



Geophysical Research Letters

Supporting Information for

Diversity of Pacific Meridional Mode and its distinct impacts on El Niño-Southern Oscillation

Jiuwei Zhao¹, Jong-Seong Kug^{1,2*}, Jae-Heung Park¹ and Song-Il An²

1. Division of Environmental Science and Engineering, Pohang University of Science & Technology (POSTECH), Pohang, Korea
2. I_CREATE / Institute for Convergence Research and Education in Advanced Technology, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea
3. Department of Atmospheric Sciences, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

*Corresponding author: Prof. Jong-Seong Kug^[1]_[SEP]

Division of Environmental Science and Engineering (DESE),
Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), Korea.
Email: jskug1@gmail.com

Contents of this file

Table S1
Figures S1 to S4

Table S1. Positive and negative PMM (WPMM and WPMM) events chosen based on the criterion of ± 0.7 standard deviation. Red represents El Niño years; blue denotes La Niña years.

	Positive	Negative
WPMM	1963 , 1980, 1986 , 1997 , 2002 , 2010, 2015	1955 , 1956, 1971, 1975 , 1979, 1999 , 2008, 2016
EPMM	1954, 1968, 1973 , 1978, 1982 , 1988 , 1996, 2003, 2018	1965 , 1976 , 1983 , 1992, 1993, 1998 , 2006 , 2012, 2017

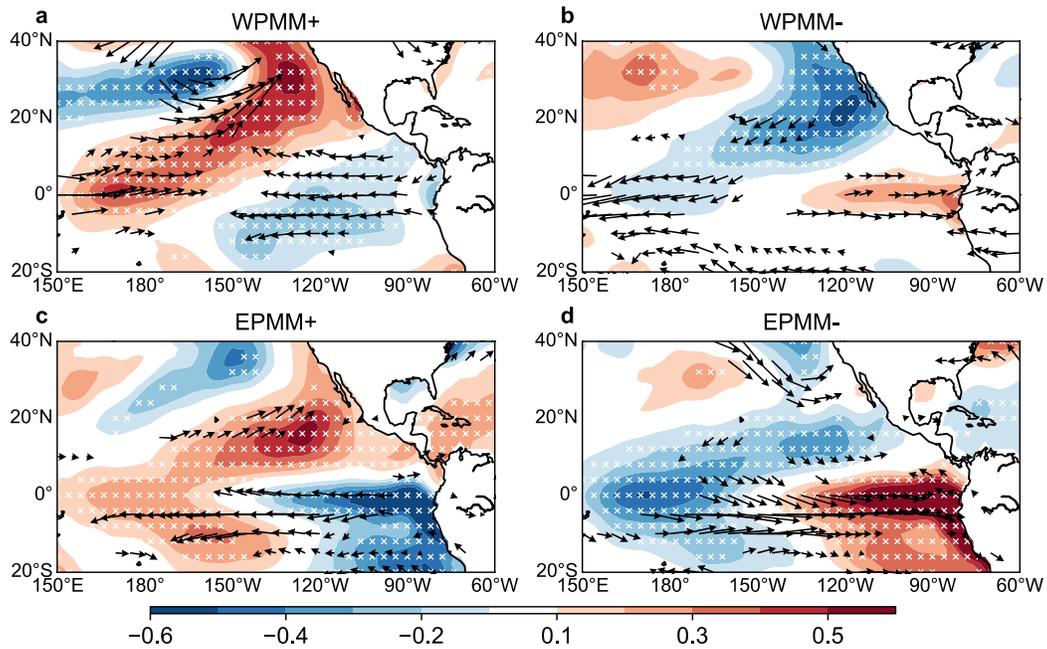


Figure. S1. Clustering analysis with simultaneous El Niño signal removed. The cluster 1 (C1) (a) positive and (b) negative western PMM (WPMM) events; and cluster 2 (C2) (c) positive and (d) negative eastern PMM (EPMM) events. The white crosses represent composite of SST ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) with area above 90% confidence level based on two-tailed t test and the black arrows indicate the composite of 850hPa winds (m/s) above 90% confidence level.

