

Supplementary Information

Contrasting response of land and ocean hydrological cycle to a changing CO₂ pathway

¹*Sang-Wook Yeh, ¹Se-Yong Song, ²Richard P. Allan, ³Soon-Il An and ³Jongsoo Shin

¹Department of Marine Science and Convergent Engineering, Hanyang University, Ansan,
South Korea

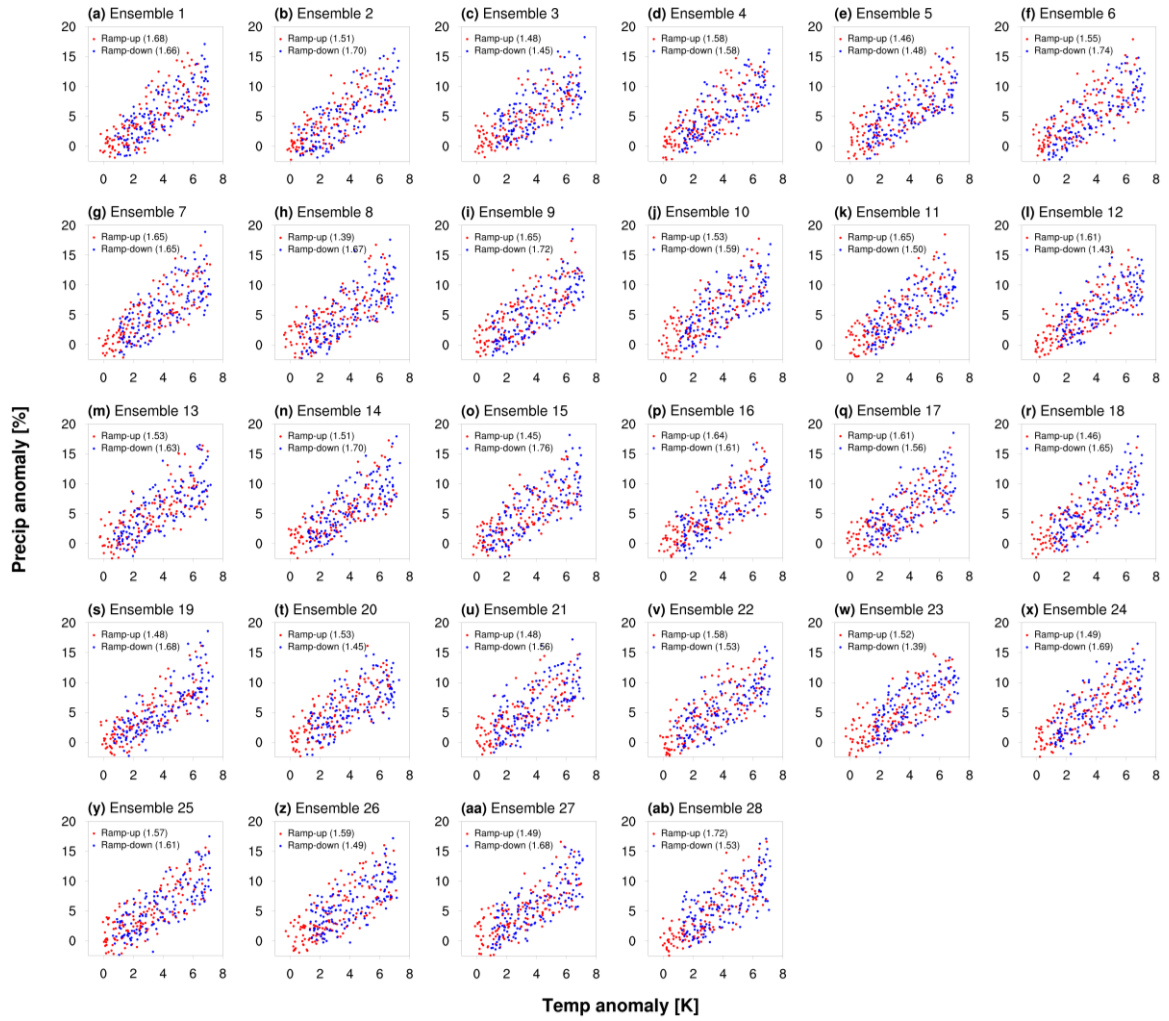
²Department of Meteorology and National Centre for Earth Observation, University of Reading,
Reading, UK

