

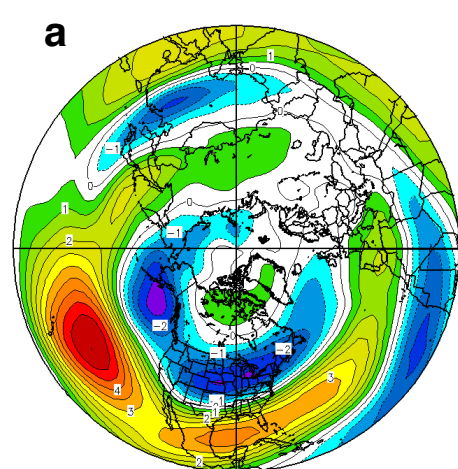
# Coupling between air travel and climate

Title: Supplementary Figure 1 (Jet\_FigS1.pdf)

Summary: **ENSO and Arctic Oscillation.** Regression of Northern Hemisphere wintertime **a**, 300-mb zonal wind ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ ) and **b**, 500-mb geopotential height (m) on the NINO3.4 index from the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis (1949–2010). **c**, **d**, As in **a**, **b** but for the Arctic Oscillation (AO) index. Plots created on NOAA/ESRL website (<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/correlation/>).

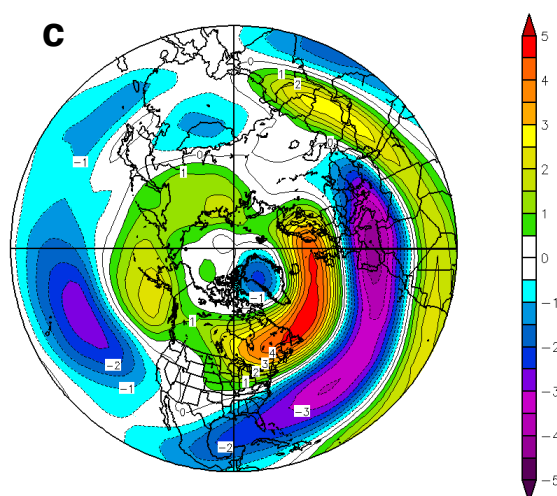
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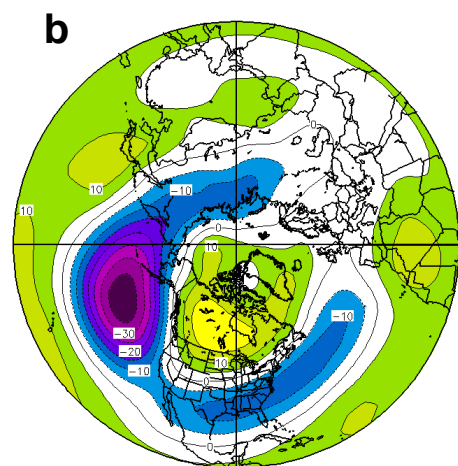
Regression of 300-mb  $u$  on ENSO

NOAA/ESRL Physical Sciences Division



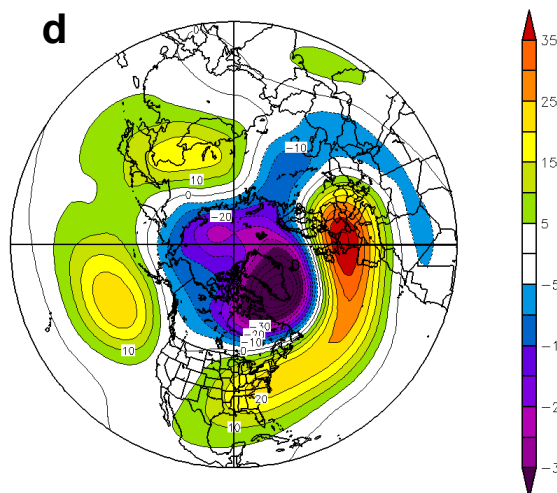
Regression of 300-mb  $u$  on AO

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Regression of 500-mb  $GH$  on ENSO

