Supporting information for…

Local and remote mean and extreme temperature response to regional aerosol emissions reductions

Daniel M. Westervelt[1,2], Nora R. Mascioli[3], Arlene M. Fiore[1,4], Andrew J. Conley[5], Jean-François Lamarque[5], Drew T. Shindell[6], Greg Faluvegi[2,7], Michael Previdi[1], Gustavo Correa[1], Larry W. Horowitz[8]

[1]Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University. Palisades, New York, USA

[2]NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York, New York, USA

[3]University of California San Diego, School of Marine Sciences, San Diego, California, USA

[4]Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Columbia University, Palisades, New York, USA
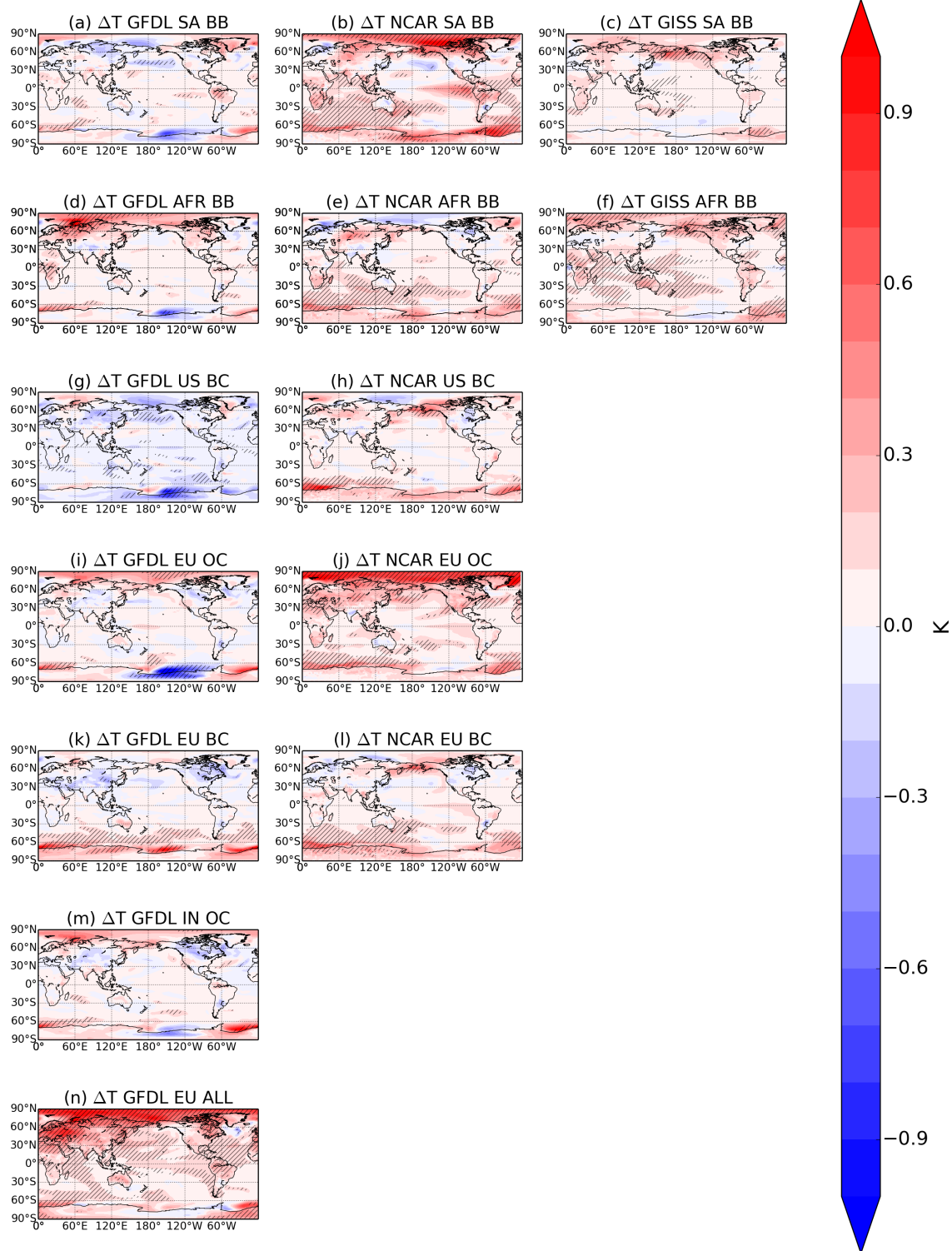
[5]National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder. Colorado, USA

[6]Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University. Durham, North Carolina, USA

[7]Center for Climate Systems Research, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

