

Supporting Information for ”The rogue nature of hiatuses in a global warming climate”

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1. Figures S1 to S3

Introduction

This supporting information provides Figures S1, S2, and S3 cited in the main article.

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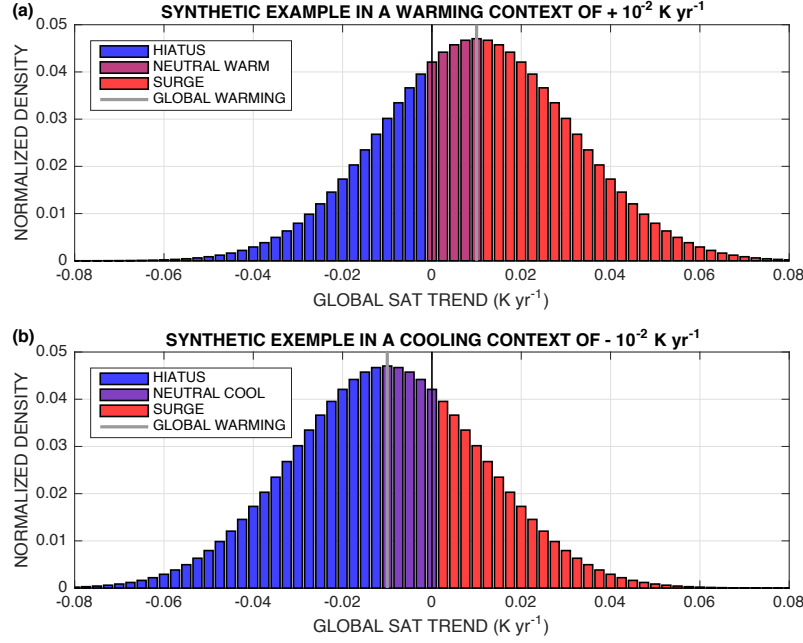


Figure S1. Classification of decadal events. Illustration of normalized density distributions with synthetic data in the context of (a) a “forced” warming trend of $+10^{-2} \text{ K yr}^{-1}$ and (b) a “forced” cooling trend of $-10^{-2} \text{ K yr}^{-1}$. Hence our classification corresponds to hiatus for trends either below zero or below the “forced” trend (whichever is lower), surge for warming either above zero or above the “forced” trend (whichever is higher), neutral warm for trends between zero and a “forced” warming trend and neutral cool for trends between zero and a “forced” cooling trend. By definition the last two categories cannot co-exist.

