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Supplement of

Northern Hemisphere continental winter warming following the 1991 Mt. Pinatubo eruption: reconciling models and observations

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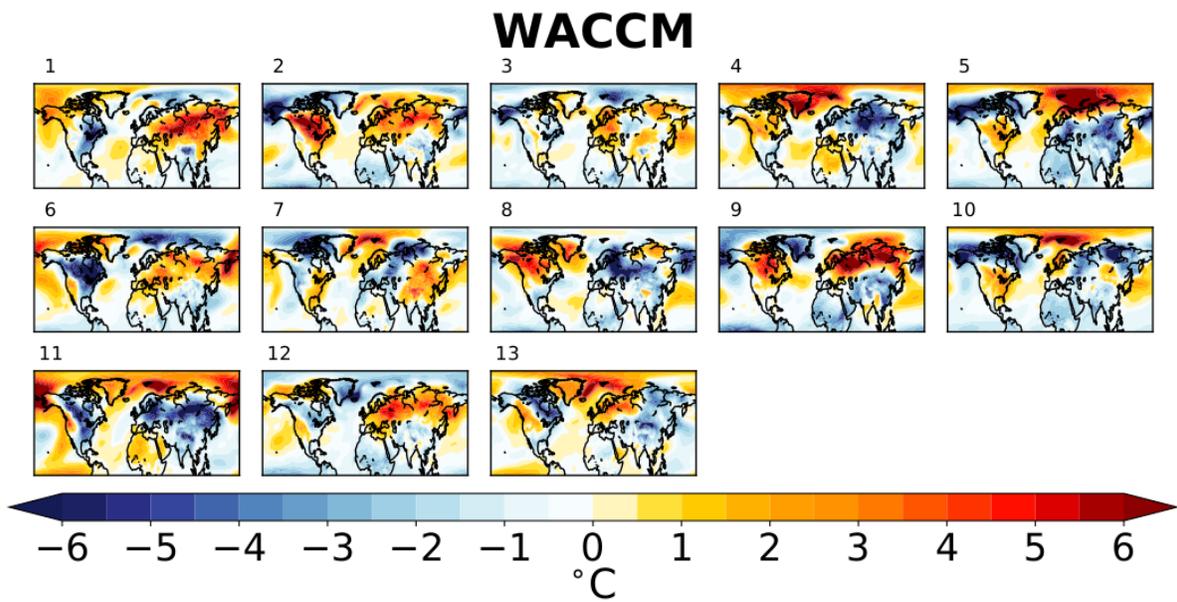


Figure S1: Wintertime surface air temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) as simulated by WACCM4 following the 1991 Mt. Pinatubo eruption, for each member of the ensemble.