³Department of Atmospheric Sciences/Irreversible Climate Change Research Center, Yonsei
University, Seoul, South Korea

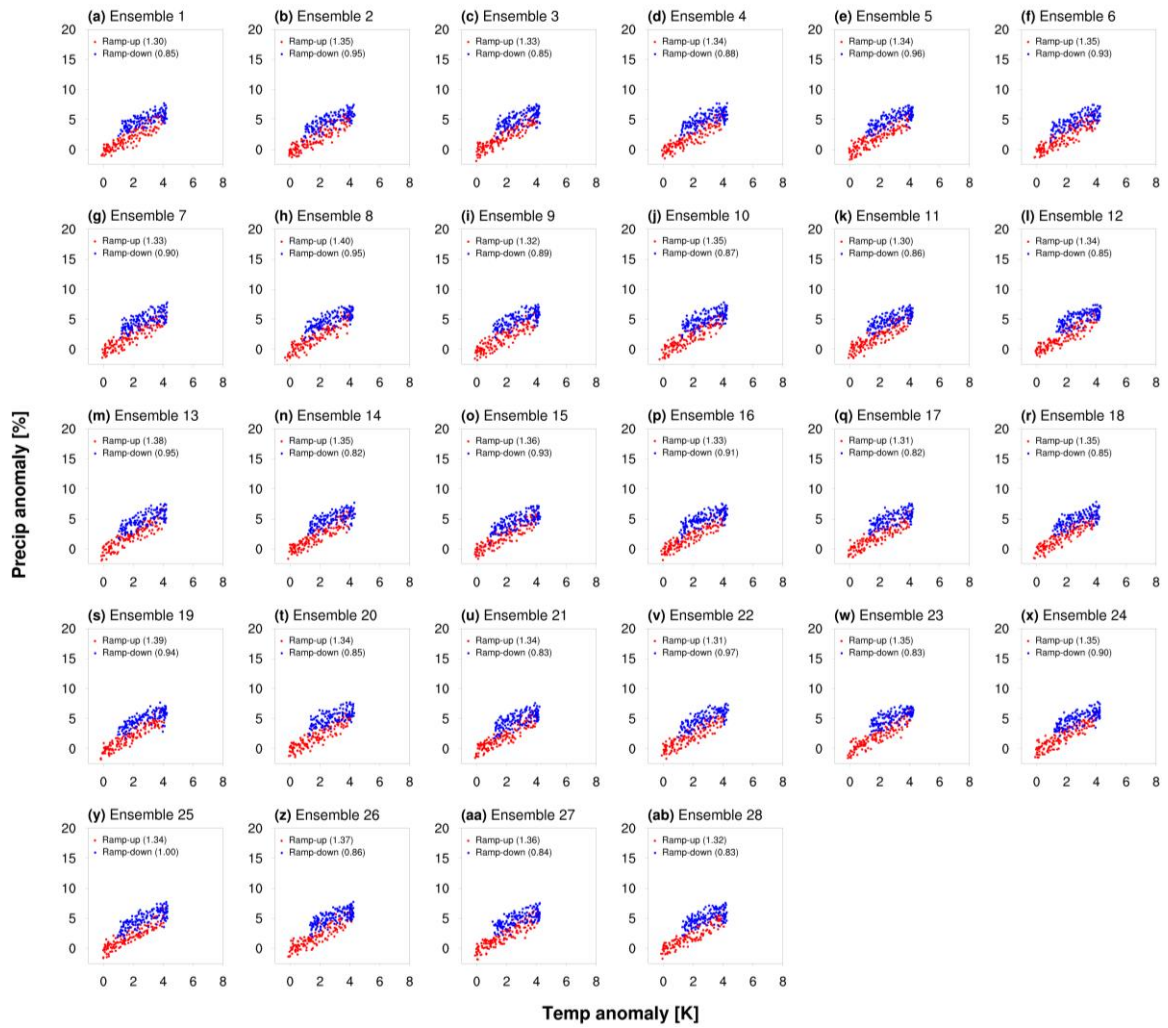
Submitted to npj Climate and Atmospheric Science

