

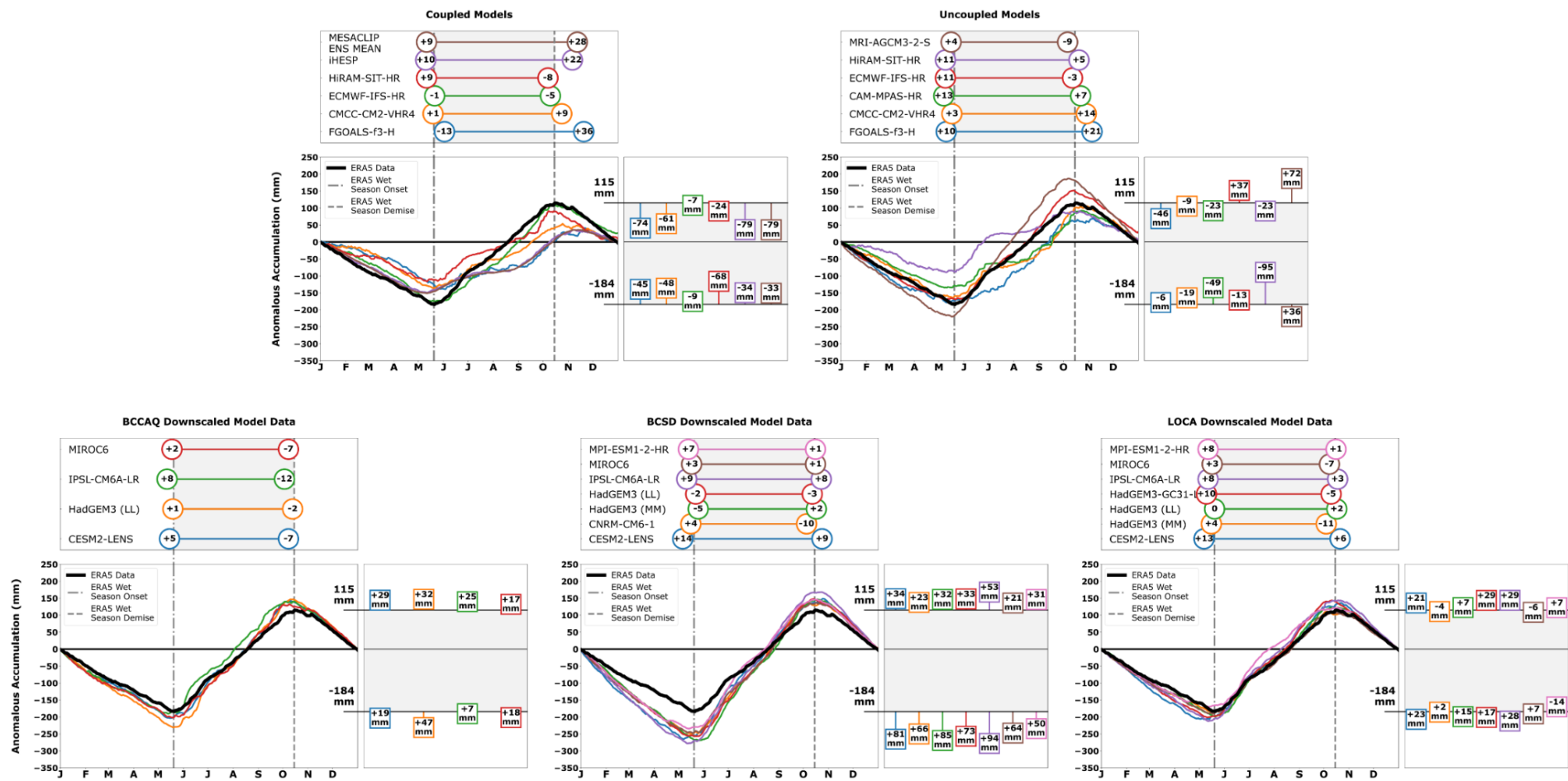


Figure S1. Detailed cumulative rainfall deficit curves for the historical period (1981–2005), plotted for individual model members within each dataset category. Formatting follows the cumulative rainfall deficit presentation in Fig. 2. The minimum and maximum cumulative anomaly values represent the onset and demise of the SoFL wet season, respectively, and the inset panels summarize wet-season timing and rainfall-amount biases.