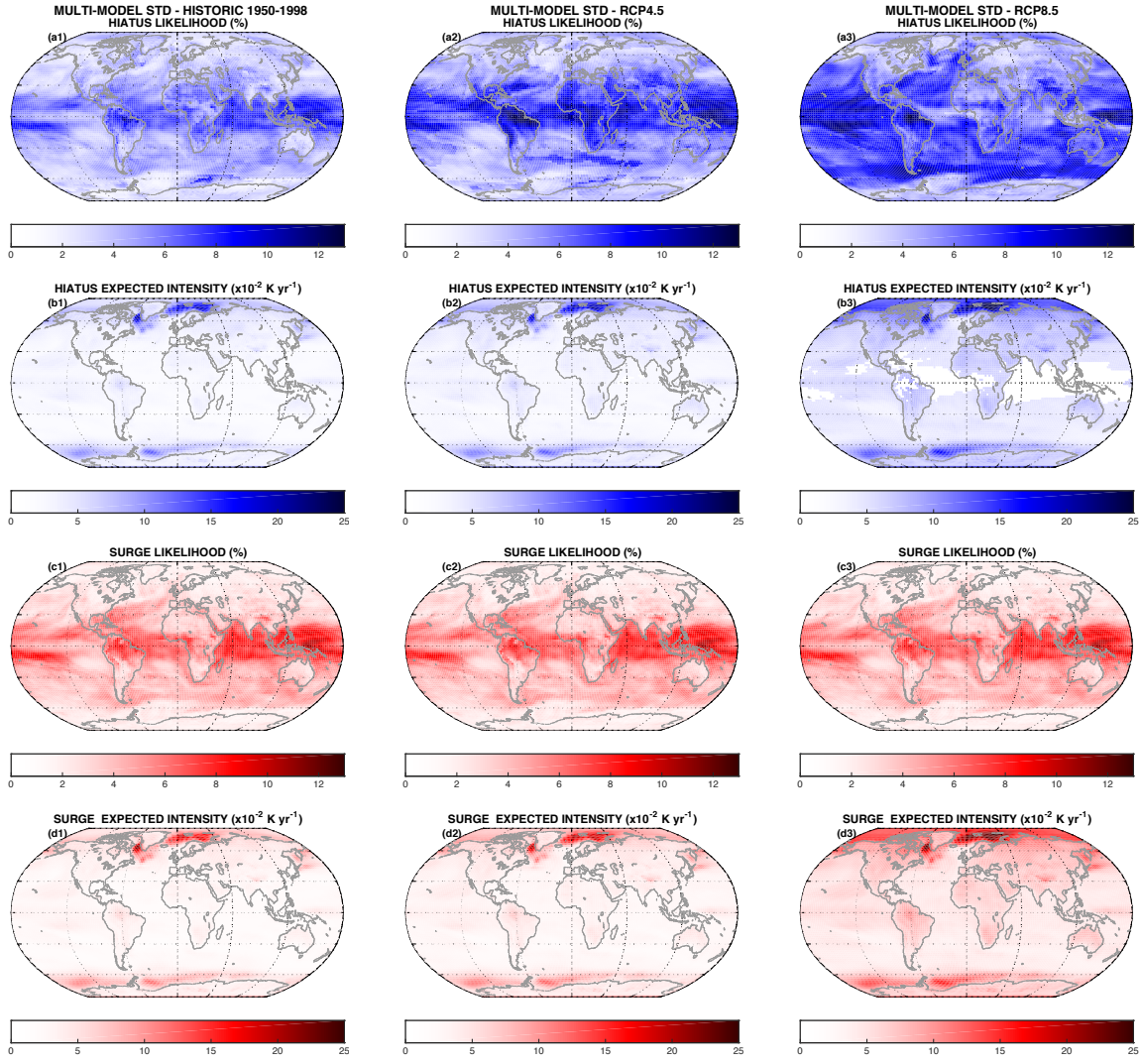


Figure S2. Standard Deviation of Local Characteristics. Multimodel standard deviation associated with the mean statistic in Fig. 5.

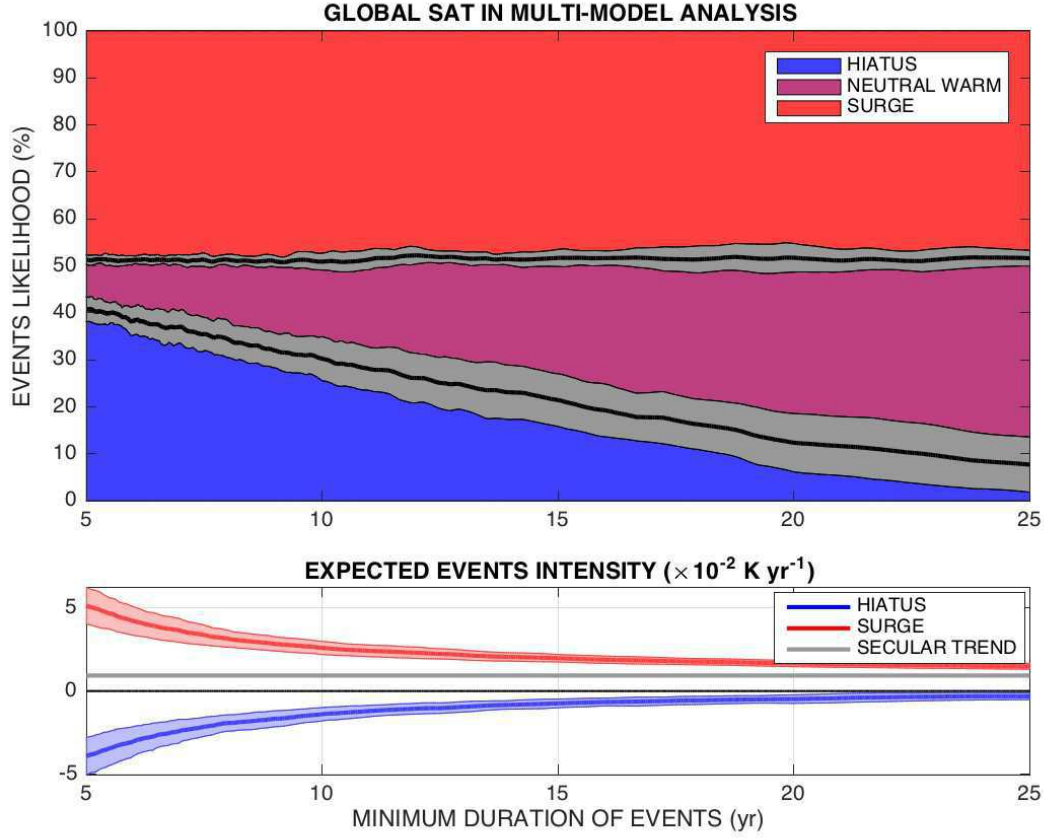


Figure S3. Impact of the choice of minimum events duration. (Top) Evolution of the (red) surge, (light purple) neutral warm and (blue) hiatus likelihood as a function of the minimum duration of events for the historical secular global warming trend (1950-1998). Hiatuses longer than 25 yr are extremely unlikely. Grey represents the inter-model deviation. (Bottom) Surge (red) and hiatus (blue) expected intensity as a function of minimum duration of events. Hiatuses longer than 25 yr are negligible. The thick lines and shaded regions represent multi-model mean and standard deviation, respectively.