



Supplement of

Sensitivity of mid-Pliocene climate to changes in orbital forcing and PlioMIP's boundary conditions

Eric Samakinwa et al.

Correspondence to: Eric Samakinwa (eric.samakinwa@giub.unibe.ch)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC BY 4.0 License.



Figure S1: Time-series of AMOC index across the whole integration period of 1500 years for simulations Eoi400 (red) and Eoi405 (blue). The AMOC index is defined as the maximum in the stream function below 500 m and polewards from 20°N in the North Atlantic, smoothened using 12-year moving average to reduce inter-annual variability. The green shading shows 100-year period used in calculating SST anomalies shown in the manuscript, while the grey shading shows the 100-year period added to the analysis of both simulations to get rid of the cold pool in the North Atlantic.



Figure S2: Annual mean SST (°C) anomalies between mid-Pliocene simulations Eoi405 and Eoi400, quantifying anomalies due to changes in mid-Pliocene CO₂ from 405 to 400 ppmv, as utilized for PlioMIP1 and PlioMIP2 respectively.



Figure S3: (a) Annual mean anomalies of precipitation (mm/day) between Eoi400 and PlioM1, while (b) shows zonal averages, where the solid black line shows Eoi400 while the dashed line denotes PlioM1. Furthermore, the red line represents of the anomaly between both simulations.