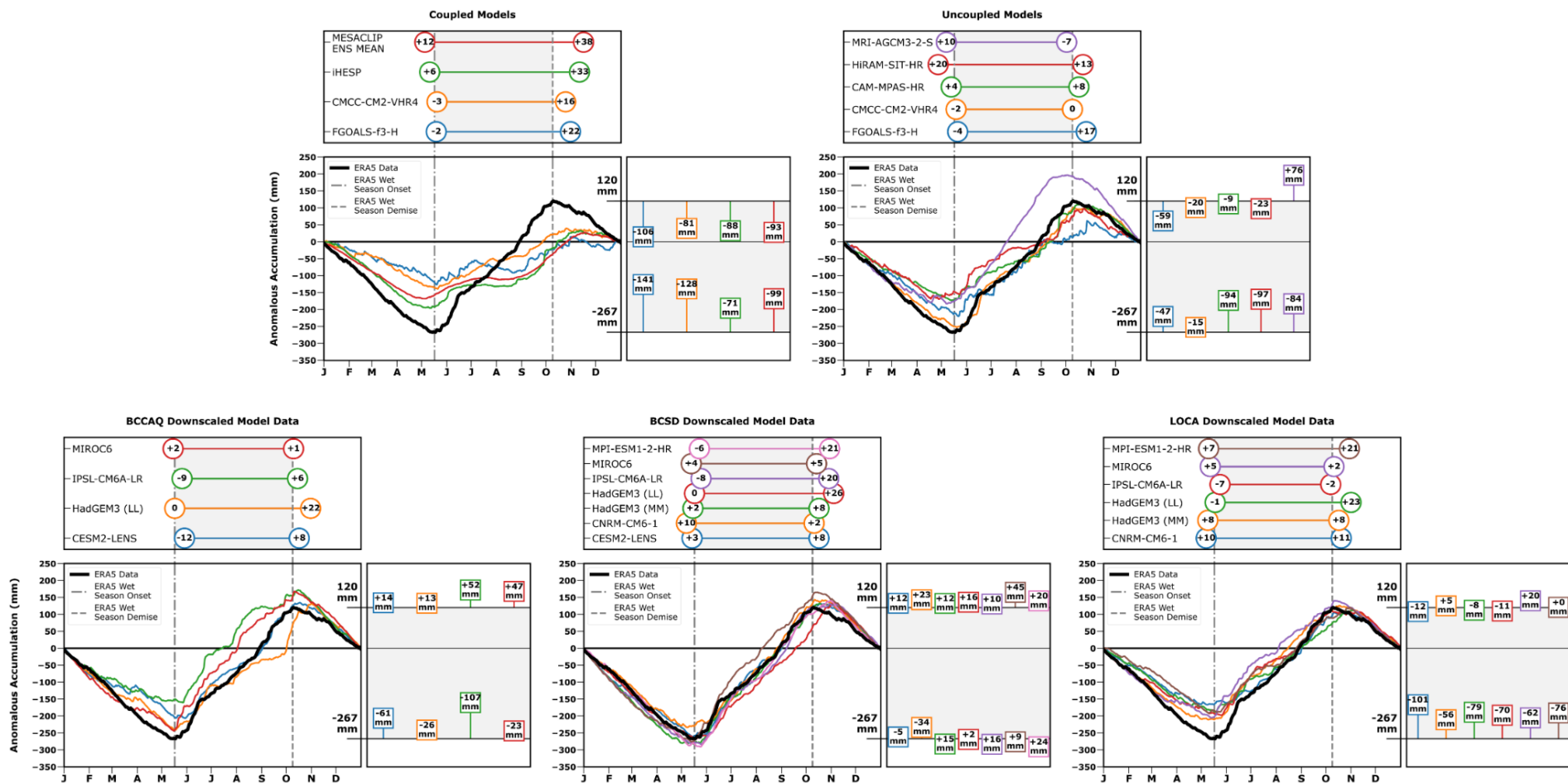


Figure S2. Detailed cumulative rainfall deficit curves for the recent SSP5-8.5 period (2015–2024), plotted for individual model members within each dataset category. Formatting follows Fig. 3 and Fig. S1, with inset panels summarizing wet-season timing and rainfall-amount biases relative to the verification data.

