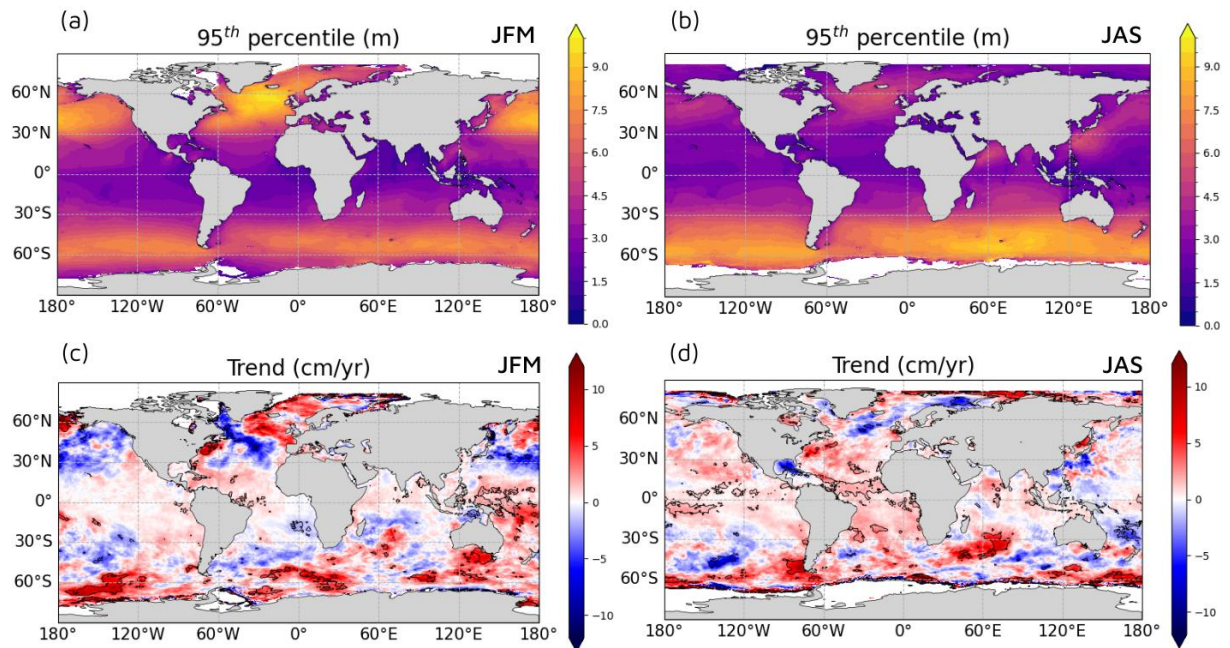
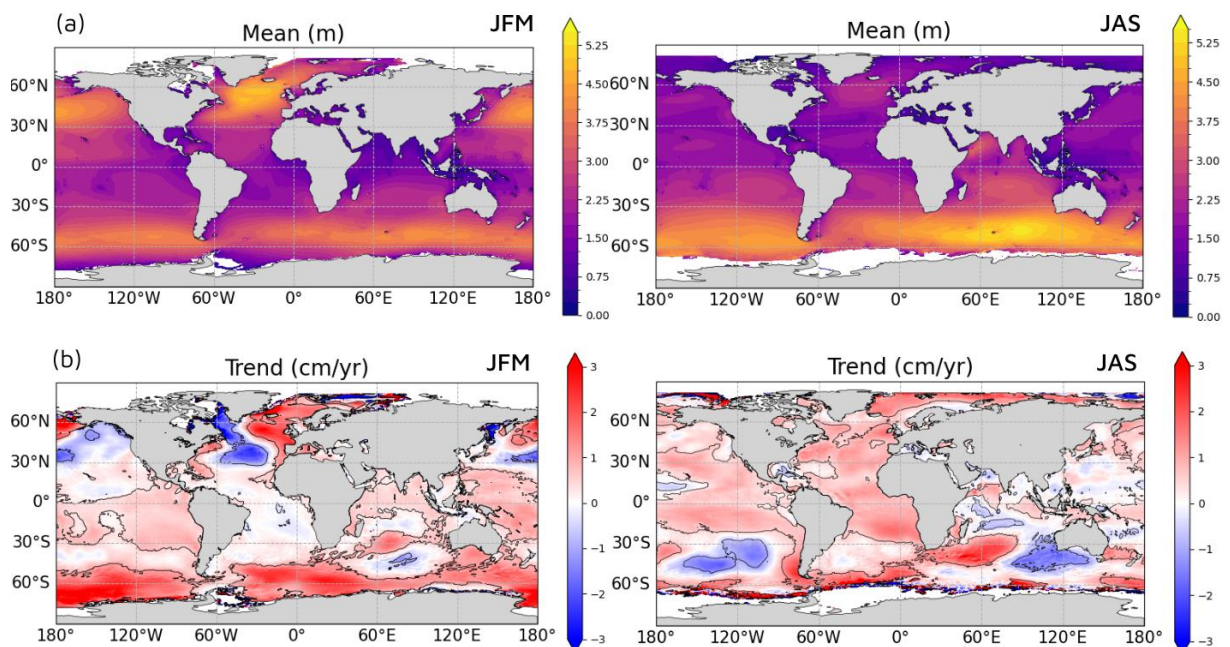


Figure 4 (revised): Effects of the number of satellites on the long-term trends in L4 altimetric time series. (a) Boxes in which regional trends were computed. Box 1: 30° N-43° N, 52° W-18° W; box 2: 66° S-47° S, 38° W-42° E; box 3: 60° S-35° S, 110° E-155° E. (b), (c), (d) Time series of daily mean SWH, of P₉₅ daily maximum SWH, and of the daily number of observations in JFM averaged on a yearly basis, associated with each box. The bootstrap 95% confidence interval is represented with error bars. In red: the L4 multi-mission product (product reference 1), in black: L4 two-satellite product. Trends are represented by dashed lines when statistically significant for both products. Finally, the number of satellites combined in the multi-mission product is represented by coloured blocks as a function of time as in (Charles, 2021).



Supplement 1: 95th SWH percentile (a, b) climatology (2002–2020) and (c/d) annual trend (2002–2020) for both JFM (left column) and JAS (right column) from WAVERYS. Areas with anomaly above 1.5 times the interannual variability are outlined in black. Areas with trend statistically significant at the 95% level are outlined in black.



Supplement 2: SWH (a, b) climatology (2002–2020) and (c, d) annual trend (2002–2020), for both JFM (left column) and JAS (right column) from WAVERYS. Areas with anomaly above 1.5 times the interannual variability are outlined in black. Areas with trend statistically significant at the 95% level are outlined in black.