Table S1. Modeling center and institution names. Adapted from CMIP5 Model Groups and their Terms of Use (https://pcmdi.llnl.gov/mips/cmip5/availability.html)

Center	Model	Institution
CSIRO-BOM	ACCESS1.0	CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation), and BOM (Bureau of Meteorology), Australia
BCC	BCC-CSM1.1	Beijing Climate Center, China Meteorological Admin.
CCCma	CanESM2	Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis
NCAR	CCSM4	National Center for Atmospheric Research
NSF-DOE-NCAR	CESM1(BGC)	National Science Foundation, Department of Energy, National Center for Atmospheric Research
CNRM-CERFACS	CNRM-CM5	Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques / Centre Europeen de Recherche et Formation Avancees en Calcul Scientifique
CSIRO-QCCCE	CSIRO-Mk3.6.0	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Queensland Climate Change Centre of Excellence
NOAA GFDL	GFDL-ESM2G GFDL-ESM2M	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory
INM	INM-CM4	Institute for Numerical Mathematics
IPSL	IPSL-CM5A-LR IPSL-CM5A-MR	Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace
MIROC	MIROC5	Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute (The University of Tokyo), National Institute for Environmental Studies, and Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
MIROC	MIROC-ESM MIROC-ESM-CHEM	Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute (The University of Tokyo), and National Institute for Environmental Studies
MPI-M	MPI-ESM-LR MPI-ESM-MR	Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (MPI-M)
MRI	MRI-CGCM3	Meteorological Research Institute
NCC	NorESM1-M	Norwegian Climate Centre
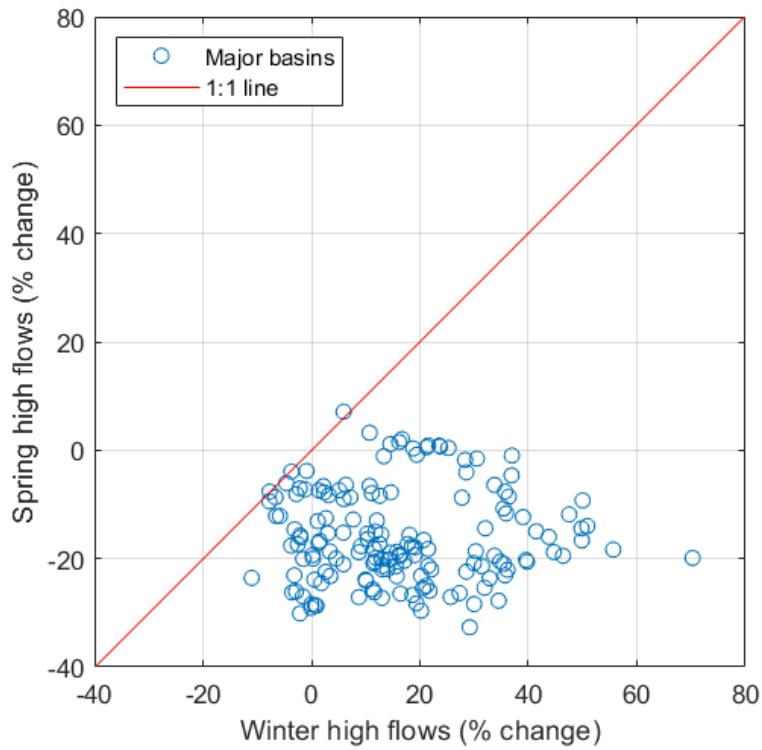
Figure S1. Projected percent changes in extreme (0.95 quantile) winter (December through February) and spring (March through May) daily water yields between the historic 1960-1999 period and mid-21st century. Markers represent projections of the RCP 4.5 ensemble mean for individual major river basins.