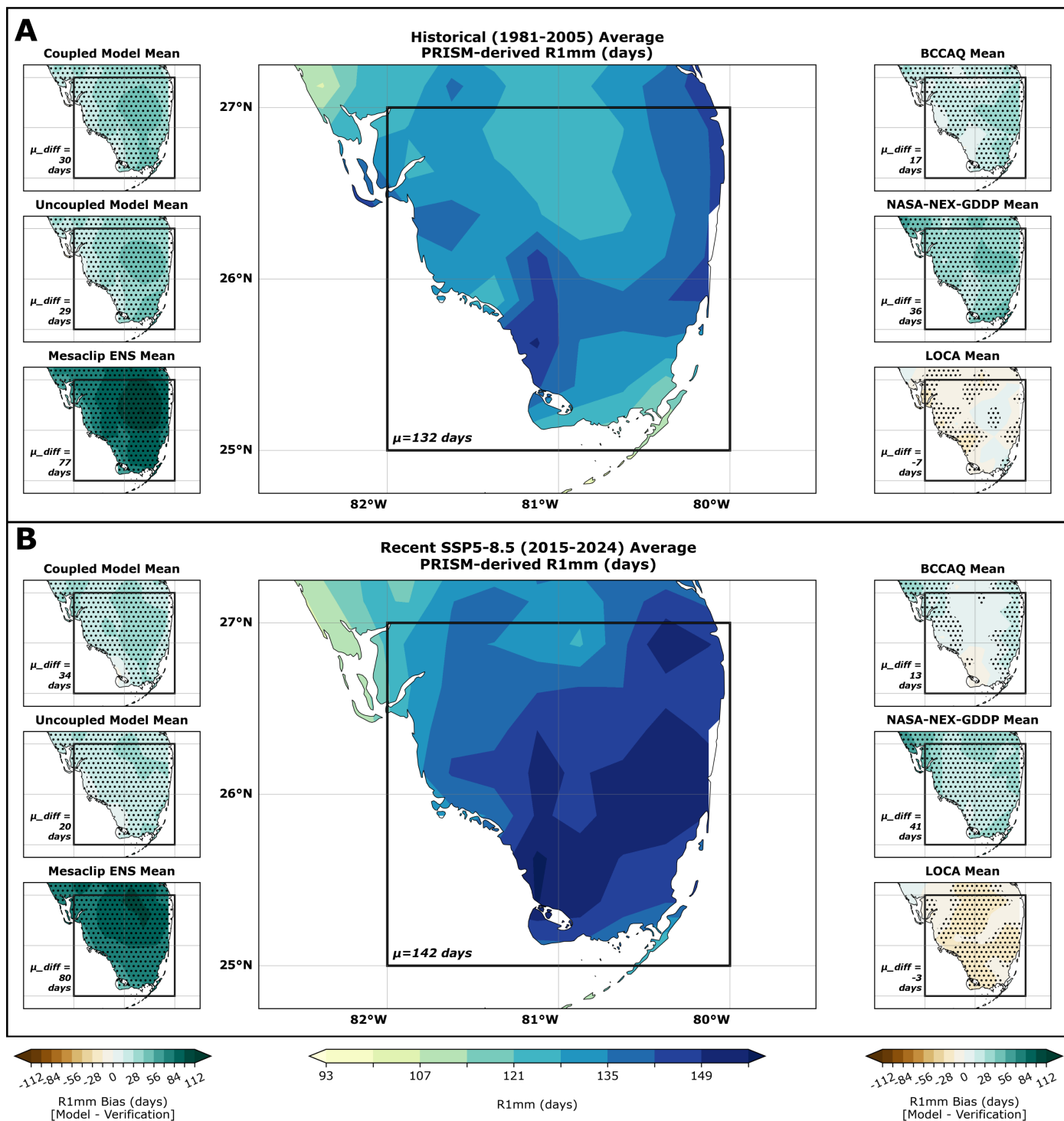


Figure S3. Annual R1mm spatial fields for the historical and near-future periods. This supplemental calculation complements the wet-season R1mm analysis by evaluating the number of wet days over the traditional annual period rather than only the May–October SoFL wet season. Stippling indicates grid cells where model and verification samples differ significantly.

