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# Influence of high-latitude atmospheric circulation changes on summertime Arctic sea ice

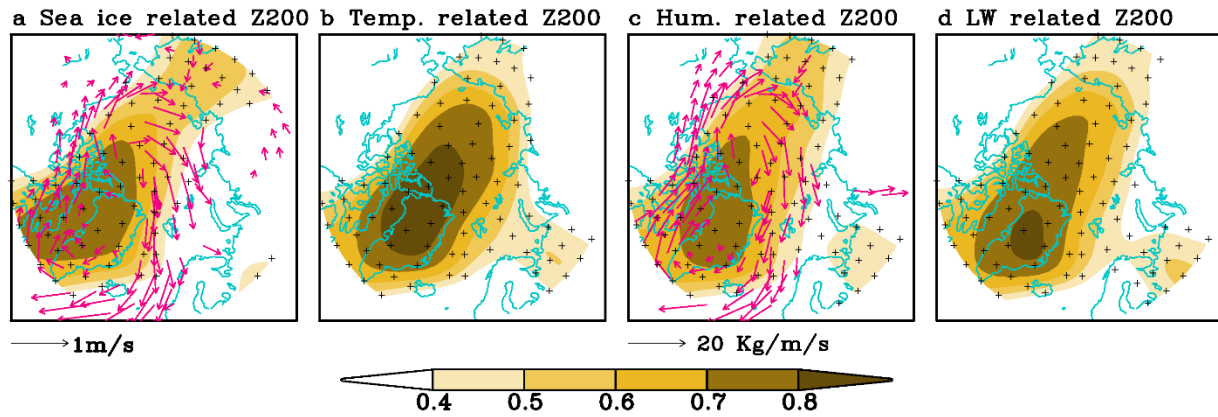
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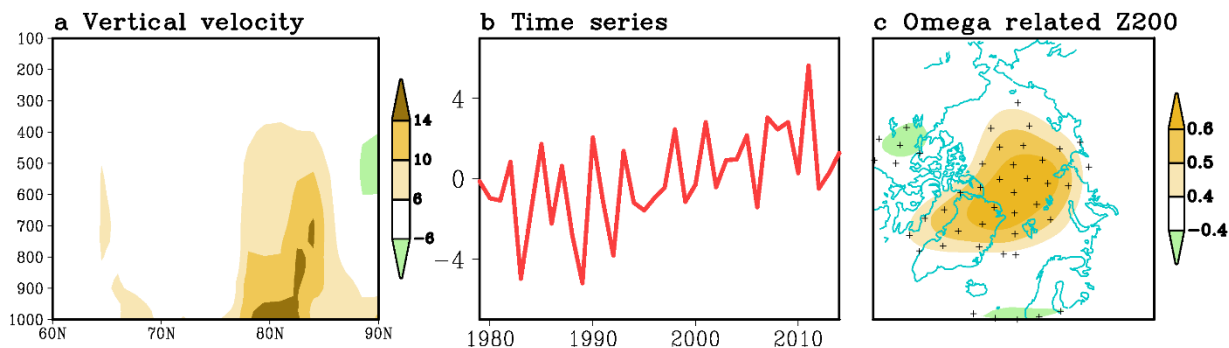
Supplementary Figures for Ding et al., “Influence of high-latitude atmospheric ...”

This document includes the Supplementary Figures that are referred to in the main text.



