

Supplementary material to ‘Holocene Evolution of the Southern Hemisphere Westerly Winds in Transient Simulations with Global Climate Models’

Here, we present the spatial distribution of annual-mean SWW (Fig. 1) along with trends in the seasonal mean low-level zonal wind (Figs. 2-5) and surface temperature (Figs. 6-9) for the period 7 kyr BP to 250 yr BP for all models. The zonal winds are plotted at 850 hPa for CCSM3, ECHO-G (I and II) and COSMOS, and at the lowermost model level for ECBilt-CLIO-VECODE (800 hPa) and CLIMBER2-LPJ. All polar stereographic plots represent the Southern Hemisphere, with latitudes starting from equator to 90°S, placed at 10° interval.

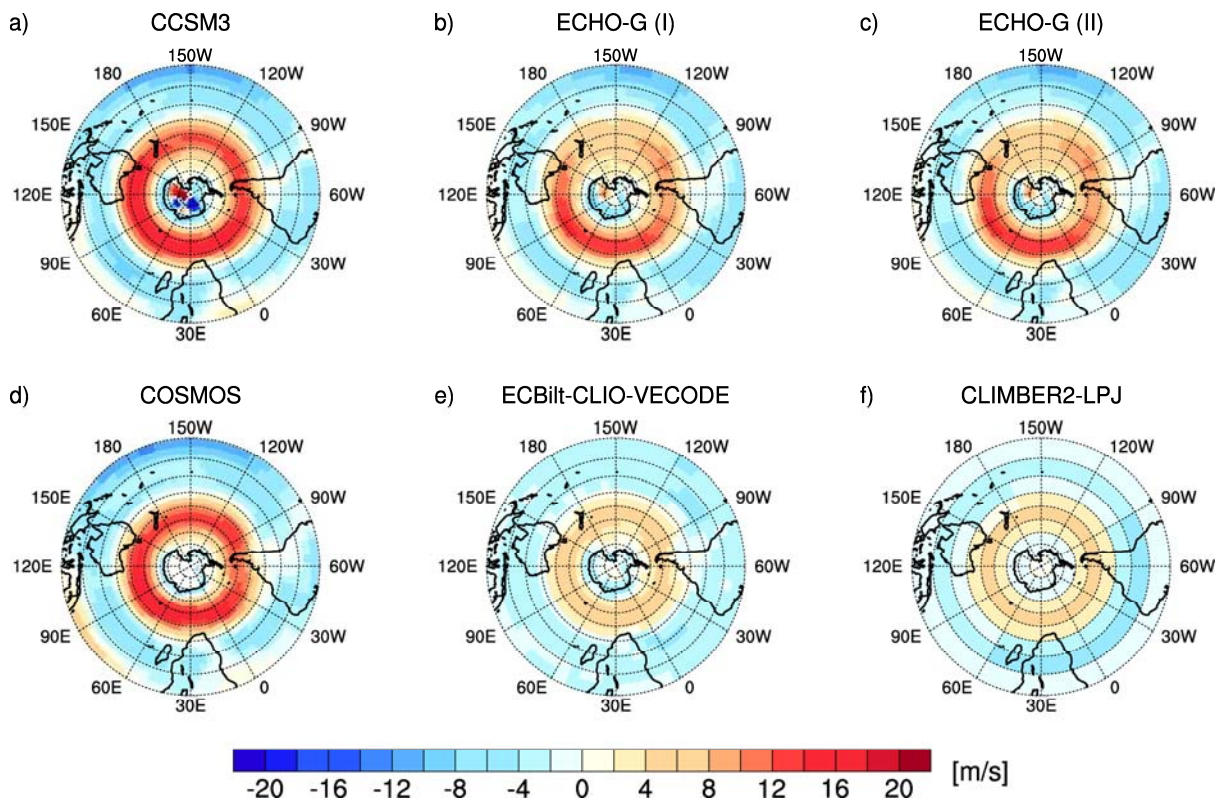


Figure 1. Annual-mean low-level zonal wind in a) CCSM3, b) ECHO-G (I), c) ECHO-G (II), d) COSMOS, e) ECBilt-CLIO-VECODE, and f) CLIMBER2-LPJ, temporally averaged over the period 7 kyr BP to 250 yr BP.

