



## *Supplement of*

# **Detection and explanation of spatiotemporal patterns in Late Cenozoic palaeoclimate change relevant to Earth surface processes**

**Sebastian G. Mutz and Todd A. Ehlers**

*Correspondence to:* Sebastian G. Mutz ([sebastian.mutz@uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:sebastian.mutz@uni-tuebingen.de))

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC BY 4.0 License.

## 30South Alaska

### 31Large scale patterns and modes of climate change

32The geographical subdivisions of South Alaska in the LGM and PLIO (Fig. S10 b,c) results are more stable  
33than clusters calculated for the MH. LGM-C<sub>1</sub> and LGM-C<sub>2</sub> experience a strong decrease in 2m air  
34temperature, air temperature amplitude and freeze-thaw days, as well as increases in consecutive freezing  
35days and meridional wind speeds (Fig. S10 e). LGM-C<sub>4</sub> is the only cluster not covered with ice during the  
36LGM, and characterised by increases in consecutive dry days and 2m air temperature amplitude, and  
37decreases in consecutive wet days, maximum precipitation and zonal wind speeds (Fig. S10 e). The  
38geographically dominant modes of changes in the PLIO are PLIO-C<sub>3</sub> and PLIO-C<sub>4</sub>. The former is has a more  
39continental setting and is characterised by increases in consecutive wet days, maximum precipitation, 2m air  
40temperature, while the latter is a mode of change observed in greater coastal proximity and characterised by  
41moderate increases in 2m air temperature and zonal wind speeds only (Fig. S10 f).

### 42Discriminability

43Clusters in the LGM and PLIO are associated with higher discrimination scores than the MH. LGM-C<sub>2</sub> and  
44LGM-C<sub>3</sub> have the highest discriminability cause primarily by changes in meridional winds (30%-40%) and  
45maximum precipitation (40%-50%) and consecutive freezing days (10%-20%) respectively (Fig. S10 e).  
46PLIO-C<sub>1</sub> and PLIO-C<sub>2</sub> show highest discriminability in the PLIO, which is contributed to most by 2m air  
47temperature amplitude (Fig. S10 f).

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

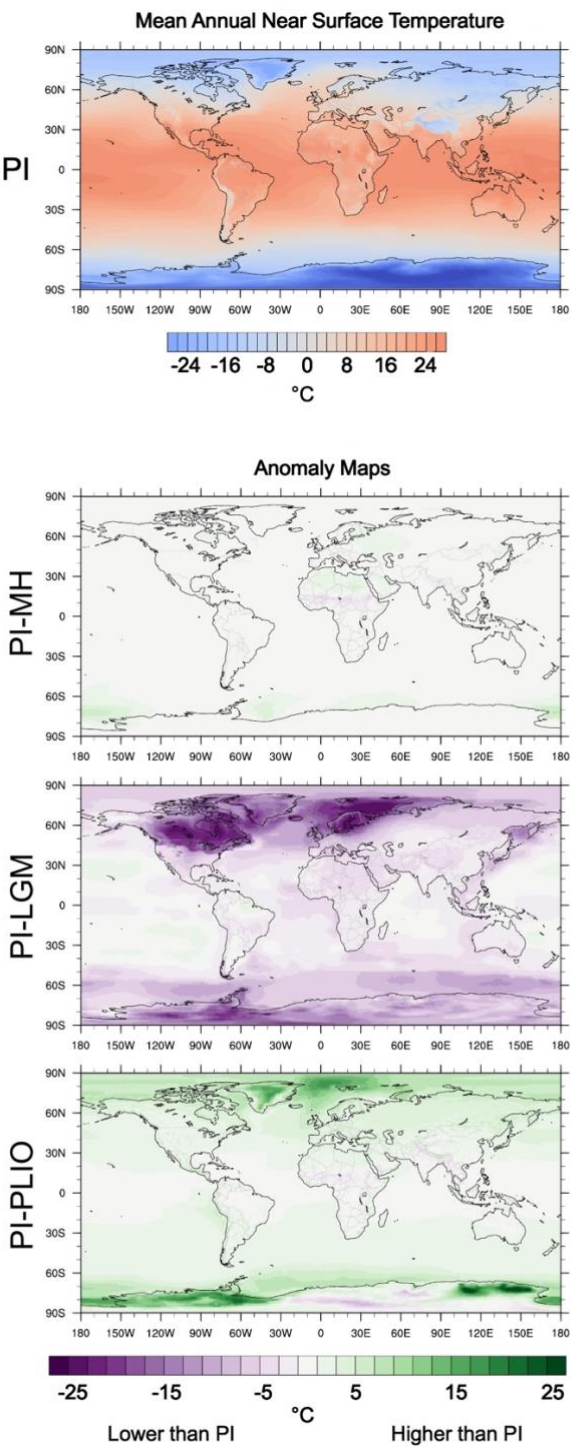


Fig. S01

60S01: Pre-industrial (PI) mean annual near surface temperature, and differences in mean annual near surface  
61temperature values between PI and Mid-Holocene (PI-MH), PI and Last Glacial Maximum (PI-LGM), and  
62PI and Late Pliocene (PI-PLIO) climates.