CAM5-LE

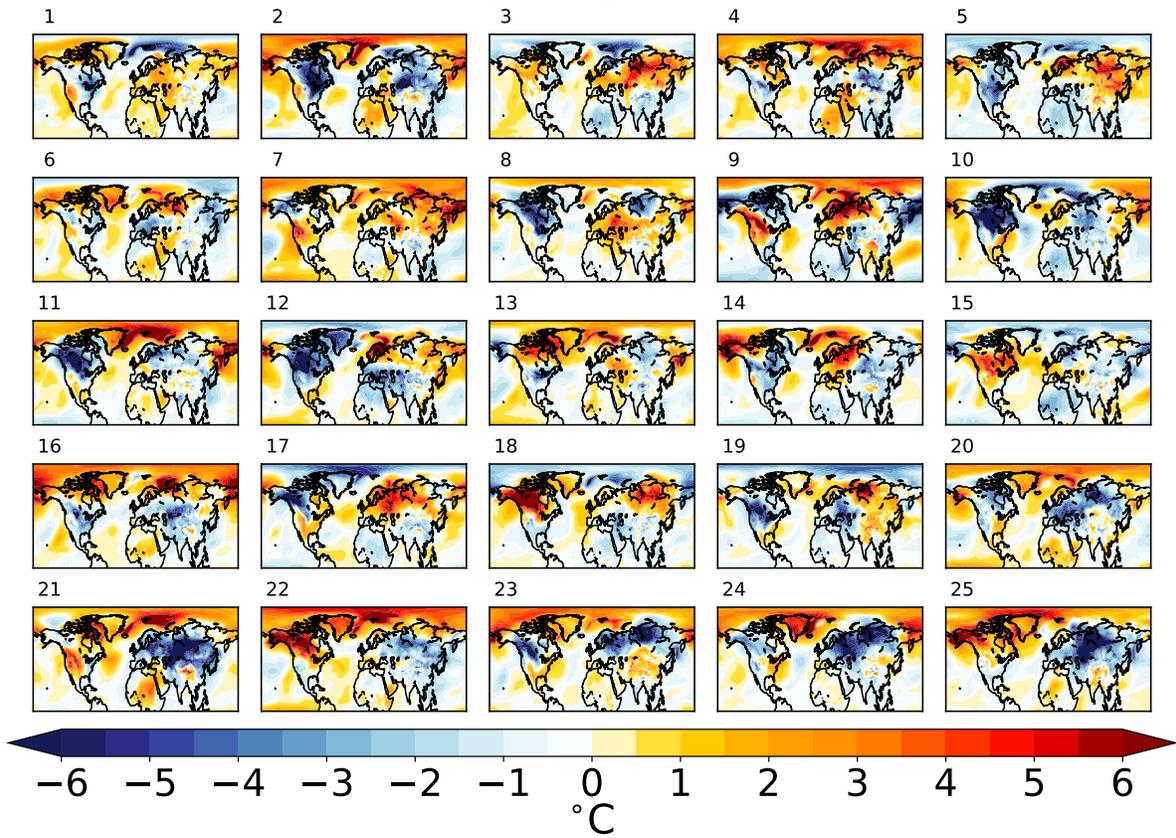


Figure S2: As in Fig. S1, but for CAM5LE, members 1 to 25.

CAM5-LE

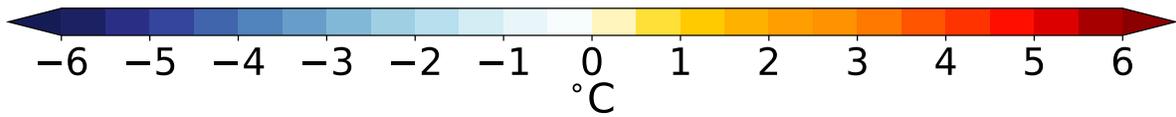
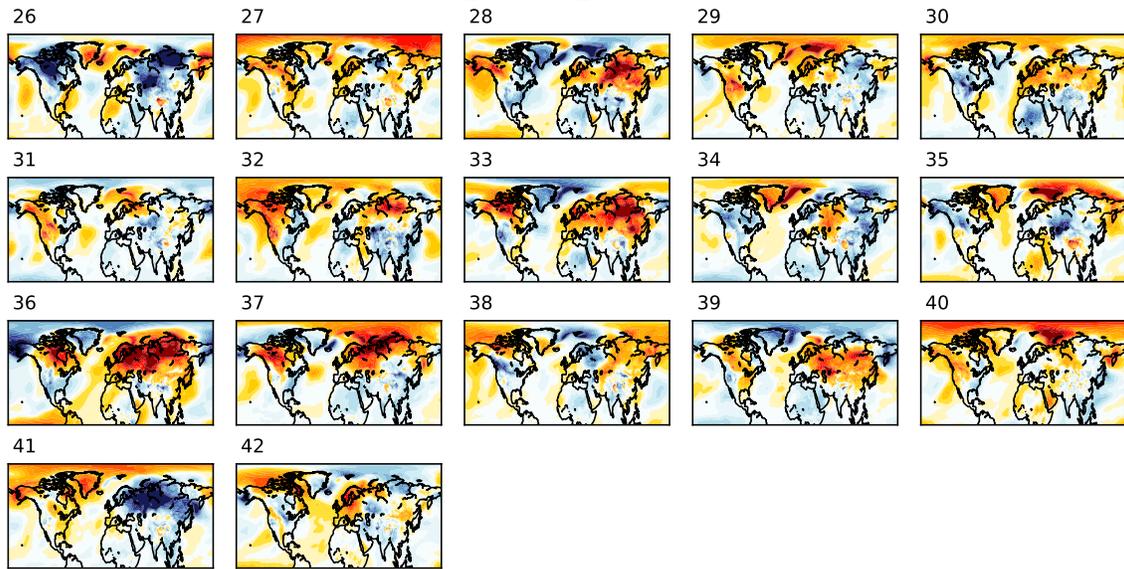


Figure S3: As in Fig. S1, but for CAM5LE, members 26-42.