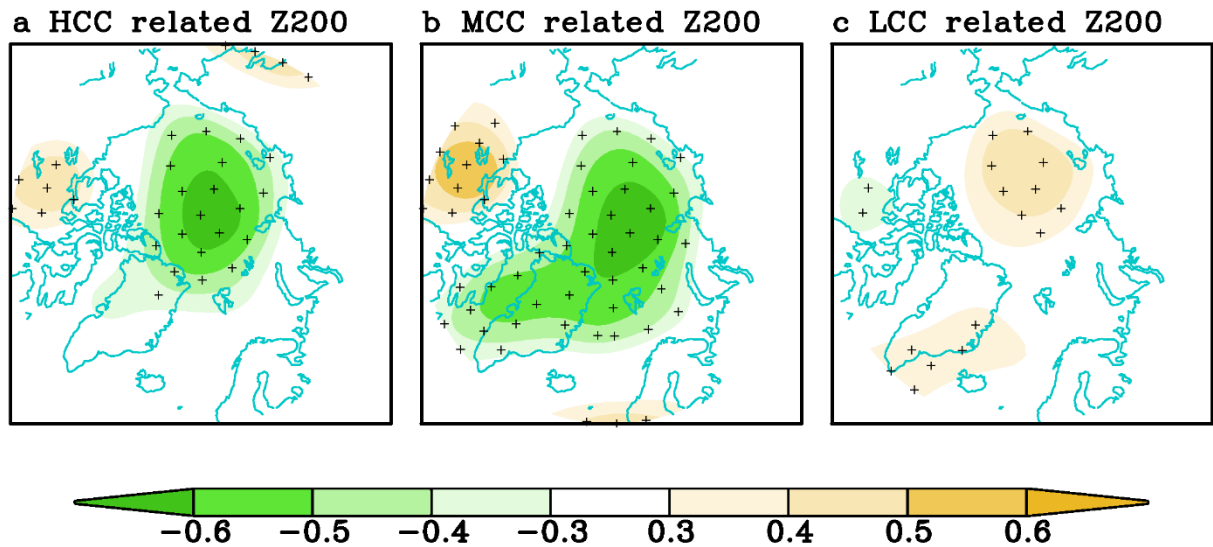
**Supplementary Fig. 1** Same as Fig. 1 d) to g), but using raw data in calculating the correlation. Stippling indicates statistical significant correlation at the 5% level.

## Supplementary Figures for Ding et al., “Influence of high-latitude atmospheric ...”



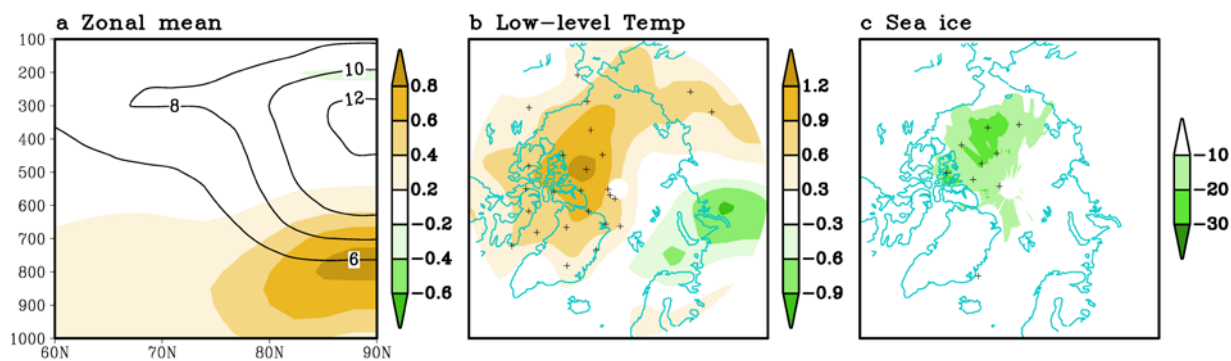
**Supplementary Fig 2** a) Meridional cross section of linear trend of zonal mean JJA vertical velocity ( $10^{-5}$  Pa/s/decade) in ERA-I (1979-2014). b) Domain averaged JJA lower level vertical velocity (1000hPa to 700hPa, unit:  $10^{-5}$  Pa/s) in the Arctic (north of 70°N). c) Correlation of omega index in (b) with JJA Z200 in 1979-2014. The trends are removed before the calculation. In c) stippling indicates statistical significant correlation at the 5% level.

