

# Supplementary information for the article “Distribution-based pooling for combination and multi-model bias correction of climate simulations”

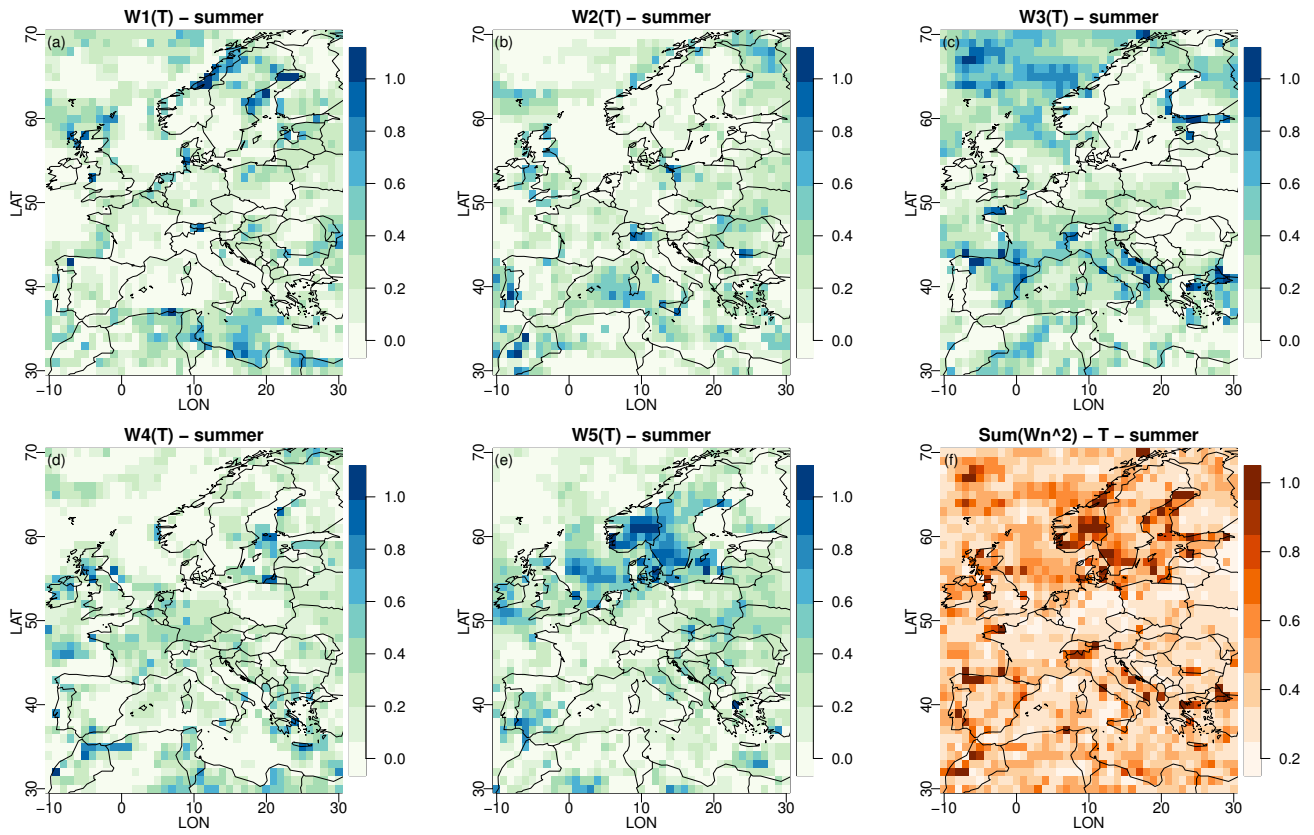
Mathieu Vrac<sup>1</sup>, Denis Allard<sup>2</sup>, Grégoire Mariéthoz<sup>3</sup>, Soulivanh Thao<sup>1</sup>, and Lucas Schmutz<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l’Environnement (LSCE-IPSL), CEA/CNRS/UVSQ, Université Paris-Saclay, Centre d’Etudes de Saclay, Orme des Merisiers, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France

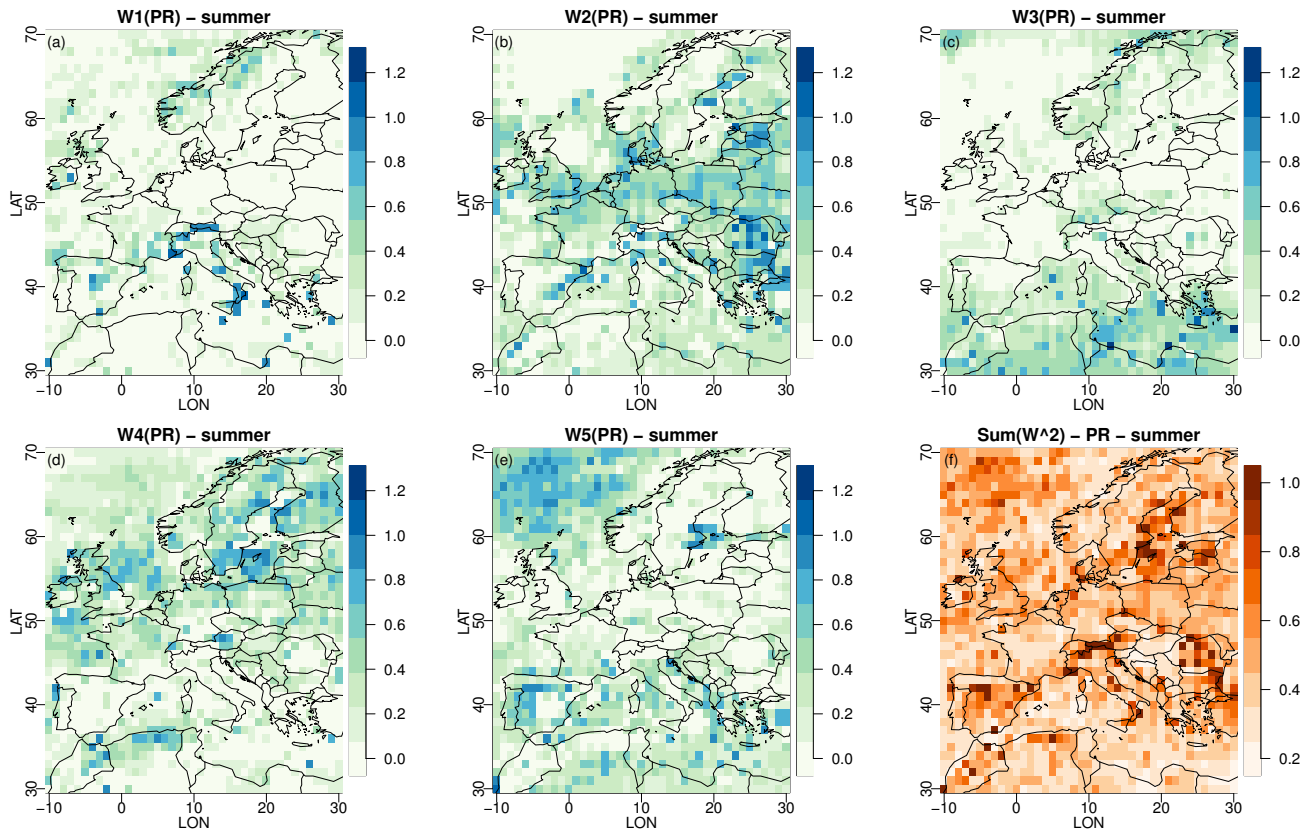
<sup>2</sup>Biostatistics and Spatial Processes (BioSP), INRAE, Avignon 84914, France

