

1 **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

2 **Dynamic allometry in coastal overwash morphology**

3 Eli D Lazarus<sup>1\*</sup>, Kirstin Davenport<sup>1</sup>, Ana Matias<sup>2</sup>

4

5 <sup>1</sup>Environmental Dynamics Lab, School of Geography and Environmental Science,  
6 University of Southampton, Highfield B44, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK

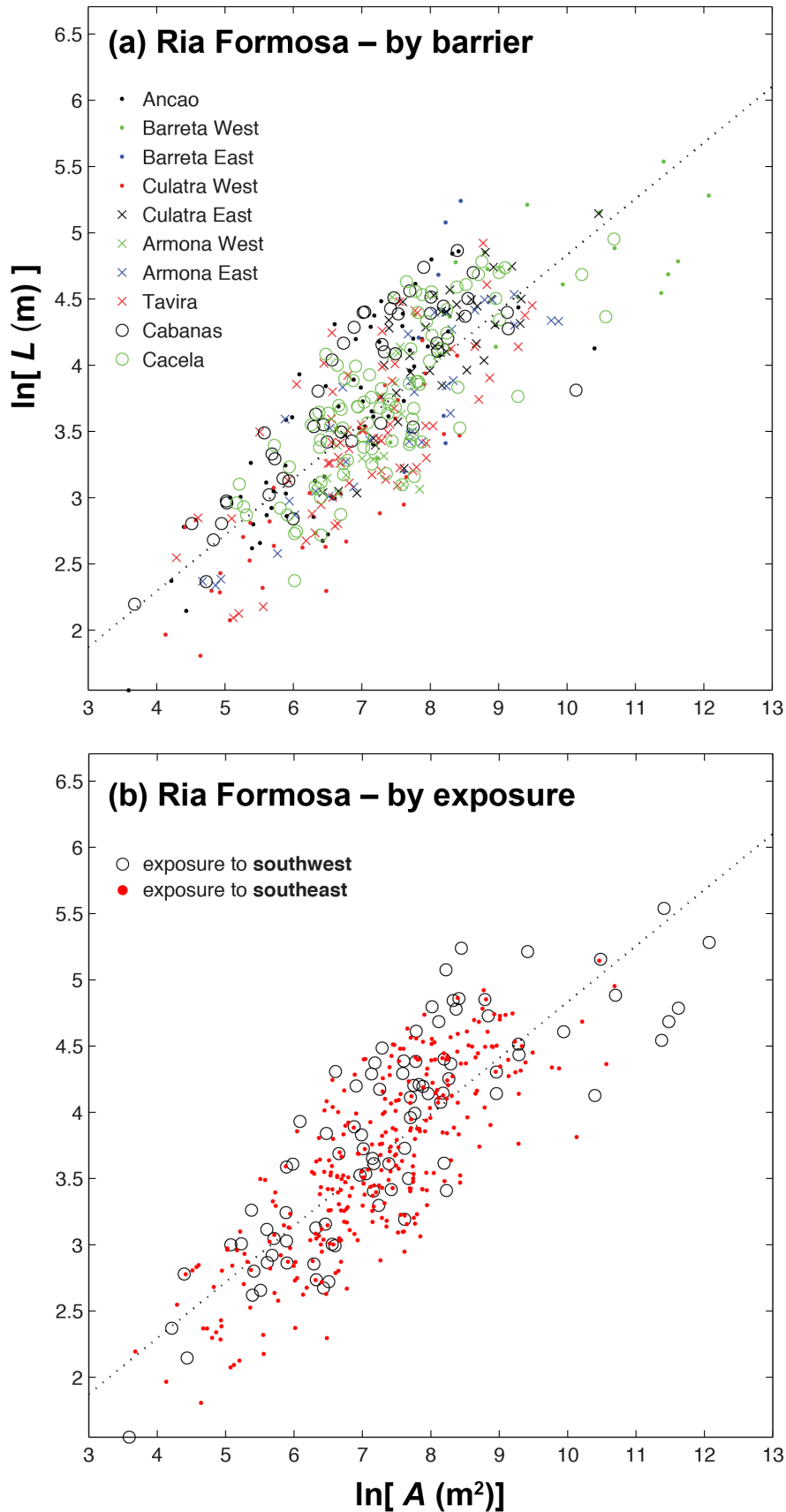
7 <sup>2</sup>Centre for Marine and Environmental Research, University of Algarve Campus of  
8 Gambelas, Faro, Portugal