NOAA/ESRL Physical Sciences Division



Regression of 500-mb  $GH$  on AO

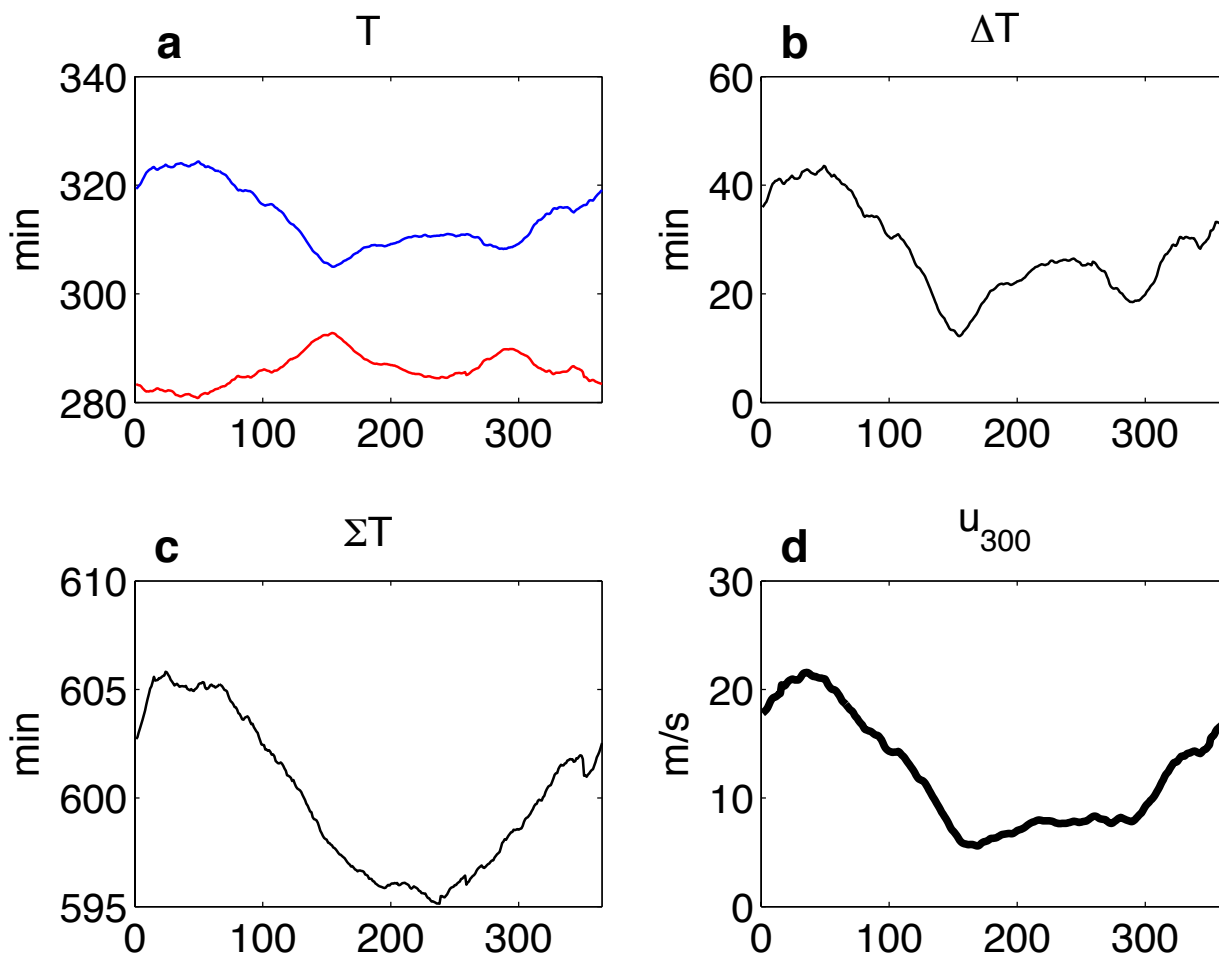
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Title: Supplementary Figure 2 (Jet\_FigS2.pdf)

Summary: **Annual cycles.** **a**, Annual cycle of westbound (blue) and eastbound (red) flight time ( $T$ ) between HNL and LAX (United). **b**, Annual cycle of the flight time difference between westbound and eastbound legs ( $\Delta T$ ) for the HNL–LAX route (United). **c**, As in **b** but for the total round-trip flying time ( $\Sigma T$ ). **d**, Annual cycle of the 300-mb zonal wind averaged between Hawaii and the continental U.S. ( $u_{300mb}$  index). Quantitatively similar results are found for other routes.