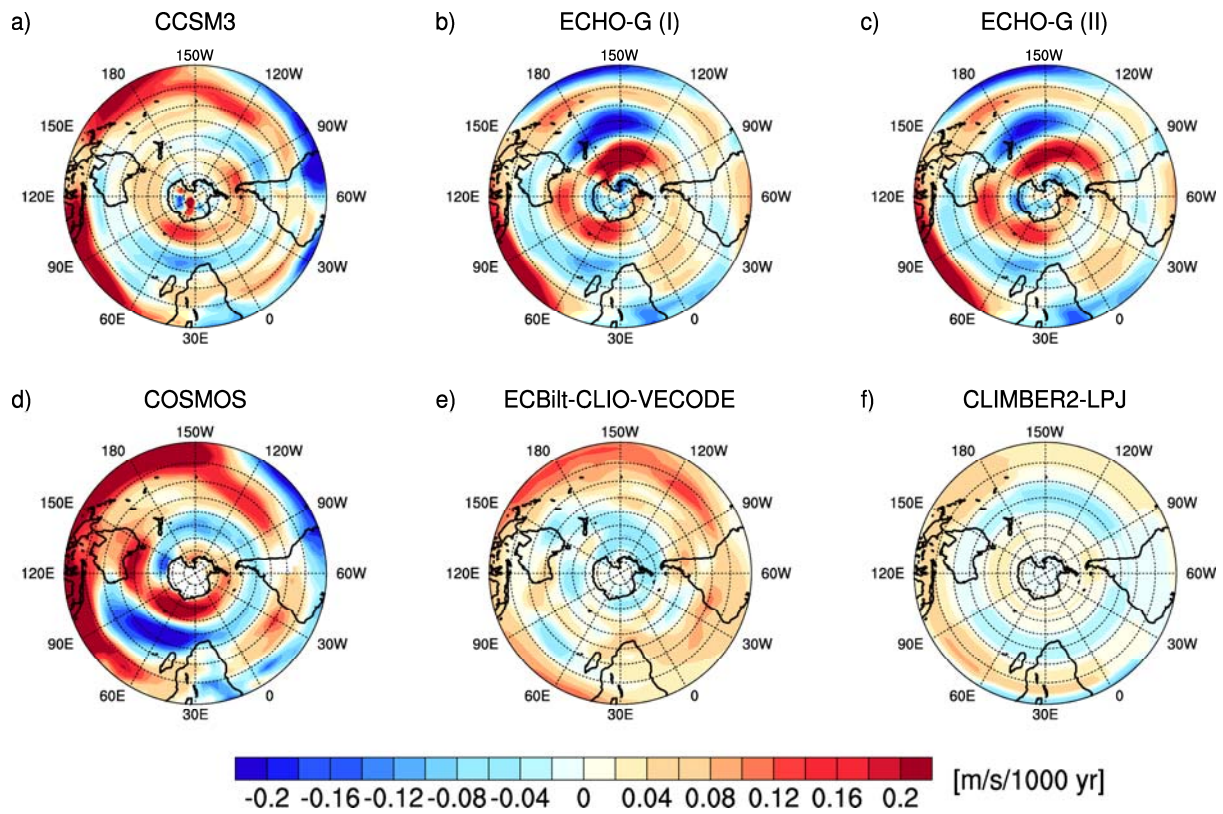


Figure 2. Trend in the low-level zonal wind for the JJA season in a) CCSM3, b) ECHO-G (I), c) ECHO-G (II), d) COSMOS, e) ECBilt-CLIO-VECODE, and f) CLIMBER2-LPJ.

