Supplementary Material to:

Indirect climate impacts of the Hunga eruption

Ewa M Bednarz[1,2], Amy H. Butler[2], Xinyue Wang[3], Zhihong Zhuo[4], Wandi Yu[5], Georgiy Stenchikov[6], Matthew Toohey[7], Yunqian Zhu[1,2]

1. Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES), University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA.
2. NOAA Chemical Sciences Laboratory (NOAA CSL), Boulder, CO, USA.
3. Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, USA
4. Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Quebec in Montreal, Montreal (Quebec), Canada.
5. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, CA, USA
6. Physical Science and Engineering Division, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
7. Institute of Space and Atmospheric Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada.

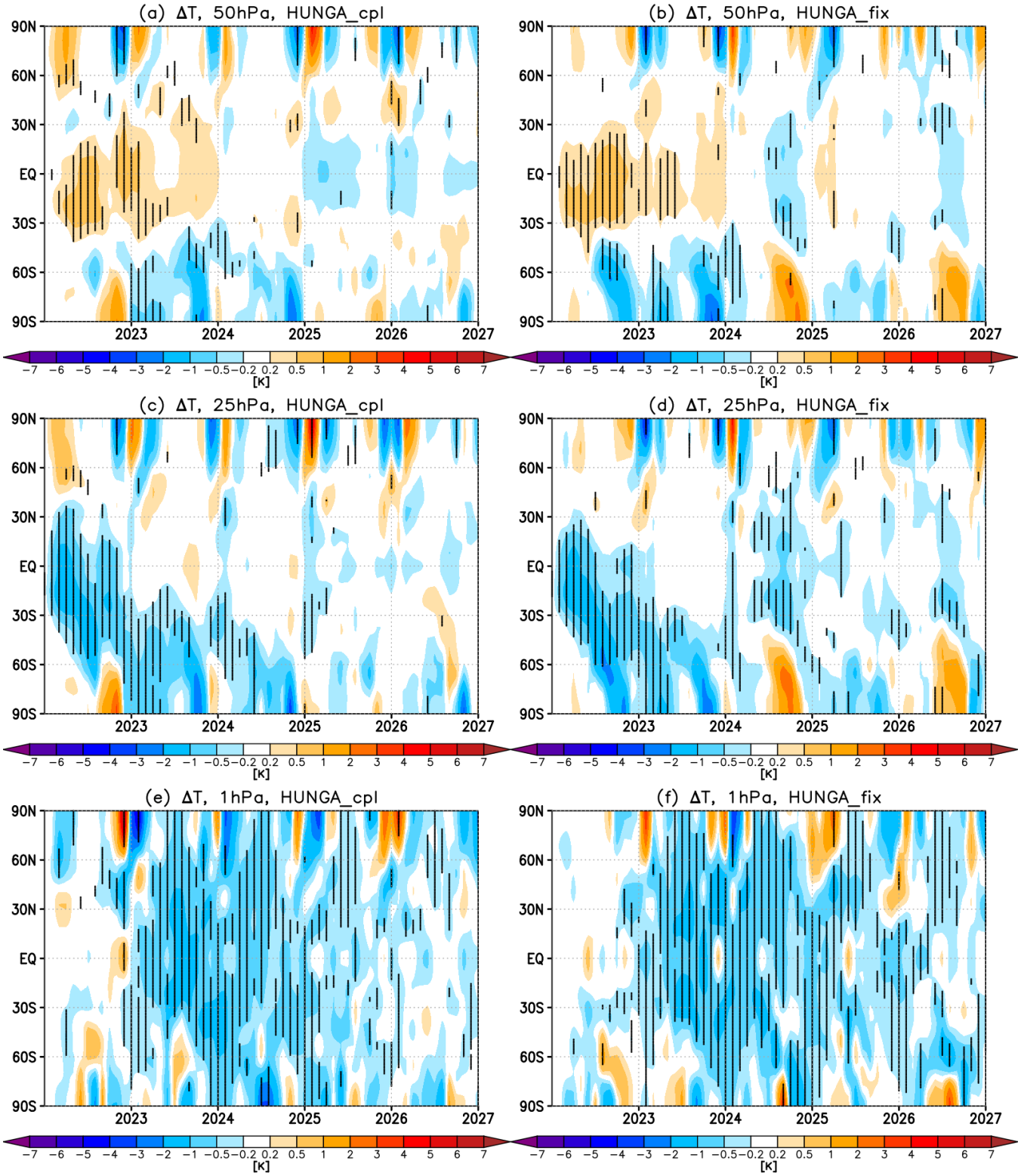

Figure S1. Timeseries of zonal mean temperature changes at (a-b) 50 hPa, (c-d) 25 hPa, and (e-f) 1 hPa between the forced simulation and the control for the coupled ocean (left) and atmosphere-only (right) simulations. Stippling denotes statistical significance (as in Fig. 1).