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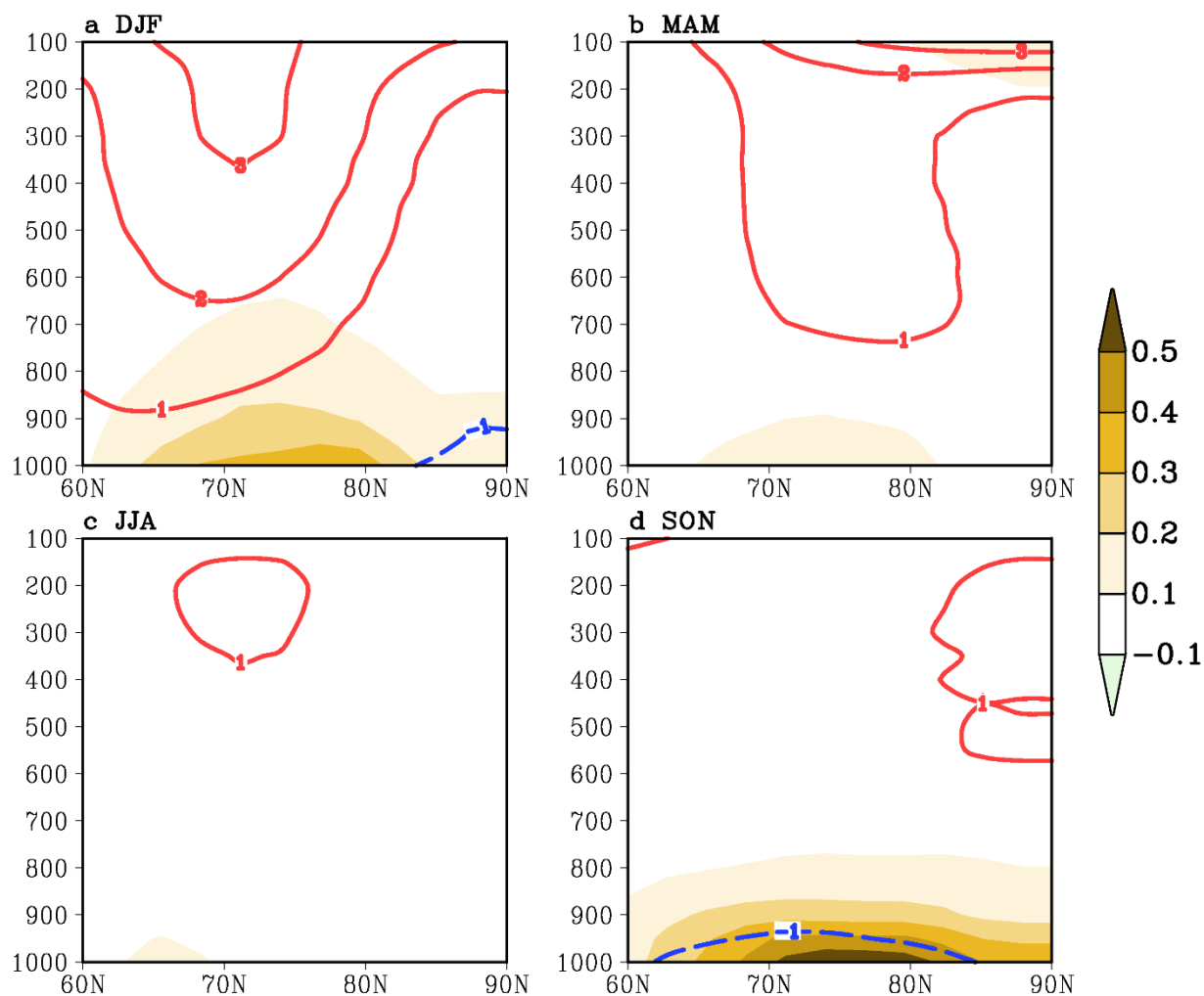
**Supplementary Fig 3.** Correlation of a domain (north of 70°N) averaged JJA cloudiness index in the upper level (HCC), middle level (MCC) and lower level (LCC) with JJA Z200 (a to c) in 1979-2014. The trends are removed before the calculation. Cloud data is from the ERA-I reanalysis. Stippling indicates statistical significant correlation at the 5% level.