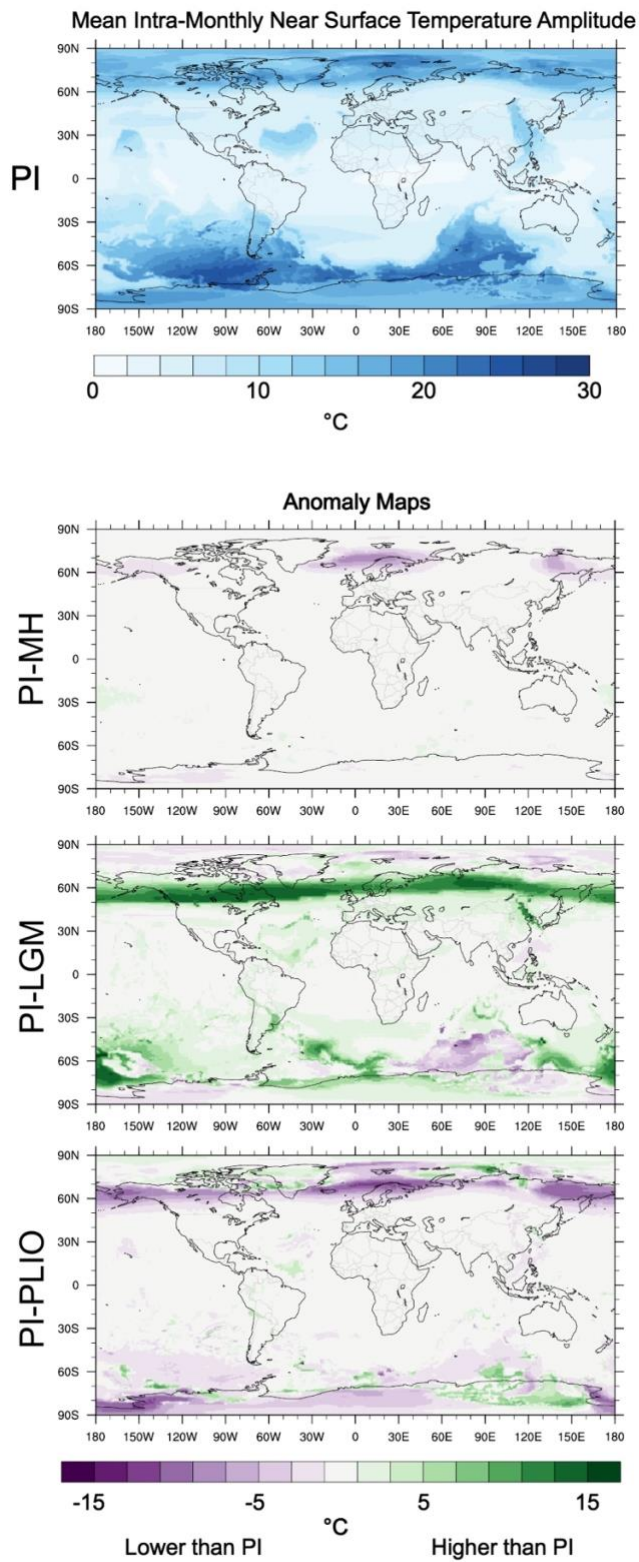


Fig. S02

63

64S02: Pre-industrial (PI) mean intra-monthly near surface temperature amplitude, and differences in mean  
65intra-monthly near surface temperature amplitude values between PI and Mid-Holocene (PI-MH), PI and  
66Last Glacial Maximum (PI-LGM), and PI and Late Pliocene (PI-PLIO) climates.

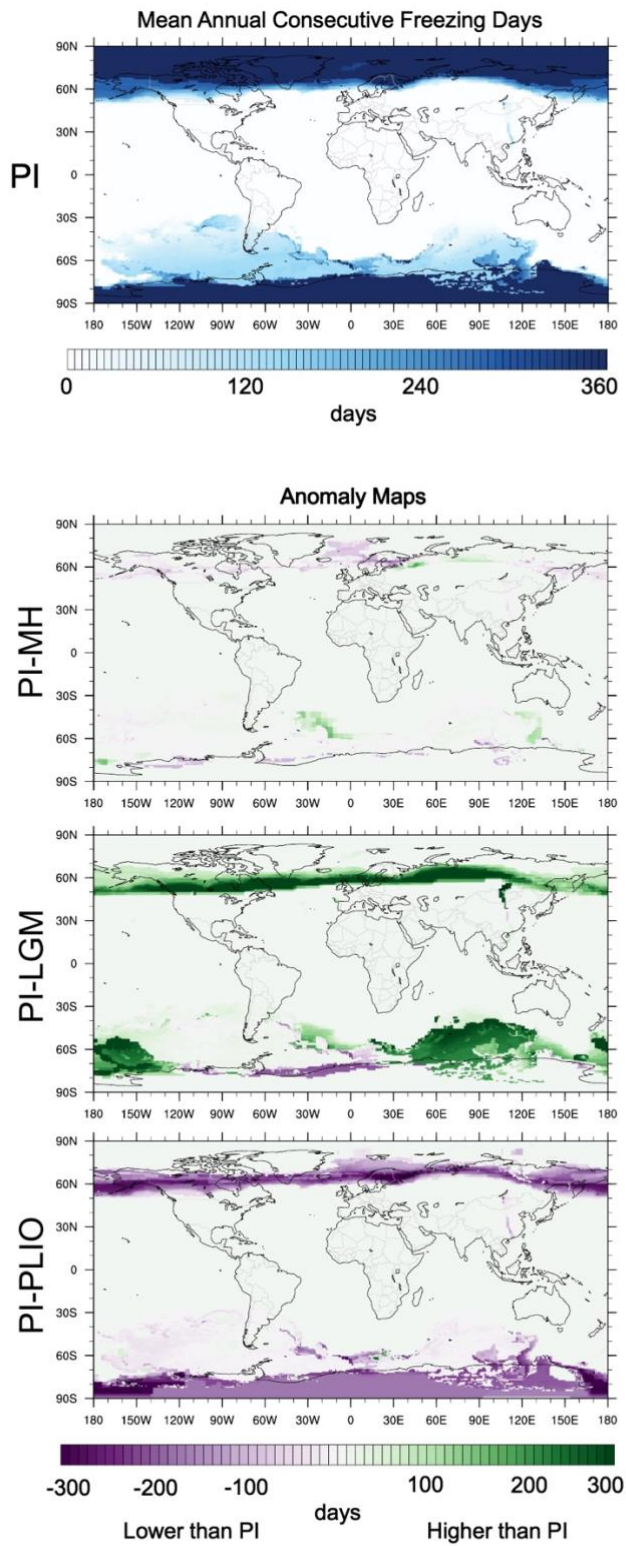


Fig. S03

67

68S03: Pre-industrial (PI) mean annual consecutive freezing days, and differences in mean annual consecutive  
69freezing days between PI and Mid-Holocene (PI-MH), PI and Last Glacial Maximum (PI-LGM), and PI and  
70Late Pliocene (PI-PLIO) climates.