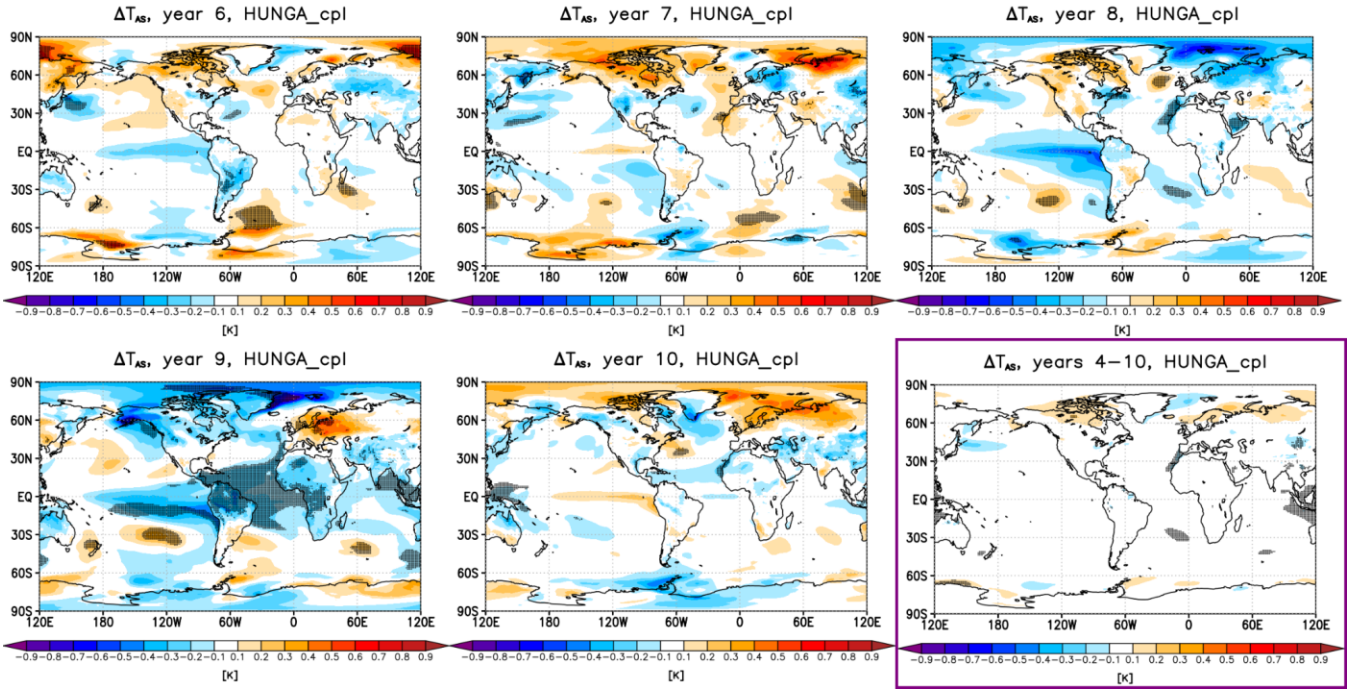

Figure S2. As in Fig. 2 of the main paper but for years 5-10.

