

Supporting Information for Improved representation of river runoff in Estimating the Circulation and Climate of the Ocean Version 4 (ECCOv4) simulations: implementation, evaluation and impacts to coastal plume regions

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Yang Feng^{1,2,3,7}, Dimitris Menemenlis⁴, Huijie Xue^{1,2}, Hong Zhang⁴, Dustin Carroll^{5,4}, Yan Du^{1,2}, Hui Wu⁶

1. State Key Laboratory of Tropical Oceanography, South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Science, Guangzhou, China
2. Southern Marine Science and Engineering Guangdong Laboratory, Guangzhou, China
3. Institution of South China Sea Ecology and Environmental Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, China
4. Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA
5. Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, San José State University, Moss Landing, California, USA
6. State Key Laboratory of Estuarine and Coastal Research, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China
7. Guangdong Key Laboratory of Ocean Remote Sensing, South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Correspondence to: Yang Feng (yfeng1982@126.com)

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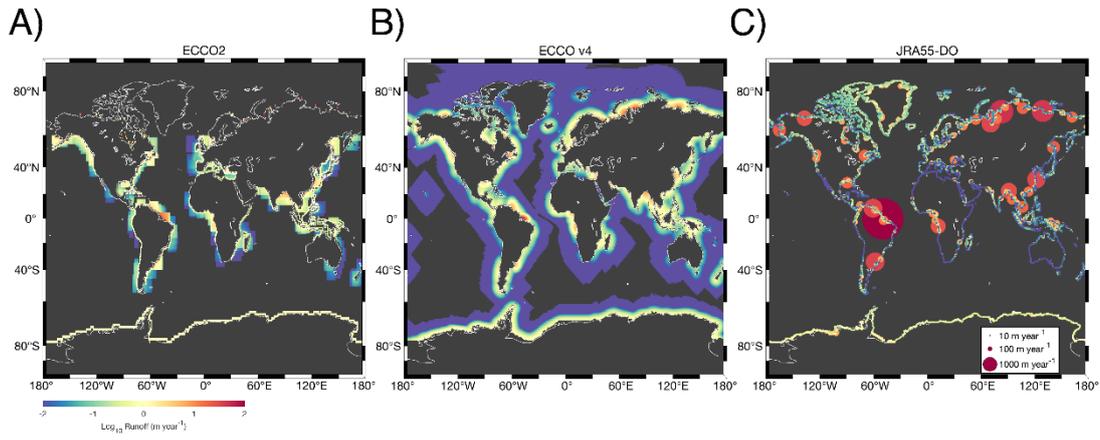


Figure S1: River discharge used in experiments: **(a)** $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ climatological ECCO2 river forcing for CS510C; **(b)** $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ climatological ECCOv4 river forcing for LLC90C and LLC270C; **(c)** the realistic JRA55-DO river forcing for LLC90R, LLC270R, LLC540R and CS510R.