<sup>3</sup>University of Lausanne, Institute of Earth Surface Dynamics (IDYST), UNIL-Mouline, Geopolis, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

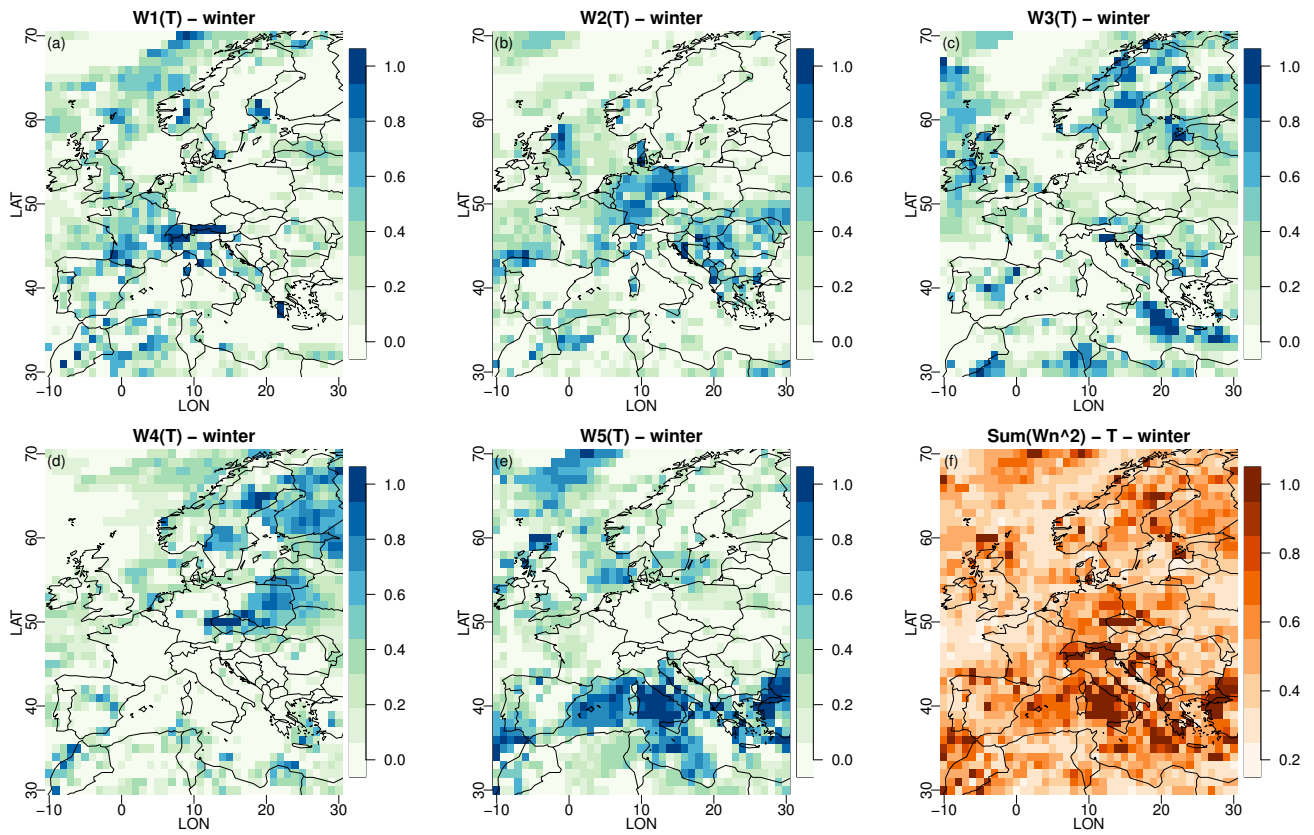
**Correspondence:** Mathieu Vrac (mathieu.vrac@lsce.ipsl.fr)



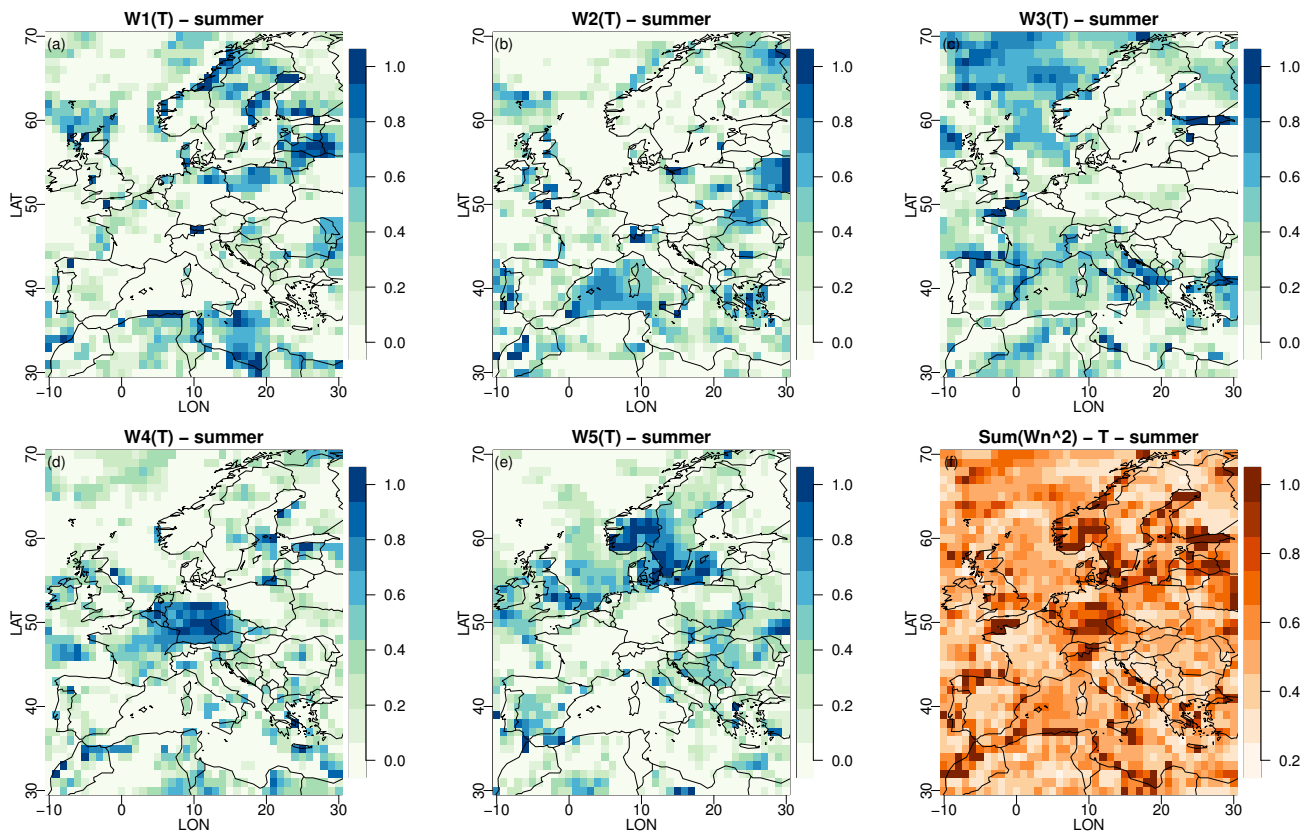
**Figure S1.** Maps of the weights parameters from  $\alpha$ -pooling for summer obtained with the ERA5 experiment for temperature over summer. Panel (f) displays the sum of the squares of the 5 normalized weights.



