

Supplementary Materials for

Rapid decadal convective precipitation increase over Eurasia during the last three decades of the 20th century

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- fig. S4. Geographical distribution of relationships of convective precipitation total and extreme to specific humidity.

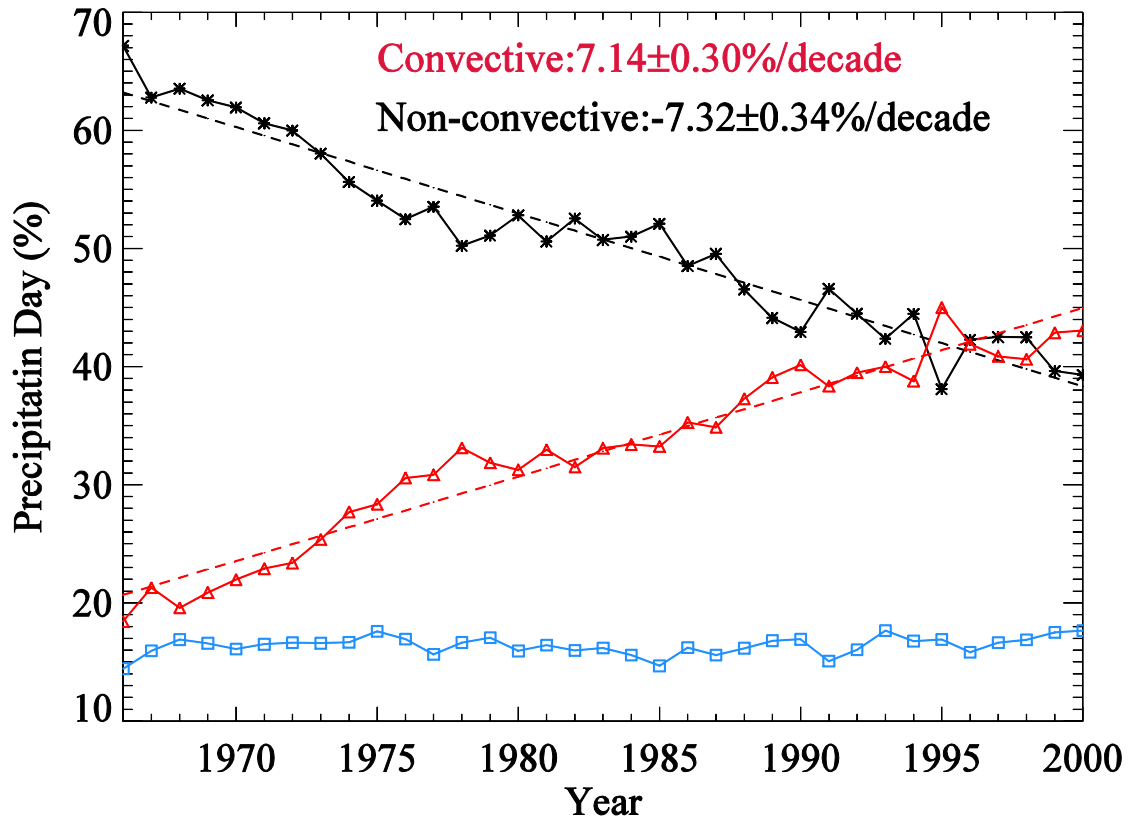


fig. S1. Annual time series of precipitation frequency for each precipitation category. Annual time series of precipitation frequency, presented as percentage of all wet days (total precipitation days of each category divided by all wet days) of convective (red), non-convective (black), and mixed precipitation (blue), averaged from all available stations. Straight line is the statistically significant trend line of higher than 99% confidence level.