CanESM2

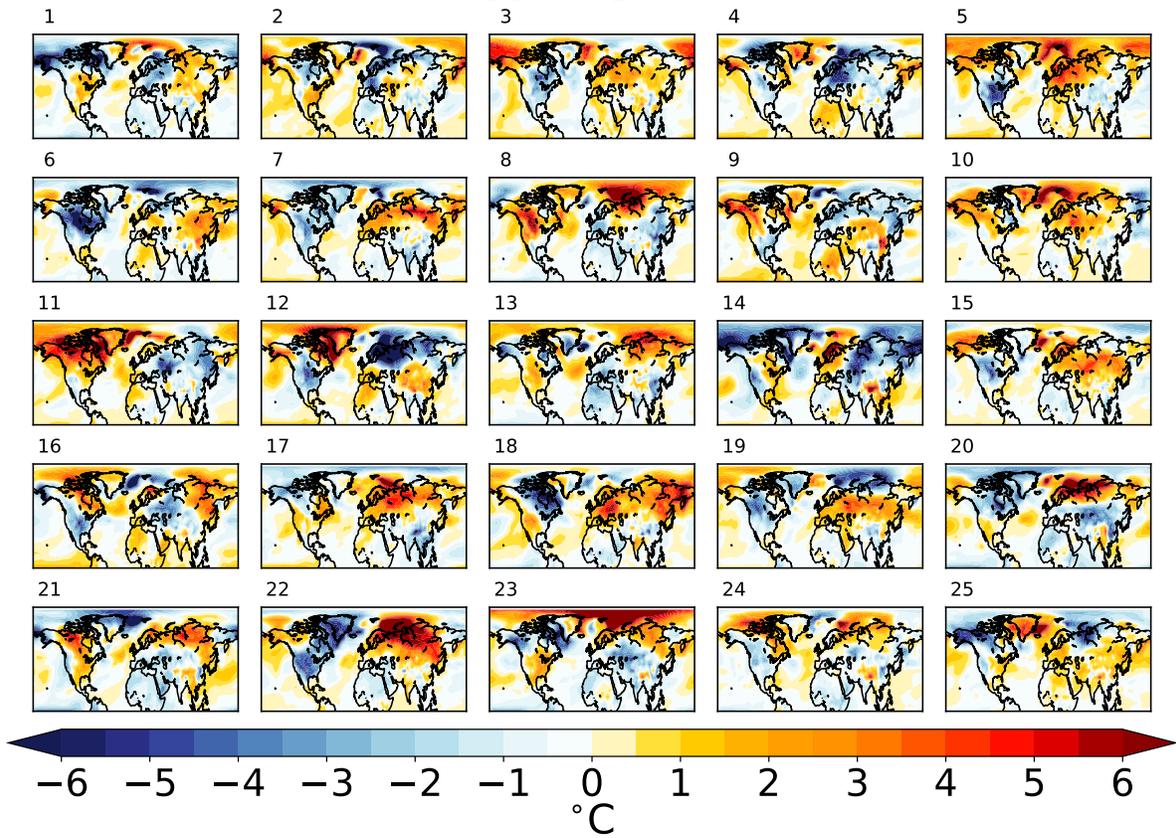


Figure S4: As in Fig. S1, but for CanESM2, members 1 to 25.

