Supplement of

Distinct drivers of recent seasonal precipitation increase over Central Asia: roles of anthropogenic aerosols and greenhouse gases

Jianing Guo[1,2], Xiaoning Xie[1], Gunnar Myhre[3], Drew Shindell[4], Alf Kirkevåg[5], Trond Iversen[5], Apostolos Voulgarakis[6,7], Toshihiko Takemura[8], Ke Shang[9], Xinzhou Li[1], Zhengguo Shi[1], Yangang Liu[10], Xiaodong Liu[1,2], Hong Yan[1]

[1]State Key Laboratory of Loess Science, Institute of Earth Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xi'an, China
[2]College of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
[3]CICERO - Center for International Climate Research, Oslo, Norway
[4]Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA
[5]Norwegian Meteorological Institute, Oslo, Norway
[6]Department of Physics, Imperial College London, South Kensington Campus, London, UK
[7]School of Environmental Engineering, Technical University of Crete, Chania, Crete, Greece
[8]Climate Change Science Section, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
[9]School of Civil Aviation, Xihang University, Xi'an, China
[10]Environmental and Climate Sciences Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, USA

Correspondence to: Xiaoning Xie (xnxie@ieecas.cn)

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Table S1. Detailed information on the PDRMIP models used in this study. Table adapted from Myhre et al. (2017)

Model	Version	Resolution	Ocean setup	Baseline	Aerosol emissions	Aerosol processes
CanESM2	2010	2.8° × 2.8°, 35 levels	Coupled ocean	Year 2000	Emissions	Full microphysics for aerosol-cloud interactions
GISS-E2-R	E2-R	2° × 2.5°, 40 le vels	Coupled ocean	Year 2000	Fixed concentrations	No aerosol microphysics effects
HadGEM2	6.6.3	1.875°×1.25°, 38 levels	Coupled ocean	Year 1860	Emissions	Full microphysics for aerosol-cloud interactions
HadGEM3	3	1.875° × 1.25°, 85 levels	Coupled ocean	Year 2000	Fixed concentrations	Microphysics for aerosol-cloud interactions (not for BC and dust)
IPSL-CM5A	5A	3.75° × 1.875°, 39 levels	Coupled ocean	Year 2000	Fixed concentrations	Aerosol microphysics for Twomey effect included
MIROC-SPRIN TARS	5.9.0	1.4° × 1.4°, 40 levels	Coupled ocean	Year 2000	Emissions	Full microphysics for aerosol-cloud interactions
NCAR-CESM1-CAM4	1.0.3	2.5° × 1.9°, 26 levels	Slab ocean	Year 2000	Fixed concentrations	No aerosol microphysics effects
NCAR-CESM1-CAM5	1.1.2	2.5° × 1.9°, 30 levels	Coupled ocean	Year 2000	Emissions	Full aerosol microphysics
NorESM1	1-M	2.5° × 1.9°, 26 levels	Coupled ocean	Year 2000	Fixed concentrations	Microphysics of aerosol-cloud interactions included through prescribed cloud condensation nuclei

Table S2. Simulated scenario of the PDRMIP models used in this study.

Simulated scenario	CanESM2	GISS-E2-R	HadGEM2	HadGEM3	IPSL-CM5A	MIROC-SPRINTARS	NCAR-CESM1-CAM4	NCAR-CESM1-CAM5	NorESM1
CO_2x2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CH_4x3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Solar+2%	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Sulx10Asia		√		√	√	√	√	√	√
BCx10Asia		√		√	√	√		√	√

* Ticks indicate the models used in the different simulation scenarios.

Table S3. Information of the DAMIP and ScenarioMIP models in CMIP6 employed in this study.