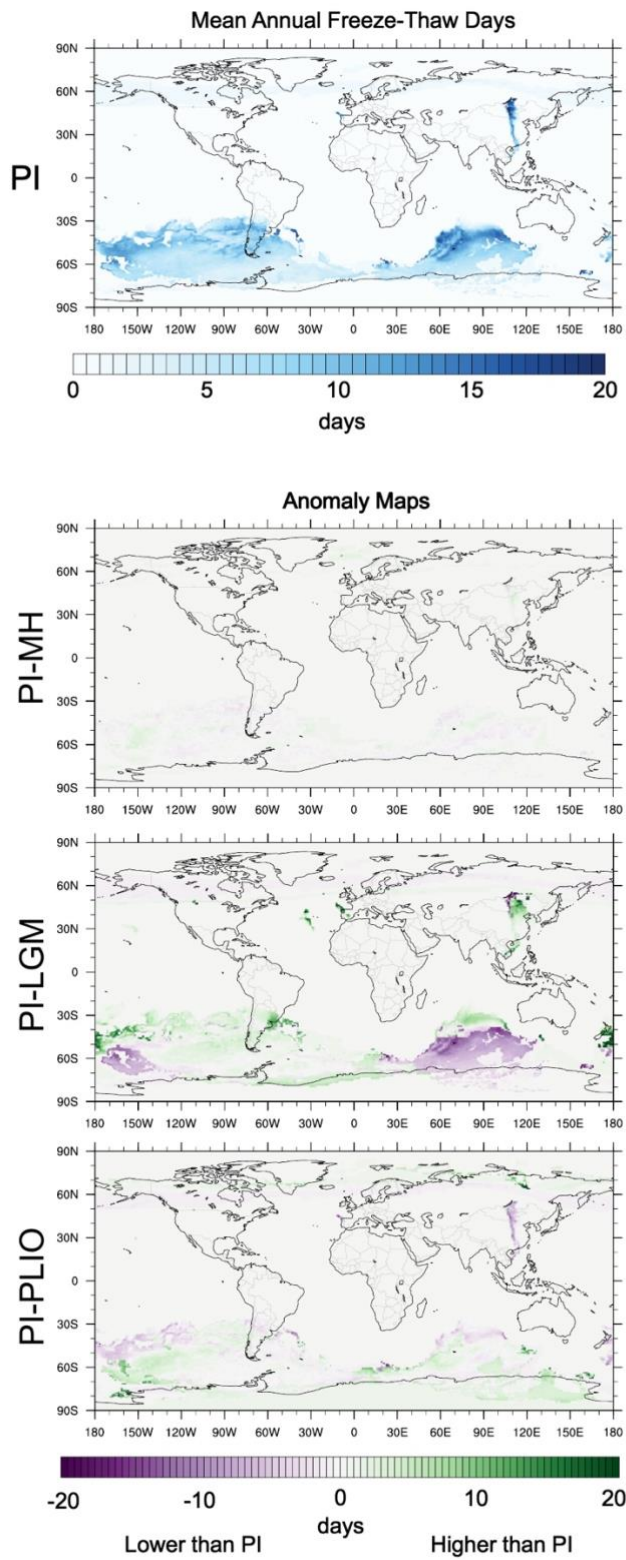


Fig. S04

71

72S04: Pre-industrial (PI) mean annual freeze-thaw days, and differences in mean annual freeze-thaw days  
 73between PI and Mid-Holocene (PI-MH), PI and Last Glacial Maximum (PI-LGM), and PI and Late Pliocene  
 74(PI-PLIO) climates.