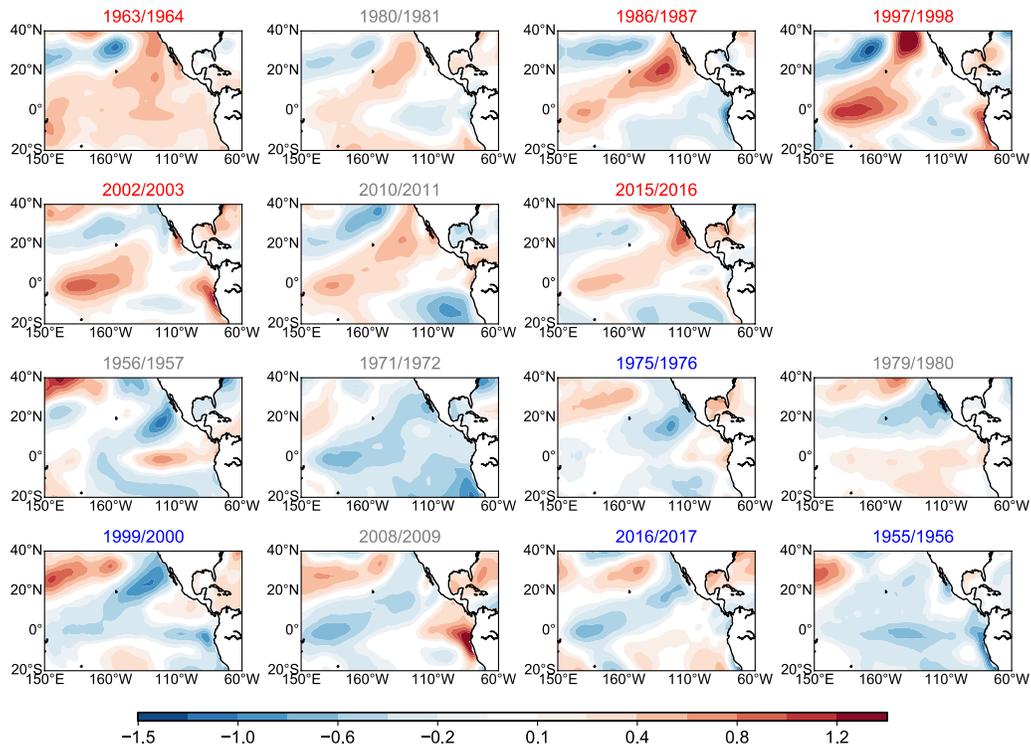


Figure S2. The spring SST anomalies of 15 individual C1 PMM events. The year marked by red (blue) color represents the El Niño (La Niña) year, respectively.