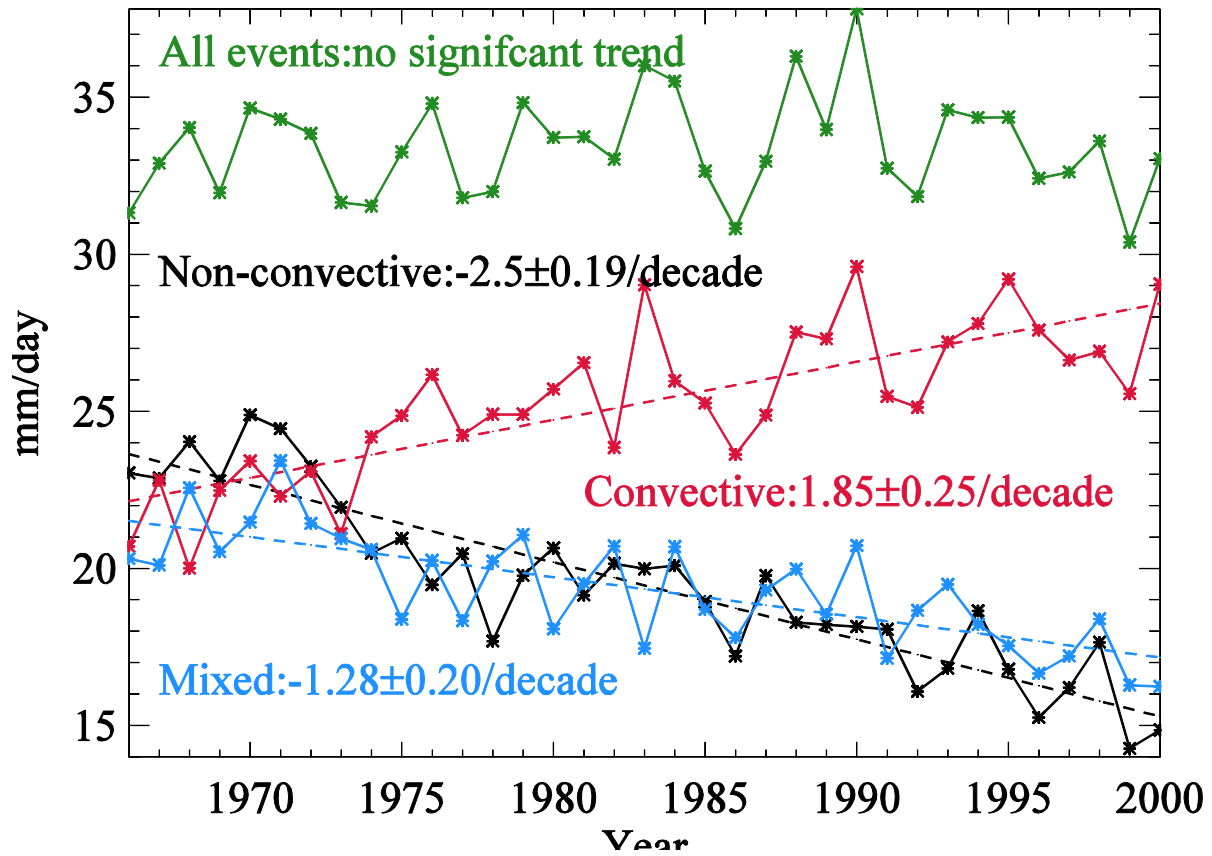


fig. S2. Annual time series of daily precipitation extreme for each precipitation category and all events. Time series of annual daily precipitation extreme for all precipitation events (green), convective precipitation (red), none-convective precipitation (black), and mixed precipitation (blue). Trend lines are all statistically significant at a 95% confidence level or higher.