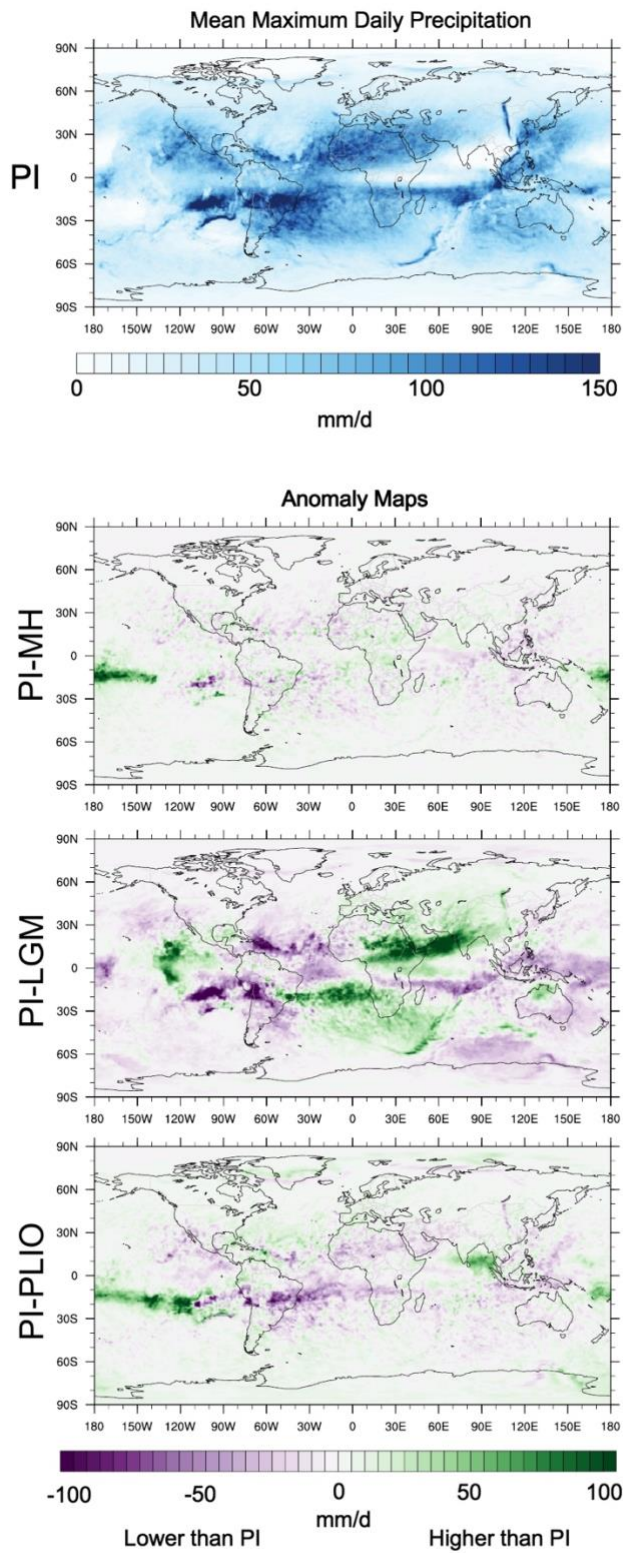


Fig. S05

76S05: Pre-industrial (PI) annual mean of maximum daily precipitation, and differences in annual mean of  
77maximum daily precipitation values between PI and Mid-Holocene (PI-MH), PI and Last Glacial Maximum  
78(PI-LGM), and PI and Late Pliocene (PI-PLIO) climates.

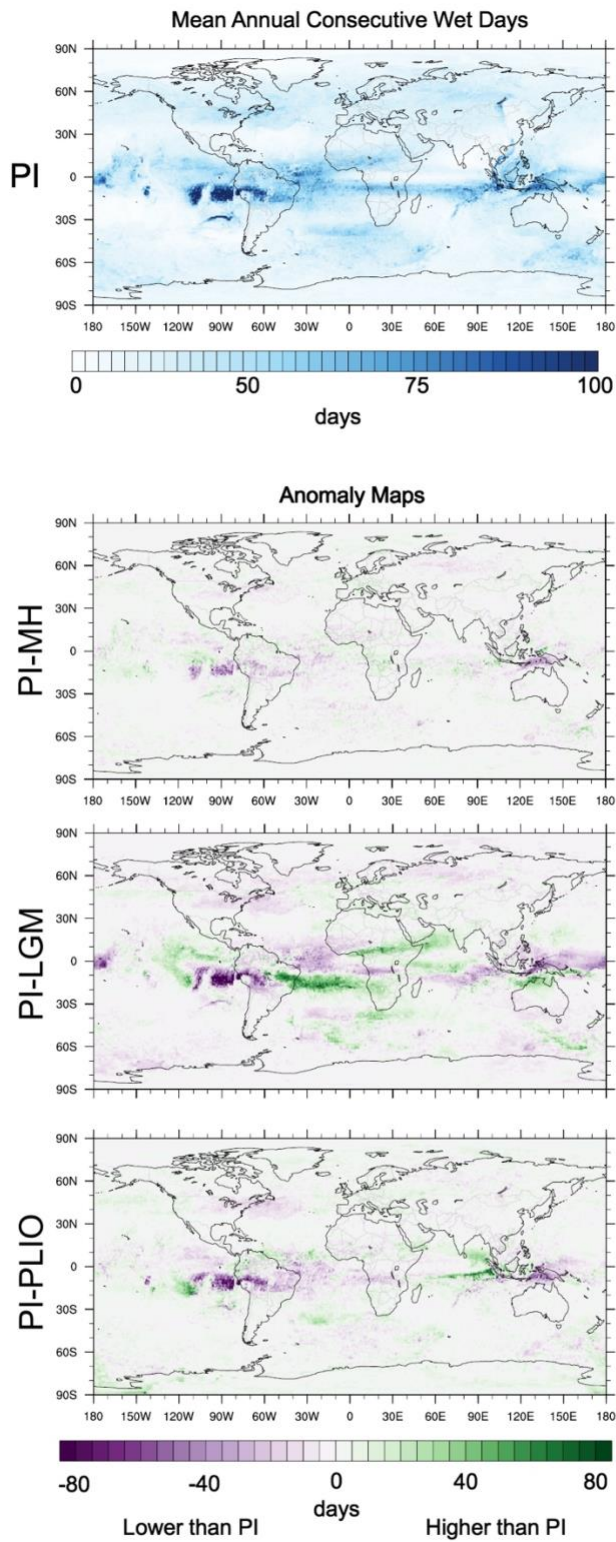


Fig. S06

80S06: Pre-industrial (PI) mean annual consecutive wet days, and differences in mean annual consecutive wet  
81days between PI and Mid-Holocene (PI-MH), PI and Last Glacial Maximum (PI-LGM), and PI and Late  
82Pliocene (PI-PLIO) climates.