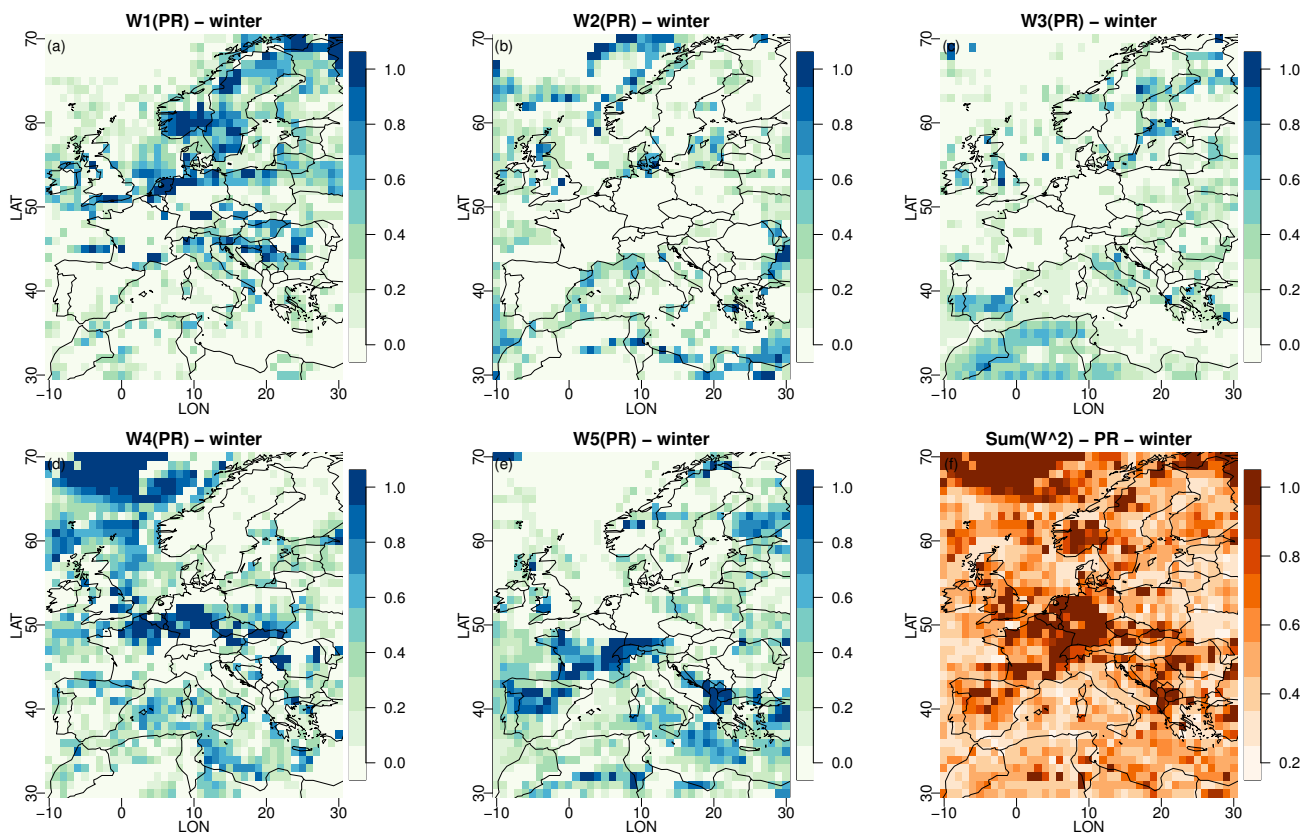
**Figure S2.** Same as Fig. S1 but for precipitation.



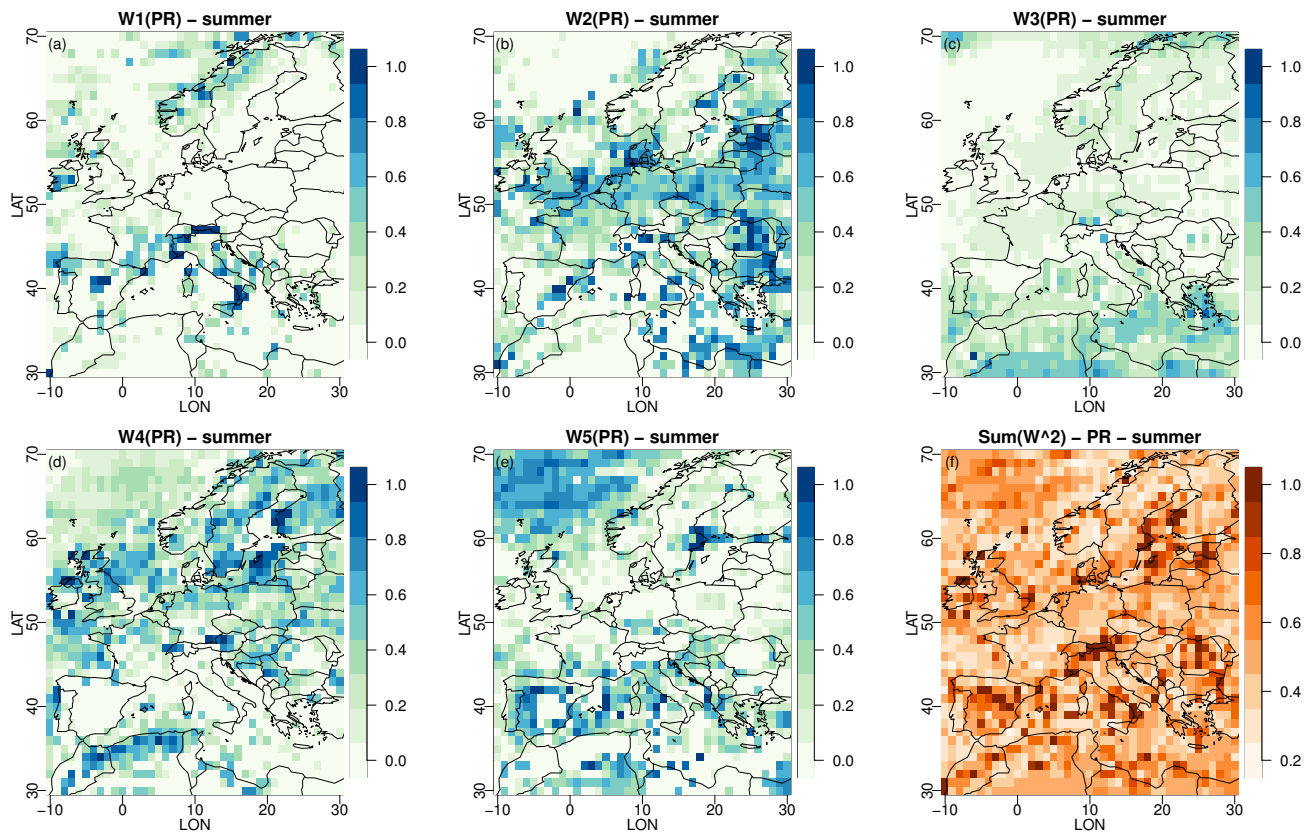
**Figure S3.** Maps of the weights parameters from linear pooling for winter obtained with the ERA5 experiment for temperature. Panel (f) displays the sum of the squares of the 5 weights.



