This document is a supplement to “The Making of An Extreme Event: Putting the Pieces Together,” by Randall Dole, Martin Hoerling, Arun Kumar, Jon Eischeid, Judith Perlwitz, Xiao-Wei Quan, George Kiladis, Robert Webb, Donald Murray, Mingyue Chen, Klaus Wolter, and Tao Zhang (Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 95, 427–440) • ©2014 American Meteorological Society • Corresponding author: Martin Hoerling, NOAA/Earth System Research Laboratory, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80305 • E-mail: martin.hoerling@noaa.gov • DOI:10.1175/BAMS-D-12-00069.2

Fig. ES1. As in Fig. 3, but for Minneapolis, Minnesota, temperature time series for Feb–Apr 1910.
Fig. ES2. Radiosonde data from the surface to 100 hPa of temperatures and dewpoints (°C) and winds for Chanhassen (Minneapolis, MPX) on 0000 UTC 19 Mar 2012.

Fig. ES3. Time-mean outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) over 1–15 Mar 2012 (W m$^{-2}$). Data source as in Fig. 2.
Fig. ES4. Phase 5 of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) ensemble average of predicted Mar 2012 temperatures anomalies (in °C relative to model 1981–2010 climatology).

Fig. ES5. Standard deviation of monthly Mar (top) 850-hPa temperature, (middle) 850-hPa geopotential height, and (bottom) 850-hPa meridional wind speed over the base period (left)1961–90 and the (right) ratio of standard deviations for 1991–2011 relative to 1961–90 [Data source: National Centers for Environmental Prediction–National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCEP–NCAR) reanalysis].
Fig. ES6. As in Fig. ES5, but for standard deviations of daily temperatures in March for (left) 1961–90 and the (right) ratio of standard deviations for 1991–2011 relative to 1961–90. Contour intervals for the 1961–90 base period are doubled relative to monthly values in Fig. ES5.