Supplement of Earth Syst. Dynam., 8, 387–403, 2017 http://www.earth-syst-dynam.net/8/387/2017/doi:10.5194/esd-8-387-2017-supplement © Author(s) 2017. CC Attribution 3.0 License.





Supplement of

Refining multi-model projections of temperature extremes by evaluation against land-atmosphere coupling diagnostics

Sebastian Sippel et al.

Correspondence to: Sebastian Sippel (ssippel@bgc-jena.mpg.de)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC-BY 3.0 licence.

Contents

	S1 Supplementary Figures	S-2
	Is land-atmosphere coupling a model-inherent feature?	S–2
	On the use of tail-based coincidence metrics as oppossed to correlations-based metrics	S–4
5	Land-atmosphere coupling in individual seasons and alternative metrics for model evaluation	S–5
	Global patterns of land-atmosphere coupling in models and observations	S–9
	Is there a link between VAC-diagnosed land-atmosphere coupling and (absolute) precipitation or evaporation	otransiration
	fluxes?	S–10
	On constraining model-projected warming by land-atmosphere coupling metrics	S–11
10	S2 Supplementary Tables	S-12

S1 Supplementary Figures

Is land-atmosphere coupling a model-inherent feature?

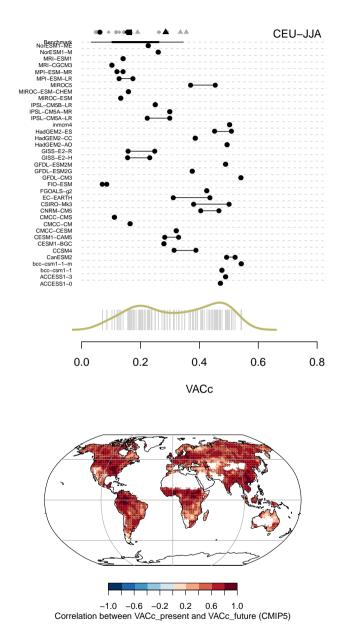


Figure S1. (Top) VAC_c occurrences in Central Europe (JJA) in individual models. (Bottom) Correlation between present-day and future land-atmosphere coupling reveal that occurrences of VAC_c are largely model-inherent features.

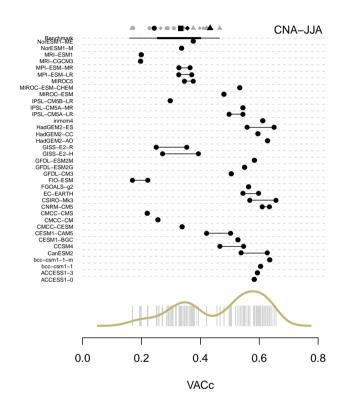


Figure S2. VAC_c occurrences in Central North America (JJA) in individual models.

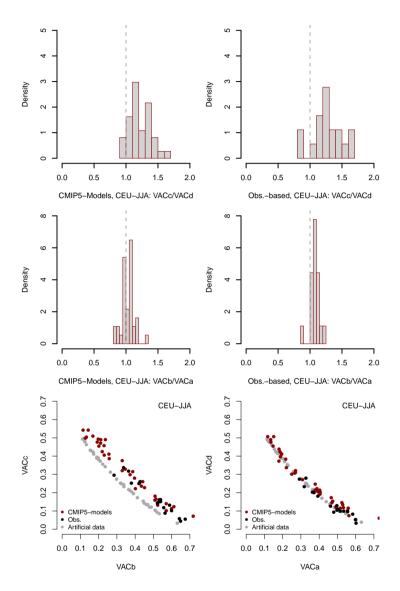


Figure S3. (Top) Ratio of VAC_c/VAC_d occurrences in CMIP5 models (left) and observations (right). (Middle) Ratio of VAC_b/VAC_a occurrences in CMIP5 models (left) and observations (right). (Bottom) Comparison of VAC_b/VAC_c occurrences (left) and VAC_a/VAC_d occurrences (right) in models, observations and artificial data. More frequent occurrences of VAC_c than would be expected in a symmetric dependence structure (as diagnosed e.g. by correlation-based metrics) indicate that the application of coincidences is appropriate.