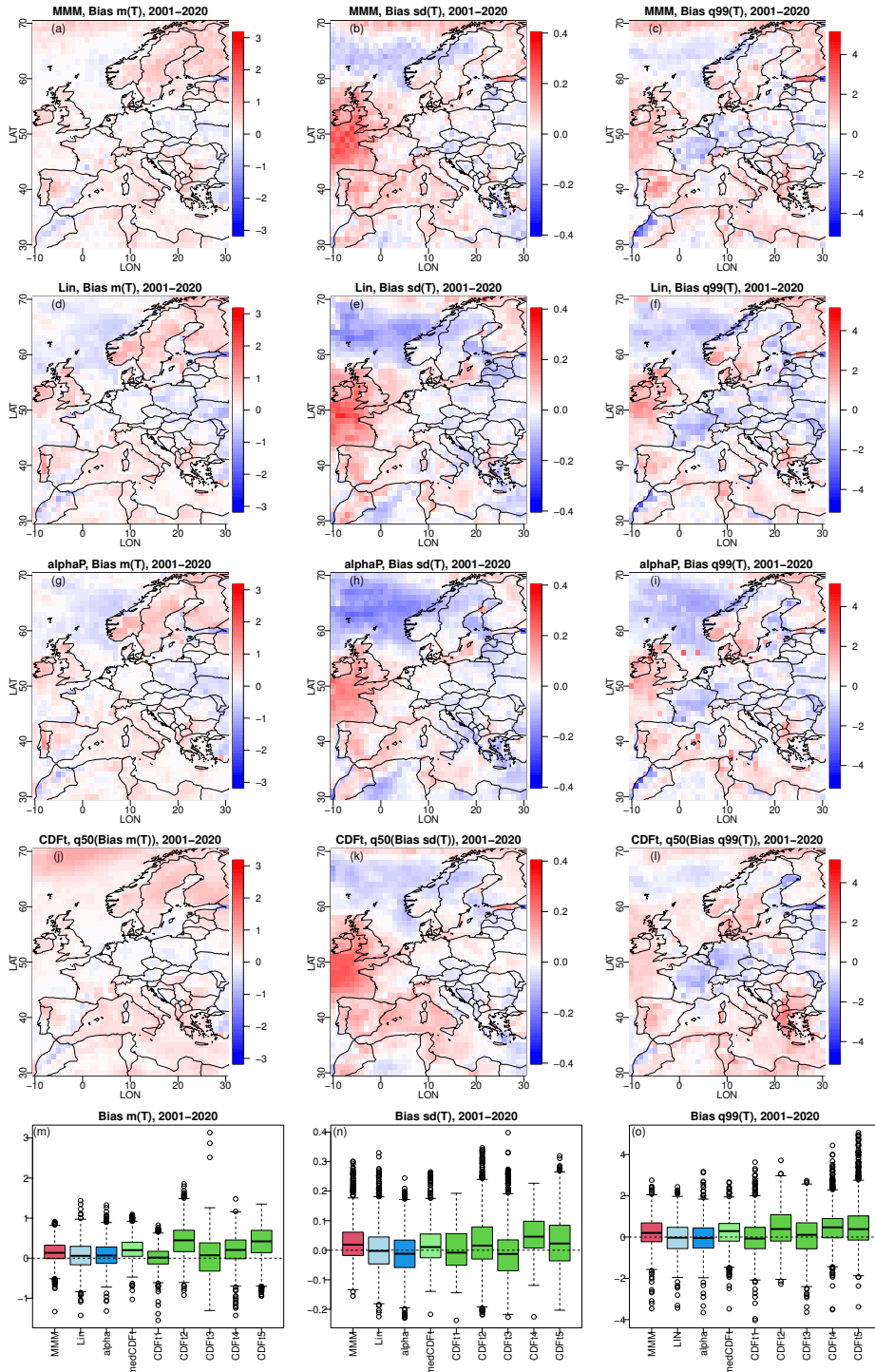
**Figure S4.** Same as figure S3 but for summer.



**Figure S5.** Maps of the weights parameters from linear pooling for winter obtained with the ERA5 experiment for precipitation. Panel (f) displays the sum of the squares of the 5 weights.



**Figure S6.** Same as figure S5 but for summer.



**Figure S7.** Biases in mean, standard deviation and 99% quantile for summer temperature from MMM,  $\alpha$ -pooling, CDFt and linear-pooling under the 2001-2020 (projection) time period of the ERA5 experiment.



