



*Supplement of*

## **A Level 3 monthly gridded ice cloud dataset derived from 12 years of CALIOP measurements**

**David Winker et al.**

*Correspondence to:* David Winker ([david.winker@nasa.gov](mailto:david.winker@nasa.gov))

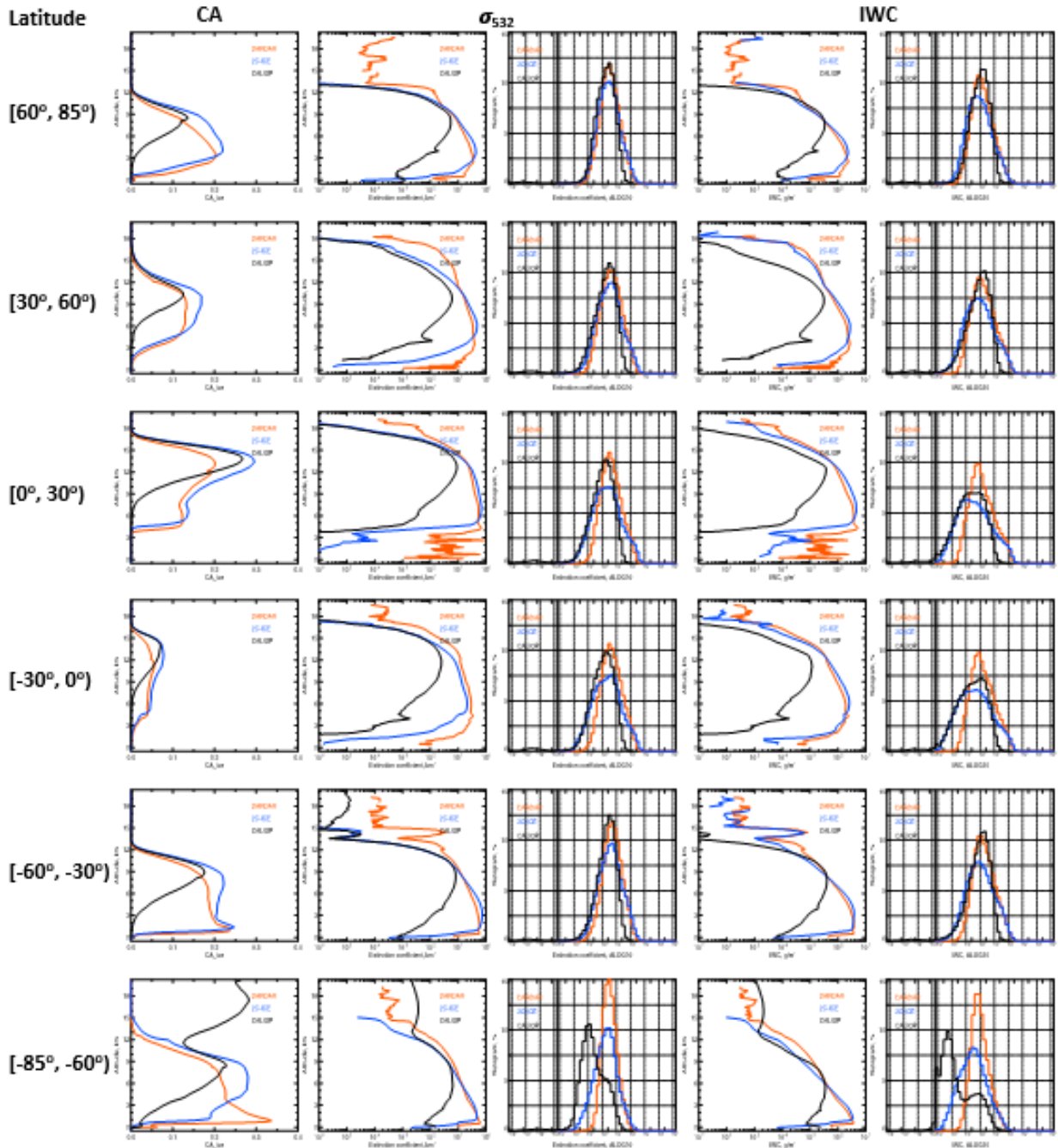
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## Supplementary Material