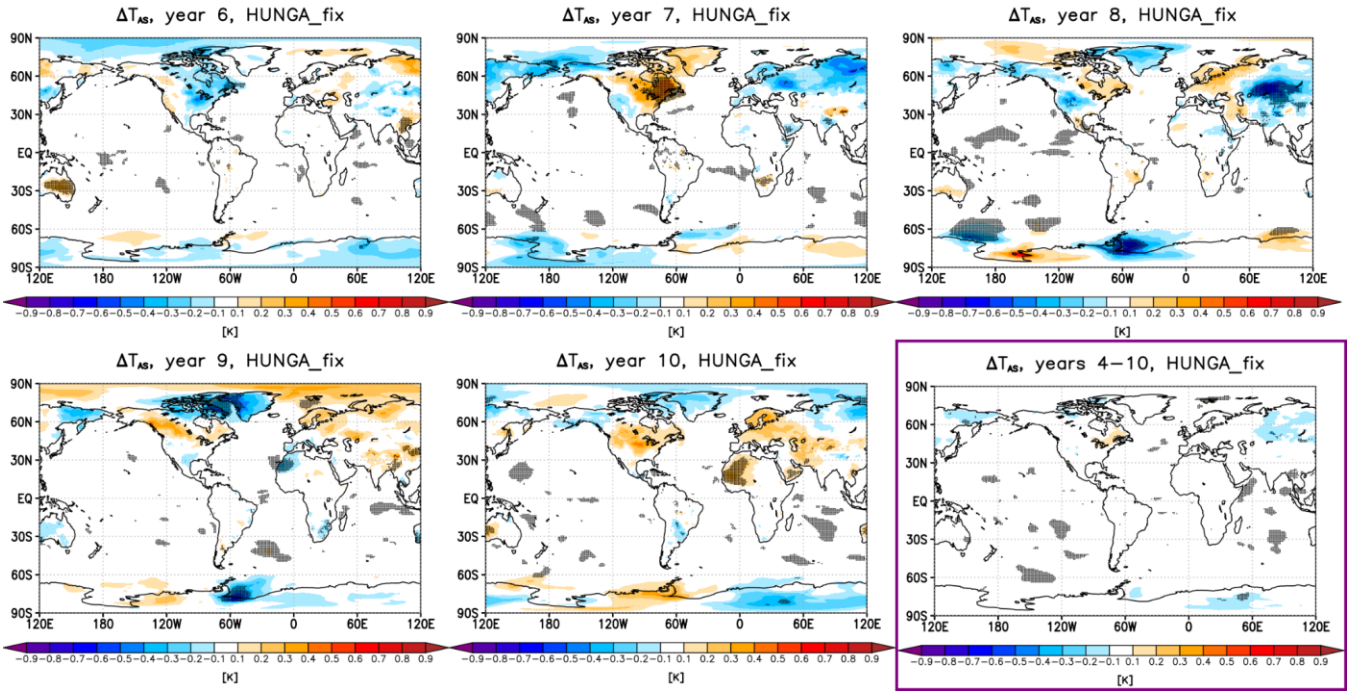

Figure S3. As in Fig. 3 of the main paper but for years 5-10.

