

Supplementary Information for
Unraveling tropical Indian Ocean influences on El Niño-driven Northwest
Pacific anomalous anticyclone projections under global warming

Wenping Jiang^{*1,2,3}, Ping Huang^{4,5}, Jin-Yi Yu³, Xiangzhou Song^{1,2}, Mengyan Chen⁶, Gang
Huang^{4,7}

¹Key Laboratory of Marine Hazards Forecasting, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Hohai
University, Nanjing, China.

²College of Oceanography, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China

³Department of Earth System Science, University of California, Irvine, CA, USA.

⁴National Key Laboratory of Earth System Numerical Modeling and Application, Institute of
Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100029, China.

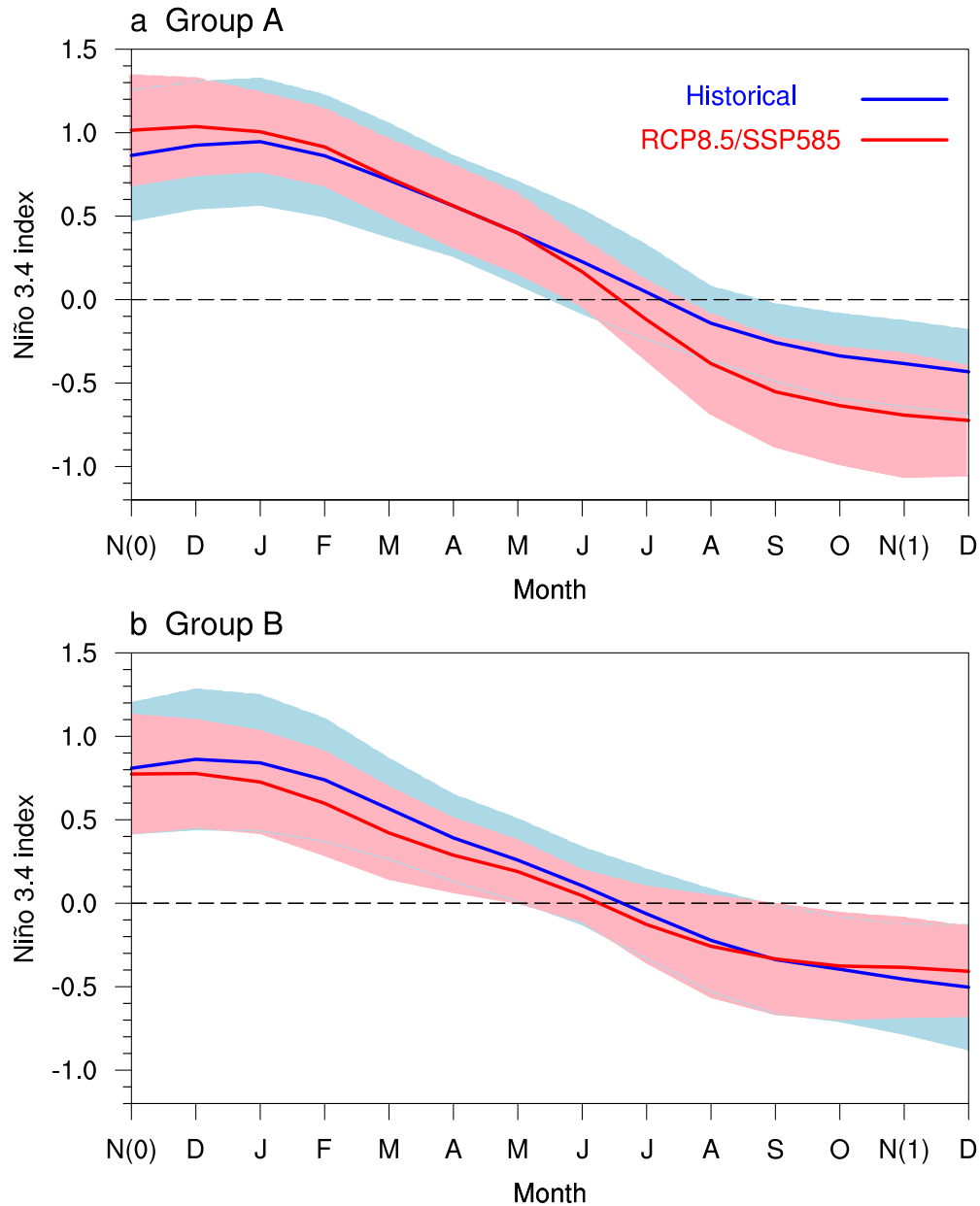
⁵Center for Monsoon System Research, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of
Sciences, Beijing, China.