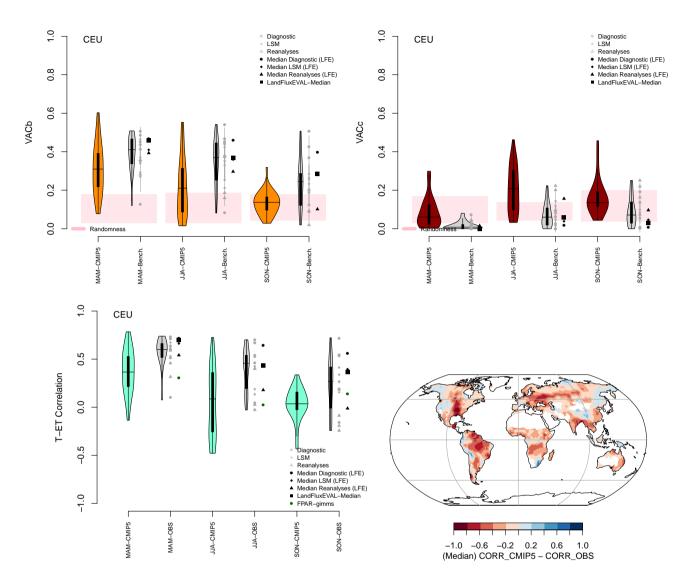


Figure S4. Land-atmosphere coupling in Central Europe in CMIP5 models and observations as diagnosed through (top left) VAC_b and (top right) VAC_c based on 90th percentile thresholds, and (bottom left) the Pearson correlation of T and ET anomalies. (Bottom right) Difference in median Pearson correlation in CMIP5 models and observations in the warm season.

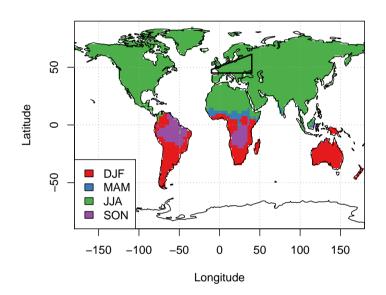


Figure S5. Definition of "warm season" in this study based on long-term seasonal temperatures in the CRU dataset.

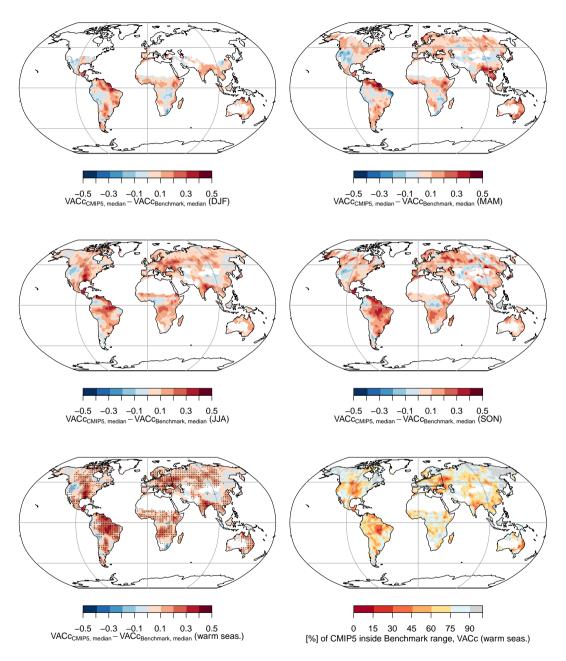


Figure S6. Difference in median VAC_c in CMIP5 models and observations in (top left) DJF, (top right) MAM, (middle left) JJA, and (middle right) SON, the warm season (bottom left). (Bottom right) Fraction of models that are within the 5th to 95th percentile of the ensemble of observations in the warm season (VAC_c).

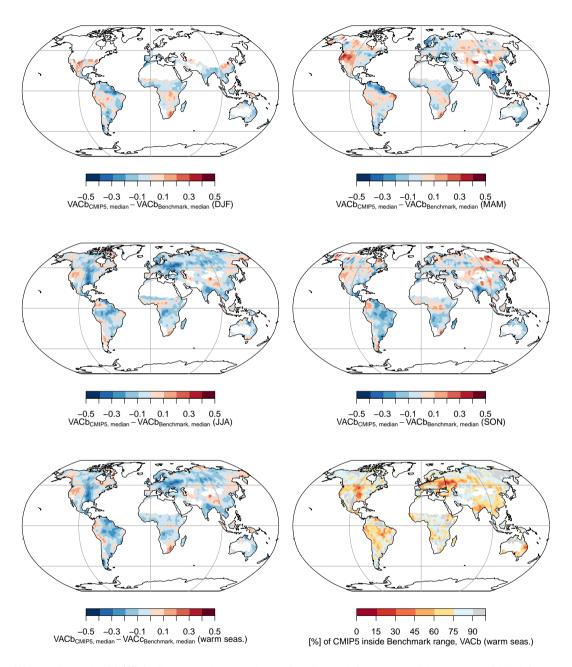


Figure S7. Difference in median VAC_b in CMIP5 models and observations in (top left) DJF, (top right) MAM, (middle left) JJA, and (middle right) SON, the warm season (bottom left). (Bottom right) Fraction of models that are within the 5th to 95th percentile of the ensemble of observations in the warm season (VAC_b).

