

Increasing risk of compound flooding from storm surge and rainfall for major US cities

Thomas Wahl^{1,2*}, Shaleen Jain³, Jens Bender^{2,4}, Steven D. Meyers¹, Mark E. Luther¹

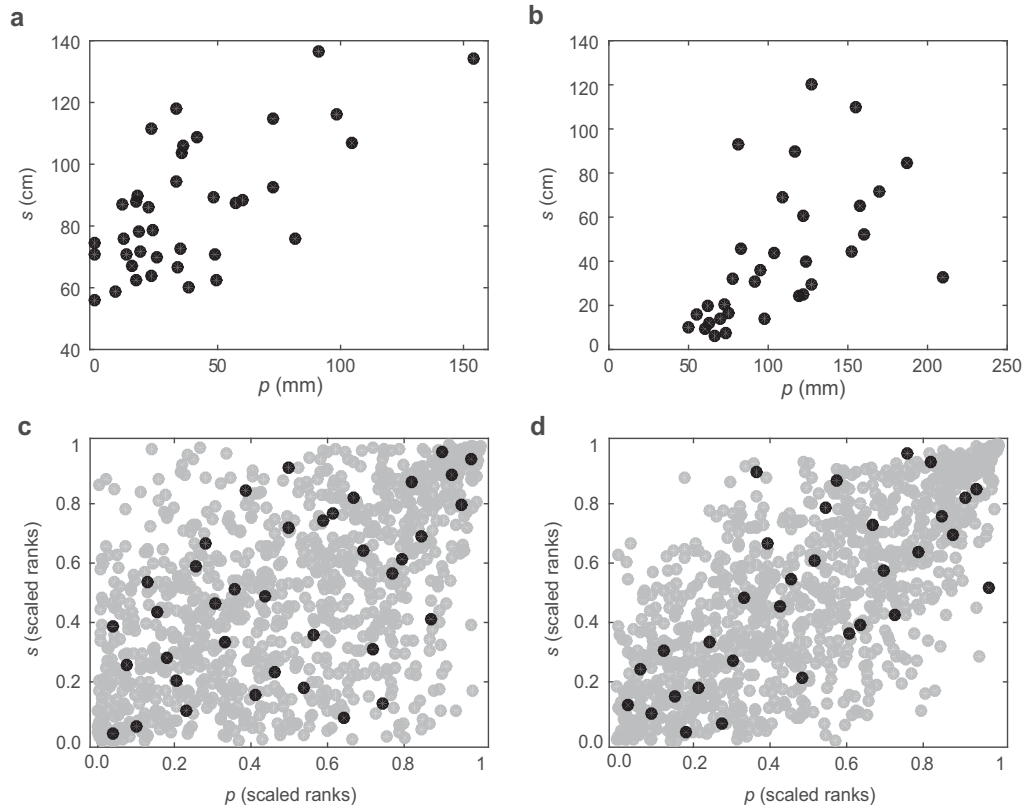
¹College of Marine Science, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg, USA.

²Research Centre Siegen, University of Siegen, Siegen, Germany.