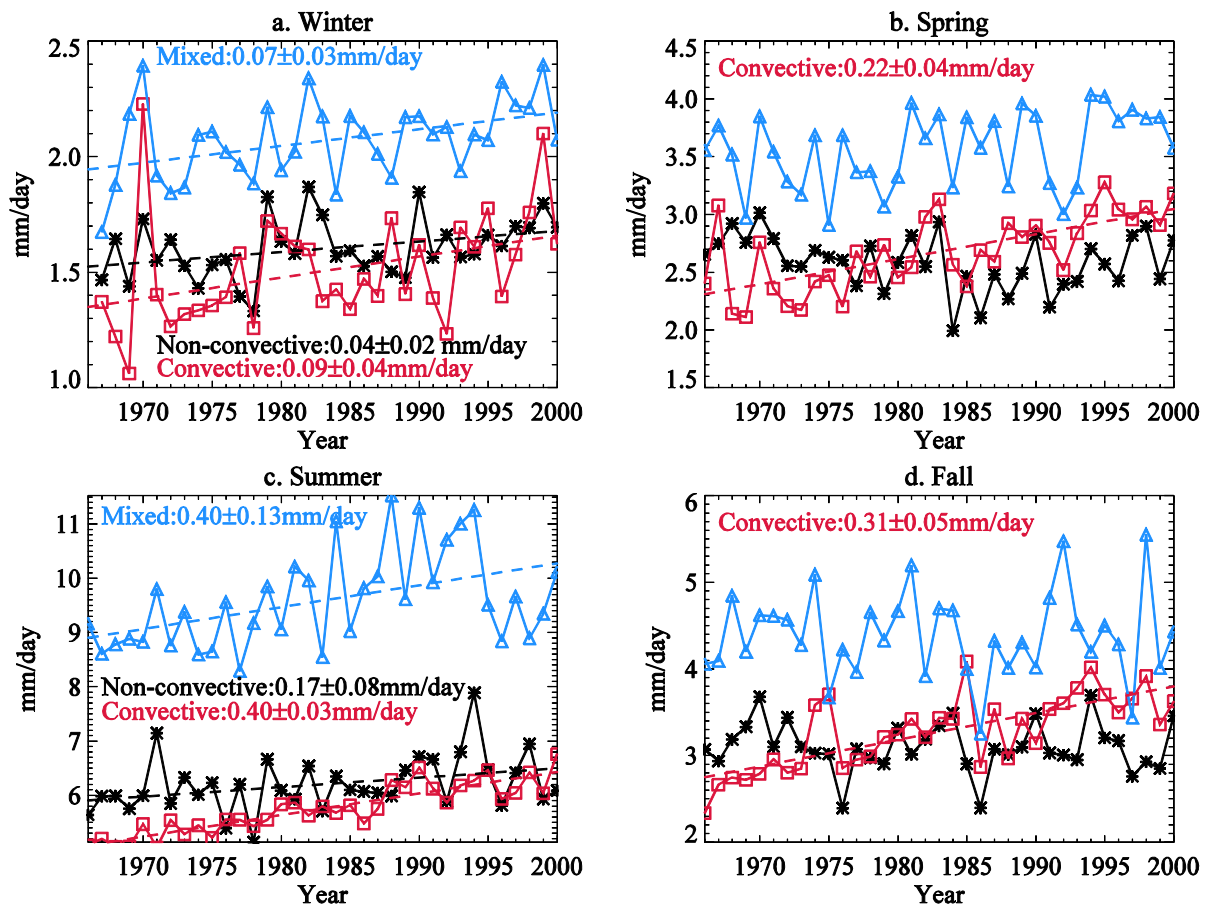


fig. S3. Seasonal time series of daily precipitation intensity for each precipitation category. Seasonal time series of mean daily precipitation intensity for convective (red), non-convective (black), and mixed (blue) precipitation averaged from all available stations. The trend is mm/day per decade. The linear regression lines are statistically significant at a 95% confidence level or higher.

