

The response of precipitation minus evapotranspiration to climate warming: Why the “wet-get-wetter, dry-get-drier” scaling does not hold over land

Supplemental material

Michael P. Byrne & Paul A. O’Gorman

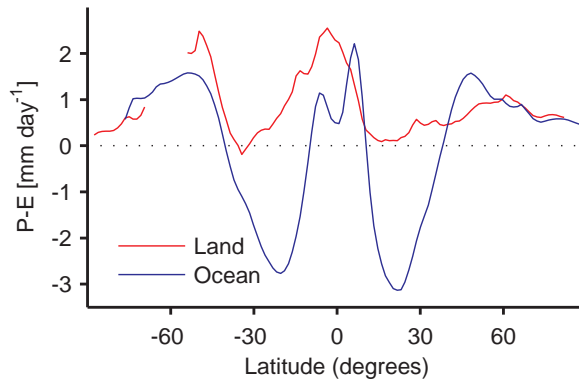


Figure S1: Multimodel-mean precipitation minus evaporation ($P - E$) in the historical (1976-2005) simulations, zonally averaged over land (red) and ocean (blue).

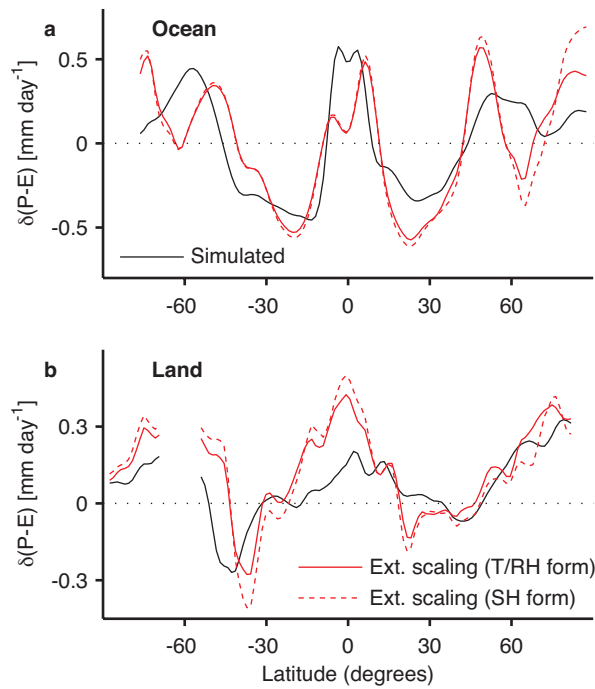


Figure S2: As in Fig. 3, but comparing the temperature and relative humidity formulation of the extended scaling [(7), red solid lines] with the specific humidity formulation [(6), red dashed lines].