CanESM2

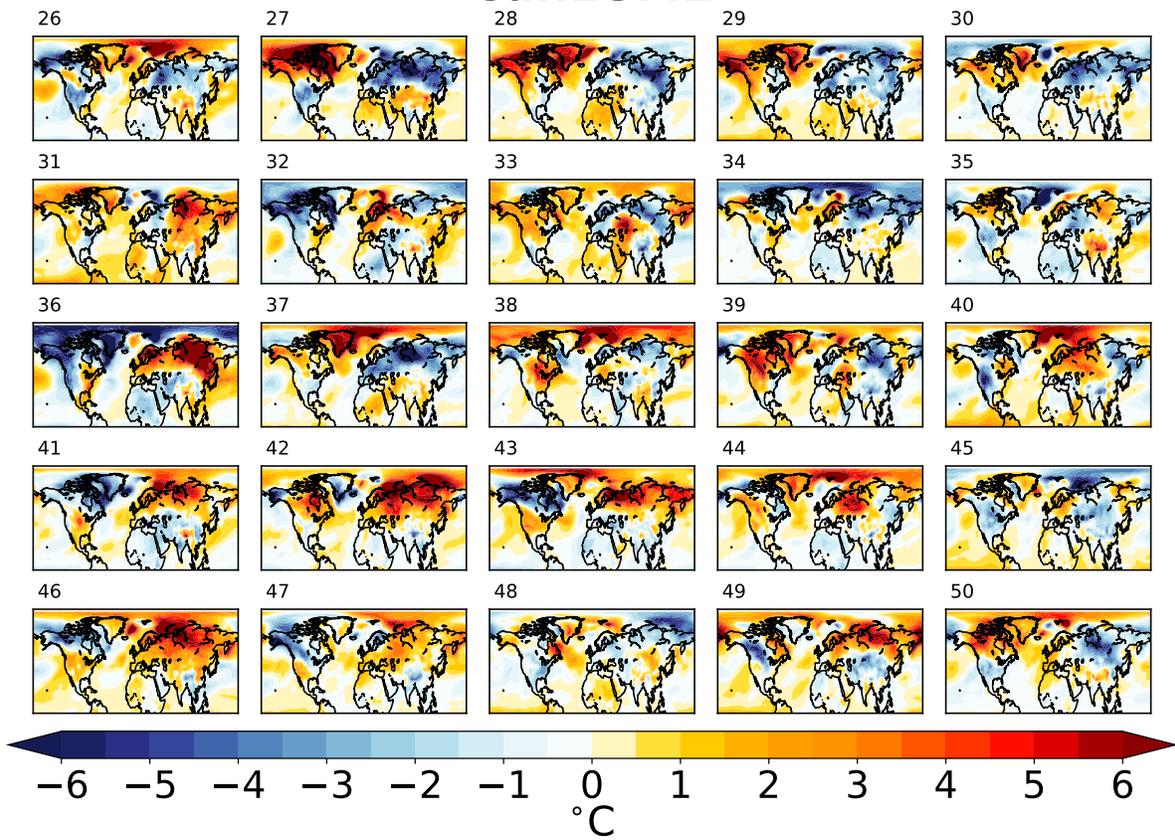


Figure S5: As in Fig. S1, but for CanESM, members 26-50.