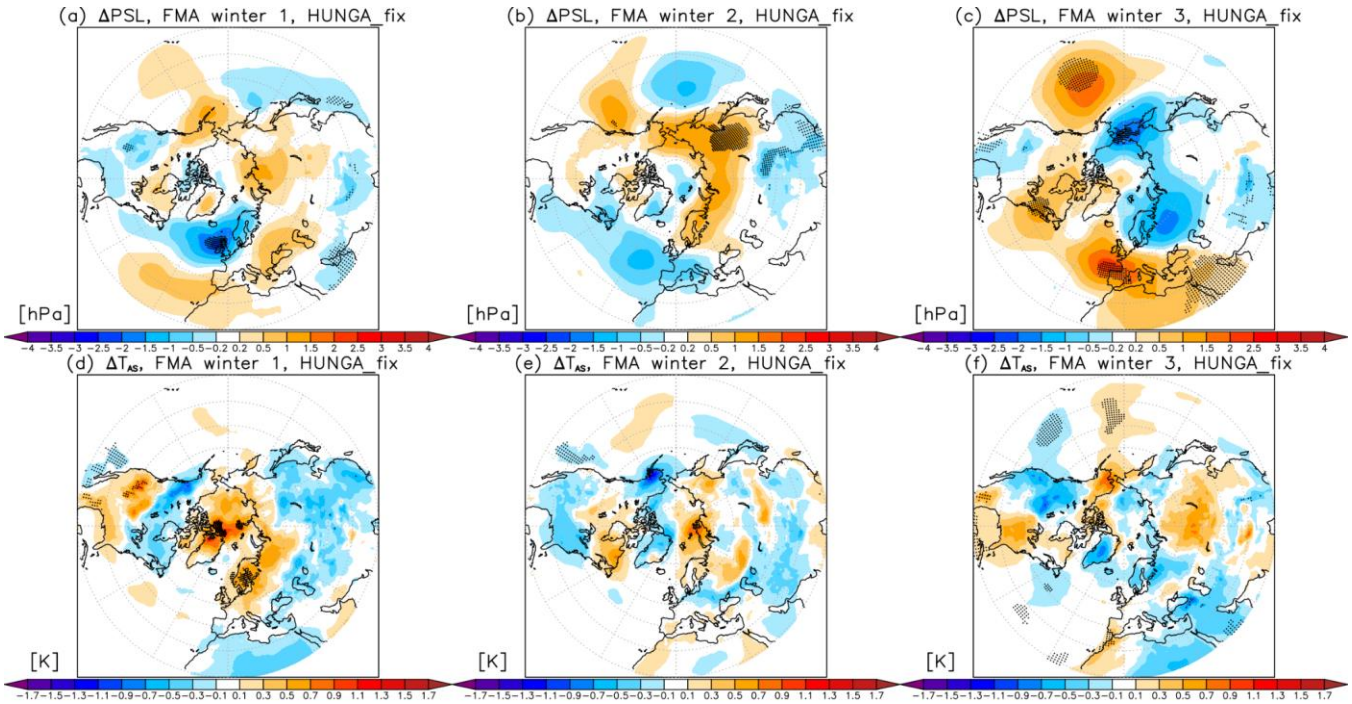

Figure S4. As in Fig. 7 of the main paper but for the changes in the atmosphere-only simulations.