Model	Institution/Country	Resolution (Longitude × Latitude)	DAMIP models				ScenarioMIP models
			historical	hist-GHG	hist-aer	hist-nat	
ACCESS-CM2	CSIRO/Australian	192 × 144	√	√	√	√	√
ACCESS-ESM1-5	CSIRO/Australian	192 × 145	√(40)	√	√	√	√(40)
BCC-CSM2-MR	BCC/China	320 × 160	√	√	√	√	
CanESM5	CCCma/Canada	128 × 64	√	√	√	√	√(25)
CESM2	NCAR/USA	288 × 192	√	√	√	√	√
CMCC-CM2-SR5	CMCC/Italia	288 × 192	√				
CNRM-CM6-1	CNRM-CERFACS/France	256 × 128	√	√	√	√	√
CNRM-ESM2-1	CNRM-CERFACS/France	256 × 128					√
E3SM-2-0	LLNL/USA	360 × 180	√	√	√	√	
EC-Earth3	EC-Earth-Consortium/EU	512 × 256	√				√
FGOALS-g3	CAS/China	180 × 80	√				
GFDL-ESM4	NOAA-GFDL/USA	288 × 180	√	√	√	√	√
GISS-E2-1-G	GISS/USA	144 × 90	√				
HadGEM3-GC31-LL	MOHC/UK	192 × 144	√	√	√	√	
INM-CM5-0	INM/Russia	180 × 120	√				√
IPSL-CM6A-LR	IPSL/France	144 × 143	√	√	√	√	√
MIROC6	MIROC/Japan	256 × 128	√(50)	√	√	√	√(50)
MPI-ESM1-2-HR	MPI-M/Germany	384 × 192					√
MPI-ESM1-2-LR	MPI-M/Germany	192 × 96					√(30)
MRI-ESM2-0	MRI/Japan	320 × 160	√	√	√	√	
NorESM2-MM	NCC/Norway	288 × 192	√				√
UKESM1-0-LL	MOHC/UK	192 × 144					√

* The number in the bracket represents the ensemble members used in this study. All the other models used a single member. Ticks indicate the models used in the different analyses. Note that the NorESM2-MM is a different version compared to NorESM1 used in PDRMIP (Seland et al., 2020).

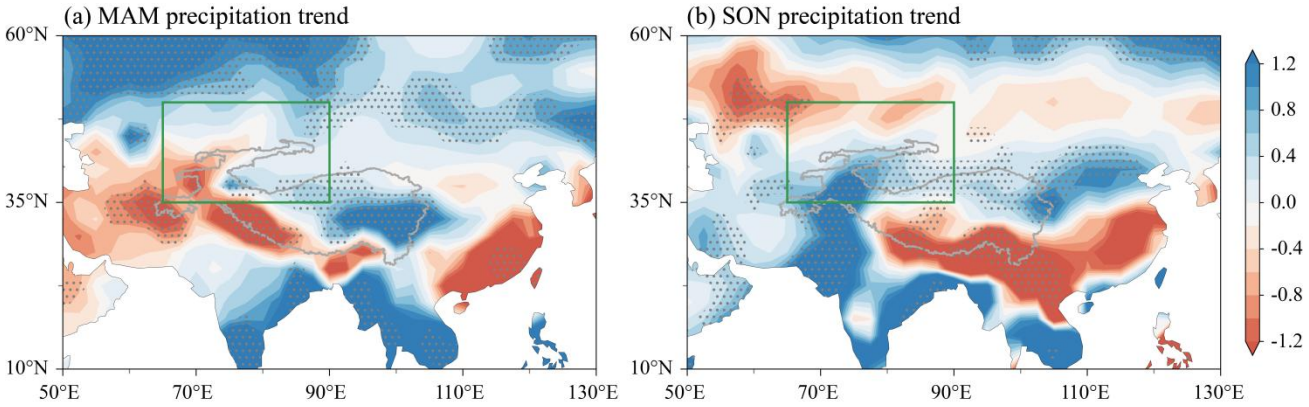

Figure S1. Spatial distributions of precipitation trends over Central Asia. (**a**) Spring (March–May, MAM) and (**b**) autumn (September–November, SON) precipitation trends (mm day^{-1} per 100 years) derived from GPCP during 1979–2014. The region of Central Asia (35°N–50°N, 65°E–90°E) is delineated by thick green boxes. The stippling indicates trends that are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level based on a standard *t*-test. The thick gray curves denote Tibetan Plateau terrain height > 2500 m.