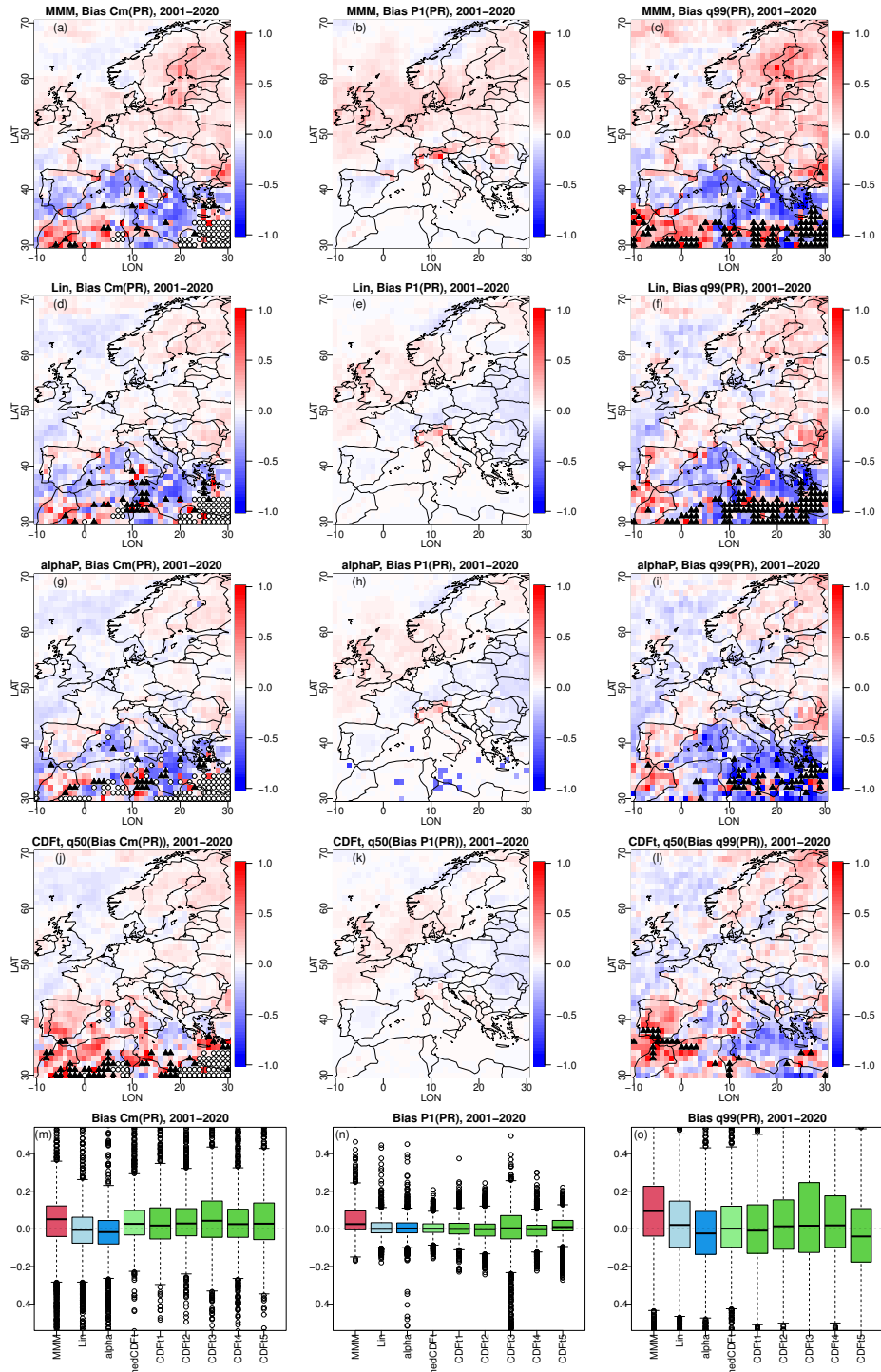
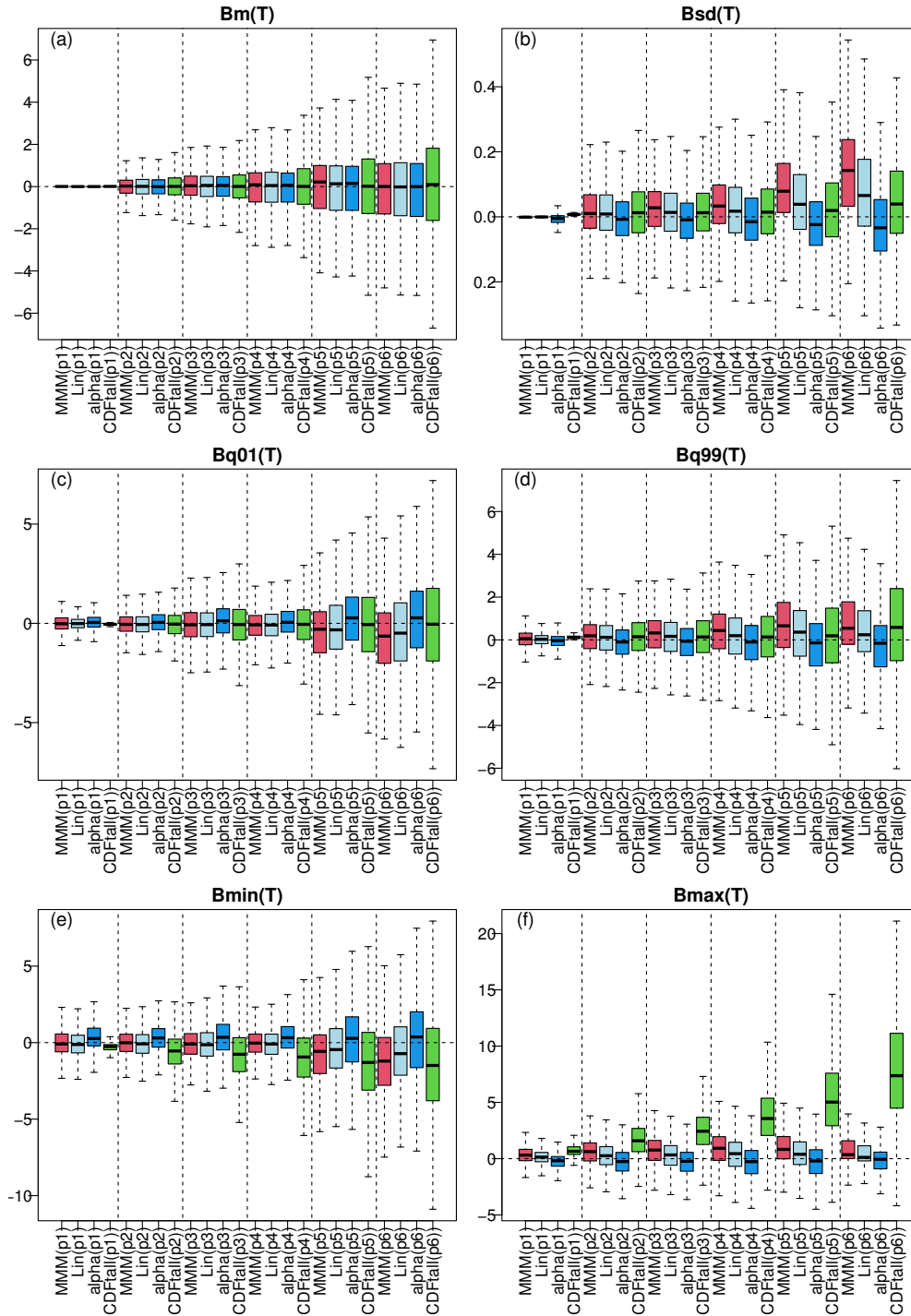
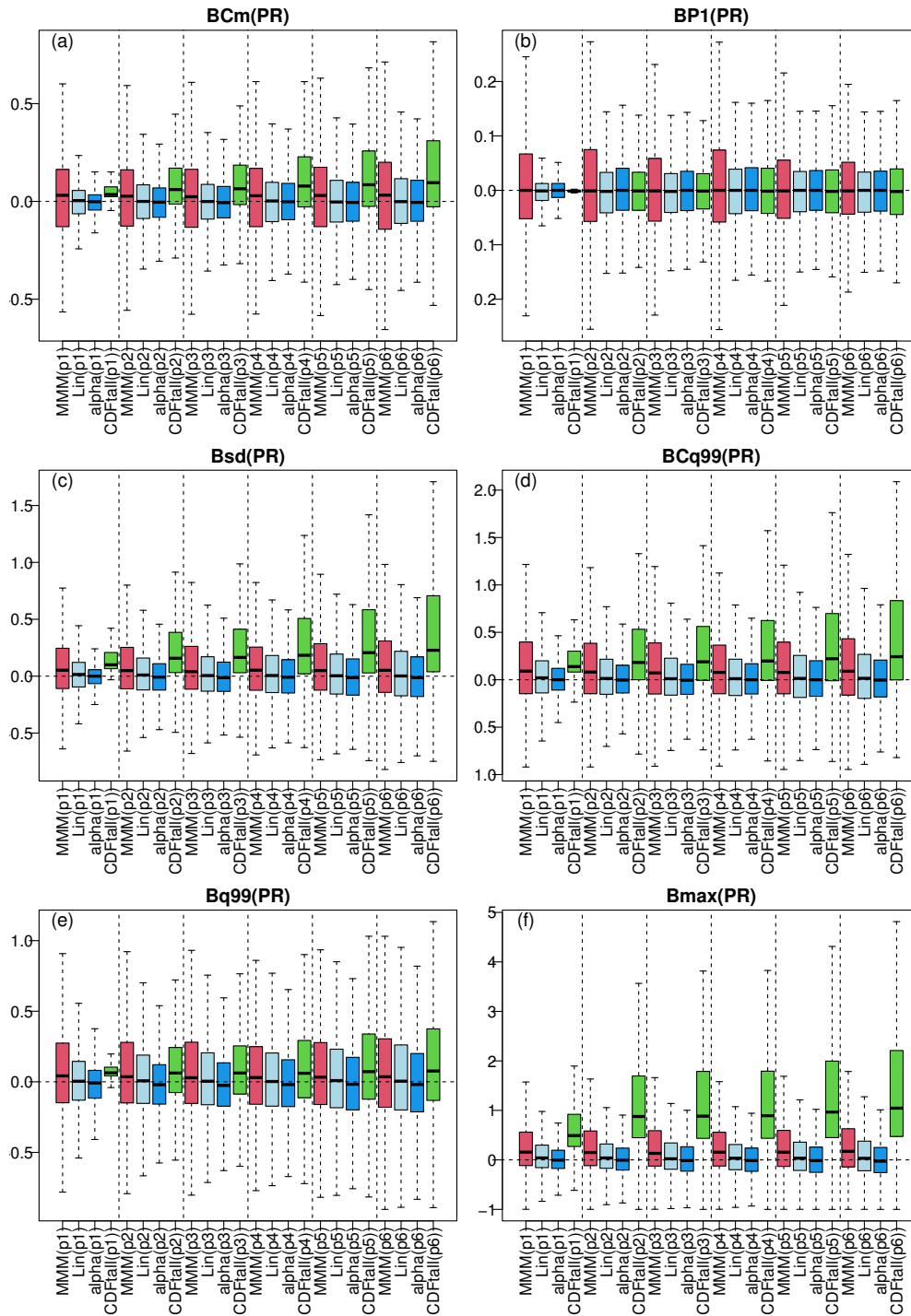