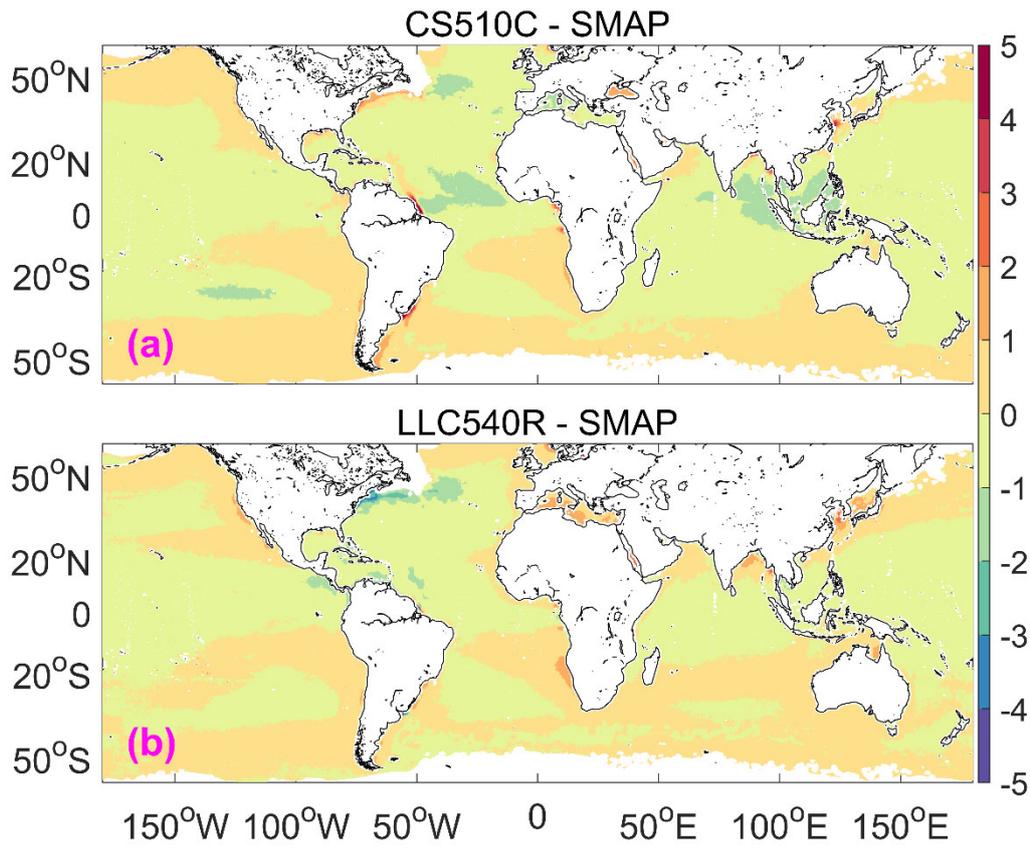


Figure S2: The 33-month (Apr 2015–Dec 2017) averaged salinity bias relative to SMAP for the global ocean for the reference run (CS510C) and highest resolution run with daily, point-source runoff forcing (LLC540R). The model SSS is
 30 interpolated to the 0.25° SMAP grid for display purposes.

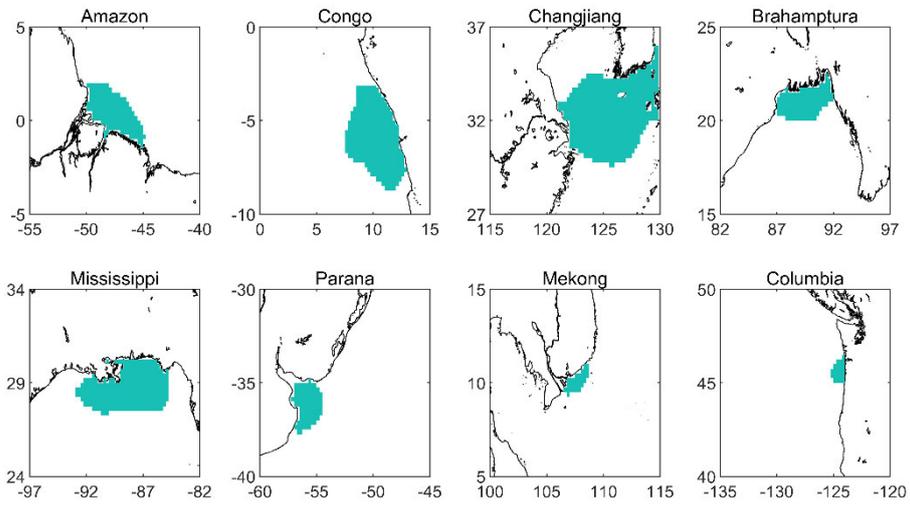


Figure S3: The eight river mouth regions that were identified by reconstructing the SSS anomaly field from the 1st EOF mode of WOA18.