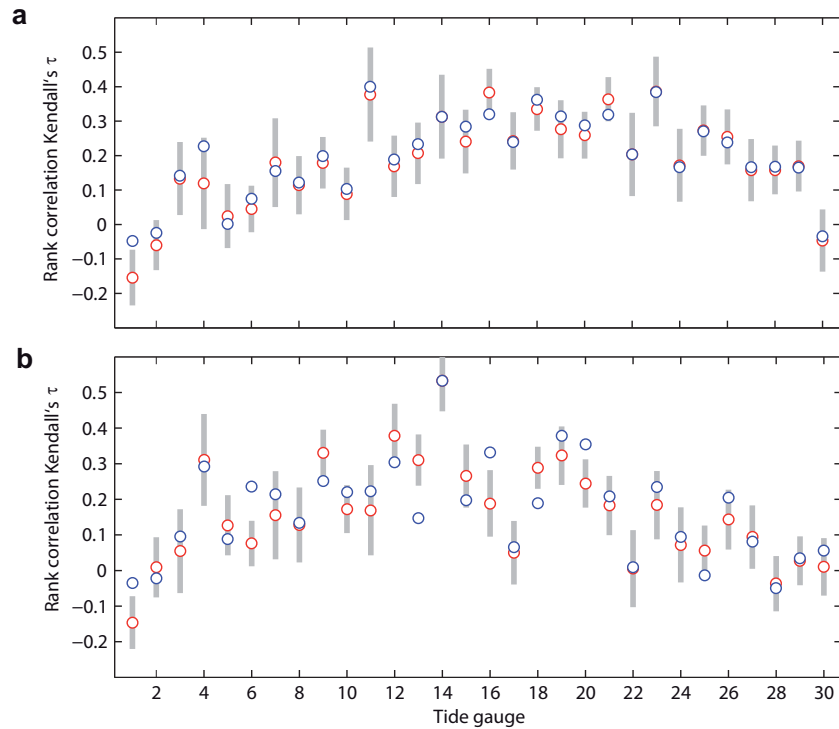
³Civil and Environmental Engineering, Climate Change Institute & Mitchell Center for Sustainability Solutions, University of Maine, USA.

⁴Research Institute for Water and Environment, University of Siegen, Siegen, Germany.

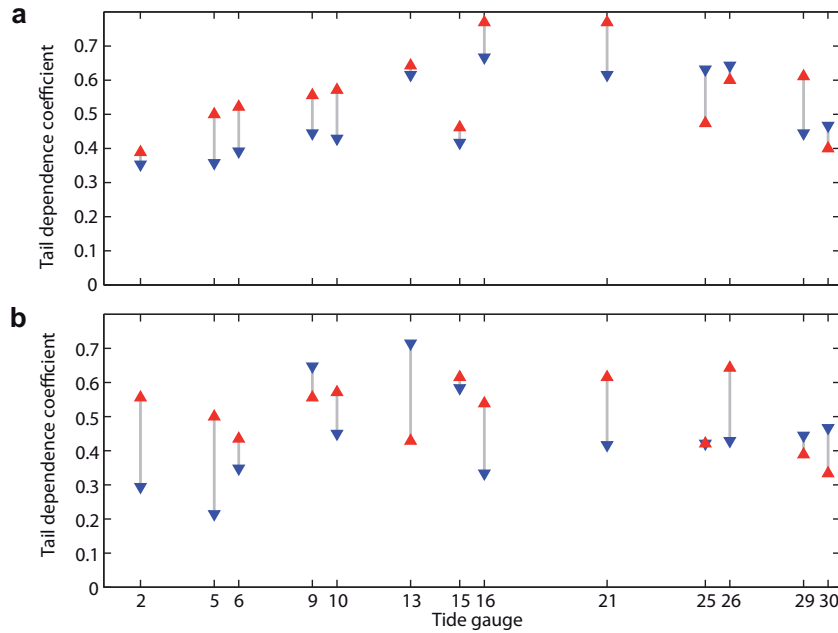
*Corresponding author. Email: thomas.wahl@uni-siegen.de