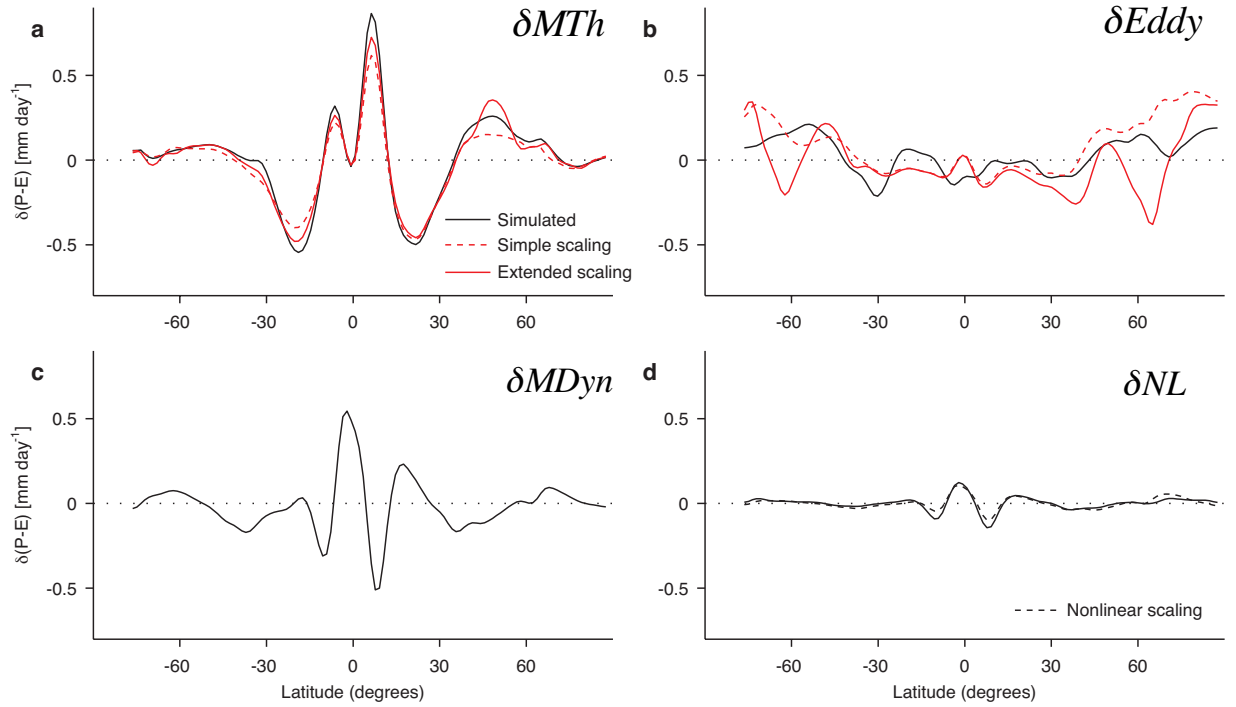


Figure S3: As in Fig. 10, but here showing the contributions to changes in $P - E$ [defined by (A5)] zonally averaged over ocean.

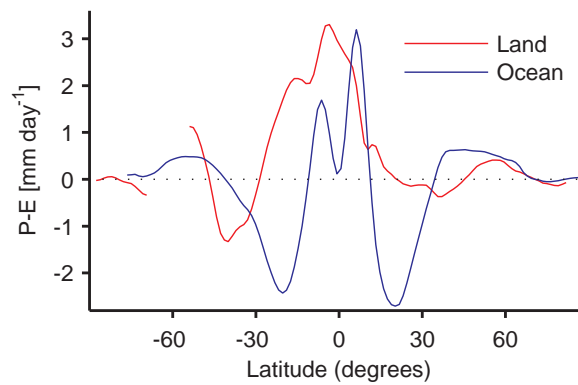


Figure S4: The component of climatological $P - E$ in the historical (1976-2005) simulations associated with the monthly-mean circulation, zonally averaged over land (red) and ocean (blue).

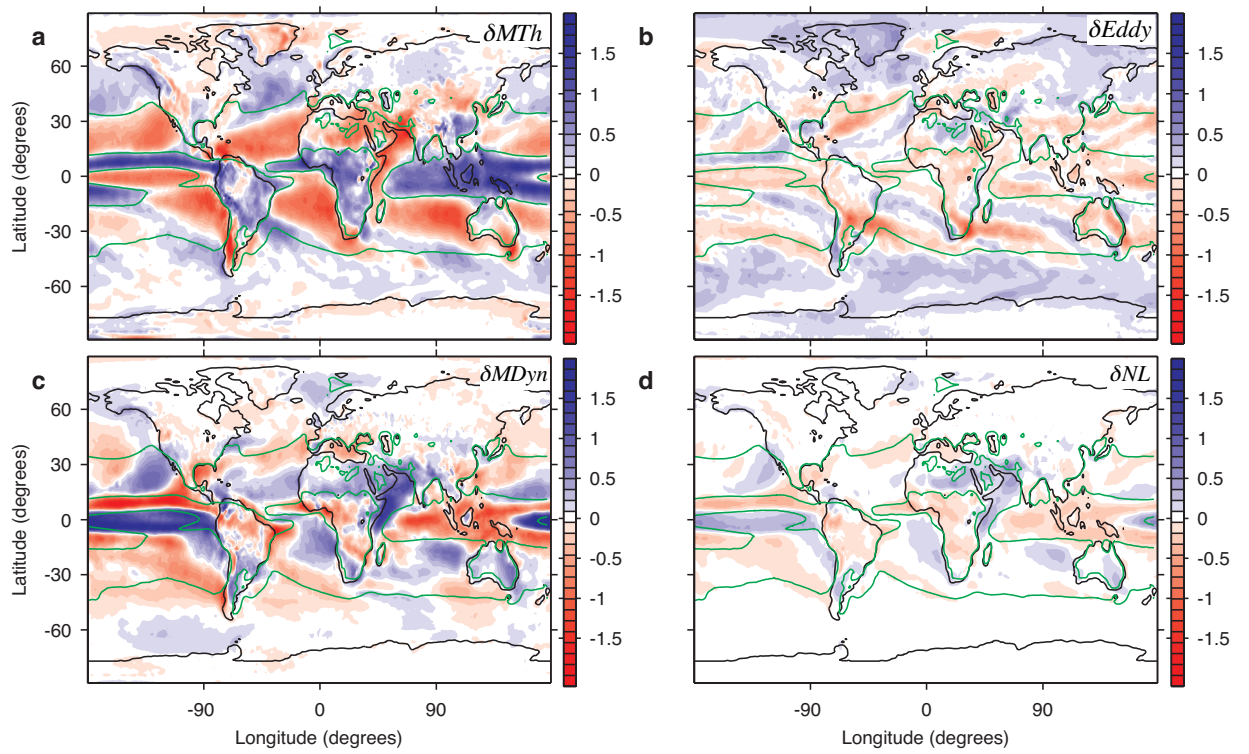


Figure S5: As in Fig. 10 but here showing the various contributions to changes in $P - E$ as a function of latitude and longitude. The green contour shows where the multimodel-mean $P - E = 0$ in the historical simulations.