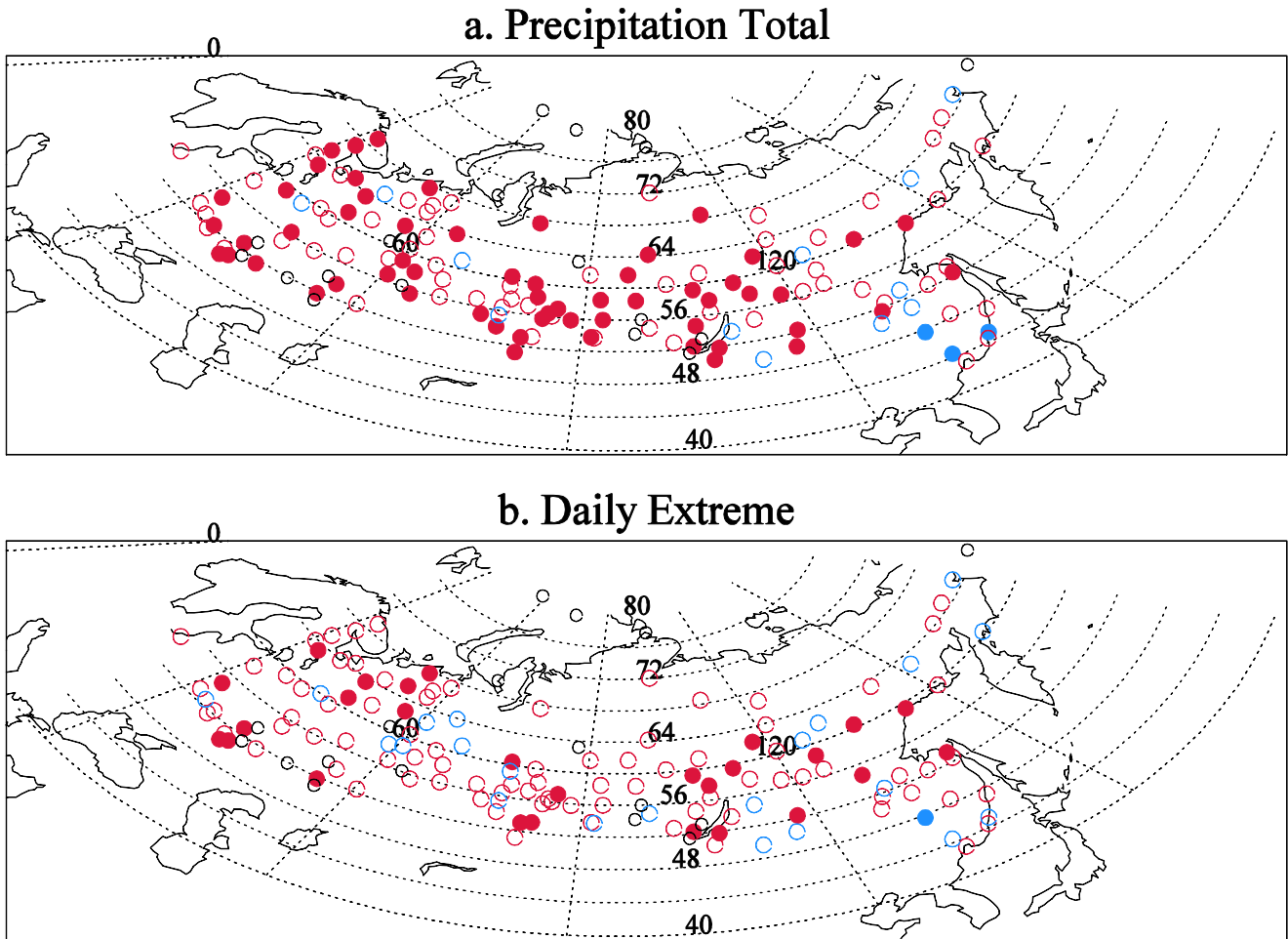


fig. S4. Geographical distribution of relationships of convective precipitation total and extreme to specific humidity. Distribution of correlation between specific humidity and a. convective total; b. convective daily extreme. Red: positive correlation, blue: negative correlation, solid: statistically significant at a 95% confidence level or higher.