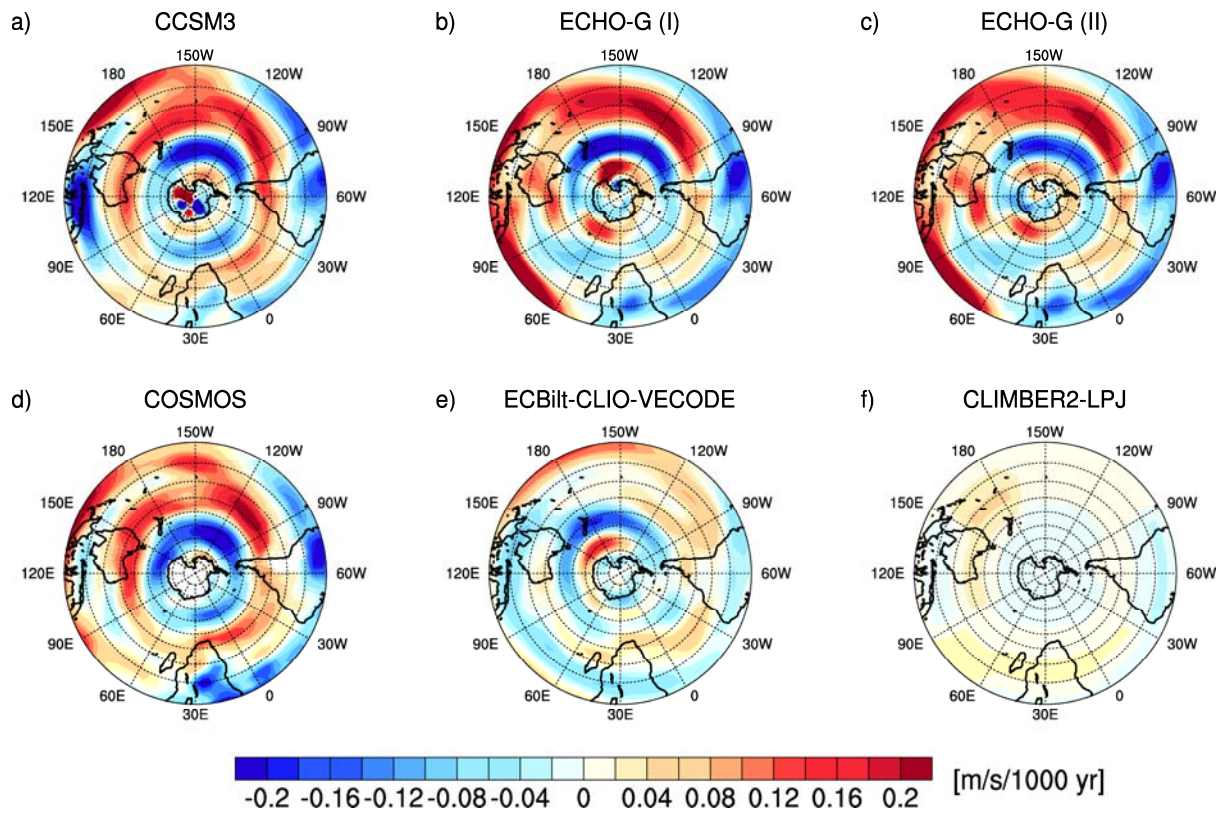


Figure 3. Same as Figure 2 but for the SON season.