## Supplementary Figures for Ding et al., “Influence of high-latitude atmospheric ...”



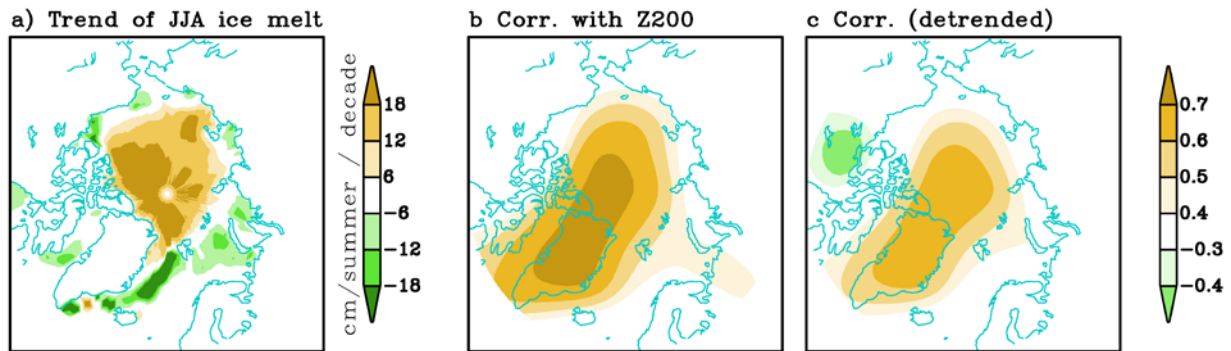
**Supplementary Fig 4:** Linear trends of a) meridional cross section of zonal mean JJA temperature (shading, °C per decade) and geopotential height (black contour, m per decade), b) JJA lower level temperature (100hPa-750hPa) and c) September sea ice (% per decade) simulated in Exp-3 in which the model is nudged to observed ERA-I winds above 700hPa. Stippling indicates statistical significant trends at the 5% level.

## Supplementary Figures for Ding et al., “Influence of high-latitude atmospheric ...”



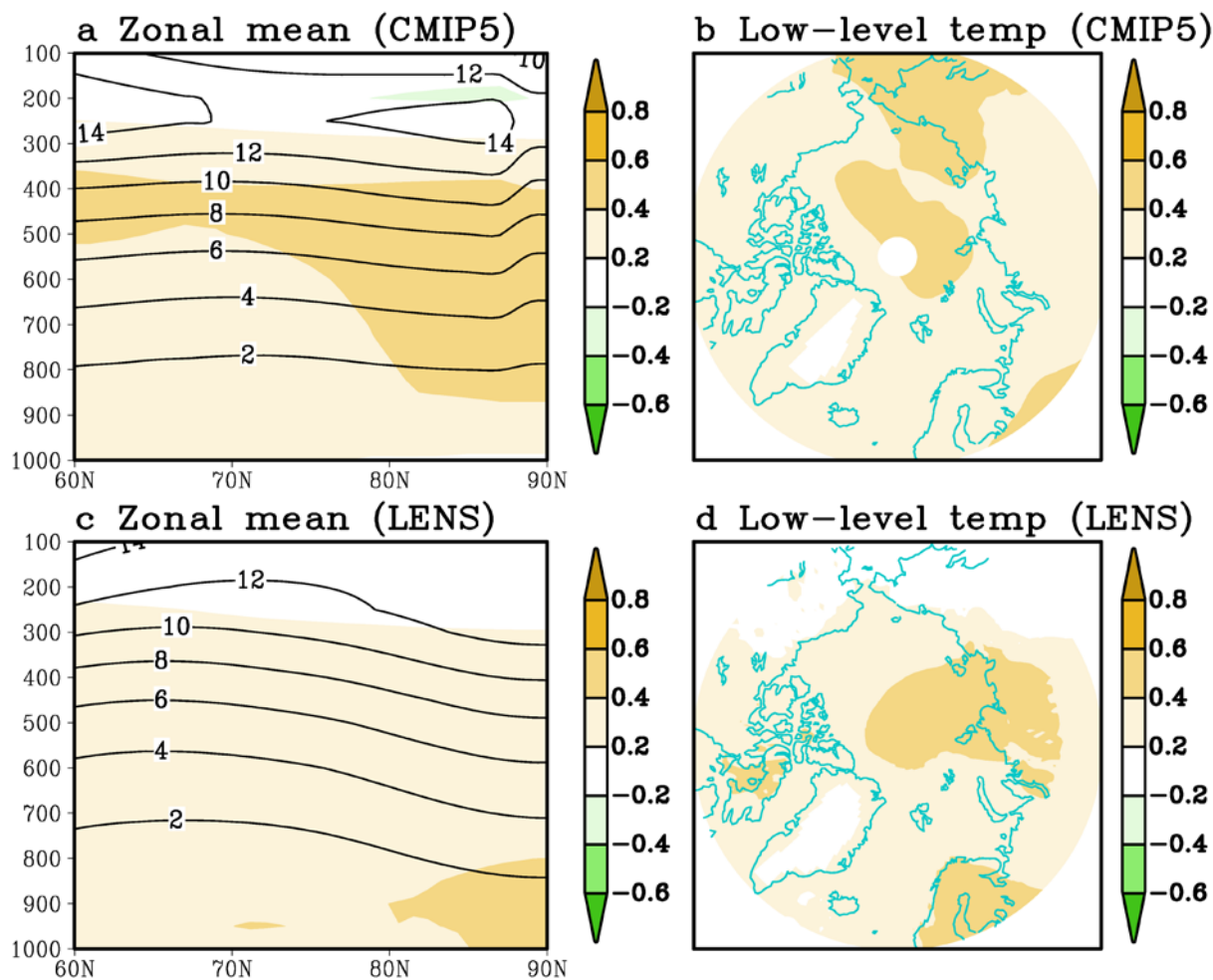
**Supplementary Fig. 5** Meridional cross section of linear trend of zonal mean temperature (shading:  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  per decade) and geopotential height (contour: m per decade) in Exp-4 (1979-2014) in each season.