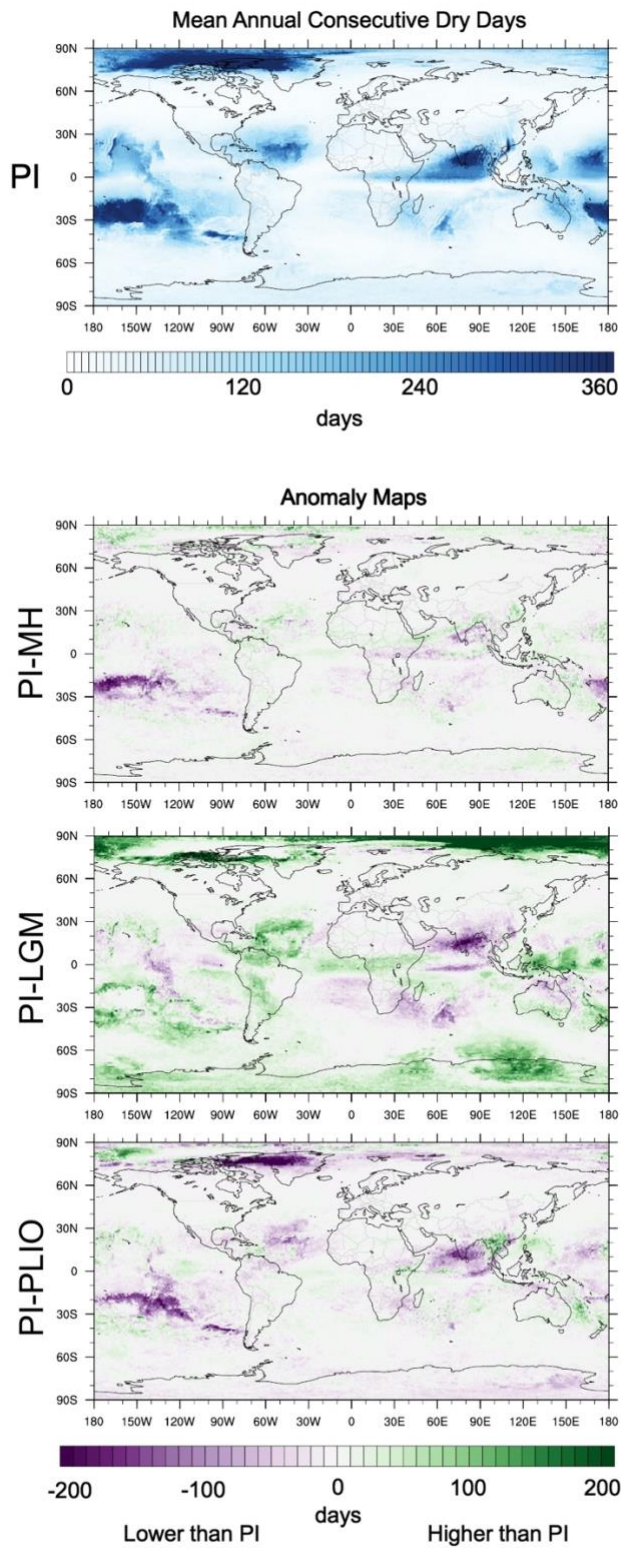
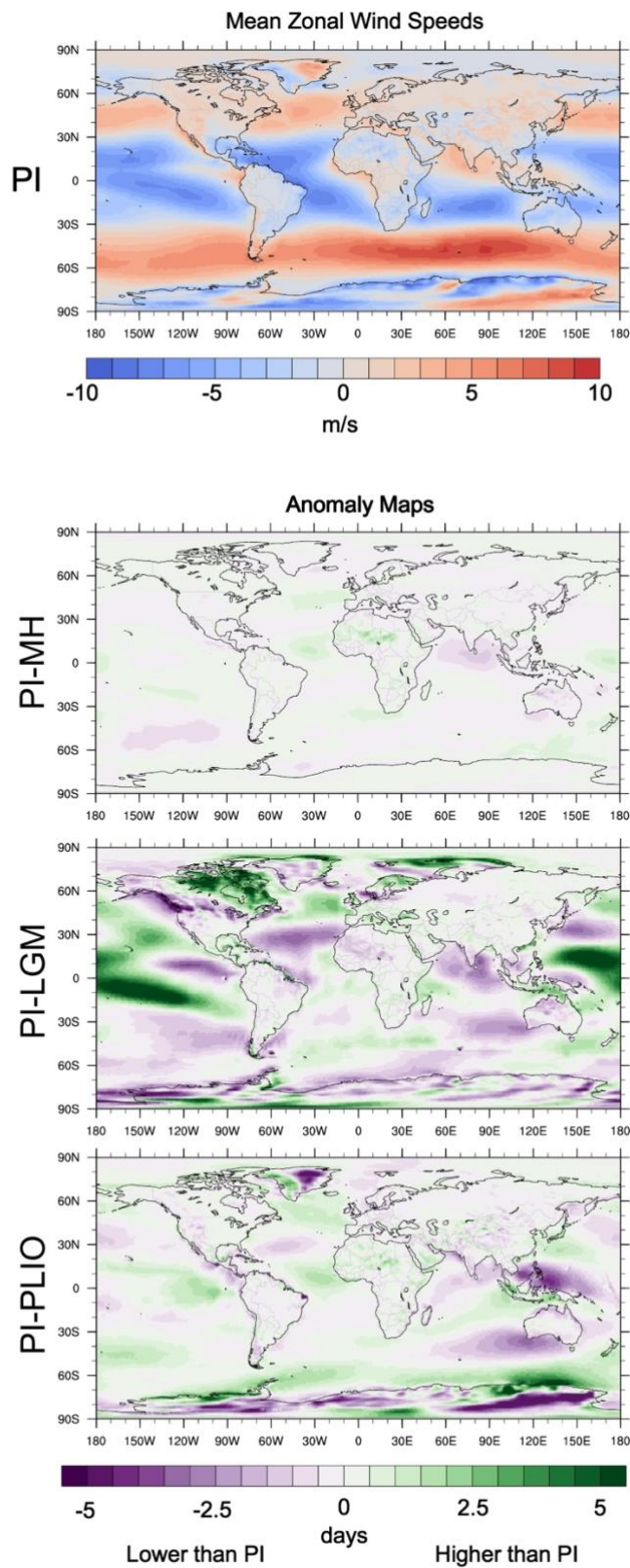