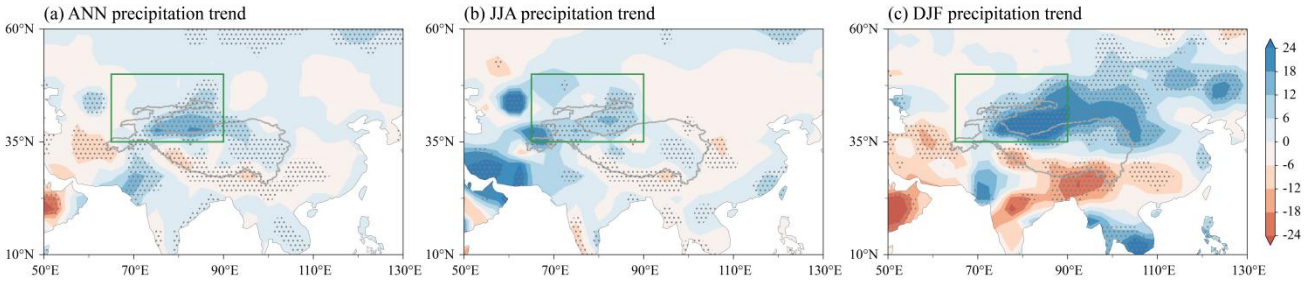

Figure S2. Spatial distributions of precipitation trends over Central Asia derived from GPCP. (**a**) Annual (January–December, ANN), (**b**) summer (June–August, JJA), and (**c**) winter (December–February, DJF) precipitation trends (% decade^{-1}) for 1979–2014, relative to the 1979–1998 seasonal mean. The region of Central Asia (35°N–50°N, 65°E–90°E) is delineated by thick green boxes. The stippling indicates trends that are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level based on a standard *t*-test. The thick gray curves denote Tibetan Plateau terrain height > 2500 m.

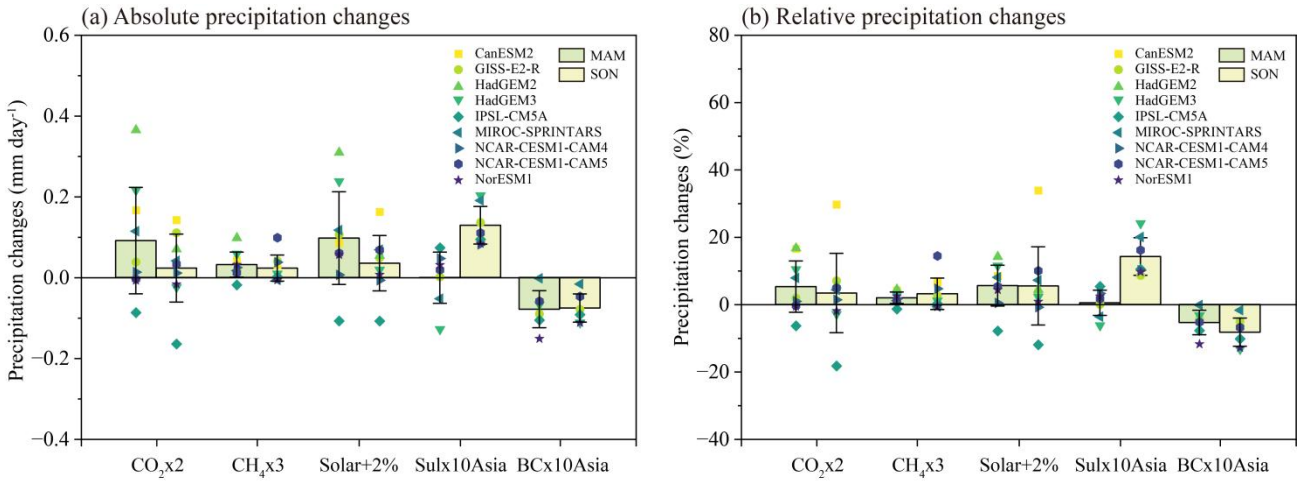

Figure S3. MAM and SON precipitation responses to CO_2x2, CH_4x3, Solar+2%, Sulx10Asia, and BCx10Asia forcings over Central Asia in PDRMIP. (**a**) Absolute changes in precipitation (mm day^{-1}) over Central Asia. (**b**) Relative changes in precipitation (%) over Central Asia. Error bars represent the multi-model ensemble standard deviation of PDRMIP.