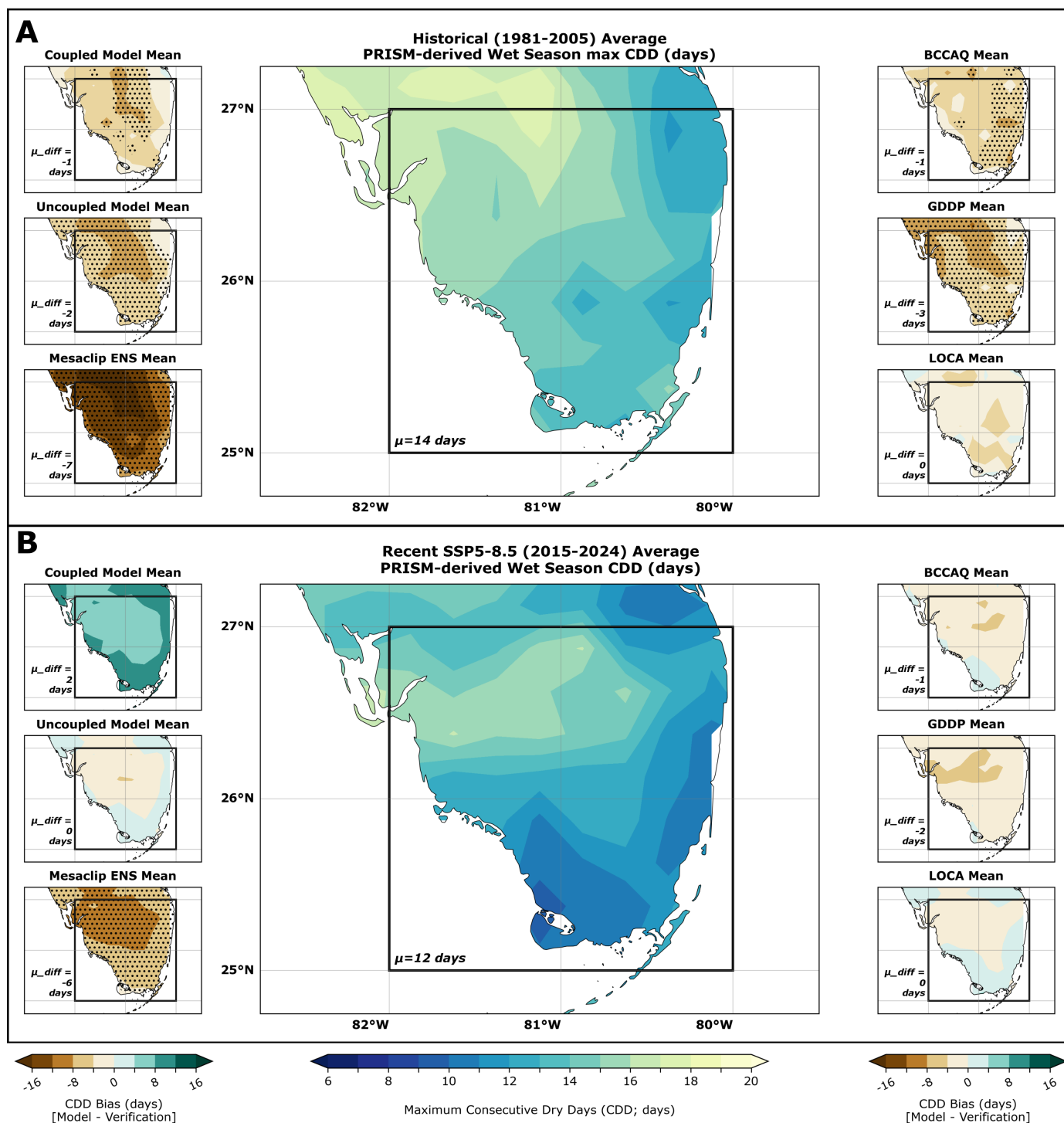


Figure S4. Wet-season maximum consecutive dry days (CDD) for the historical and near-future periods, shown as the complement to the CWD analysis. Panels show PRISM-derived verification fields and model-category biases for the SoFL wet season. Stippling indicates grid cells where model and verification samples differ significantly.