## Supplementary Figures for Ding et al., “Influence of high-latitude atmospheric ...”



**Supplementary Fig. 6:** a) Linear trend of JJA total sea ice melting in POP2-CICE4 run forced by ERA-I forcing during 1979-2014 period (Exp-5). b) Correlation between the domain averaged JJA total melting in the Arctic (north of 70°N) and JJA Z200 during the period 1979-2014. c) same as b) but using the detrended components of the melting index and JJA Z200 in the Arctic.

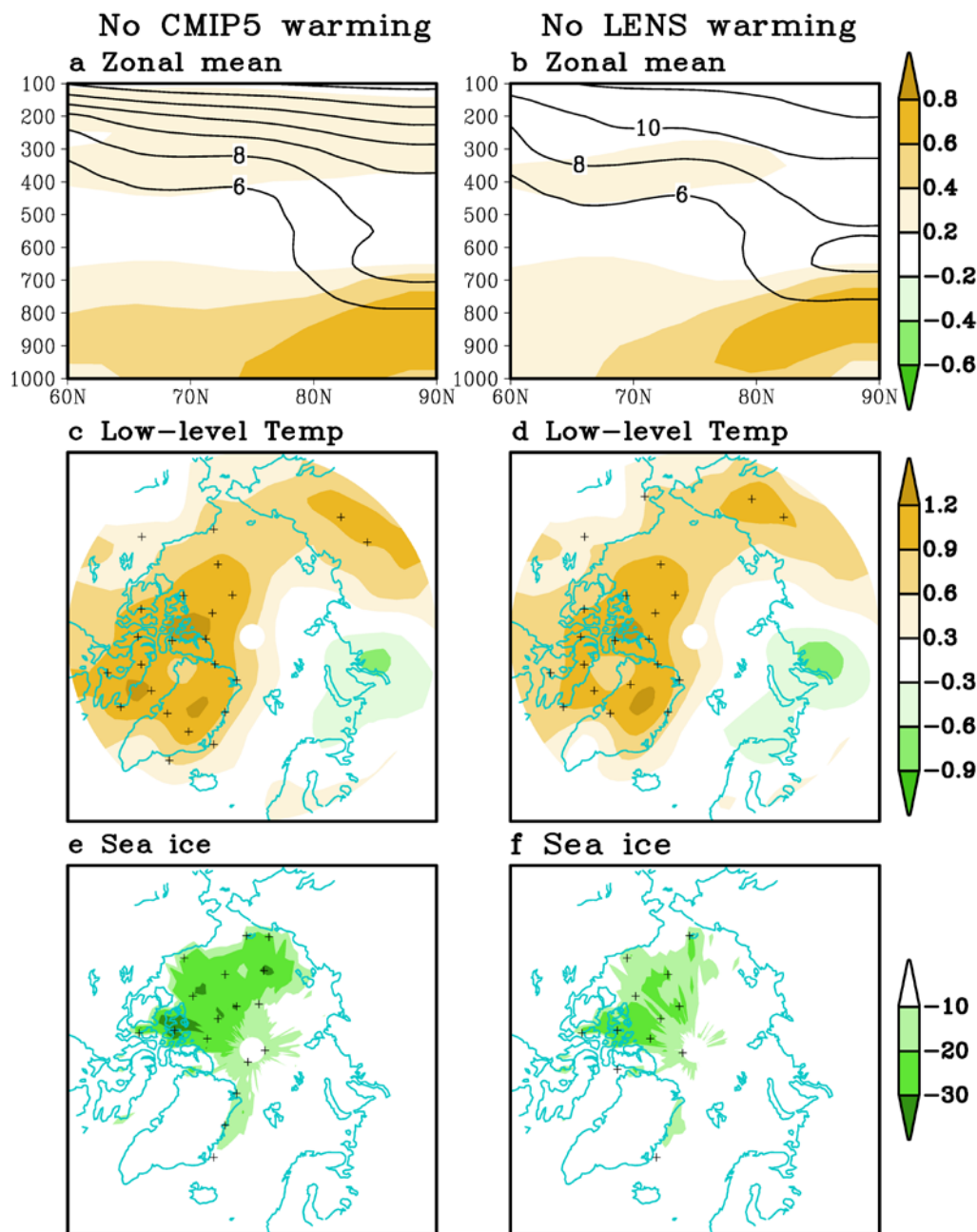
Supplementary Figures for Ding et al., “Influence of high-latitude atmospheric ...”