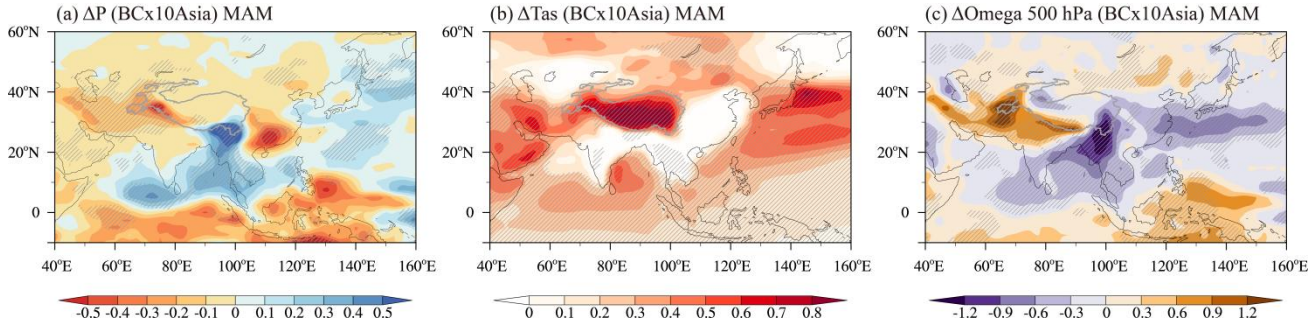

Figure S4. Multi-model mean anomalies during MAM induced by BCx10Asia forcing in PDRMIP. (**a**) Spatial distribution of changes in precipitation (mm day $^{-1}$), (**b**) near surface temperature (ΔTas, °C), and (**c**) 500 hPa vertical velocity (ΔOmega, 10^{-2} Pa s^{-1}) under BCx10Asia forcing. The slanted lines indicate where the multi-model mean of the PDRMIP models exceeds 1 standard deviation from zero. The thick gray curves denote Tibetan Plateau terrain height > 2500 m.