Fig. S07

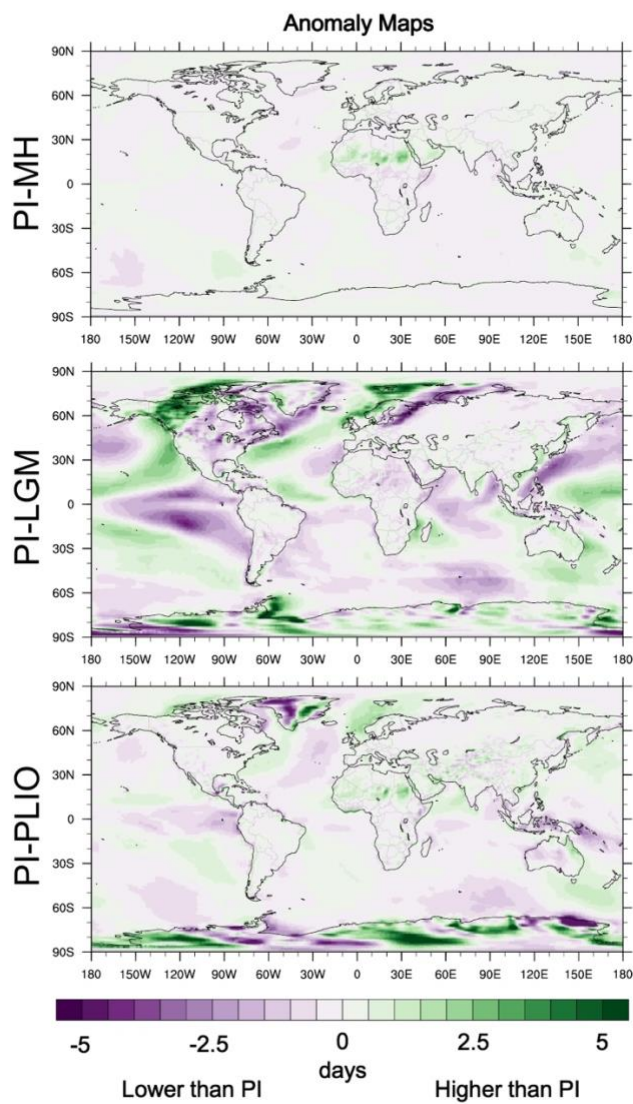
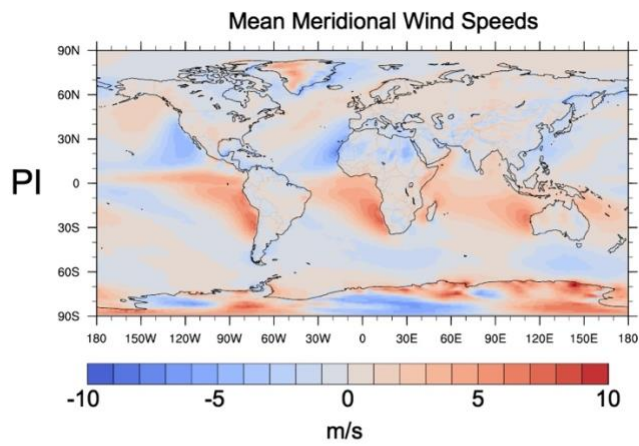
83

84S07: Pre-industrial (PI) mean annual consecutive dry days, and differences in mean annual consecutive dry  
85days between PI and Mid-Holocene (PI-MH), PI and Last Glacial Maximum (PI-LGM), and PI and Late  
86Pliocene (PI-PLIO) climates.



