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*Supplement of*

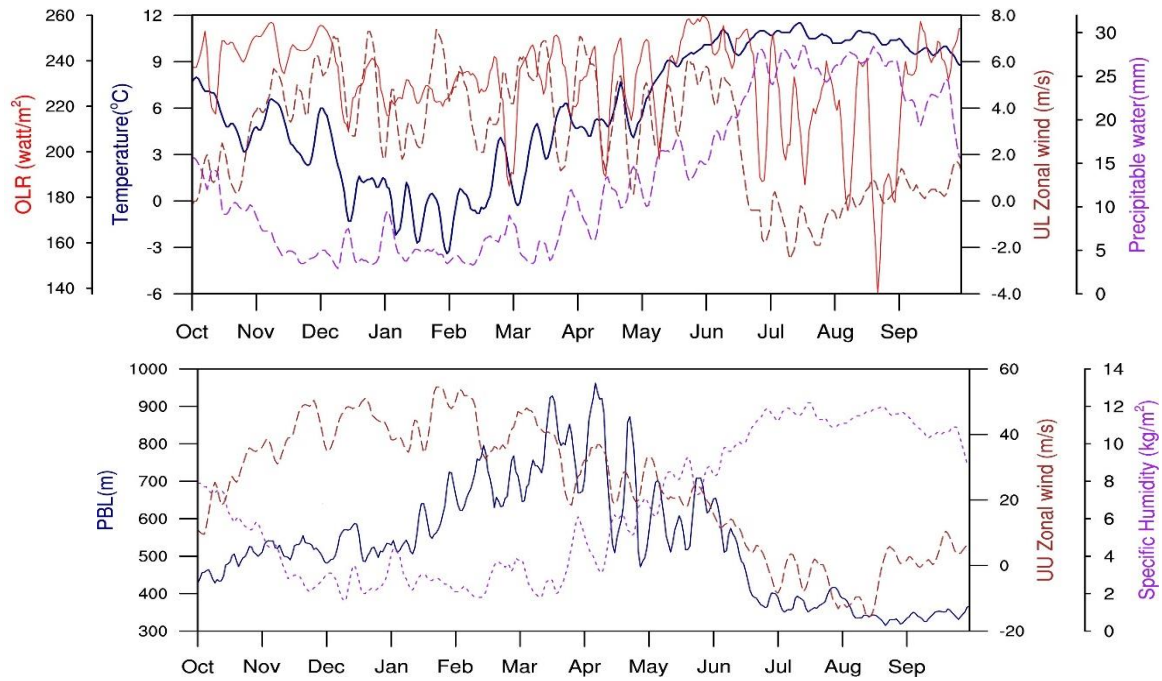
## **Quantifying the added value of convection-permitting climate simulations in complex terrain: a systematic evaluation of WRF over the Himalayas**

**Ramchandra Karki et al.**

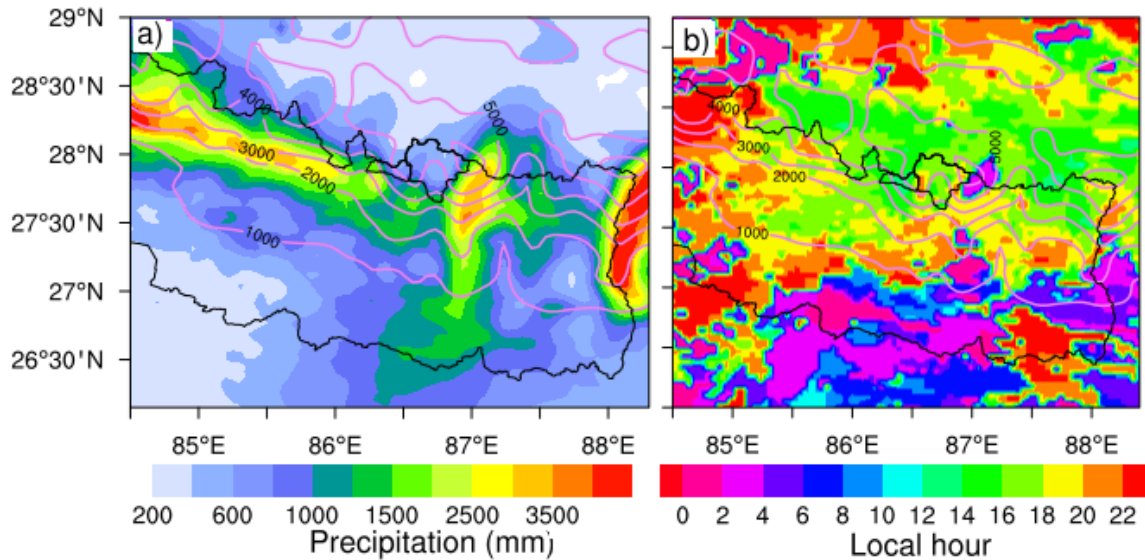
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**Figure S1:** Time series of various dynamic and thermodynamic parameters (D3 domain averaged): lower level (averaged for lowest 100 hPa) zonal wind (UL m/s) and air temperature (°C), perceptible water (mm) and, total out going long wave radiation (OLR) (watt/m<sup>2</sup>), upper level (300-150hPa averaged) zonal wind (UU), lower level (averaged for lowest 100hPa) specific humidity (g/kg), and planetary boundary layer (PBL) height (m) plotted as five days running mean.



**Figure S2:** Spatial distribution of a) monsoonal precipitation (mm) and b) maximum precipitation hour in D2\_st domain (shaded). Elevation contour from WRF D2\_st topography is also plotted and labelled at every 1000 m.