Supporting Information for

Stable water isotope signals and their relation to stratiform and convective precipitation in the tropical Andes

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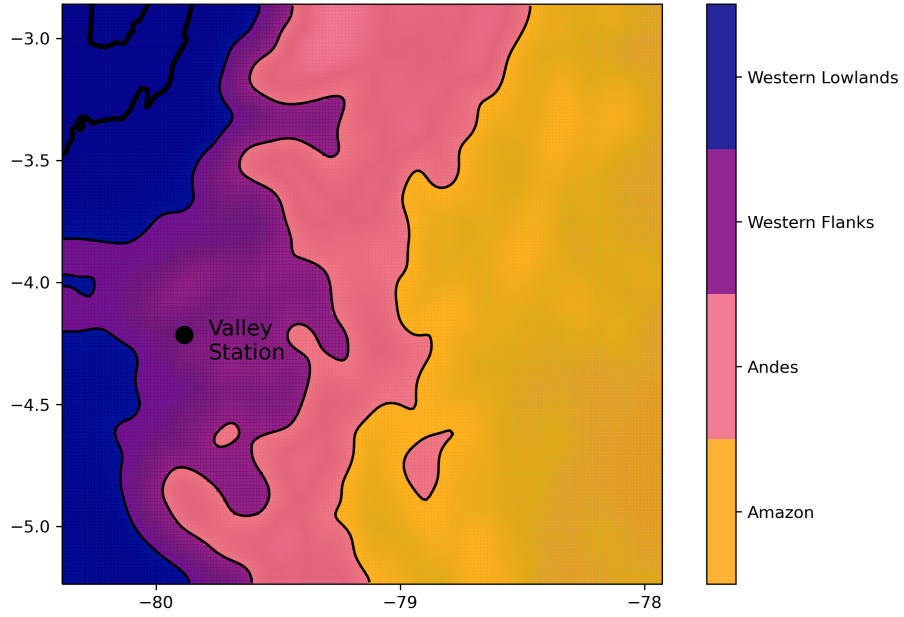
Contents of this file

Figure S1. Spatial extent of the four regions defined in Data & Methods (see Study Site) and as used in Figure 11.
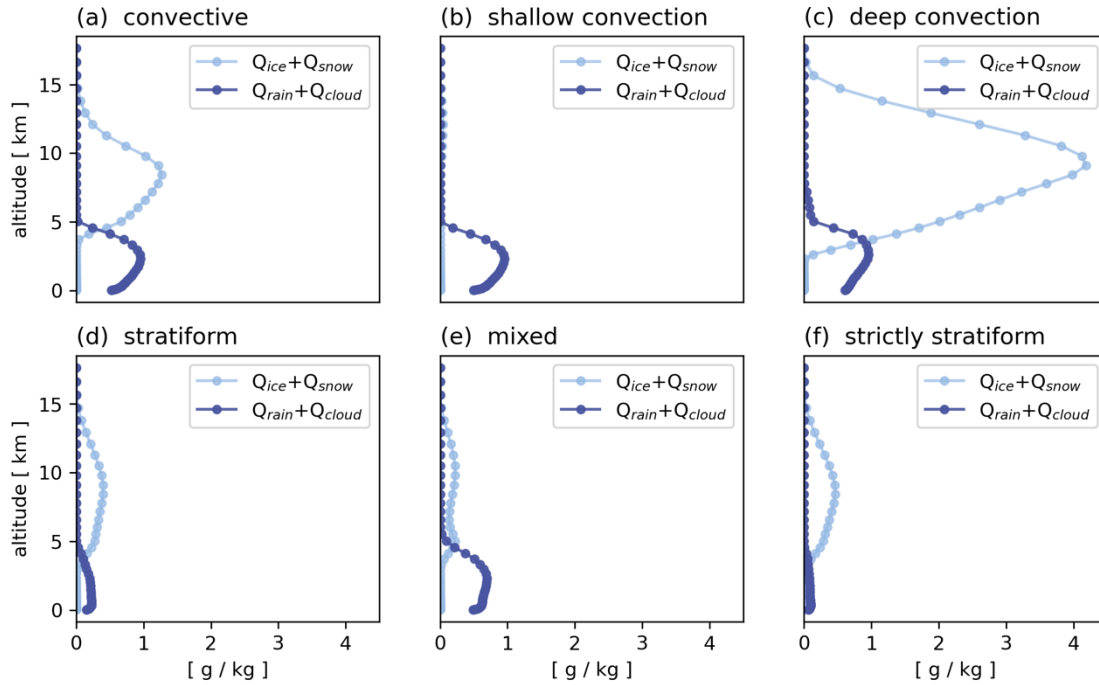

