Explanation of variables

aviso\_daily\_1992\_2011\_7days\_40km\_gap\_Leff\_mod\_MAB

ssh30  ssh

mag30  magnitude of velocity

u30 and v30  u and v component of velocity

yearssh, dayssh, daycontssh  time of observations. daycontssh is just the cumulative day count

The next two files are snapshots at a given time.

aviso\_data\_1992\_2011\_eddies\_cyclones\_7days\_40km\_gap\_Leff\_mod\_MAB

for cyclonic eddies variables that begin with ‘c’ are for cyclonic eddies

cAMP  amplitude for all eddies observed at a given time

cBOUNDARY  boundary of each eddy

cL, cLe, cLeff, cLs  radius of the eddies. See appendix B in Chelton et al. (2011) for

definitions.

cMAXVEL maximum geostrophic velocity around the eddy

cXXmean  average of boundary values for a given eddy

cXXext  longitude of SSH minima inside eddy

cYYext, etc  same for latitude

aviso\_data\_1992\_2011\_eddies\_anticyclones\_7days\_40km\_gap\_Leff\_mod\_MAB

same for anticyclonic. Variables now begin with ‘a’

Now, following each individual eddy between the different time steps (from eddy tracking algorithm)

03eddy\_trajectories\_7days\_gap40km\_1992\_Leff\_mod\_MAB\_v5

ecX, ecY  lon and lat of center of the eddy

ecL  radius of eddy (using cLeff)

ecls  radius of eddy (using cLs)

ecV  max geostrophic velocity (using cMAXVEL)

ecA  amplitude

ecday  day

ecdaycont  day using cumulative count

ecyear  year of observation

same for anticyclonic, but variables start with ‘ea’ instead

03eddy\_trajectories\_combined\_7days\_gap40km\_1992\_Leff\_mod\_MAB\_v5

This is just for making it easier to plot variables. I just combined cyclonic and anticyclonic eddies into a single file. Names are self-explanatory, except for:

pol  polarity, cyclonic = -1; anticyclonic = 1

lats and lons  5 point running mean of lon and lat, which are the center position of the eddies (combining ecX and eaX ; ecY and eaY)

03eddy\_trajectories\_7days\_gap40km\_1992\_Leff\_mod\_MAB\_v5\_frequency

Frequency of cyclones and anticyclones. Note that you have to discard data close to the open boundaries, since results are artificially low there