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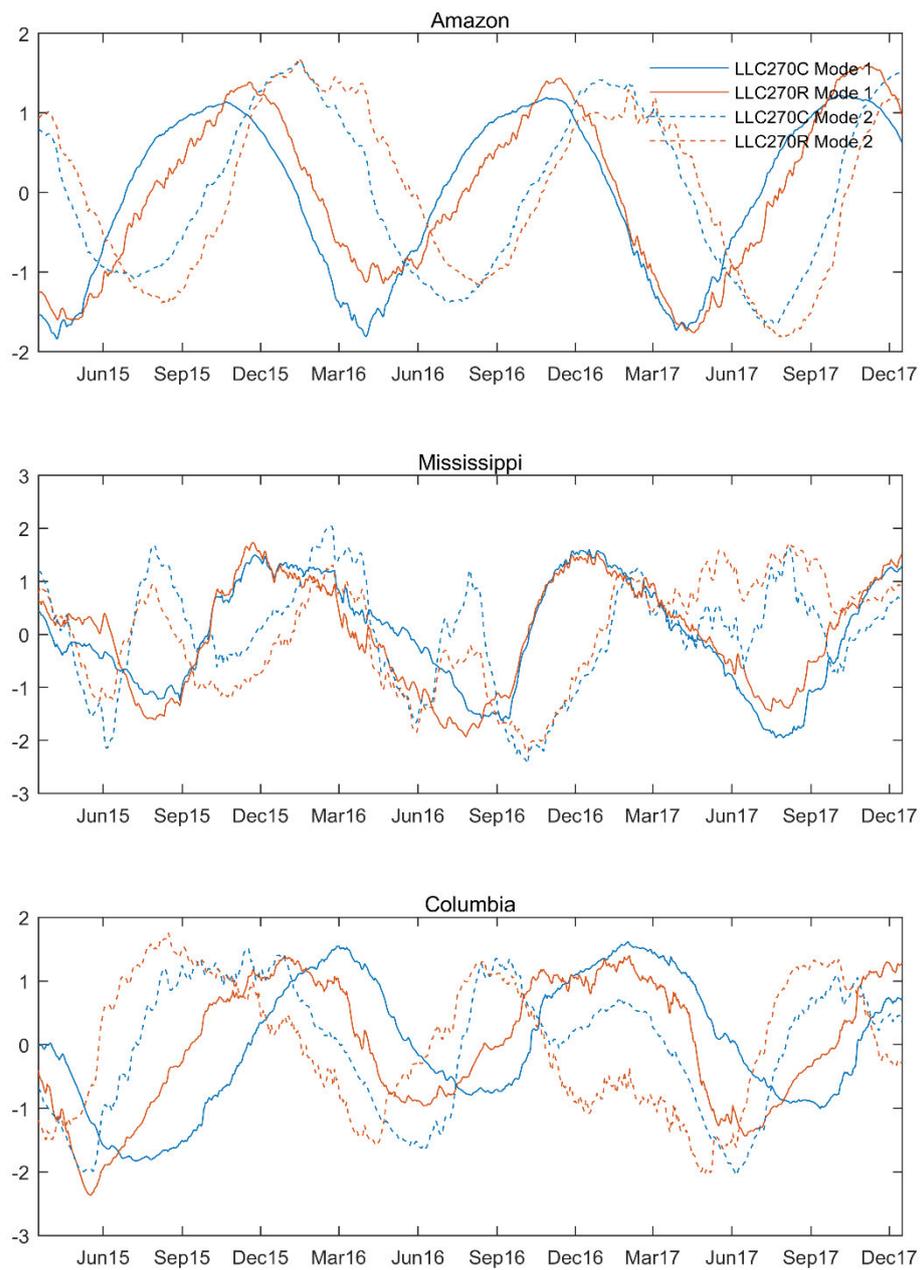


Figure S4: PC timeseries of the 1st and 2nd EOF of LLC270C and LLC270R simulations for the Amazon, Mississippi, and Congo rivers.