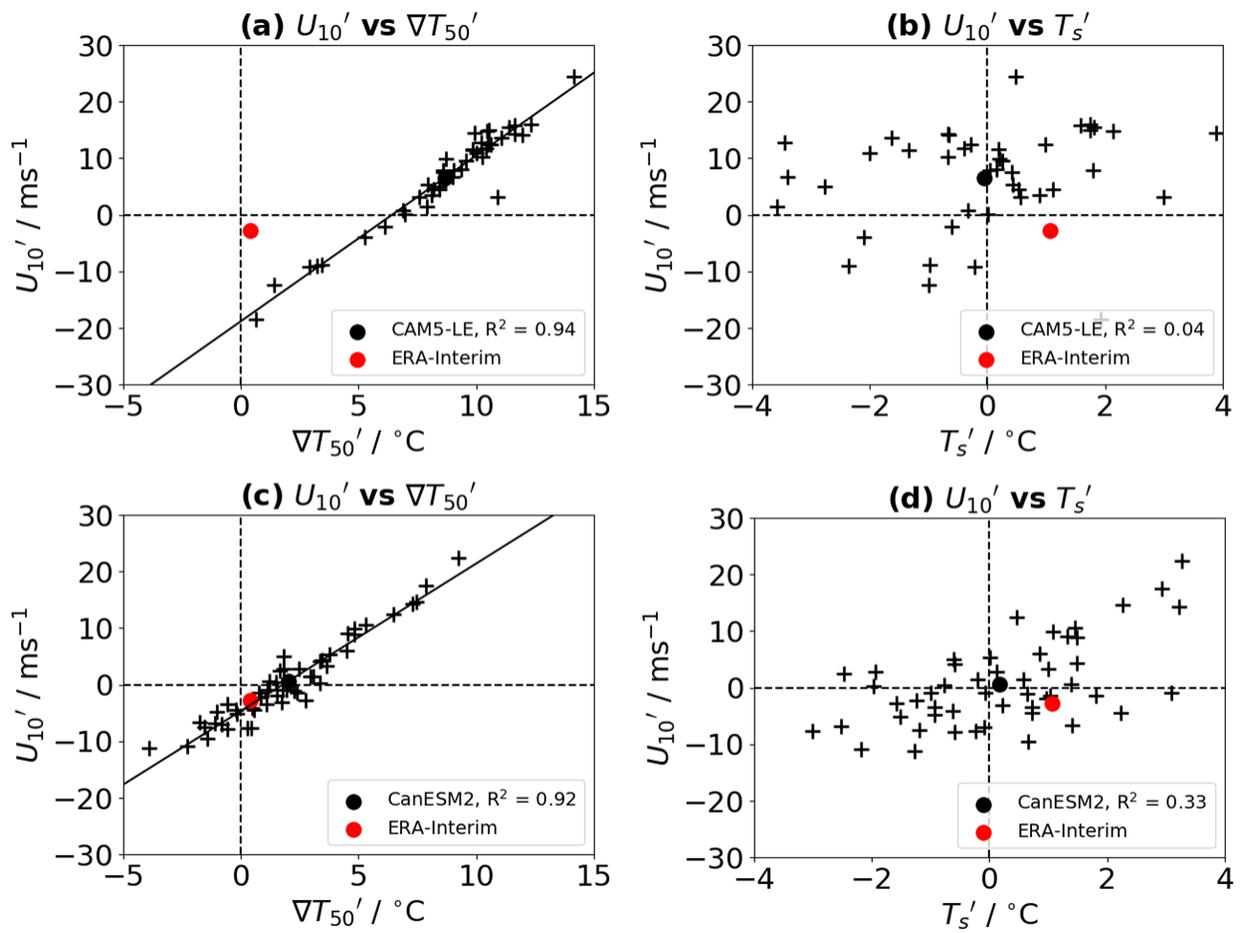


Figure S6: As in Fig. 5, but for CAM5-LE and CanESM, in the top and bottom rows, respectively.