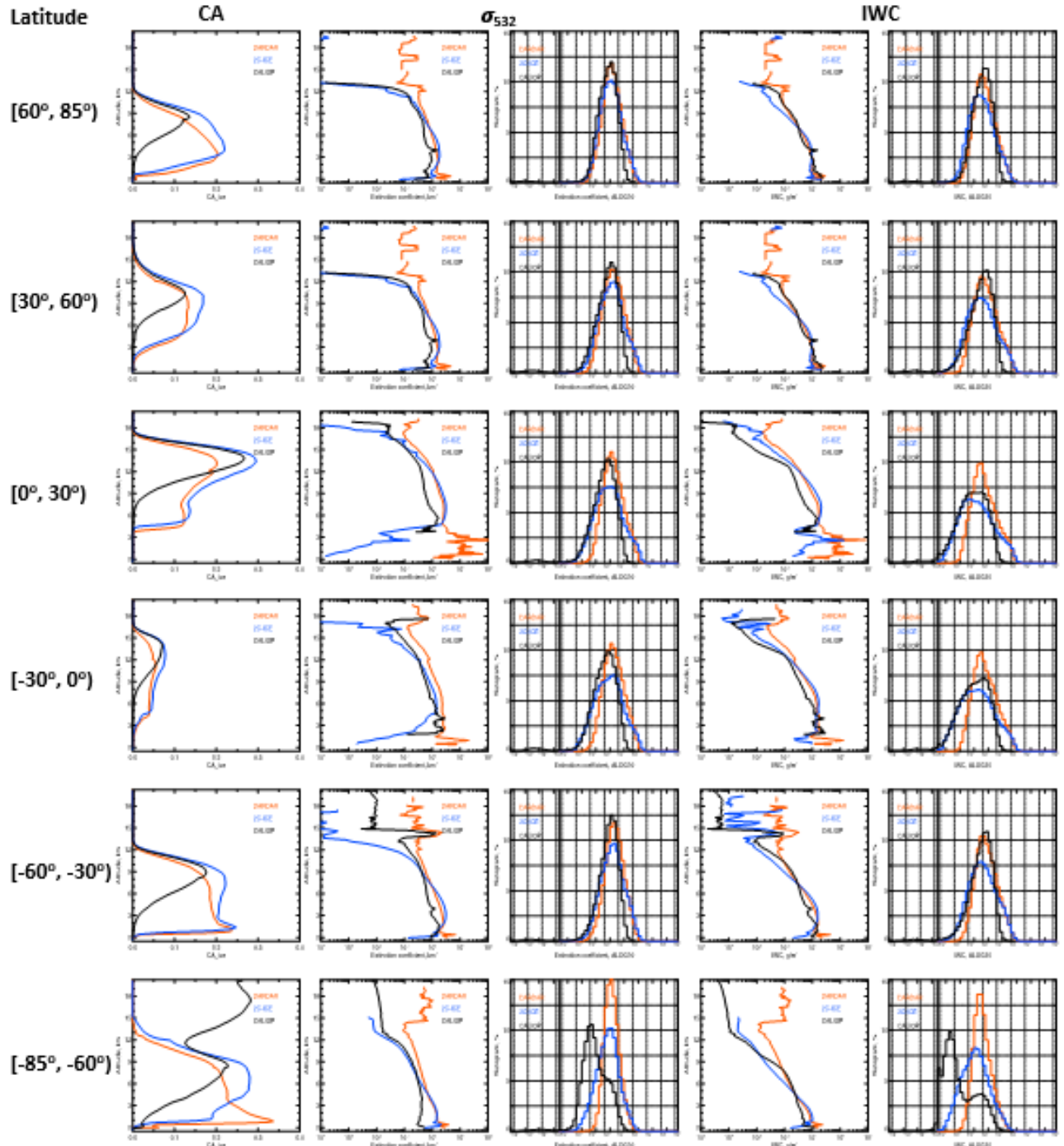
The following three figures show comparisons of L3-ICE with aggregated statistics from DARDAR and 2C-ICE for July 2008 in six different latitude bands:  $-85^{\circ} - 60^{\circ}$ ,  $-60^{\circ} - -30^{\circ}$ ,  $-30^{\circ} - 0^{\circ}$ ,  $0^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}$ ,  $30^{\circ} - 60^{\circ}$ , and  $60^{\circ} - 85^{\circ}$ . Results in Figures S1 and S2 for  $0^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}$  are the same as shown in Figure 19 and Figure 20 except that mean values are shown for all altitudes, regardless of the number of samples. Mean values at very low and very high altitudes may be based on very few samples.

Polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) are not a specific focus of L3-ICE but PSCs detected below 20 km altitude are included in the product. Large differences in the statistics over Antarctica ( $60^{\circ}$  S- $85^{\circ}$  S) in the following figures, at altitudes above 12 km, show the three products seem to take different approaches in their treatment of PSCs and these statistics should be treated with caution.

**Figure S1.** From left to right: comparisons of cloud occurrence (CA), mean 532 nm extinction coefficient ( $\sigma_{532}$ ), extinction coefficient histograms, mean ice water content (IWC), and IWC histograms. Mean extinction coefficient and IWC in the second and fourth columns are estimated for all-sky conditions using Equation 6.



**Figure S2:** The first, third, and fifth columns are the same as Figure S1. The second and fourth columns show the mean in-cloud 532 nm extinction coefficient and IWC, computed using Equation 5.



**Figure S3:** Comparisons of cloud occurrence profiles using L3-ICE, aggregated DARDAR and 2C-ICE data when selecting different instruments. In the first column, clouds retrieved with both lidar and radar, including lidar only, lidar radar overlapped, radar only, are included in the aggregated DARDAR and 2C-ICE data. In the second column, only clouds retrieved with lidar only and lidar radar overlapped are selected. In the third column, only clouds from lidar only are chosen in the aggregation process.