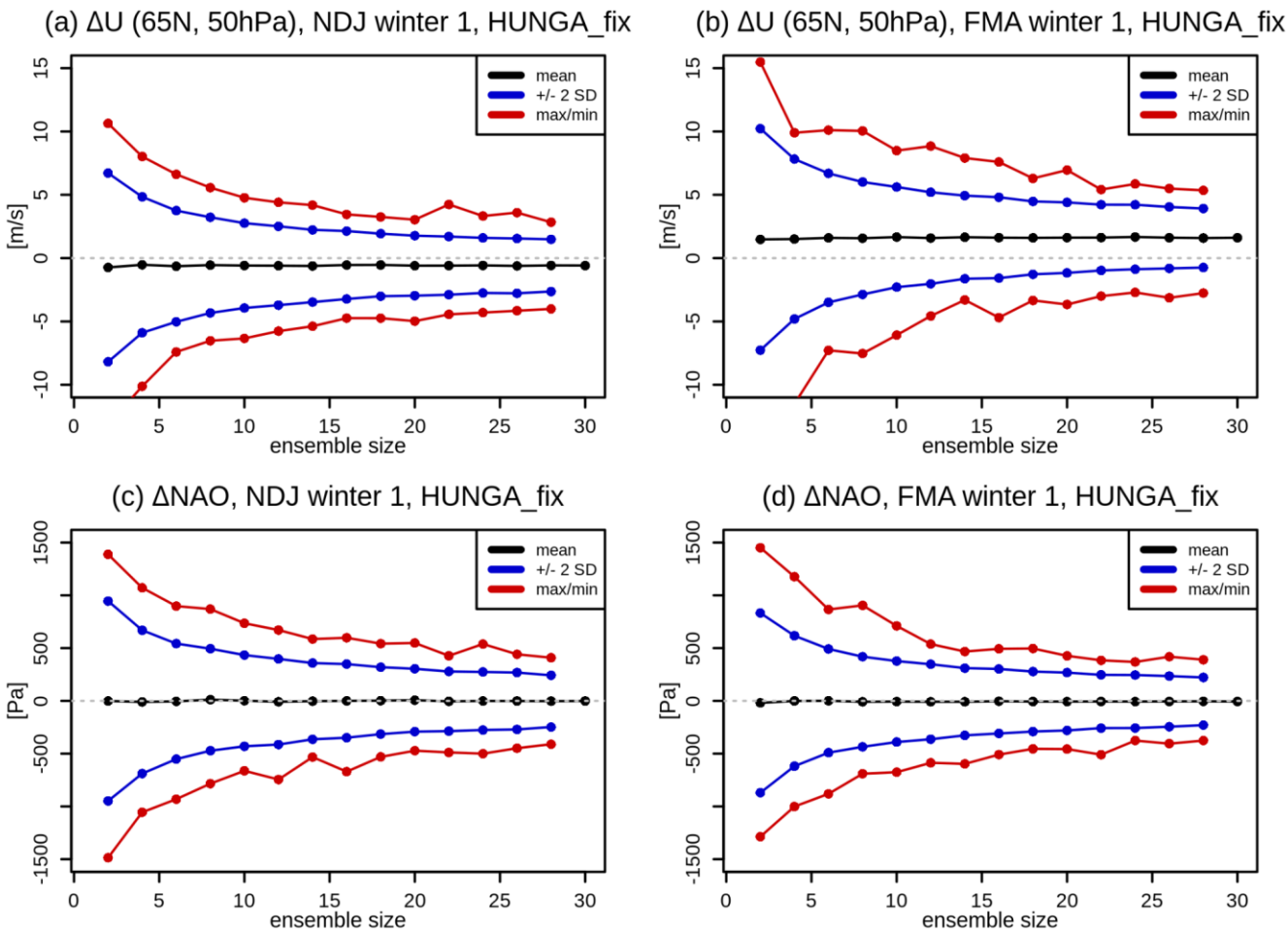

Figure S5. As in Fig. 9 of the main paper but for the changes in the atmosphere-only simulations.

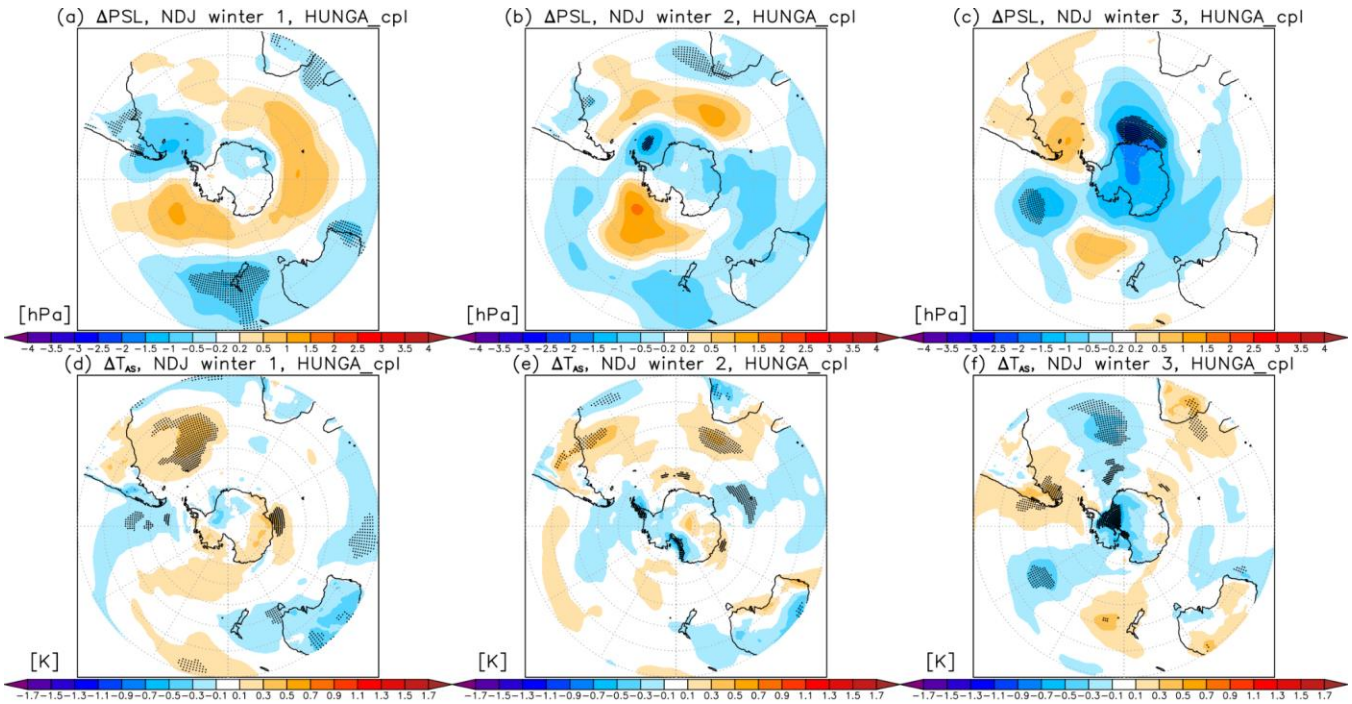

Figure S6. As in Fig. 12 of the main paper but for the changes in the coupled ocean simulations.