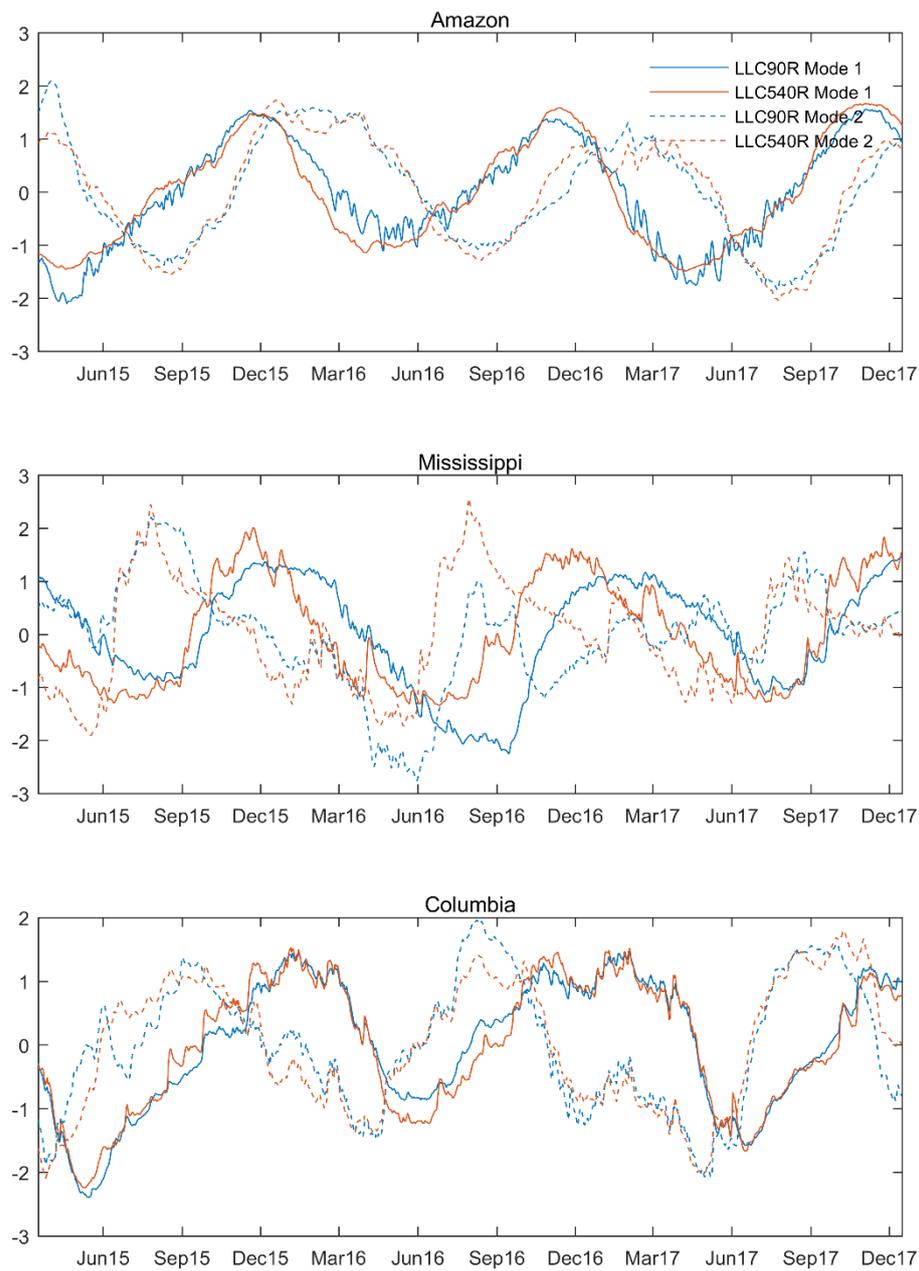


Figure S5: PC timeseries of the 1st and 2nd EOF of LLC90R and LLC540R simulations for the Amazon, Mississippi, and Congo rivers.

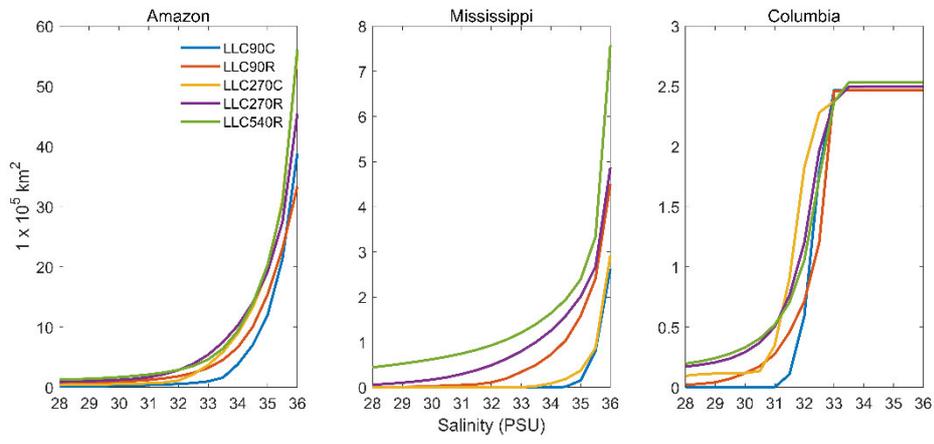


Figure S6: 2015-2017 averaged plume area at salinity threshold S_a from 28 to 36 for the Amazon, Mississippi and Columbia River regions.