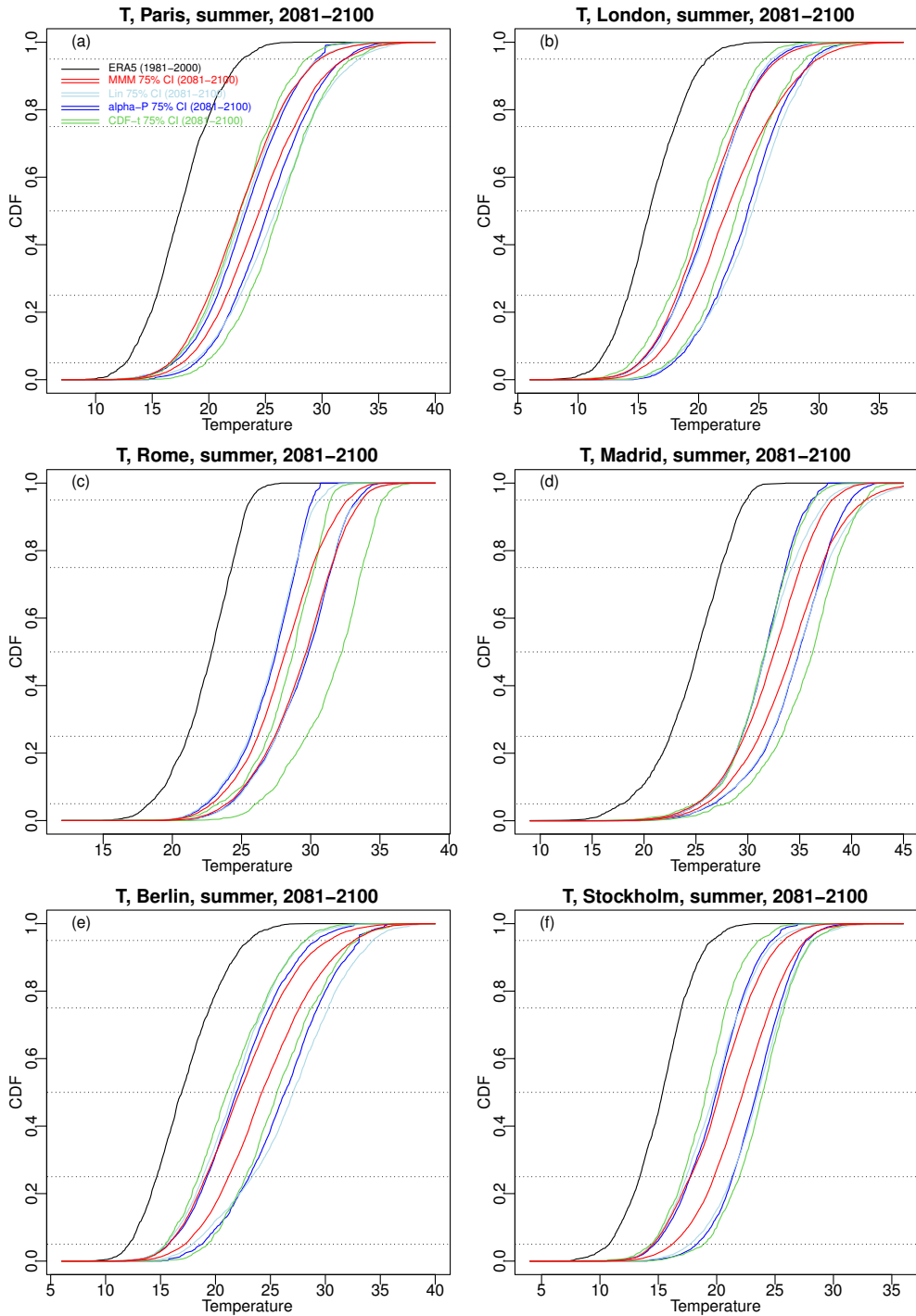
Figure S8. Same as Fig. S7 but for summer precipitation.