**Corresponding author: Prof. Sang-Wook Yeh, (E-mail: swyeh@hanyang.ac.kr),*

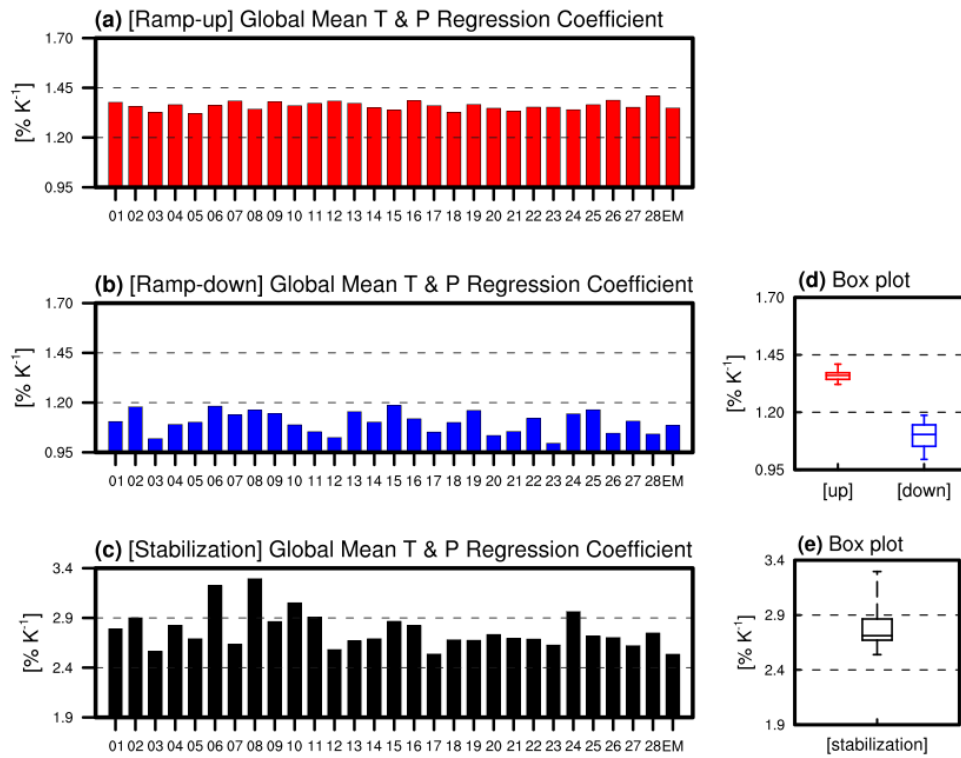
Hanyang University, Ansan, South Korea



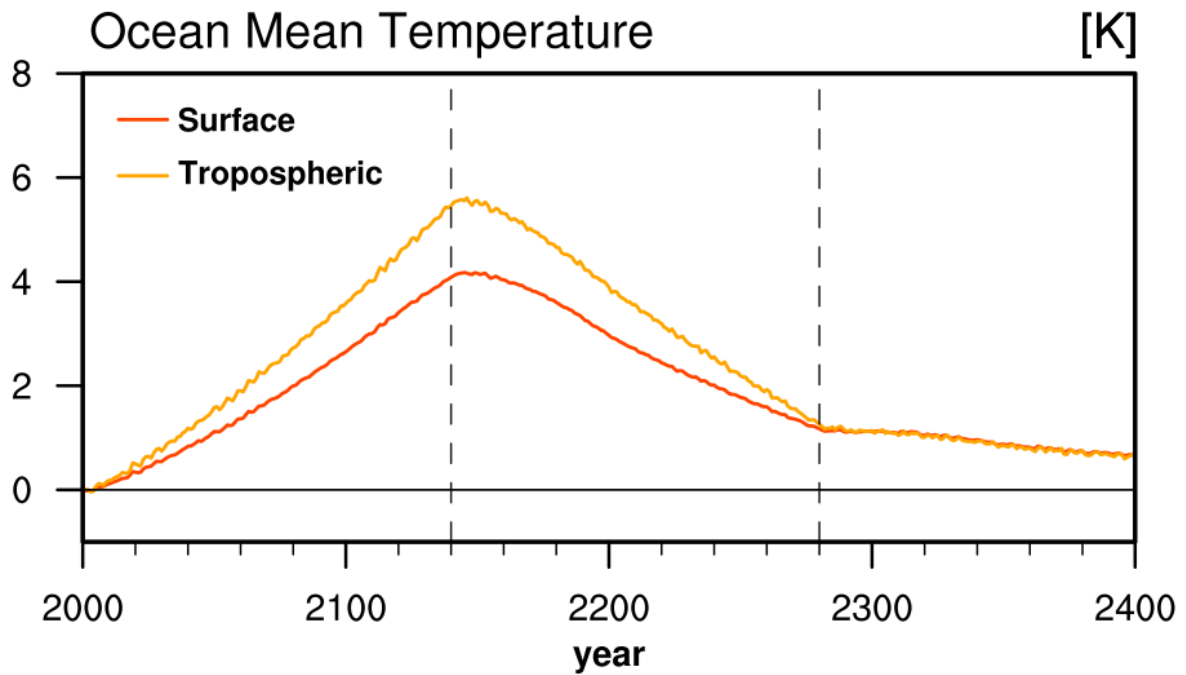
Supplementary Figure 1. Land precipitation and temperature relationship changes for CO₂ ramp-up and ramp-down periods. Land precipitation percentage changes and surface temperature anomaly changes during CO₂ ramp-up (red) and ramp-down (blue) for each ensemble member. Each dot represents the annual mean anomaly obtained by subtracting PD simulation climatology from each ensemble. The percentage anomaly is defined by the difference between each ensemble and PD simulation divided by PD simulation Bracket values represent linear regression coefficients between precipitation percentage changes and surface temperature anomaly.