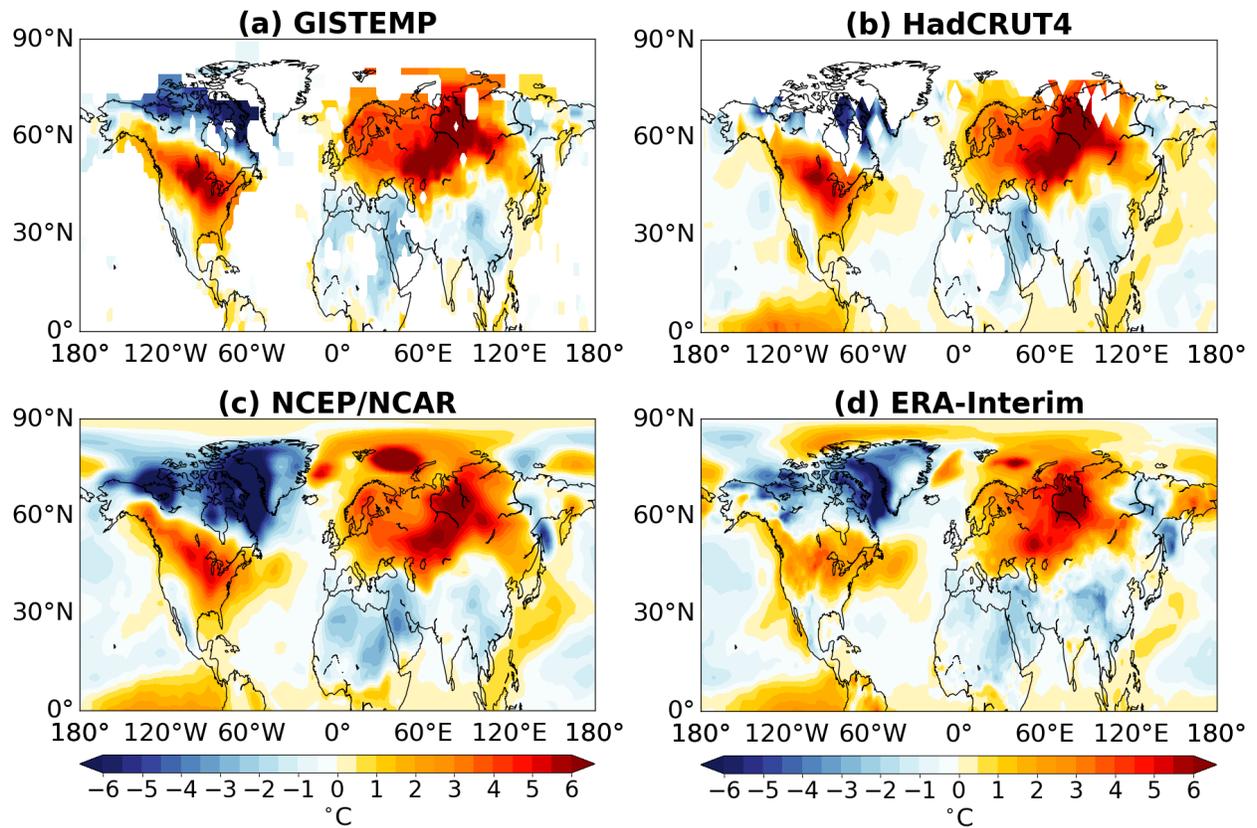


Figure S7: As in Fig. 1, but for the 1982 El Chichón eruption. Following Driscoll et al. (2012), the pentad 1976-1981 is chosen as the reference period.

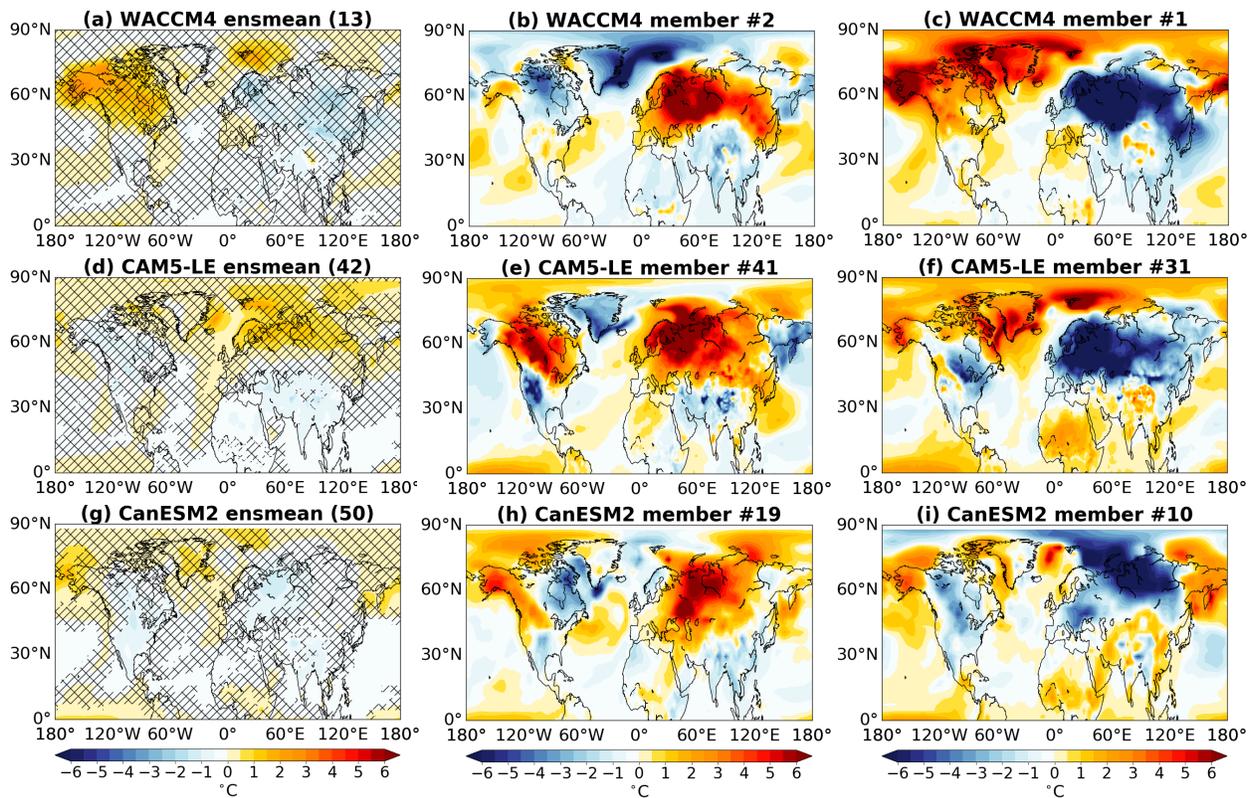


Figure S8: As in Fig. 3, but for the 1982 El Chichón eruption.