[8]National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, Princeton, New Jersey, USA

Correspondence to: Daniel M. Westervelt (danielmw@ldeo.columbia.edu)

(a) ΔT GFDL SA BB (b) ΔT NCAR SA BB (c) ΔT GISS SA BB
(d) ΔT GFDL AFR BB (e) ΔT NCAR AFR BB (f) ΔT GISS AFR BB
(g) ΔT GFDL US BC (h) ΔT NCAR US BC
(i) ΔT GFDL EU OC (j) ΔT NCAR EU OC
(k) ΔT GFDL EU BC (l) ΔT NCAR EU BC
(m) ΔT GFDL IN OC
(n) ΔT GFDL EU ALL

K

Figure S1: 200-year annual mean surface temperature response response to aerosol emissions decreases in each of the three models (GFDL-CM3, first column; NCAR-CESM1, second column; GISS-E2, third column) for several different regional emissions decreases (see Table 1)
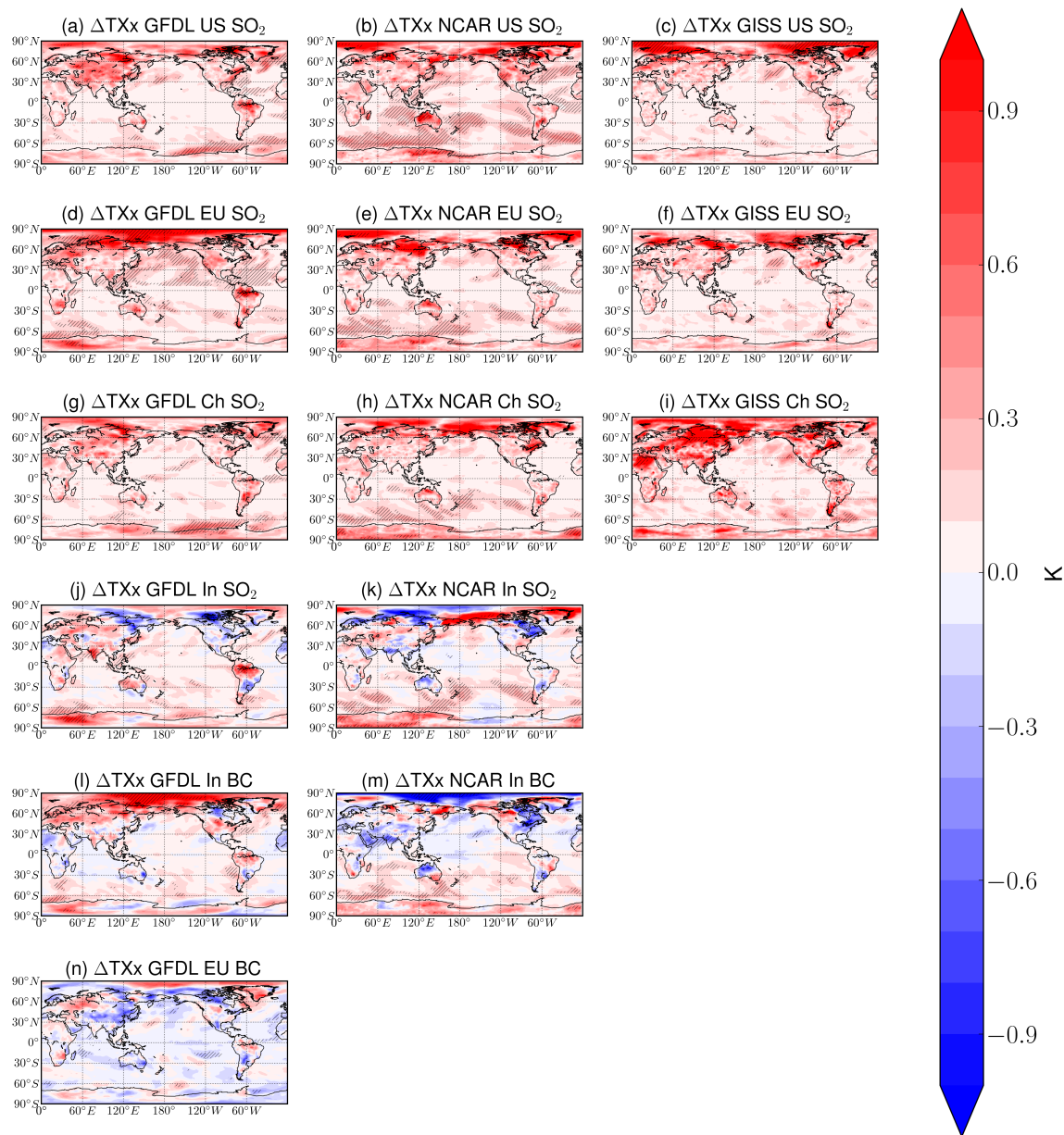
Figure S2: 200-year winter (DJF) extreme temperature (TXx) responses (K) to aerosol emissions decreases in each of the three models (GFDL-CM3, first column; NCAR-CESM1, second column; GISS-E2, third column) for several different regional emissions decreases (simulations indicated in figure titles; see Table 1). Hatching represents statistical significance at the 95% level according to a Student's t-test with the False Discovery Rate method from Wilks (2016) applied.
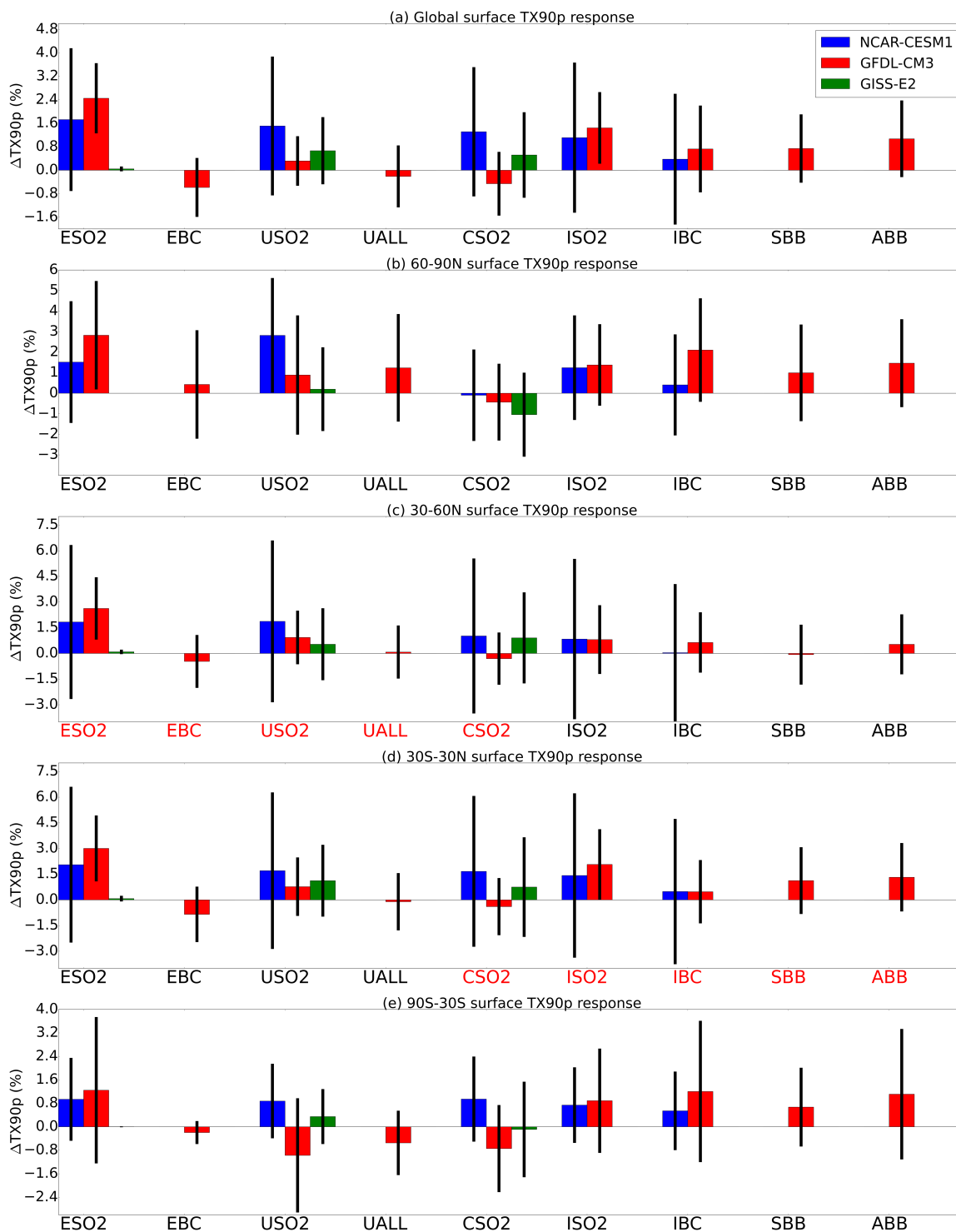
Figure S3: Same as Figure 7 but for TX90p.