87 Fig. S08

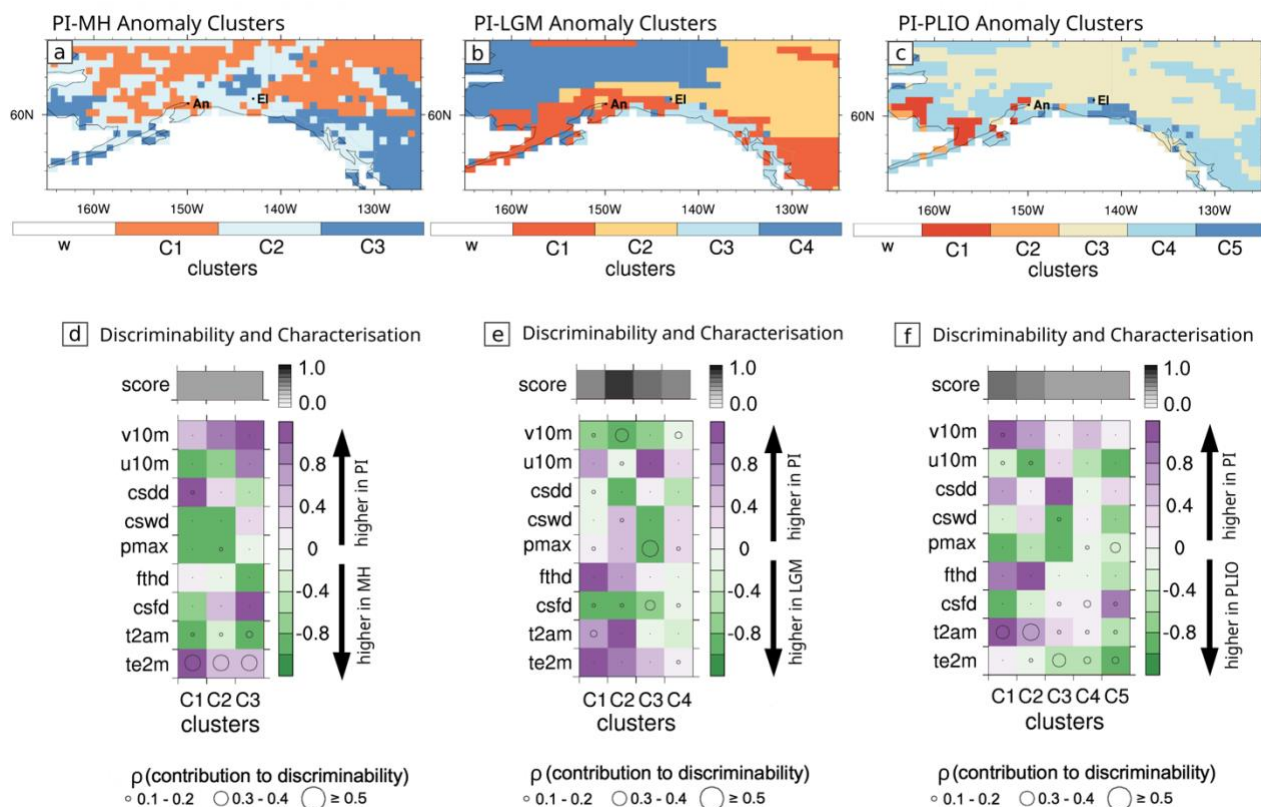
88S08: Pre-industrial (PI) mean zonal wind speeds, and differences in mean zonal wind speeds between PI and  
 89Mid-Holocene (PI-MH), PI and Last Glacial Maximum (PI-LGM), and PI and Late Pliocene (PI-PLIO)  
 90climates.



91 Fig. S09

92S09: Pre-industrial (PI) mean meridional wind speeds, and differences in mean meridional wind speeds  
 93between PI and Mid-Holocene (PI-MH), PI and Last Glacial Maximum (PI-LGM), and PI and Late Pliocene  
 94(PI-PLIO) climates.





95

96S10: The multivariate anomaly maps for time slice comparisons PI-MH(a), PI-LGM(b) and PI-PLIO(c) show  
 97the geographical coverage of clusters C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>i</sub> in Southwest Alaska, which describe the spatial extend of  
 98regions characterised by similar modes of change. The corresponding modes of change (d,e and f) for each  
 99cluster are expressed as relative changes in each of the 9 investigated variables: 2m air temperature (te2m),  
 1002m air temperature amplitude (t2am), consecutive freezing days (csfd), freeze-thaw days (fthd), maximum  
 101precipitation (pmax), consecutive wet days (cswd), consecutive dry days (csdd), zonal near surface wind  
 102speeds (u10) and meridional near surface wind speeds (v10). The score (d,e and f) expresses the goodness of  
 103discriminability between the palaeoclimate pairs PI-MH(d), PI-LGM(e) and PI-PLIO(f) in each of the  
 104anomaly clusters. The size of the circles corresponds to the relative contribution of each of the 9 climatic  
 105attribute variables to the measured discriminability in each anomaly cluster for all three time slice  
 106comparisons.

South Alaska														
cluster	PI-MH Anomaly Clusters			PI-LGM Anomaly Clusters				PI-PLIO Anomaly Clusters						
	C1	C2	C3	C1	C2	C3	C4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5		
v10 (m/s)	0.07	0.13	0.14	-2.22	-3.35	-2.39	-0.37	0.35	0.26	0	0.16	0.06		
u10 (m/s)	-0.08	-0.06	0.07	1.94	-0.17	3.09	0.92	-0.07	-0.25	0.08	-0.1	-0.24		
csdd (d)	1.44	0.41	-0.82	-0.52	-7.04	1	-3.67	2.1	0.55	2.77	-0.16	1.06		
cswd (d)	-0.47	-0.44	0.14	-0.11	2.2	-4.1	1.57	-0.76	0.74	-2.25	0.31	-1.54		
pmax (mm/d)	-0.88	-0.75	-0.17	1.39	4.37	-10.2	2.82	-1.99	-1.31	-2.34	-0.19	-0.72		
ftnd (d)	0	-0.01	-0.07	0.63	0.48	0.12	-0.04	0.92	0.98	-0.05	-0.19	-0.56		
csfd (d)	-0.28	0.22	0.4	-13.36	-10.96	-8.07	-2.05	-13	-3.75	0.67	1.92	11.08		
t2am (K)	-0.69	-0.17	-0.7	2.77	3.91	-0.04	-1.39	8.44	5.77	1.78	1.52	-4.05		
te2m (K)	1.46	0.73	0.72	7.94	7.92	4.02	1.31	0.97	-0.73	-2.87	-3.05	-6.51		