Figure S2. Vertical distribution of the 90th percentile of the frozen hydrometeors (Q_{ice} + Q_{snow}) and the liquid ones (Q_{rain} + Q_{cloud}) for convective and stratiform rain ((a) and (d), respectively) and their subclasses shallow convection, deep convection, mixed and strictly stratiform ((b), (c), (e) and (f), respectively) covering the period from January 2012 to April 2012.
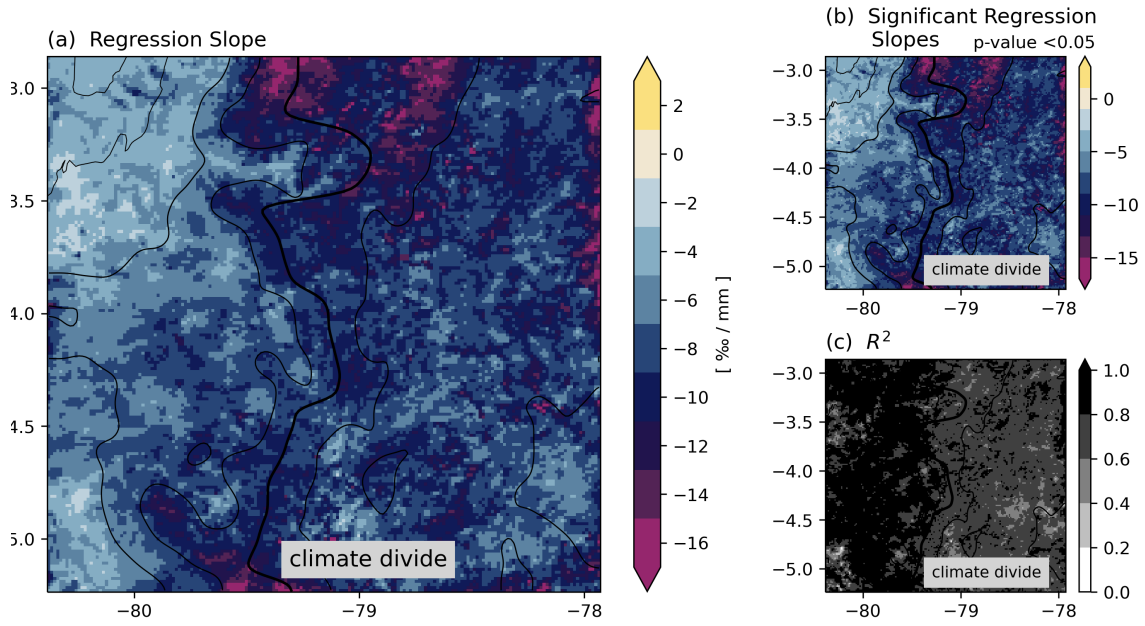
Figure S3. Regression slope between $\delta^{18}O_P$ and daily mean rain rates (amount effect) (a), significant regression slopes with p-values < 0.05 and additionally accounting for field significance by minimizing the false discovery rate (b) and R^2 of the correlation (c).
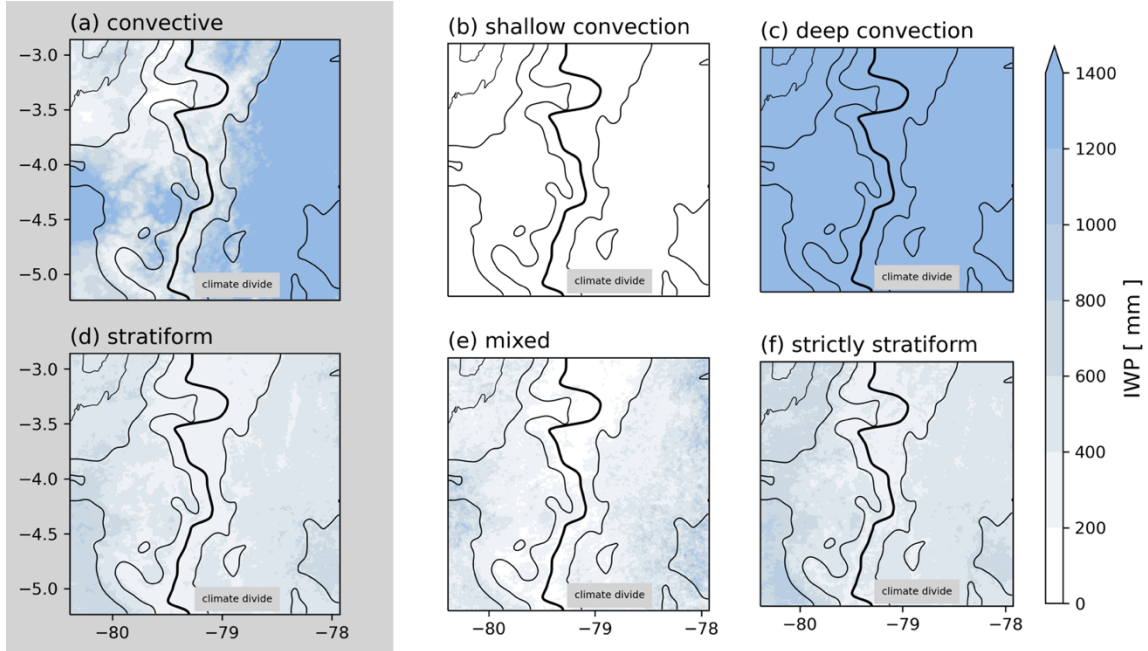
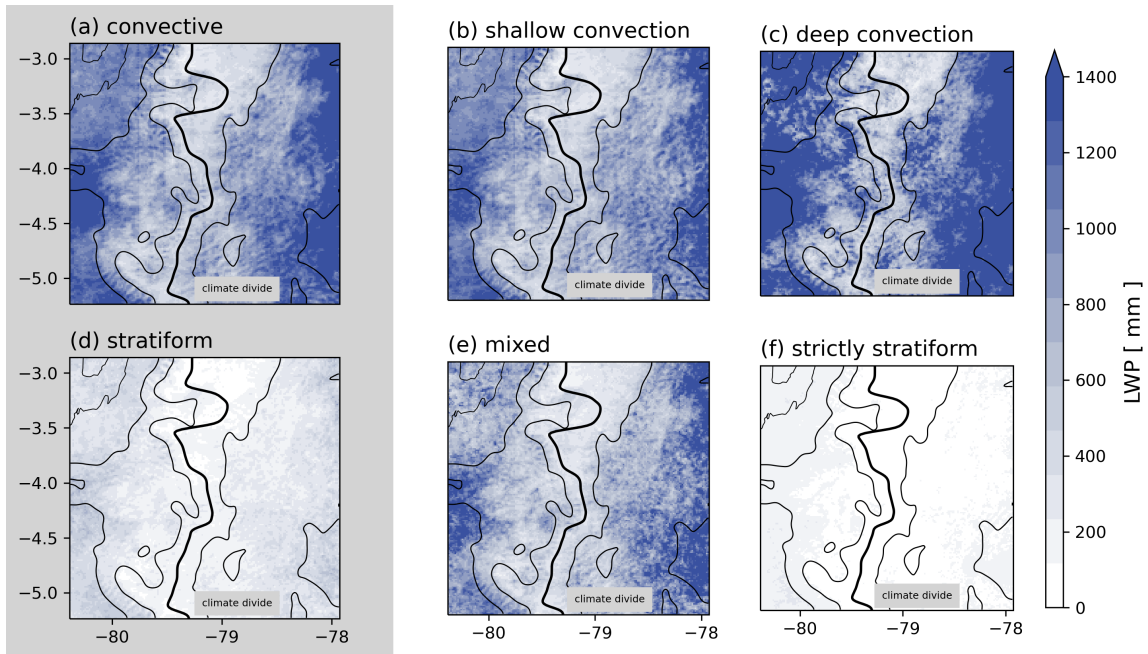Figure S4. As Figure 8, but for the ice water path (IWP).