9

10 \*correspondence to: [E.D.Lazarus@soton.ac.uk](mailto:E.D.Lazarus@soton.ac.uk)

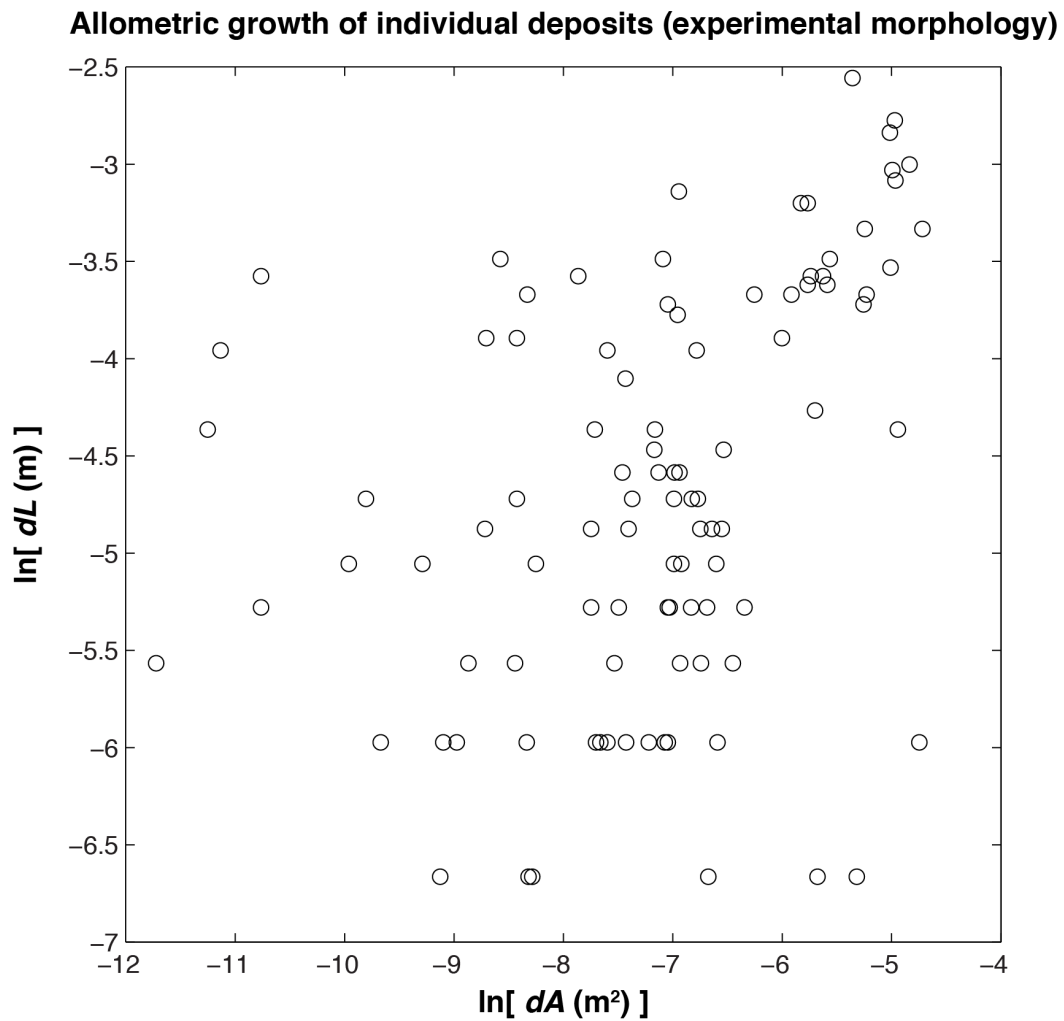
11

12 *This supporting document consists of two supplemental figures.*



13

14 **Figure S1.** Just as no image year dominates the overall pattern of the Ria Formosa data  
 15 (Fig. 2), nor does **(a)** any single barrier in the compilation or **(b)** barrier aspect of  
 16 exposure to open ocean (to southwest or southeast).



18

19 **Figure S2.** Log-transform plot of allometric growth (*change* in washover length  $L$  versus  
 20 *change* in washover area  $A$ ), from the time series tracking morphometry of individual  
 21 experimental washovers (see also Fig. 5a). Although we find evidence of dynamic  
 22 allometry in this experiment, we see no pattern of allometric growth, consistent with the  
 23 concept that characteristics associated with equilibrium or steady-state may manifest at a  
 24 landscape scale but not necessarily at a landform scale.