	PI-MH Anomaly Clusters						Western South America						PI-PLIO Anomaly Clusters					
cluster	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
v10 (m/s)	-1.01	0.05	0	0	0.02	-0.01	1.07	-0.25	1.08	0.33	-0.01	-0.08	0.12	0.03	-0.2	-0.34	-0.16	0.13
u10 (m/s)	-0.65	0.27	-0.14	-0.12	-0.05	0.03	1.26	-1.96	-1.53	0.11	0.15	0	0.43	-0.16	-0.04	-3.09	0.42	-0.37
csdd (d)	0.15	-1.27	0.94	0.56	-0.7	-2.81	-0.29	-3.94	0.28	0.96	-1.73	-1.45	3.95	-0.12	-2.21	-0.92	1.11	-0.36
cswd (d)	1.24	0.92	-0.78	-0.25	0.57	0.68	0.67	4.43	-0.36	-1.12	0.32	2.28	-2.11	-0.06	2.3	3.15	-0.08	5.41
pmax (mm/d)	1.1	0.33	-0.52	-0.13	2.67	4.45	-9.01	3.47	6.47	-1.81	-0.36	8.86	-4.07	1.43	10.14	0.99	0.3	8.57
ftnd (d)	-0.01	-0.24	0.18	-0.07	0	0	0.12	1.25	1.19	-0.12	-0.62	-0.02	0.17	0.02	0.04	0.59	0.62	-0.99
csfd (d)	-0.08	-2.81	-1.7	0.1	0.03	0	-29.93	-24.23	-24.82	-0.9	-2.55	-0.12	1.26	0.12	0.27	3.31	5.97	26.73
t2am (K)	1.52	0.55	-0.47	0.08	0.09	-0.43	-2.98	-3.4	-1.01	-0.49	-4.64	0.07	0.97	0.75	0.32	-0.29	1.13	-4.66
te2m (K)	1.01	0.94	-0.05	-0.17	-0.46	-1.29	8.72	8.45	7.38	1.48	1.3	1.27	-0.97	-1.09	-2.05	-3.94	-4.62	-6.64

Europe																				
cluster	PI-MH Anomaly Clusters						PI-LGM Anomaly Clusters						PI-PLIO Anomaly Clusters							
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8
v10 (m/s)	-0.12	-0.05	0.01	-0.53	0.13	-0.07	-1.31	3.17	0.43	-1.87	0.15	0.01	-0.64	-0.37	-0.48	-0.09	-0.02	0.15	0.06	0.05
u10 (m/s)	-0.03	0.08	-0.05	-0.2	0.21	-0.43	-0.98	0.11	1.15	-0.74	0.01	-0.2	0.22	0.56	-0.64	0.19	0.14	0.03	0	0.17
csdd (d)	-0.32	0.52	-0.32	1.36	0.26	-2.31	-5.75	-4.97	-0.86	2.76	-4.33	-0.57	1.87	-2.38	0	-0.16	0.79	2.05	-1.66	-0.56
cswd (d)	0.11	-0.32	-0.23	-0.64	-0.54	-1.93	3.44	1.76	0.02	-5.71	1.73	0.35	-1.47	2.79	-0.28	-0.19	-0.95	-1.09	0.55	1.8
pmax (mm/d)	0.25	-1.34	-0.41	-1.8	-1.71	-0.52	9.79	1.55	2.48	1.76	4.77	2.28	-5.41	0.36	-0.33	-0.25	-0.43	-1.09	2.15	1.97
ftnd (d)	0.01	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0	0.06	0.6	0.55	0.7	0.49	-0.26	-0.18	0.05	-0.33	0.05	0.06	0.2	-0.23	0.28	-0.33
csfd (d)	-0.27	0.22	0.77	0.19	0.03	9.88	-14.74	-15.04	-22.66	-28.19	-3.39	-2.69	0.27	-2.29	0.48	0.49	2.76	2.74	2.65	8.47
t2am (K)	-0.18	-0.06	0.43	-0.29	-1.18	0.02	-2.31	0.08	-4.89	-4.34	-4.63	-2.56	0.12	-2.31	-0.13	0.16	1.38	2.32	0.89	3.03
te2m (K)	-0.16	-0.41	-0.62	-0.71	-1.34	-1.44	19.84	18.32	18.05	13.84	6.32	4.32	-1.16	-1.66	-1.68	-2.11	-3.29	-3.85	-3.86	-6.42

Himalaya-Tibet																
cluster	PI-MH Anomaly Clusters					PI-LGM Anomaly Clusters						PI-PLIO Anomaly Clusters				
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
v10 (m/s)	0	0.34	-0.03	-0.1	-0.09	0.15	0.03	0.1	-0.11	-0.01	-0.74	-0.05	-0.2	-0.05	0.05	0.23
u10 (m/s)	-0.05	0.32	0.07	-0.01	0.08	0.07	-0.06	-0.17	0.61	0.09	0.57	-0.21	0.1	0.03	0	0.39
csdd (d)	2.16	0.13	0.8	0.45	-1	-3.37	-1.51	-0.17	-3.64	-4.15	-1.12	4.51	2.26	-0.08	1.27	-3.25
cswd (d)	-1.44	0.29	-0.44	-0.06	0.06	1.59	0.42	0.09	4.6	1.54	0.83	-3.05	-0.94	0.23	-0.74	1.85
pmax (mm/d)	-4.78	3.39	-0.69	-0.53	-0.09	3.5	2.32	1.58	24.37	7.05	10.76	-9.72	-2.42	1.35	-1.32	2.73
ftnd (d)	0	0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.23	-0.02	0	-0.13	-0.61	-0.03	-0.02	0.12	-0.13	0.02
csfd (d)	-0.04	-0.04	0.12	-0.55	-0.25	-2.55	-2.65	-0.37	0	-0.83	13.71	-0.22	0.22	1.41	1.92	4.2
t2am (K)	0.08	0	0.13	-0.32	-0.16	-3.98	-1.49	-0.91	-1.11	-1.27	-5.49	-0.24	-0.06	0.2	1.88	1.95
te2m (K)	1.31	0.6	0.52	0.32	-0.2	5.37	3.36	2.69	2.66	2	-1.44	0.84	-0.95	-2.26	-3.51	-5.03

107

108Supplemental table S1: Attribute variable values for each anomaly cluster, time slice comparison and region.  
 109Green values denote an increase in values relative to the reference simulation, whereas purple values denote  
 110a decrease in values relative to the reference simulation.