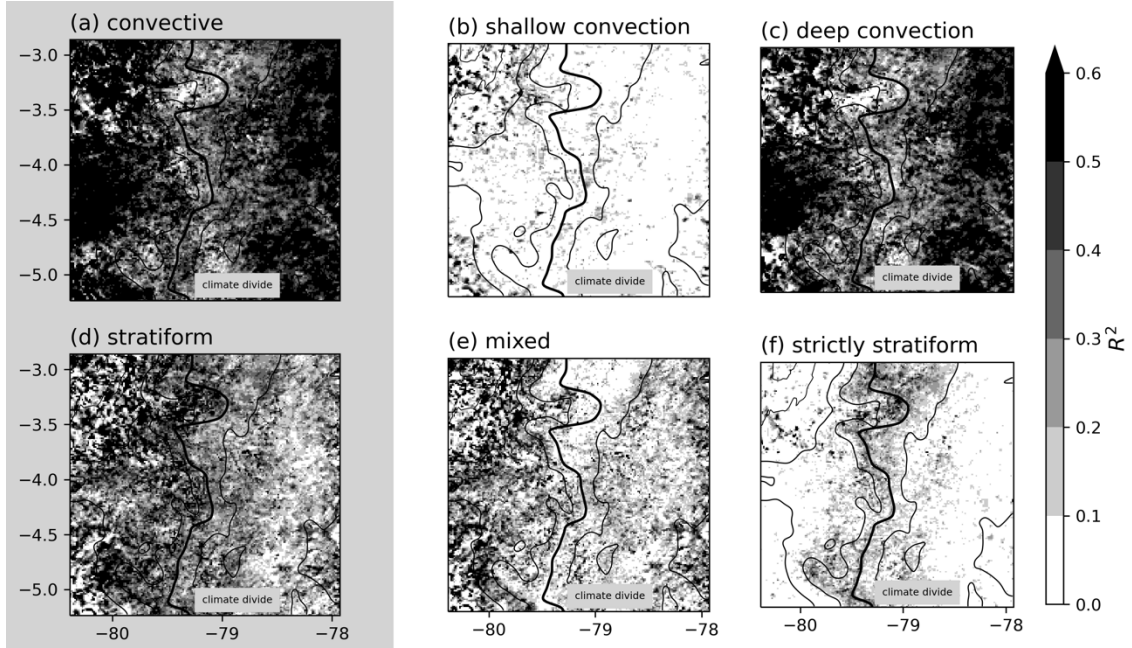Figure S5. As Figure 8, but for the liquid water path (LWP).