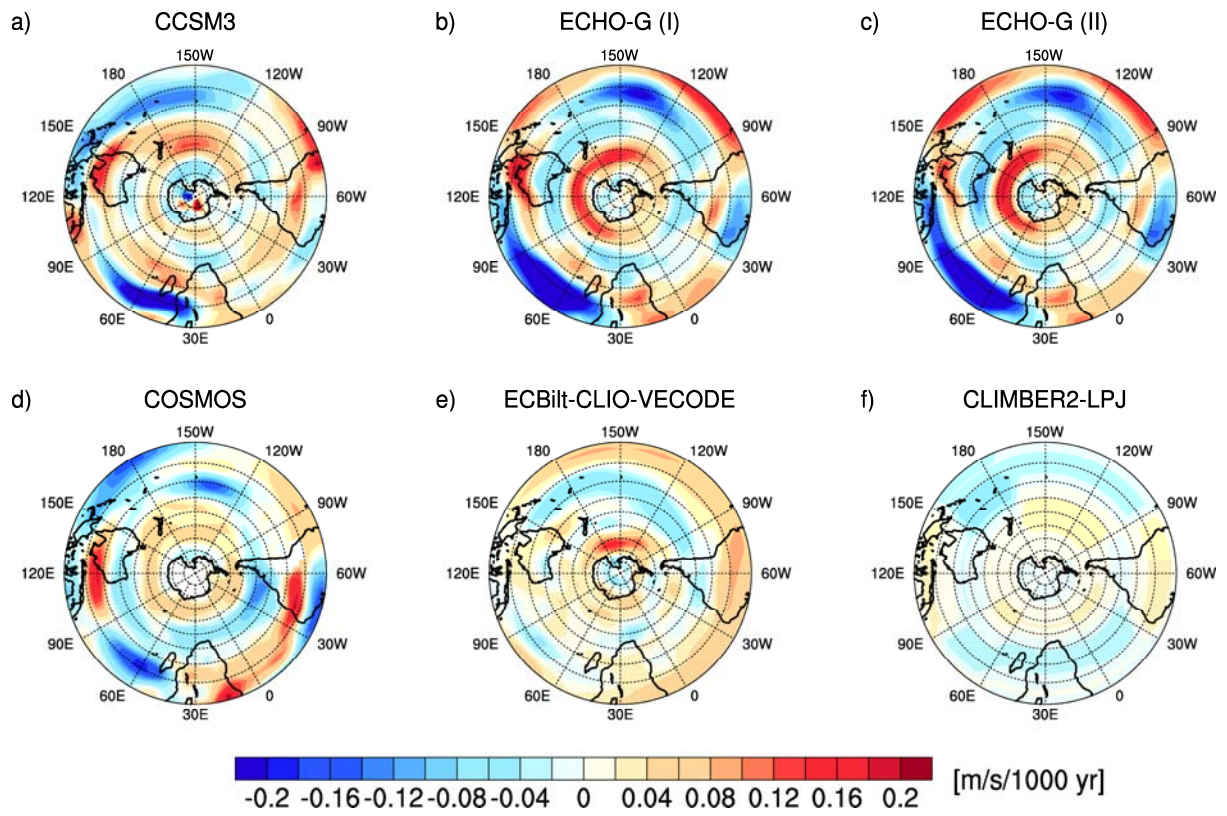


Figure 4. Same as Figure 2 but for the DJF season.