⁶State Key Laboratory of Tropical Oceanography, South China Sea Institute of Oceanology,
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, China.

⁷University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China.

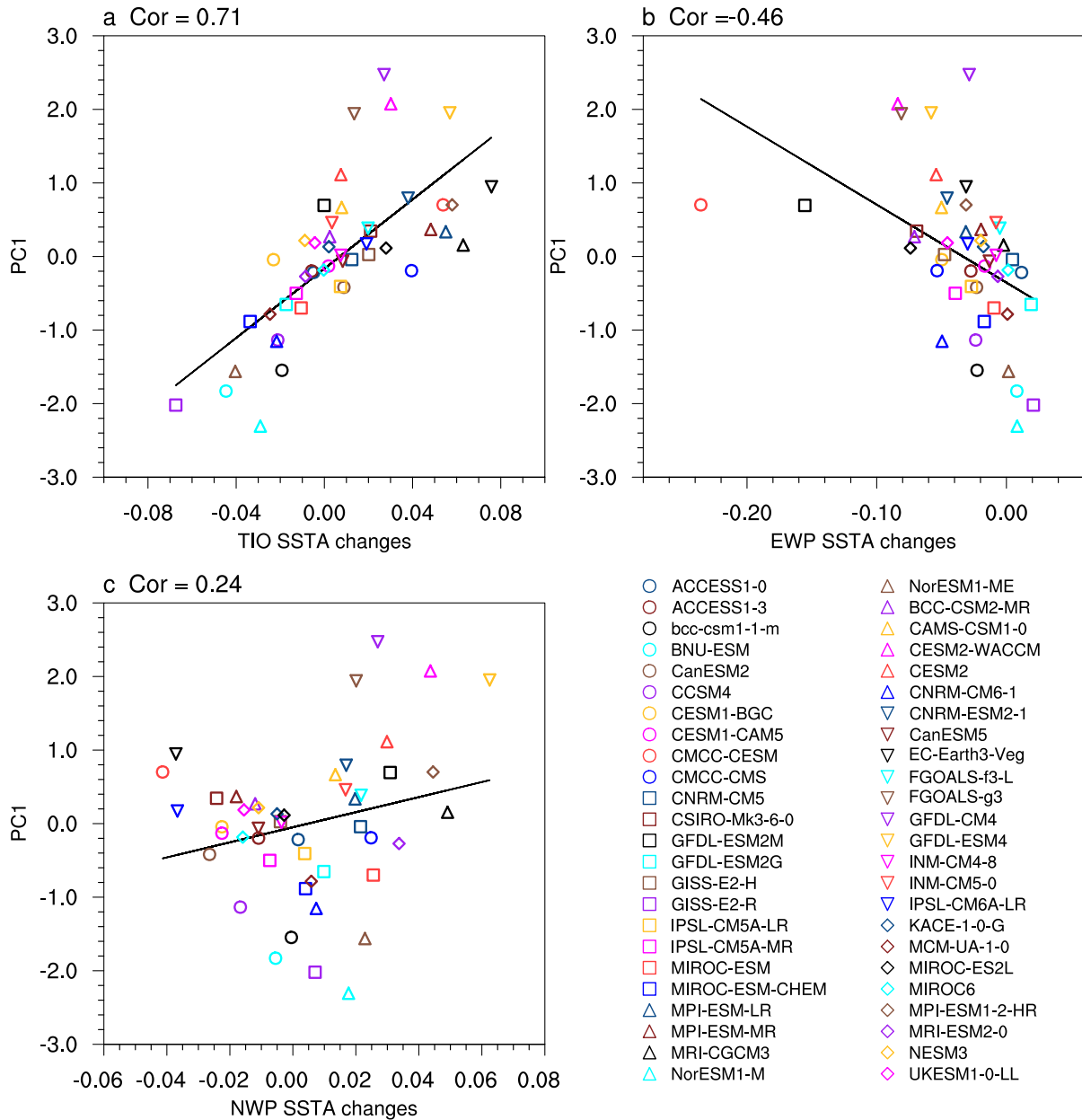
Contents of this file

Supplementary Figure 1 to 3



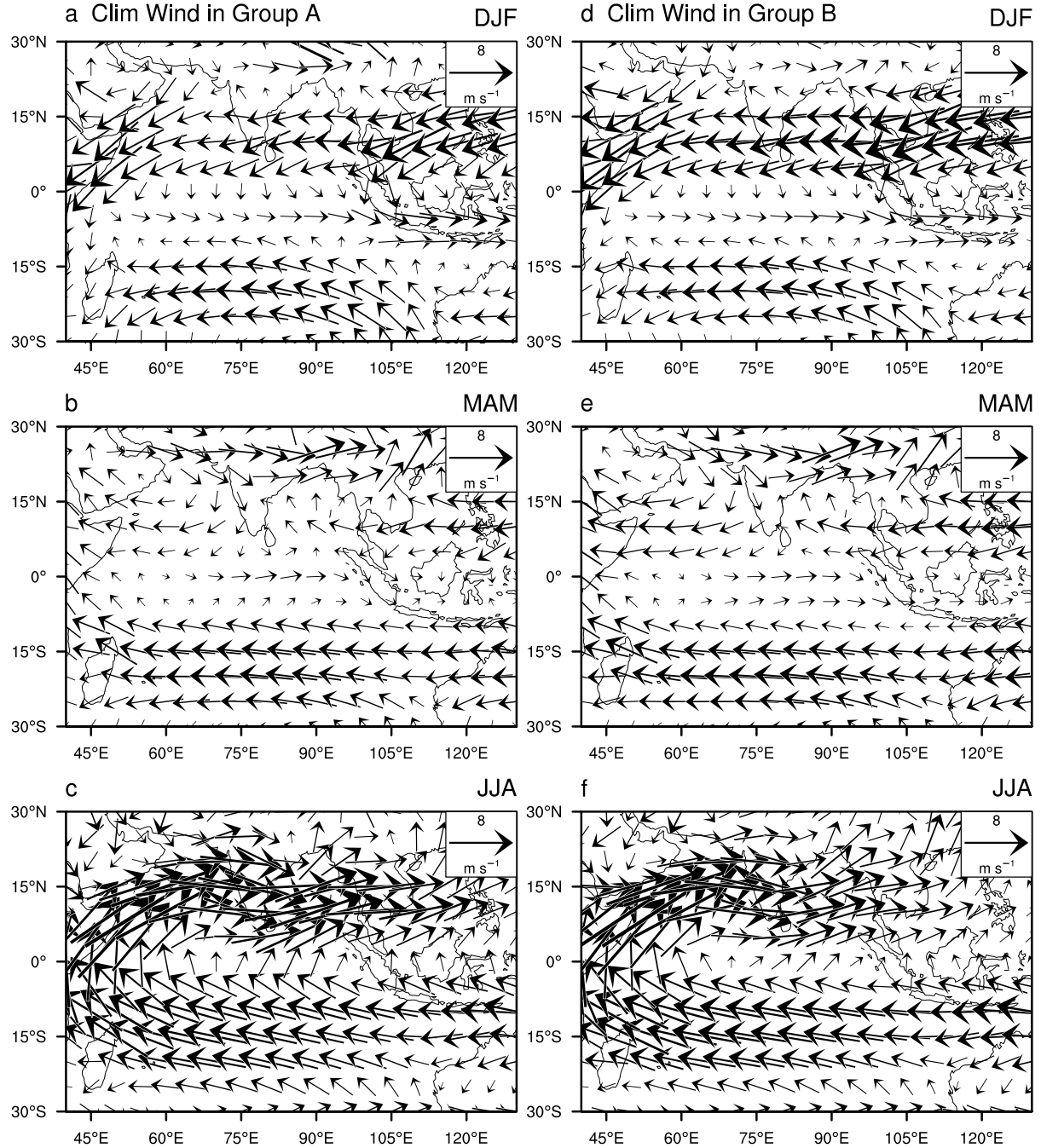
20

21 **Supplementary Figure 1** El Niño evolution respresented by Niño3.4 index. Years with the
 22 D(0)JF(1) Niño3.4 index that exceed 0.5 standard deviation are selected for each model. **a** Group
 23 A; **b** Group B. The blue (red) lines represent the historical (RCP8.5/SSP585) experiments. The
 24 solid lines and the shadings show the mean and 1 standard deviation of models spread in each
 25 group.



26

27 **Supplementary Figure 2** Same as Fig. 4, but for ENSO-related variability with the influence
 28 of ENSO amplitude taken into account.



29

30 **Supplementary Figure 3** Future climatological wind fields over the Indian Ocean from winter
 31 (DJF) to summer (JJA) in two groups.