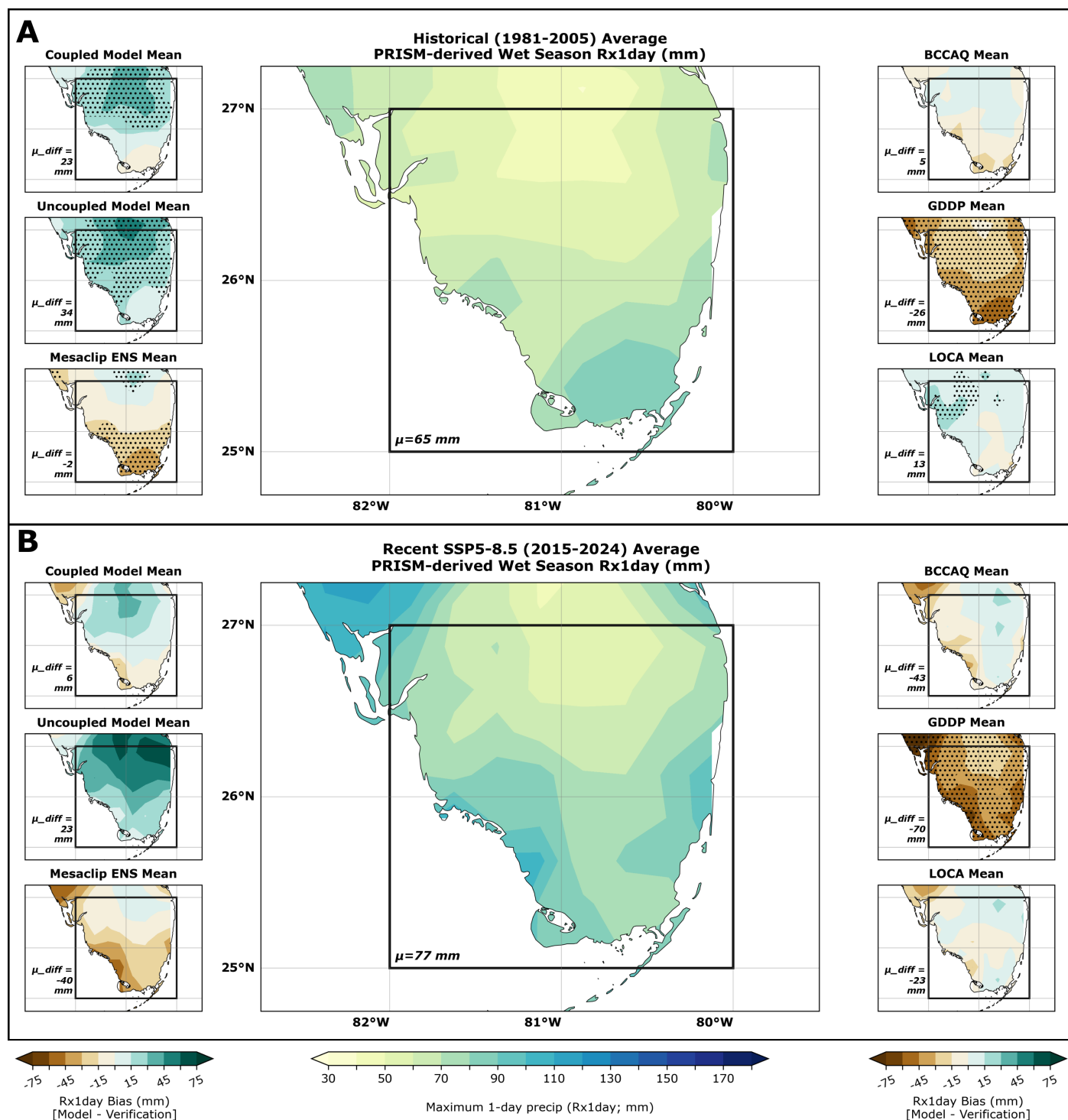


Figure S5. Wet-season maximum 1-day precipitation (Rx1day) for the historical and near-future periods, shown as the 1-day counterpart to the Rx5day analysis. Panels show PRISM-derived verification fields and model-category biases for the SoFL wet season. Stippling indicates grid cells where model and verification samples differ significantly.