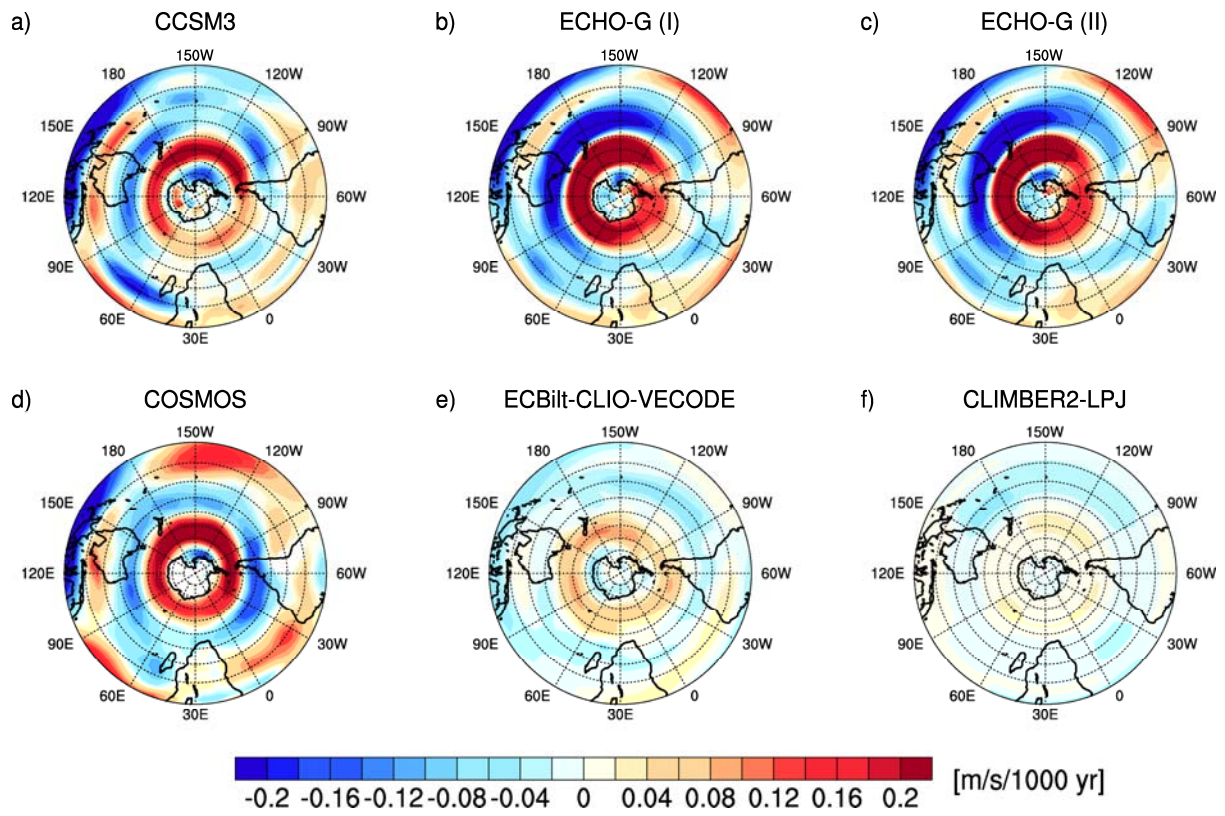


Figure 5. Same as Figure 2 but for the MAM season.