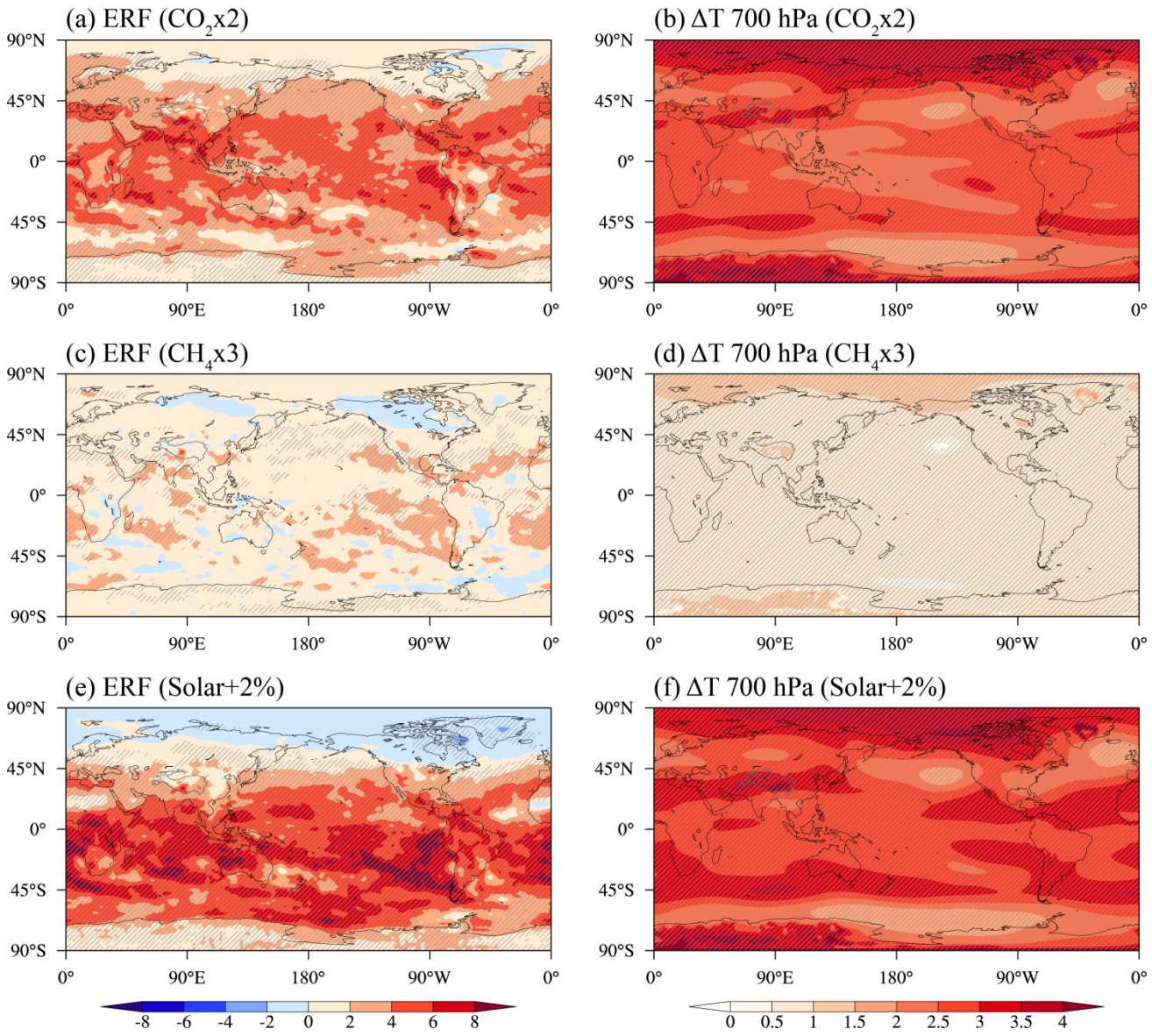

Figure S5. DJF effective radiative forcing and temperature changes induced by CO_2x2, CH_4x3, and Solar+2% in PDRMIP. Spatial distributions of (**a**) effective radiative forcing (ERF, W m^{-2}) and (**b**) temperature changes (ΔT, °C) at 700 hPa under CO_2x2 forcing. (**c, d**) Same as (**a, b**), but for CH_4x3 forcing. (**e, f**) Same as (**a, b**), but for Solar+2% forcing. The slanted lines indicate where the multi-model mean of the PDRMIP models exceeds 1 standard deviation from zero. The thick gray curves denote Tibetan Plateau terrain height > 2500 m.