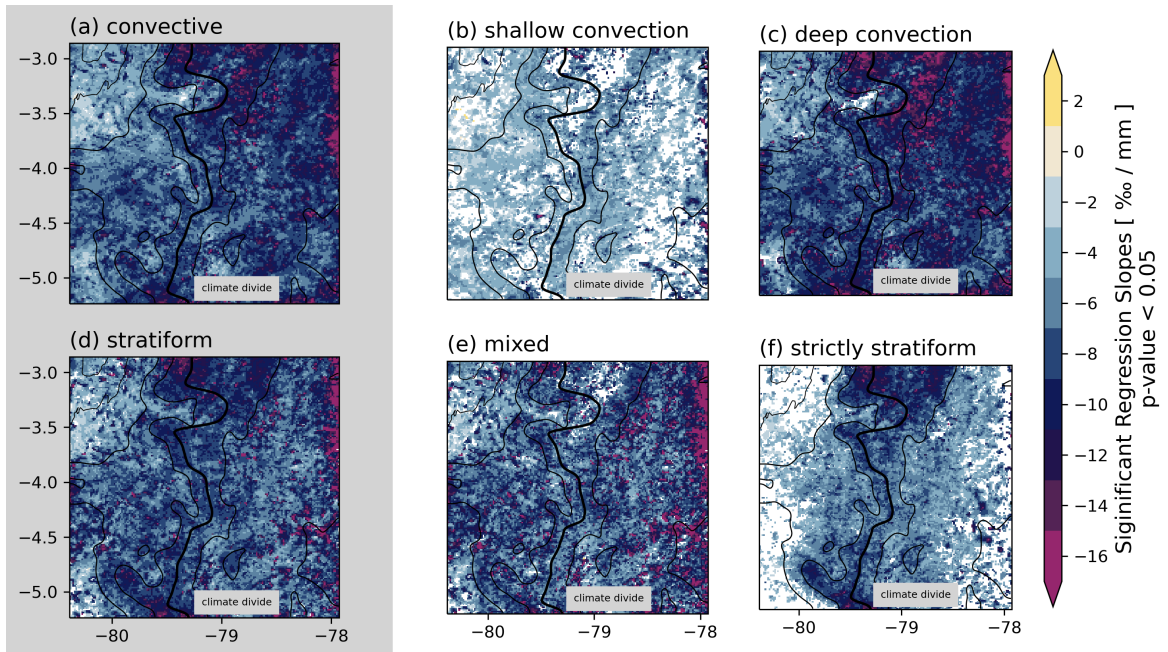Figure S6. R^2 of amount effect for each rain type.

Figure S7. Significant regression slopes of the amount effect for each rain type (*p*-value < 0.05 and additionally accounting for field significance by minimizing the false discovery rate).