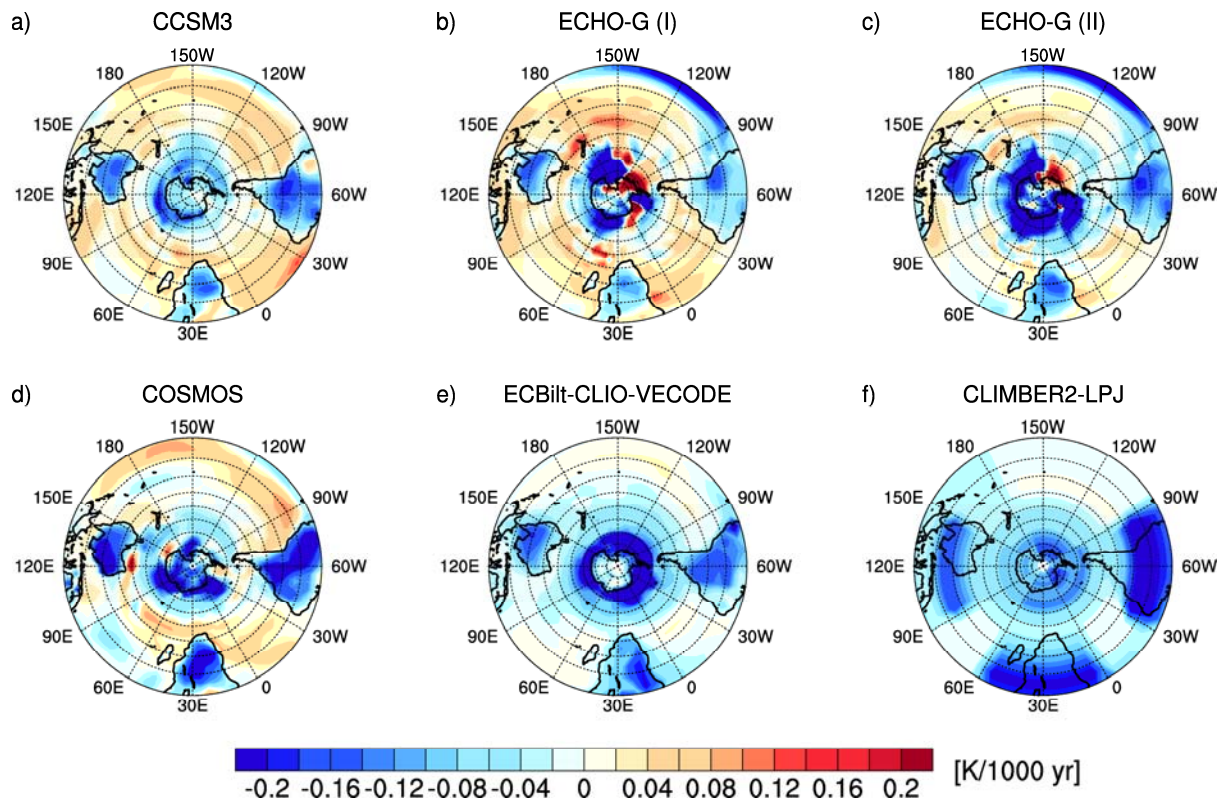


Figure 6. Trend in the surface temperature for the JJA season in a) CCSM3, b) ECHO-G (I), c) ECHO-G (II), d) COSMOS, e) ECBilt-CLIO-VECODE, and f) CLIMBER2-LPJ.