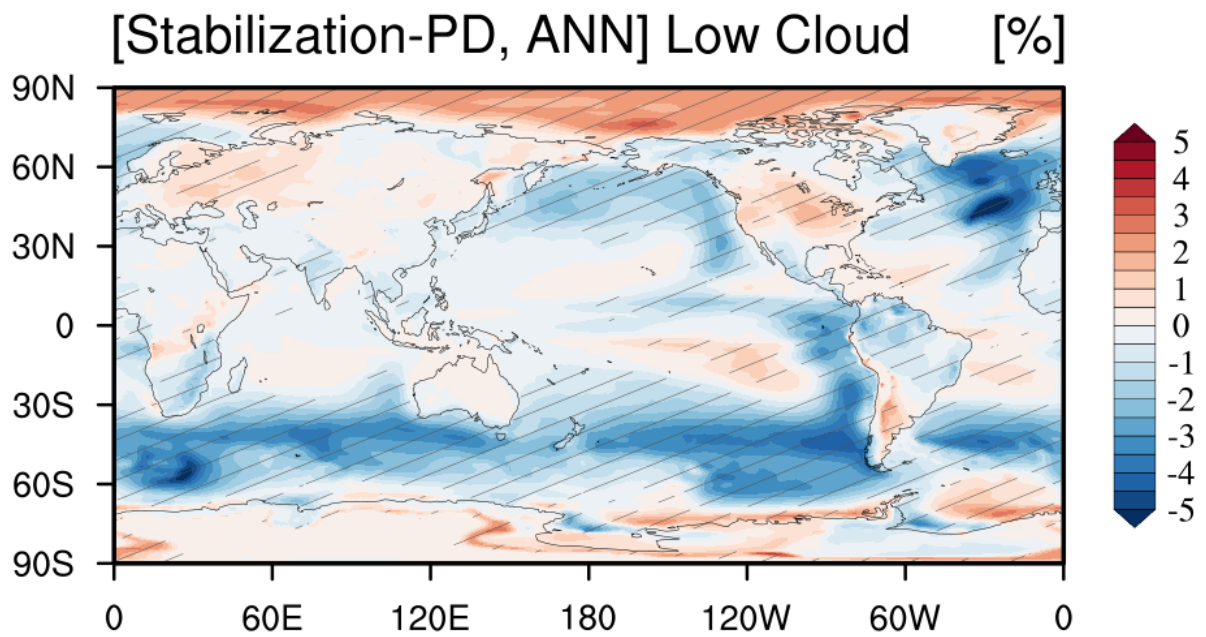
Supplementary Figure 2. Ocean precipitation and temperature relationship changes for CO₂ ramp-up and ramp-down periods. Ocean precipitation percentage changes and surface temperature anomaly changes during CO₂ ramp-up (red) and ramp-down (blue) for each ensemble member. Each dot represents the annual mean anomaly obtained by subtracting PD simulation climatology from each ensemble. The percentage anomaly is defined by the difference between each ensemble and PD simulation divided by PD simulation. Bracket values represent linear regression coefficients between precipitation percentage changes and surface temperature anomaly.