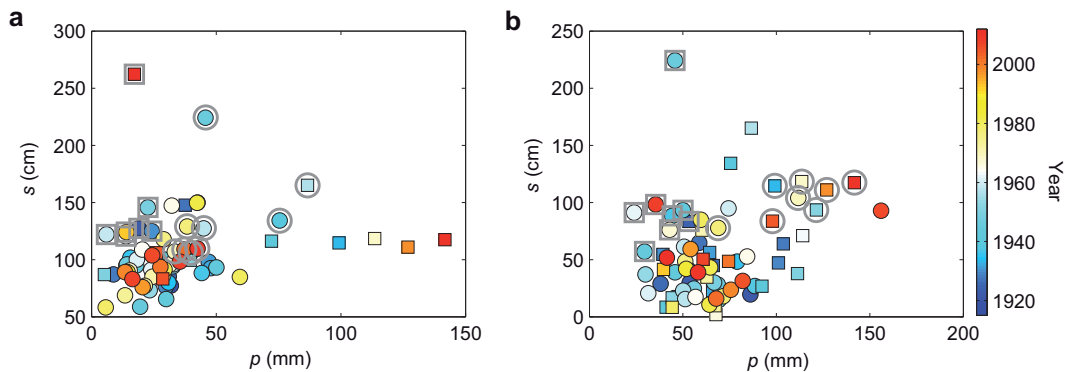
Supplementary Figure 1 | **a–b**, Observed data pairs of storm surge (s) and precipitation (p) in real units. **c–d**, Comparison of simulated (grey; 1000 events) and observed pairs of ranks. Results are shown for Chesapeake Bay in Case I (**a, c**) and Grand Isle in Case II (**b, d**); the Gumbel copula was used for the simulations (see Figs. 1b–c).



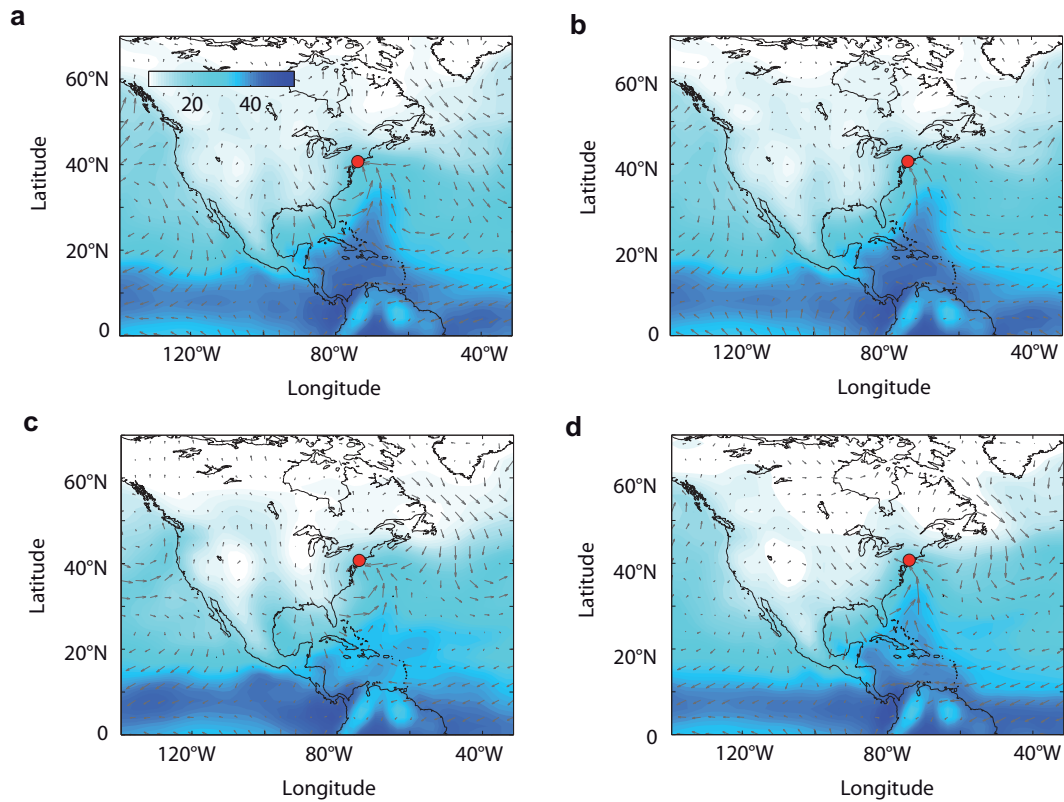
Supplementary Figure 2 | Case I (a) and Case II (b) τ values for the 30 TGs when precipitation stations are selected in a 25 km radius (red) and a 50 km radius (blue); grey bars are bootstrapped standard errors associated with the values derived with the 25 km radius.