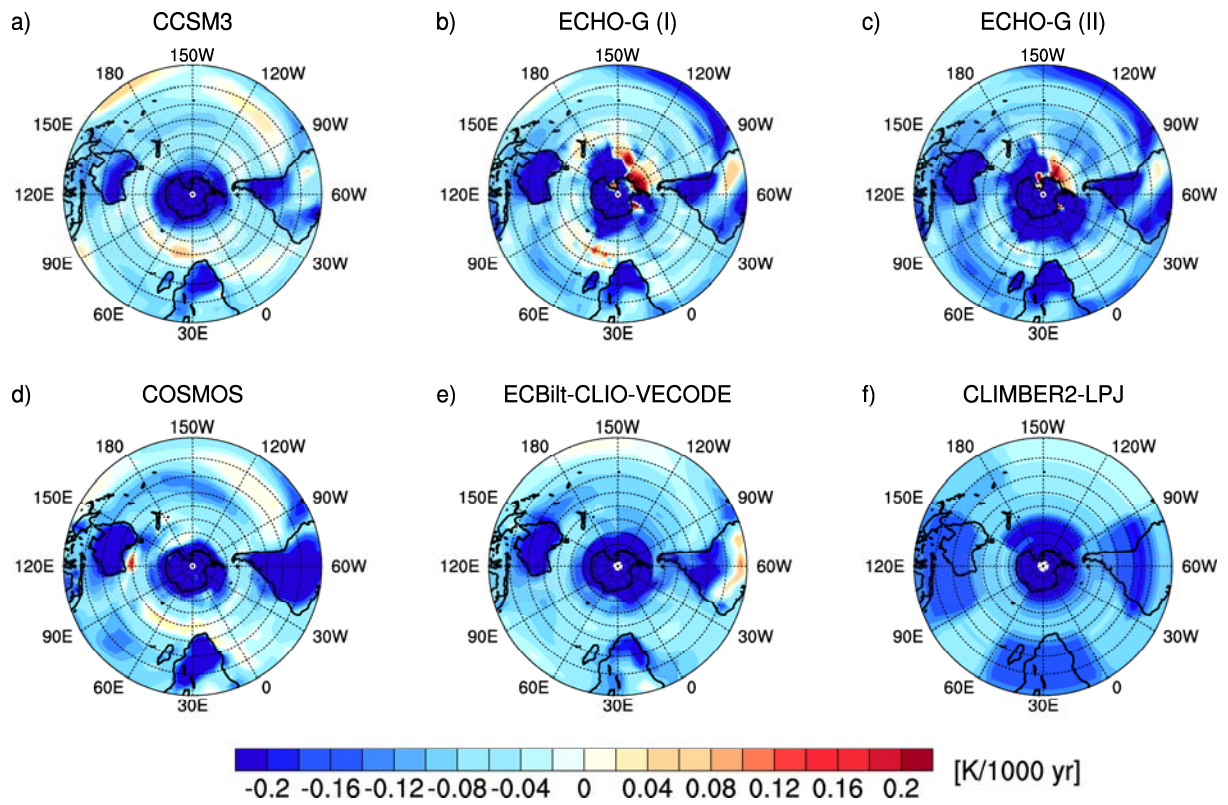


Figure 7. Same as Figure 6 but for the SON season.

