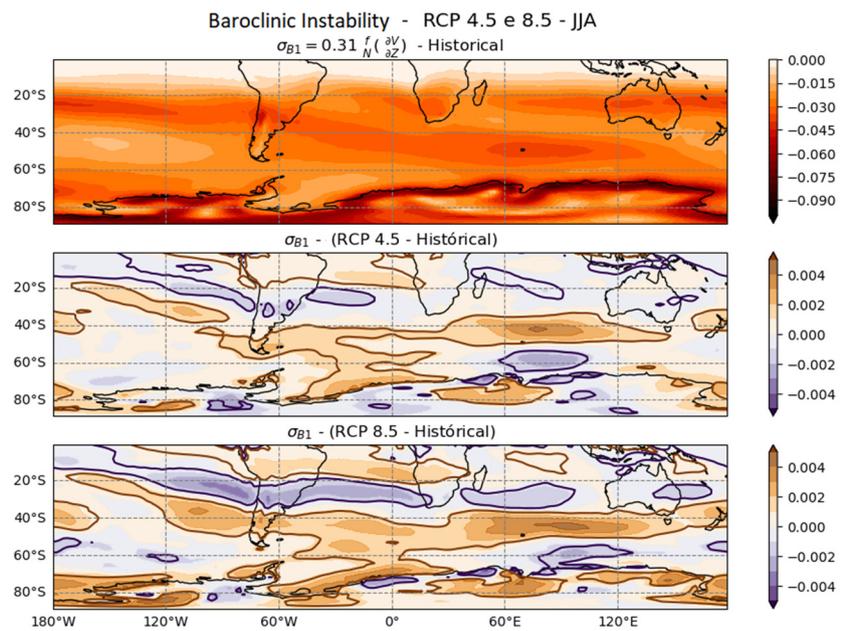


Figure S8. Baroclinic instability in JJA (day^{-1}); comparison of RCPs 4.5 and 8.5 with historical data. The lines represent the t-test and the shaded areas represent the anomalies.

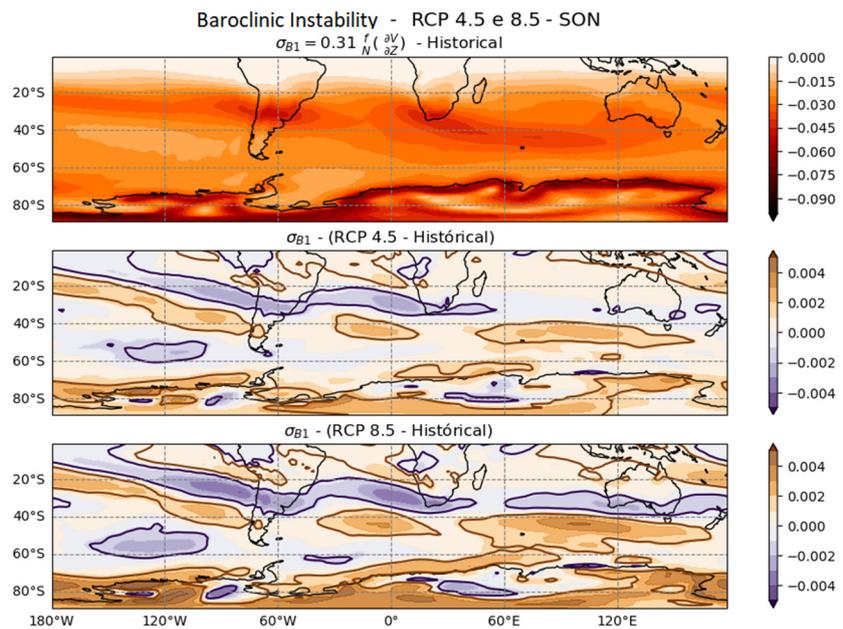


Figure S9. Baroclinic instability in SON (day^{-1}); comparison of RCPs 4.5 and 8.5 with historical data. The lines represent the t-test and the shaded areas represent the anomalies.