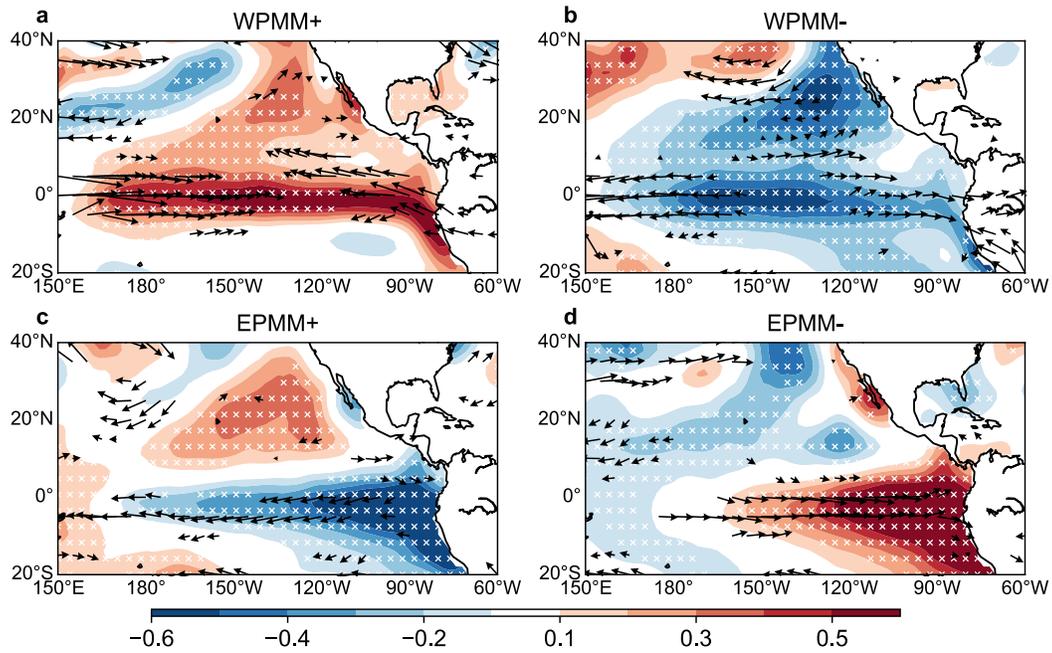


Figure S3. Composites of May-June-July (MJJ) averaged SST and 850hPa wind anomalies based on different types of PMM years. (a) The composite MJJ SST anomalies during positive WPMM years; (b) same as (a) but for negative WPMM years; (c) the composite MJJ SST anomalies during positive EPMM years; and (d) same as (c) but for negative EPMM years. The white crosses represent area above 90% confidence level based on Student's *t*-test and the black arrows indicate the composite of 850hPa winds (m/s) above 90% confidence level.

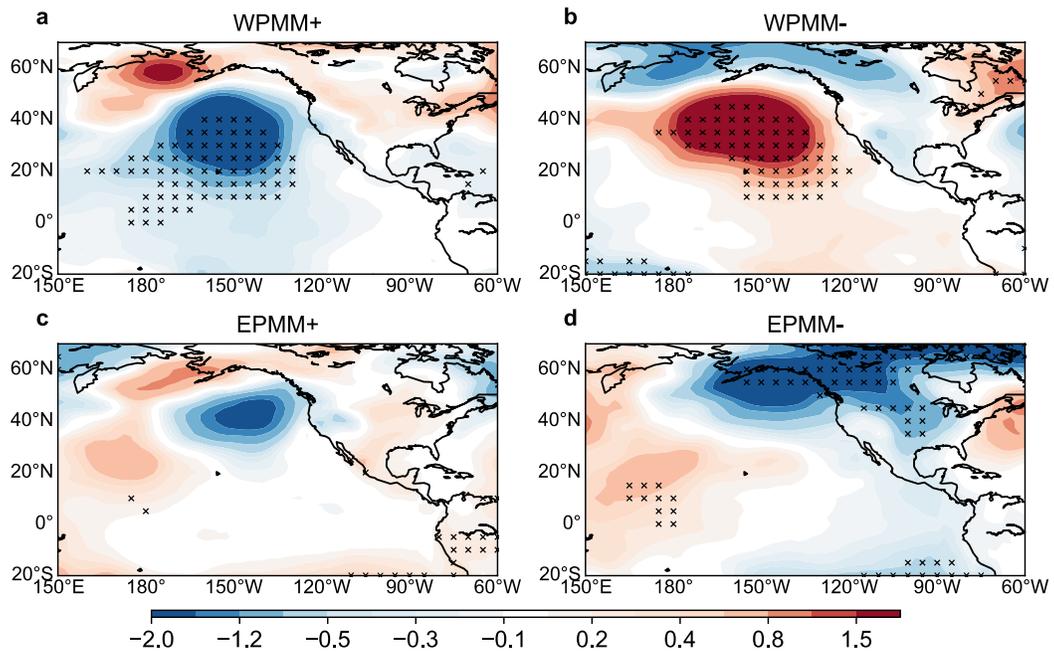


Figure S4. The composite of previous NDJ SLP anomaly based on FMAM PMM events for the period 1950-2018. (a) the NDJ SLP anomalies based on C1 positive PMM events; (b) same as (a) but for C1 negative PMM cases; (c) same as (a) but for C2 positive PMM years; (d) same as (b) but for C2 negative PMM years.