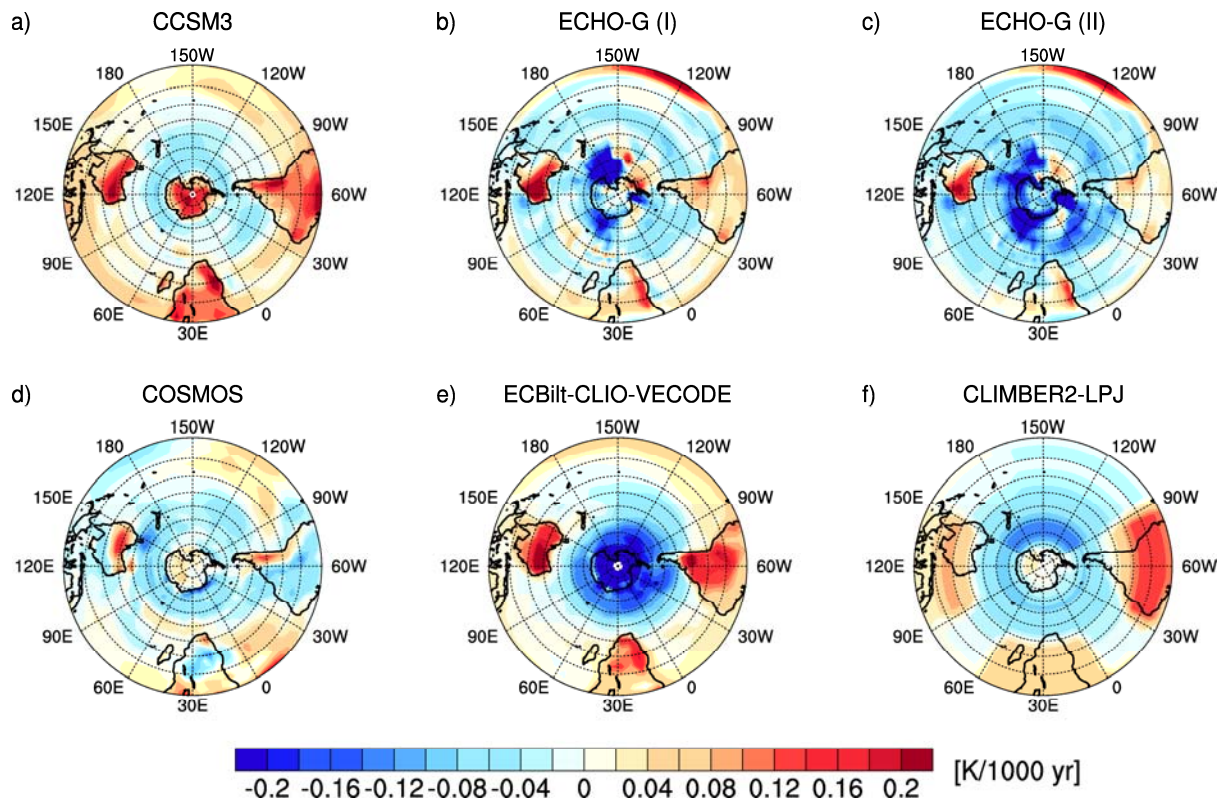


Figure 8. Same as Figure 6 but for the DJF season.

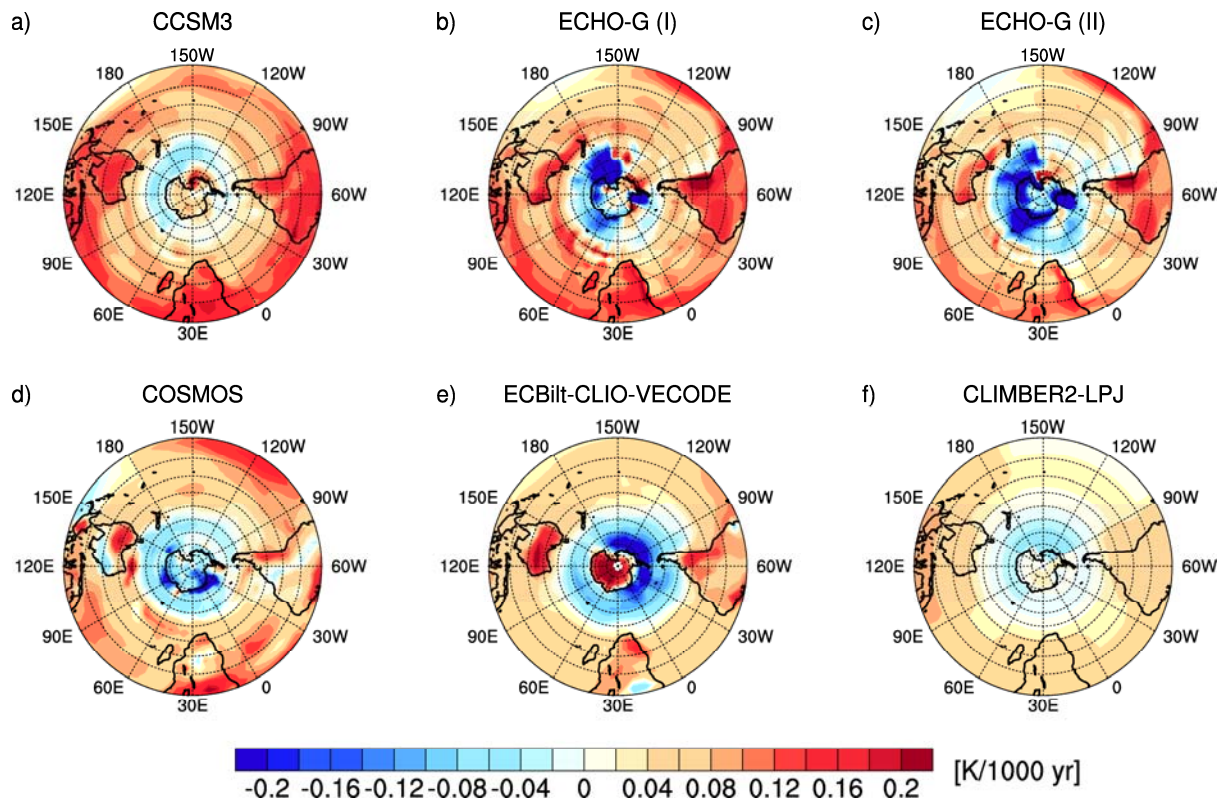


Figure 9. Same as Figure 6 but for the MAM season.