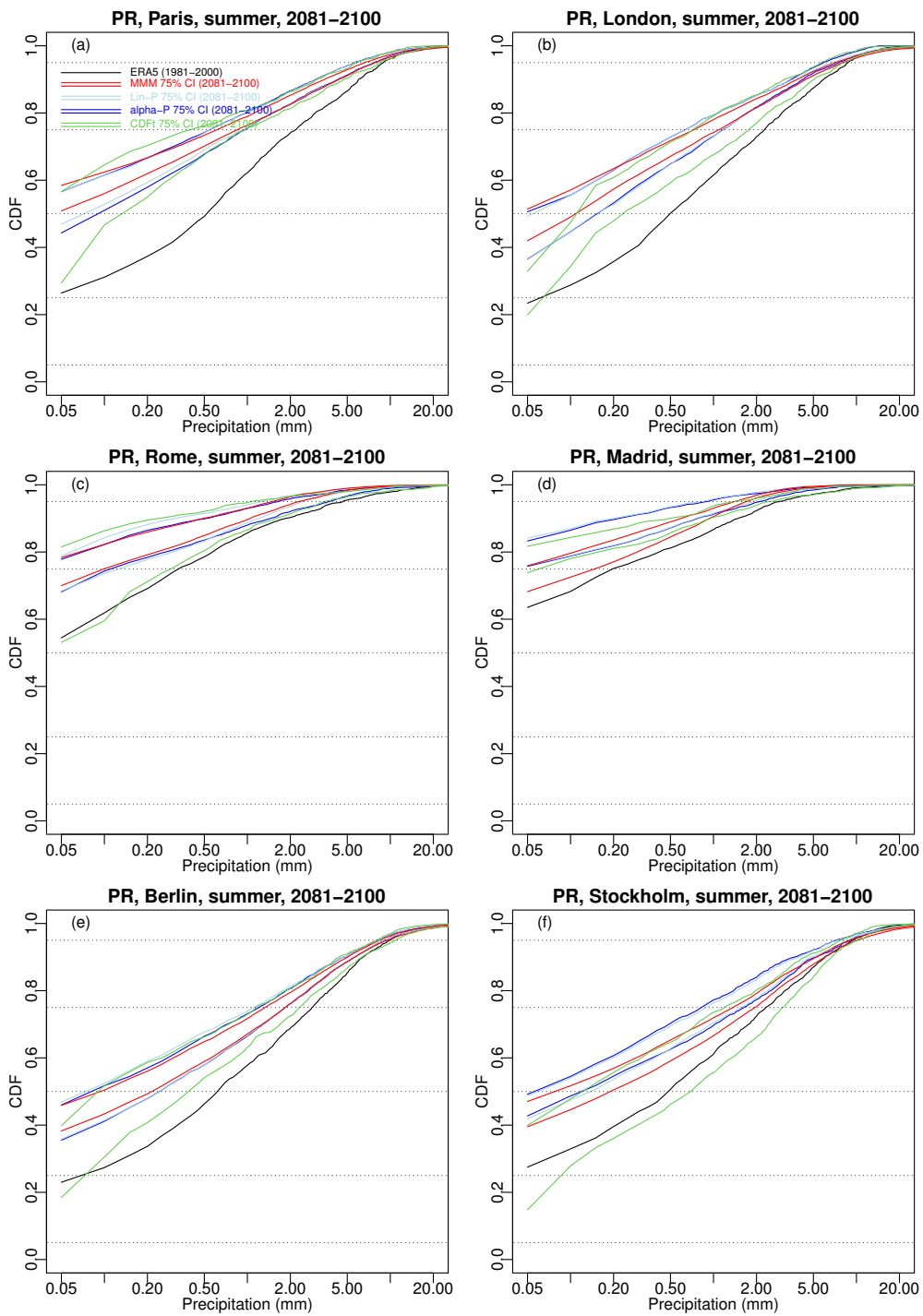
**Figure S9.** Boxplots of biases in summer temperature from the three methods (red=MMM, light blue=linear pooling, blue= $\alpha$ -pooling, green=CDFt) for the six 20-year time periods (from p1=1981-2000=calibration to p6=2081-2100). The different panels display biases in (a) mean temperature, (b) standard deviation, (c) 1% quantile, (d) 99% quantile, (e) minimum and (f) maximum temperature.