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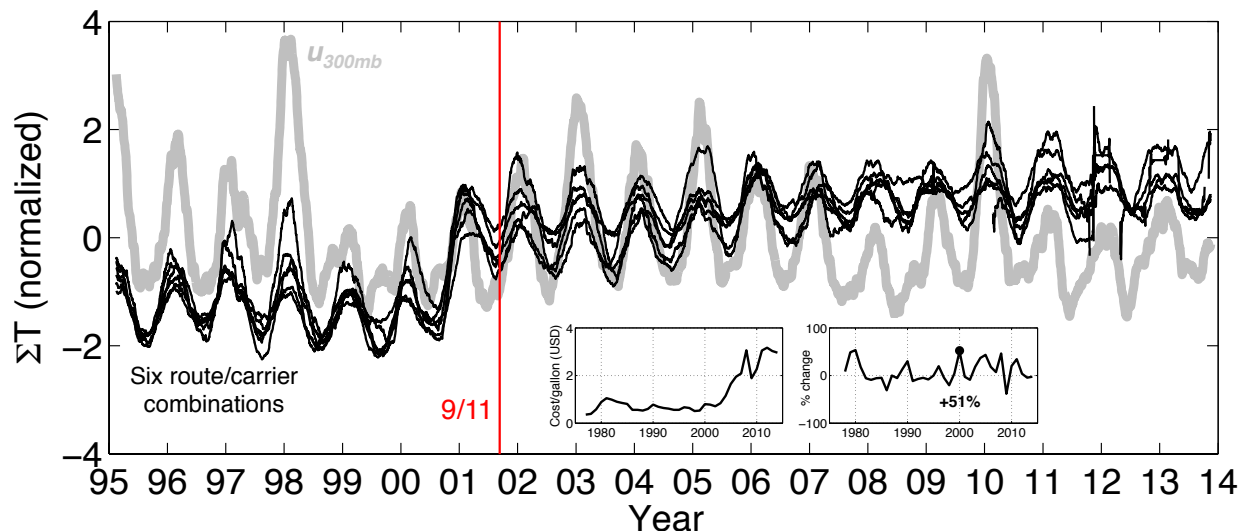


Title: Supplementary Figure 3 (Jet\_FigS3.pdf)

Summary: **Shift in mean  $\Sigma T$ .** Each black line is a seasonally smoothed (91-day running mean) time series of the total round-trip flying time ( $\Sigma T$ ) for one route/carrier combination. The routes and carriers shown are HNL/SFO (UA), HNL/SFO (AA), HNL/LAX (AA), HNL/LAX (DL), HNL/DFW (AA), and HNL/ORD (AA). All time series are individually normalized (subtract the mean, divide by the standard deviation) to illustrate that the timing of the shift in mean  $\Sigma T$  was systematic and synchronous regardless of route or carrier. The red line marks September 11, 2001, shown to illustrate that the systematic shift in mean  $\Sigma T$  (toward net longer round-trips) occurred roughly one year prior to that date. Also shown is the seasonally smoothed  $u_{300mb}$  index (gray line), to illustrate that the shift in mean  $\Sigma T$  was not caused by a shift in the mean strength of upper-level winds. The annual price per gallon (and percent change) of jet fuel is shown as inset on the bottom-right of the figure. Historical fuel cost and consumption data from TranStats, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Research and Innovation Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation ([http://www.transtats.bts.gov/FUEL/Fuel\\_Hist.aspx](http://www.transtats.bts.gov/FUEL/Fuel_Hist.aspx)).

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Title: Supplementary Figure 4 (Jet\_FigS4.pdf)

Summary: **Changes in variability.** **a**, Observed daily-scale  $u_{300mb}$  for 1995–1999 (to show detail). Daily-scale is defined as the departure from the 7-day running mean. **b**, as in **a** but for the flight time from LAX to HNL (United). **c**, Annually smoothed AO index (inverted). **d**, Annually smoothed 90-day running variance of daily-scale  $u_{300mb}$ . **e**, Histogram of CMIP5 projected trends in 10-year running variance of monthly  $u_{300mb}$  under the IPCC AR5 RCP8.5 future forcing experiment (2006–2100). **f**, As in **e** but for monthly  $u_{300mb}$  anomalies (mean seasonal cycle removed). **g**, Mean seasonal cycle of  $u_{300mb}$  in CMIP5 models (thin lines) and the multi-model mean (thick line). **h**, Projected trends in  $u_{300mb}$  by CMIP5 models as a function of calendar month (thin lines) and the multi-model mean (thick line).

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