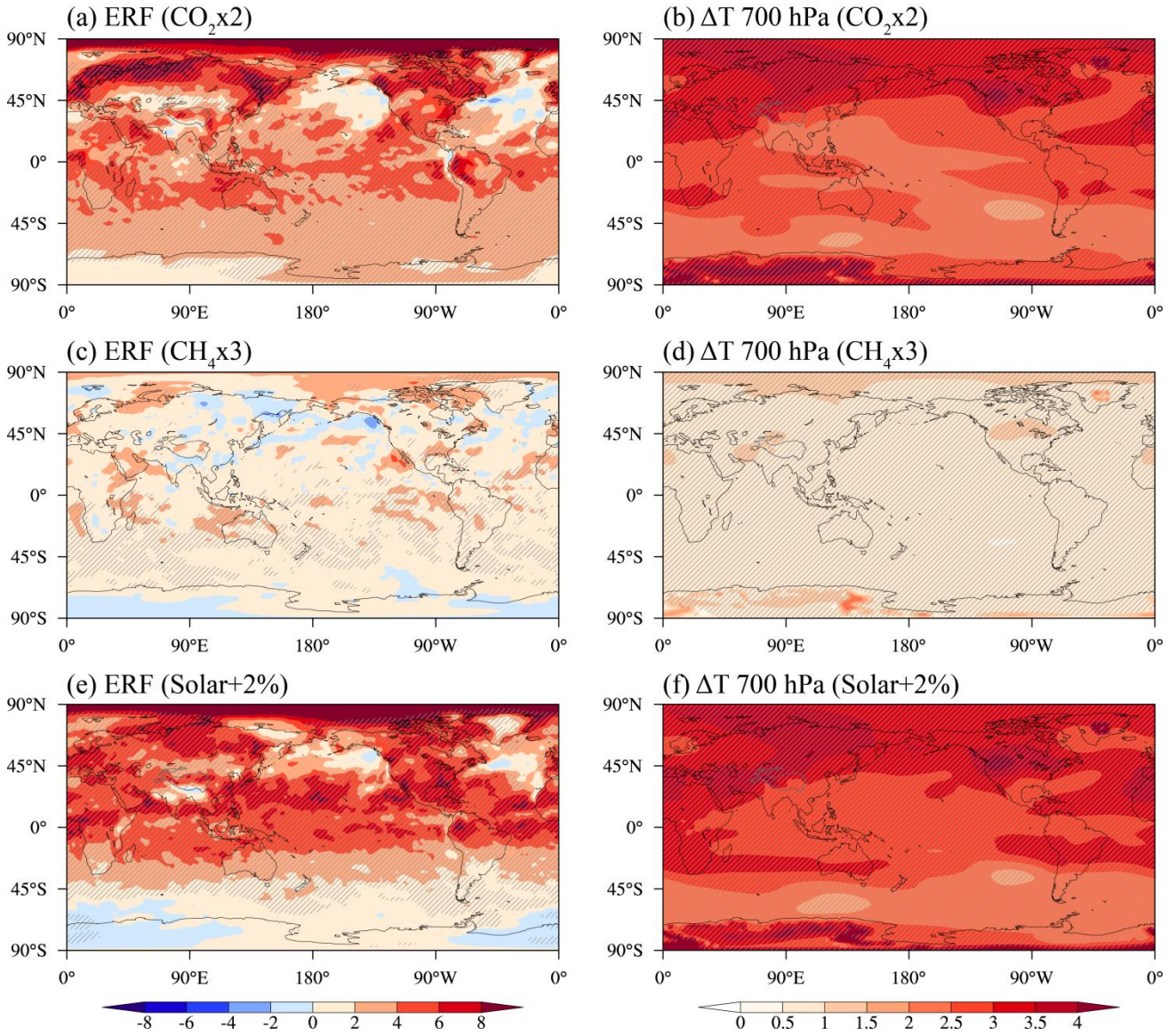

Figure S6. JJA effective radiative forcing and temperature changes induced by CO_2x2, CH_4x3, and Solar+2% in PDRMIP. Spatial distributions of (**a**) effective radiative forcing (ERF, W m^{-2}) and (**b**) temperature changes (ΔT, °C) at 700 hPa under CO_2x2 forcing. (**c, d**) Same as (**a, b**), but for CH_4x3 forcing. (**e, f**) Same as (**a, b**), but for Solar+2% forcing. The slanted lines indicate where the multi-model mean of the PDRMIP models exceeds 1 standard deviation from zero. The thick gray curves denote Tibetan Plateau terrain height > 2500 m.