**Supplementary Fig. 7** a) & c) Meridional cross section of the linear trend of zonal mean JJA temperature (shading: °C per decade) and geopotential height (contour: m per decade) in CMIP5 projects (1979-2014, upper panels) and CESM LENS (1979-2014, lower panels); b) & d) Linear trend of lower tropospheric (surface to 750hPa) JJA temperature (°C per decade) in CMIP5 (1979-2014) and CESM LENS (1979-2014).

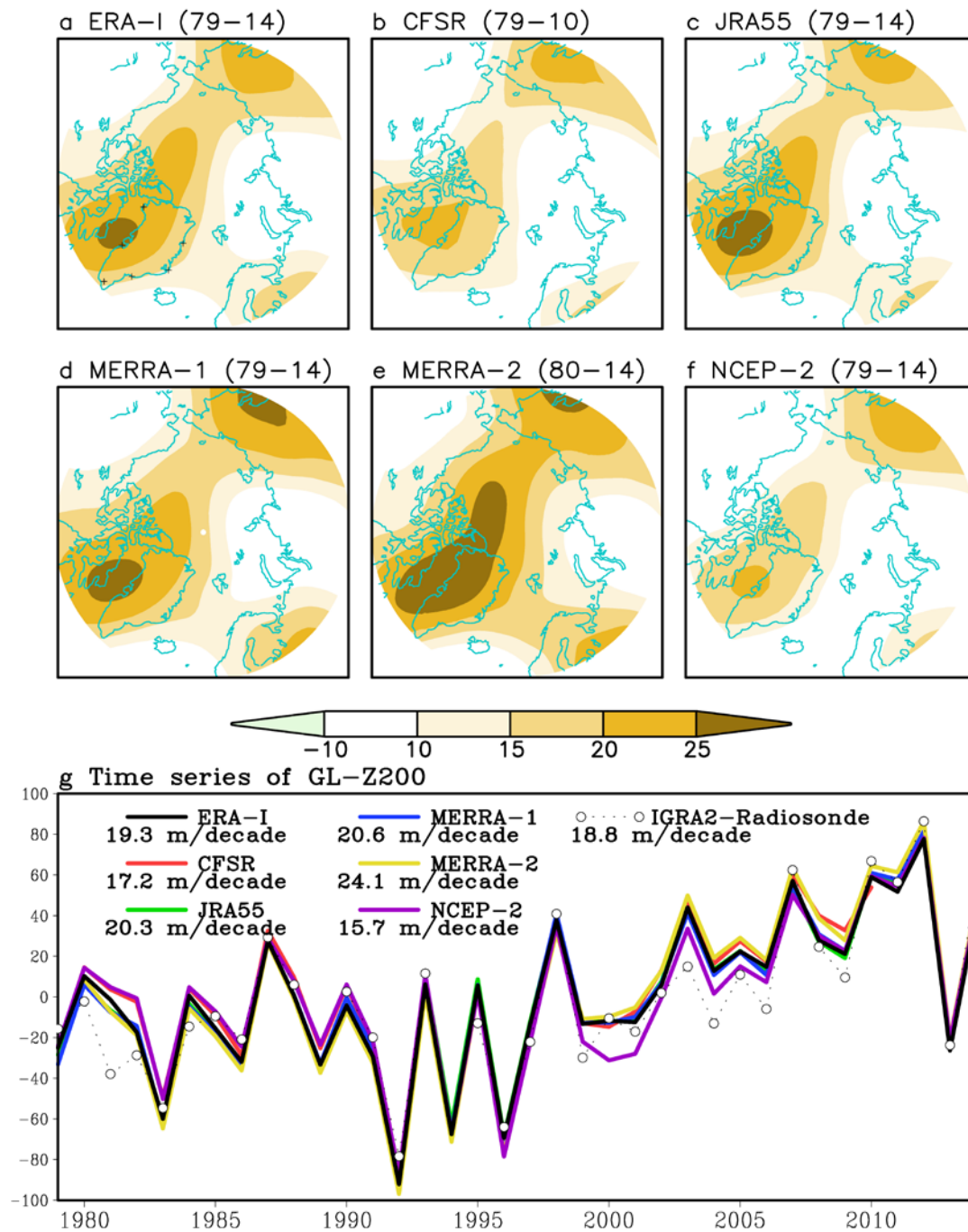


## Supplementary Figures for Ding et al., “Influence of high-latitude atmospheric ...”



**Supplementary Fig. 8:** Linear trends of a) & b) meridional cross section of zonal mean JJA temperature (shading, °C per decade) and geopotential height (black contour, m per decade, c) & d) JJA lower level temperature (1000hPa-750hPa) and e) & f) September sea ice (% per decade) simulated in two ECHAM5 nudged experiments (Exp-7 and 8) in which the global wind patterns (zonal and meridional) forced by anthropogenic forcing in CMIP5 (left column) and LENS (right column) projects are removed from ERA-I observed winds.

## Supplementary Figures for Ding et al., “Influence of high-latitude atmospheric ...”