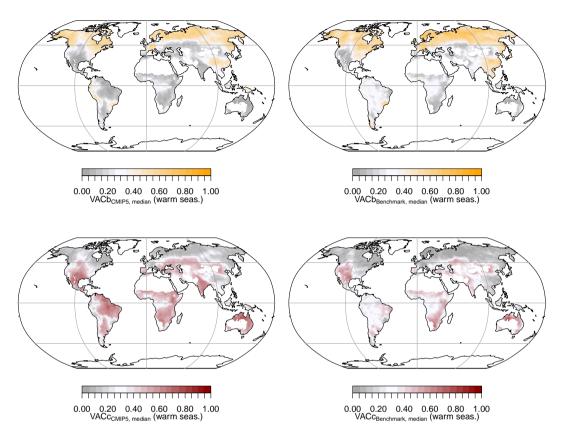


Figure S8. Global patterns in land-atmosphere coupling as diagnosed through (top) VAC_b and (bottom) VAC_c : ensemble median VAC_b/VAC_c in CMIP5 models (left) and ensemble median of the observations-based datasets (right).

Is there a link between VAC-diagnosed land-atmosphere coupling and (absolute) precipitation or evapotransiration fluxes?

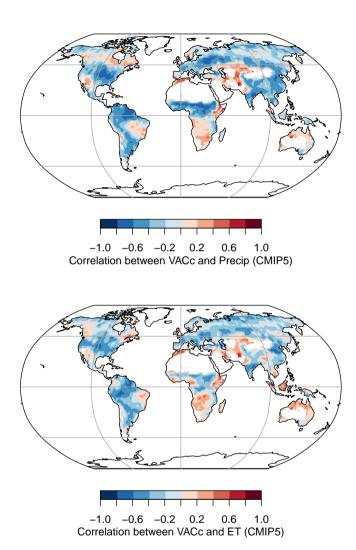


Figure S9. Pearson correlation between (top) VAC_c and rainfall, and (bottom) VAC_c and evapotranspiration across the CMIP5 multi-model ensemble.

On constraining model-projected warming by land-atmosphere coupling metrics

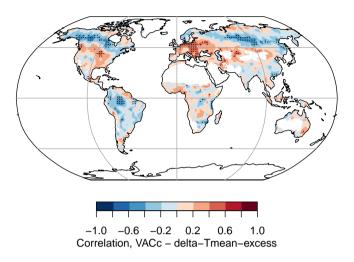


Figure S10. Correlation between VAC_c and the "excess" warming in the warm season (difference between warm season warming and annual mean warming). In boreal regions, the "summer excess warming", is not related to VAC_c .

S2 Supplementary Tables

Table S1. CMIP5 models used for analysis

Model name	Variable	Ensemble member	Scenario
ACCESS1-0	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
ACCESS1-3	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
bcc-csm1-1	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
bcc-csm1-1-m	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
CanESM2	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
CCSM4	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
CESM1-BGC	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
CESM1-CAM5	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
CMCC-CESM	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
CMCC-CM	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
CMCC-CMS	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
CNRM-CM5	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
CSIRO-Mk3	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
EC-EARTH	T, ET, TXx	r2i1p1	Historical, RCP8.5
FGOALS-g2	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
FIO-ESM	T, ET	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
GFDL-CM3	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
GFDL-ESM2G	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
GFDL-ESM2M	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
GISS-E2-H	T, ET, TXx	r6i1p1	Historical, RCP8.5
GISS-E2-R	T, ET, TXx	r6i1p1	Historical, RCP8.5
HadGEM2-AO	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
HadGEM2-CC	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
HadGEM2-ES	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
inmcm4	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
IPSL-CM5A-LR	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
IPSL-CM5A-MR	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
IPSL-CM5B-LR	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
MIROC-ESM	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
MIROC-ESM-CHEM	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
MIROC5	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
MPI-ESM-LR	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
MPI-ESM-MR	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
MRI-CGCM3	T, ET, TXx	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5
MRI-ESM1	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
NorESM1-M	T, ET, TXx	rlilpl	Historical, RCP8.5
NorESM1-ME	T, ÉT	rlilp1	Historical, RCP8.5