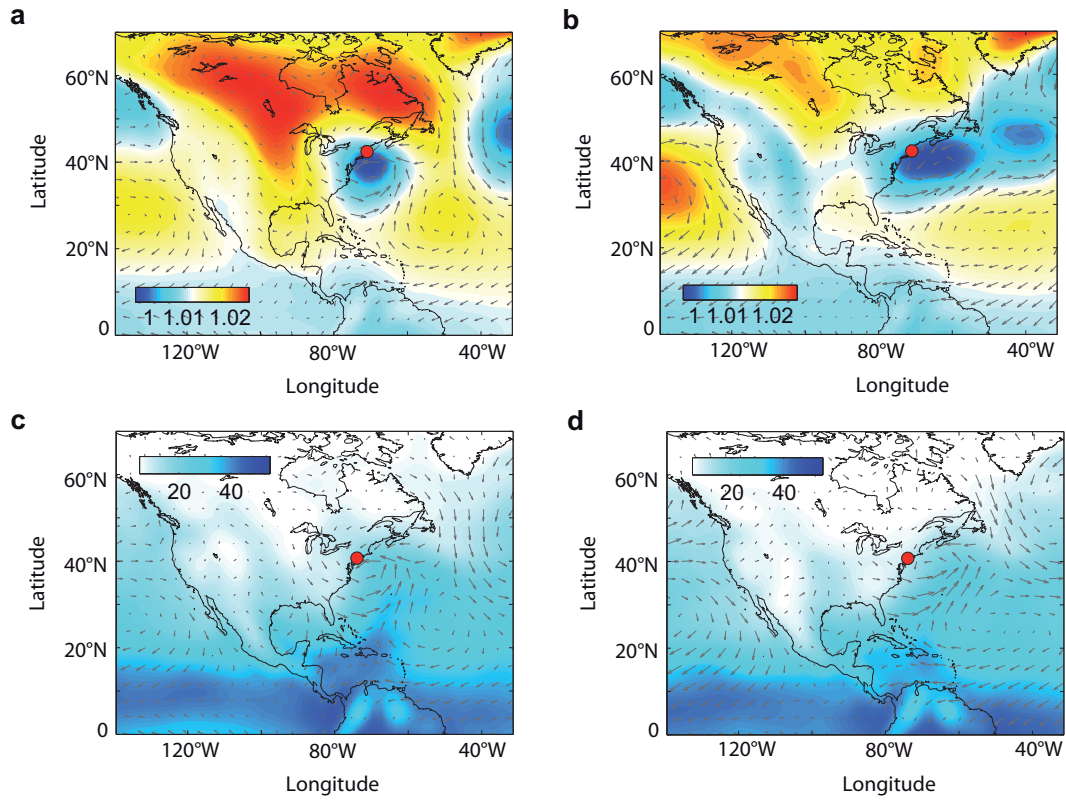
Supplementary Figure 3 | TDCs for a threshold of 0.6 derived from the first (blue) and second (red) halves of Case I (a) and Case II (b) data sets at sites with at least 55 overlapping years of data (covering at least 65 years) and at least one significant positive trend in Fig. 2g.



Supplementary Figure 4 | Scatter plots of storm surge (s) and precipitation (p) for NYC in real units; frames highlight the selected compound and non-compound events in the same way as in Figs. 3a–b for Case I (a) and Case II (b).



Supplementary Figure 5 | Composite plots of PWC (unit is kg m^{-1}) and wind for events with high storm surge and high precipitation (**a–b**; derived from events with circle frames in Figs. 3a–b) and high storm surge and low precipitation (**c–d**; derived from events with square frames in Figs. 3a–b); the NYC TG location is indicated by the red dot. Case I (**a, c**), Case II (**b, d**).



Supplementary Figure 6 | Composite plots of SLP (unit is Pa · 10⁵) (a–b) and PWC (unit is kg m⁻¹) (c–d) for events with high storm surge and high precipitation (a, c) and high storm surge and low precipitation (b, d); the Boston TG location is indicated by the red dot.