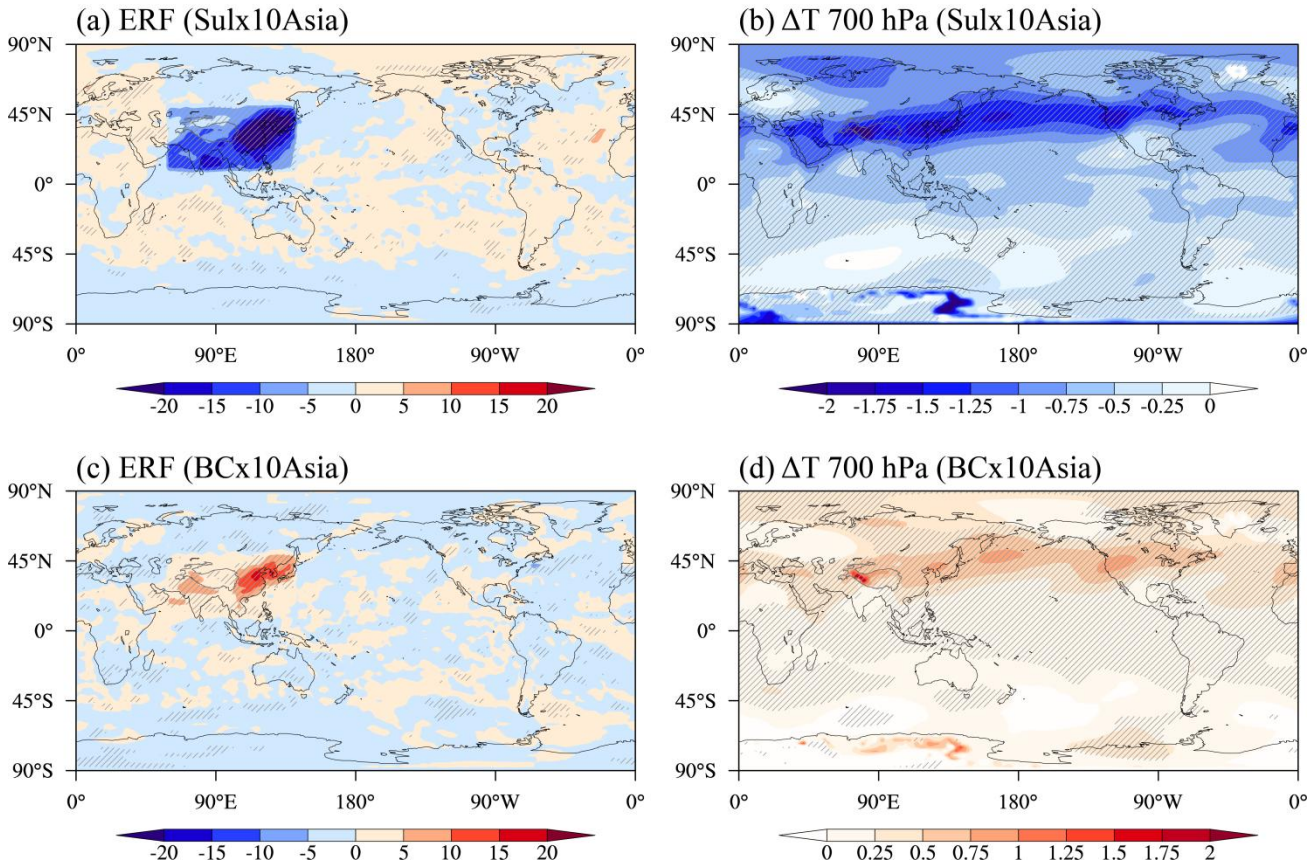

Figure S7. JJA effective radiative forcing and temperature changes induced by Sulx10Asia and BCx10Asia forcings in PDRMIP. Spatial distributions of (**a**) effective radiative forcing (ERF, W m^{-2}) and (**b**) temperature changes (ΔT, °C) at 700 hPa under Sulx10Asia forcing. (**c, d**) Same as (**a, b**), but for BCx10Asia forcing. The slanted lines indicate where the multi-model mean of the PDRMIP models exceeds 1 standard deviation from zero. The thick gray curves denote Tibetan Plateau terrain height > 2500 m.

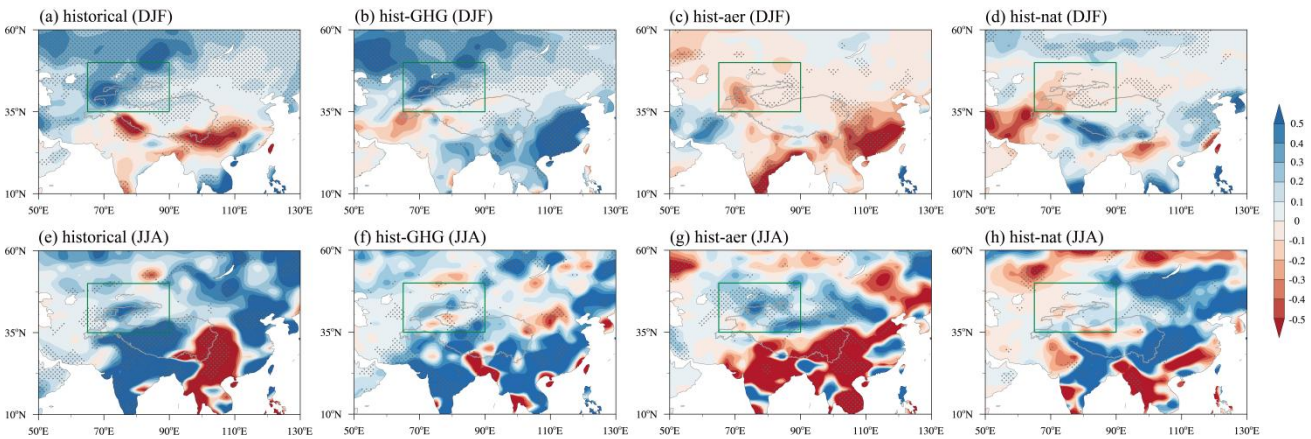

Figure S8. Spatial distributions of seasonal precipitation trends in DAMIP. Spatial distribution of DJF Central Asian precipitation trend (mm day^{-1} per 100 years) for (**a**) historical, (**b**) hist-GHG, (**c**) hist-aer, and (**d**) hist-nat simulations during 1979–2014. (**e**−**h**) Same as (**a**−**d**) but for JJA precipitation trends. Central Asia is outlined by thick green boxes, and gray stippling indicates regions where at least 70% of the models have the same sign of trend. The thick gray curves denote Tibetan Plateau terrain height > 2500 m.

References

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