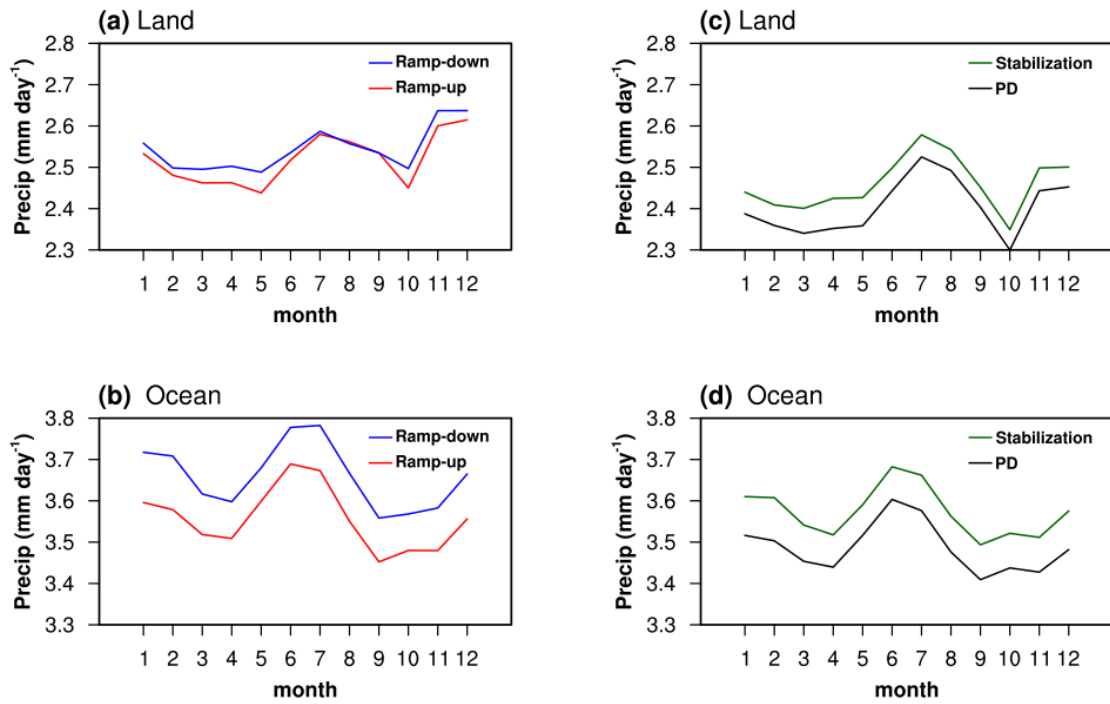
Supplementary Figure 3. Global hydrological sensitivity. a-b Apparent global hydrological sensitivity (κ_{global}) for each ensemble member (1-28) and ensemble mean (EM) during CO₂ ramp-up (red) and ramp-down (blue) periods. **c** Global hydrological sensitivity (α_{global}) for each ensemble member and ensemble mean during a stabilization period (black). **d** Box-and-whisker diagram during CO₂ ramp-up (red) and ramp-down (blue) periods. **e** Box-and-whisker diagram during the CO₂ stabilization period (black). The box plot and whiskers represent quartiles with median and total range, respectively.



Supplementary Figure 4. Ocean temperature anomaly changes during CO₂ ramp-up, ramp-down and stabilization periods. Ocean surface temperature anomaly (red) and the tropospheric (850hPa-300hPa) temperature anomaly (orange) changes during the CO₂ ramp-up, ramp-down and stabilization periods. The annual mean anomaly was obtained by subtracting the PD simulation climatology from the ensemble mean.



Supplementary Figure 5. The reduction of the low level cloud amount. The percentage difference of a low level cloud amount between the stabilization period and a present day climate (i.e. PD simulation) (% , shaded). Hatch denotes the statistical significance at a 99% confidence level.



Supplementary Figure 6. Seasonal cycle of precipitation. The seasonal cycle of precipitation over **a** land and **b** ocean during the ramp-up (red) and ramp-down (blue) periods, respectively. **c-d** Same as **(a-b)** except but the PD simulation (black) and the stabilization (green) period.