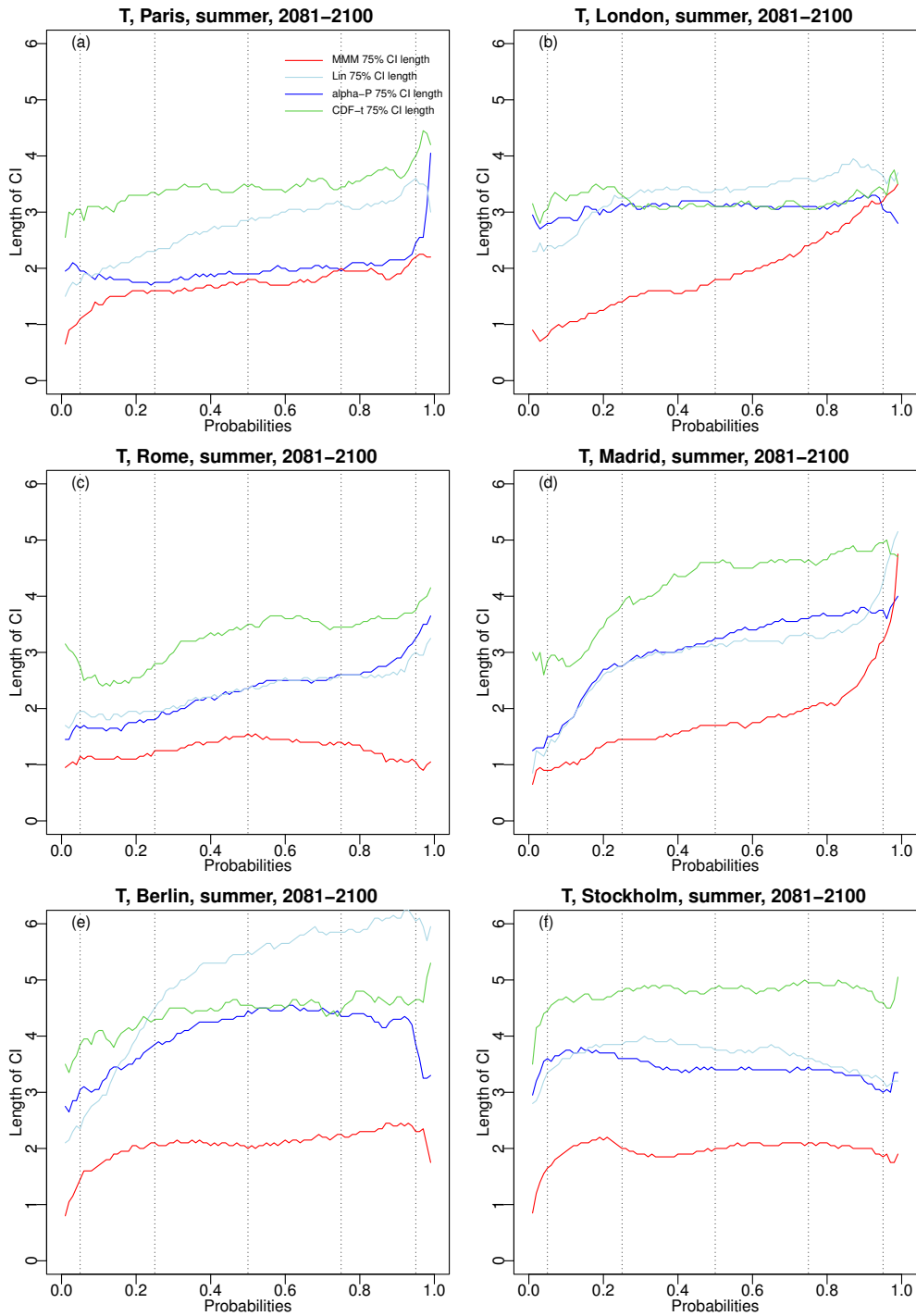
**Figure S10.** Same as Fig. S9 but for precipitation. The different panels display biases in (a) conditional mean precipitation given wet, (b) probability of dry (< 1mm) day, (c) standard deviation, (d) conditional 99% quantile given wet, (e) unconditional 99% quantile, and (f) maximum precipitation.



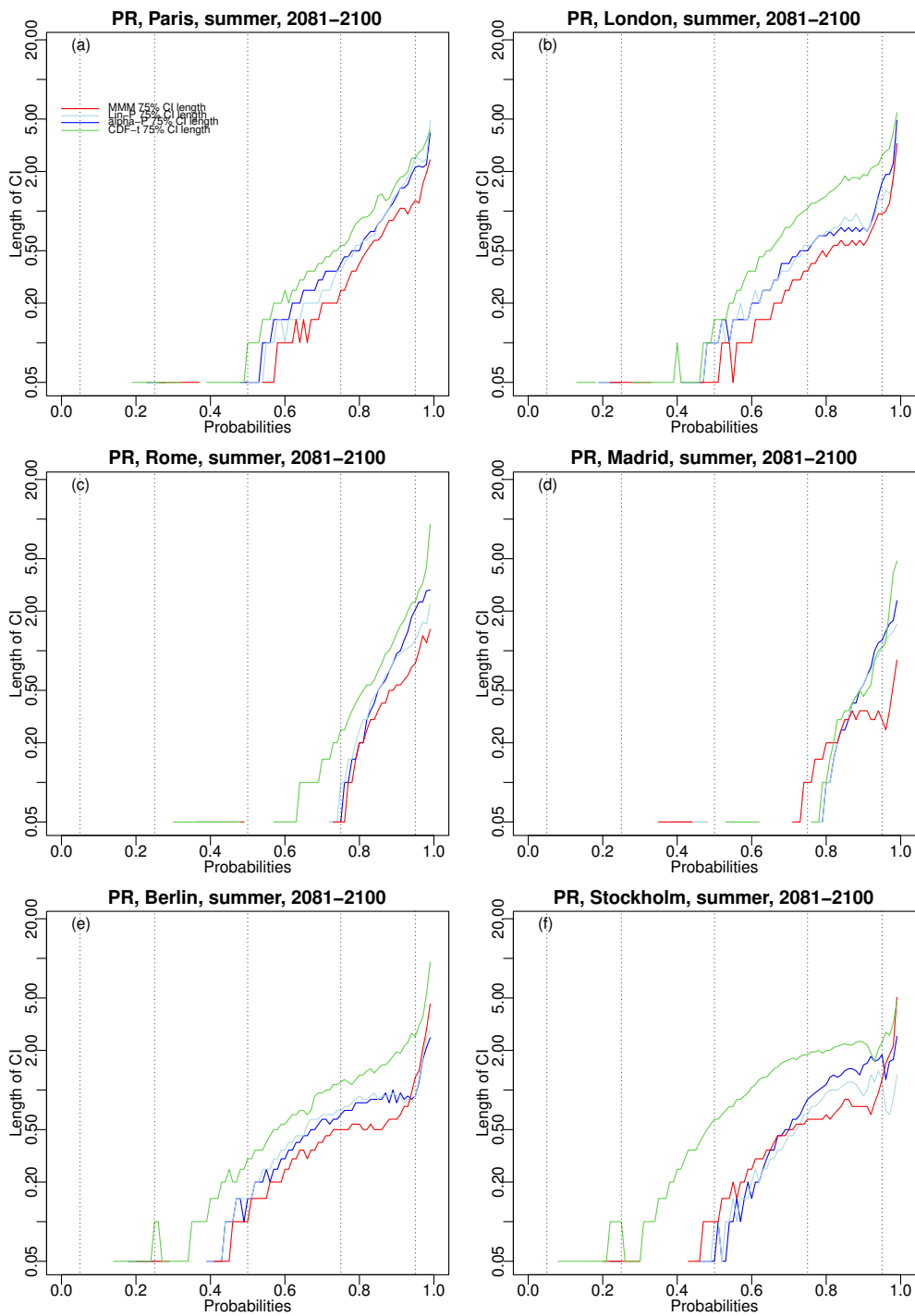
**Figure S11.** For summer temperature over 2081-2100 and 6 major cities in western Europe, 75% confidence intervals for MMM (red lines), linear pooling (light blue line),  $\alpha$ -pooling (blue lines), and CDFt (green blue lines). The temperature ERA5 CDF (black line) over 1981-2000 is also displayed for visual evaluation of changes.



**Figure S12.** Same as Fig. S11 but for precipitation. Note that the x-axis is displayed in log-scale to ease evaluation.



**Figure S13.** For summer temperature over 2081-2100 and 6 major cities in western Europe, length of the 75% CDF confidence intervals for MMM (red line), linear pooling (light blue line),  $\alpha$ -pooling (red line), and CDFt (green line).



**Figure S14.** Same as Fig. S13 but for precipitation. Note that the y-axis is displayed in log-scale to ease evaluation.