**Supplementary Fig. 9:** a) to f) Linear trends of JJA Z200 from six different reanalysis datasets and the time series of g) GL-Z200 derived from each reanalysis and six IGRA2 radiosonde stations (location of the stations is marked in panel a, 1989&1994 data are not used because data in this two years doesn't pass the quality control). Linear trend of each index (m/decade) is denoted below its name.

## Supplementary Figures for Ding et al., “Influence of high-latitude atmospheric ...”

**Supplementary Table 1:** 26 climate models in the CMIP5 historical experiment. List of 26 CMIP5 CGCMs used in Fig. 4 to examine the forced response of the climate system to anthropogenic and natural external forcing, along with the number of atmospheric horizontal grids.

CMIP5 model designation	nx	ny
1. ACCESS1-0	192	144
2. ACCESS1-3	192	144
3. bcc-csm1-1	128	64
4. bcc-csm1-1-m	320	160
5. BNU-ESM	128	64
6. CCSM4	288	192
7. CNRM-CM5	256	128
8. CSIRO-Mk3-6-0	192	96
9. CanESM2	128	64
10. FGOALS-g2	128	60
11. GFDL-CM3	144	90
12. GFDL-ESM2G	144	90
13. GFDL-ESM2M	144	90
14. GISS-E2-H	144	89
15. GISS-E2-R	144	89
16. HadGEM2-AO	192	144
17. inmcm4	180	120
18. IPSL-CM5A-LR	96	96
19. IPSL-CM5A-MR	144	143
20. IPSL-CM5B-LR	96	96
21. MIROC-ESM	128	64
22. MIROC5	256	128
23. MPI-ESM-LR	192	96
24. MPI-ESM-MR	192	96
25. MRI-CGCM3	320	160
26. NorESM1-ME	144	96