



Supplement of

How do extreme ENSO events affect Antarctic surface mass balance?

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6 **Introduction**

7 This supporting information provides supplementary figures, tables and text to the main
8 manuscript of *How do extreme ENSO events affect Antarctic surface mass balance?*

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25 Niña events

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27 El Niño events

28

29 **S1. Regional Climate Model RACMO2.3p3**

30 **Text S1.**

31 In this study we utilise RACMO2.3p3, a hydrostatic model developed specifically for use over
32 the polar regions (Carter et al. 2022; van Dalum et al. 2022). RACMO2.3p3 is the updated
33 version of RACMO2.3p2, and includes an updated spectral snow and ice albedo scheme
34 and an updated multi-layer firn module (van Dalum et al. 2022). Surface climate variables in
35 RACMO2.3p3, including SMB, energy balance, surface melt, temperature, albedo and snow
36 grain, have been shown to compare well with both RACMO2.2p2 variables (van Dalum et al.
37 2022). RACMO also compares well with *in situ* and remotely sensed data, and other ice
38 sheet model results (van Dalum et al. 2022; Noël et al. 2023; Kappelsberger et al. 2024).
39 Unlike other regional climate models adapted to the Antarctic domain, RACMO2.3p3
40 represents the insulating properties in the snow column, by including a multi-layer firn
41 module, whilst other models such as the MetUM comparatively utilise a zero-layer snow/soil
42 composite module (Carter et al. 2022; van Dalum et al. 2022).

43

44

45 RACMO2.3p3 couples the High Resolution Limited Area Model version 5.0.3 (HIRLAM)
46 atmospheric dynamics with the European Centre for medium-Range Weather Forecasts
47 (ECMWF) Integrated Forecast System atmospheric and surface physics, using cycle 33r1
48 (ECMWF 2009). In RACMO2.3p3 dry snow metamorphism is calculated using Snow, Ice,
49 and Aerosol Radiation Model, an important component of calculating SMB (Flanner and
50 Zender 2006; Gelman Constantin et al. 2020). RACMO2.3p3 is coupled to the Two-streAm
51 Radiative TransfEr in Snow model (TARTES) through the Spectral-to-Narrow Band Albedo
52 (SNOWBAL) module version 1.2, which allows sub-surface heating and sub-surface melting
53 in the model, both important parts of the ice sheet mass balance and dynamics (Libois et al.
54 2013). Precipitation is also an important part of SMB calculations in RACMO2.3p3, with fine-
55 scale snow processes and post-depositional accumulation processes included in RACMO
56 enabling accurate estimates of SMB in Antarctica (Carter et al. 2022; Nicola et al. 2023; Noël
57 et al. 2023; Seroussi et al. 2023). For these reasons we utilise RACMO2.3p3 near-surface
58 temperature, precipitation and surface mass balance output in our study, as these are
59 adapted to the Antarctic Ice Sheet. ERA5 provides coarser resolution of atmospheric
60 variables which drive RACMO2.3p3 atmospheric circulation boundaries and provide insight
61 into the wider atmospheric circulation anomalies outside the RACMO Antarctic domain
62 (Hersbach et al., 2020). ERA5 also does not include a firn module, making its output not as
63 appropriate to address the aims of this study.

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74 **S2. Classifying Central Pacific and Eastern Pacific El Niño indices**

75 **Text S2.**

76 Central Pacific (CP) El Niño events and Eastern Pacific (EP) El Niño events are classified in
77 the same way as Macha et al. (2024) according to the Ren and Jin (2011) N_{CP} and N_{EP}
78 indices respectively:

79

80 $N_{EP} = N_3 - \alpha N_4$ (S1)

81 $N_{CP} = N_4 - \alpha N_3$ (S2)

82 Where:

83 $\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{5}N_3N_4 > 0, \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$

84

85 Here, N_3 is the Niño-3 index, which is the SST anomaly averaged over the regions $5^{\circ}\text{N--}5^{\circ}\text{S}$
86 and $150^{\circ}\text{-}90^{\circ}\text{W}$, and N_4 is the Niño-4 index, which is the SST anomaly averaged over the
87 regions $5^{\circ}\text{N--}5^{\circ}\text{S}$ and $160^{\circ}\text{E--}150^{\circ}\text{W}$ (Ren and Jin 2011). Niño-3 and Niño-4 indices are
88 sourced from NOAA (Rayner 2003), based on the HadISST dataset. We use 3-month
89 seasonal averages from 1979--2018 CP and EP El Niño indices (Equations 1; 2).

90

91 **S3. Calculating Outliers**

92 **Text S3.**

93 We identify outliers in each regional cumulative SON SMB anomaly dataset using Equations
94 S1-S3 (Mudelsee 2010) for Figure 5.

95 $IQR = Q3 - Q1$ (S3)

96 $Upper\ Outlier\ Bound = Q3 + 1.5\ IQR$ (S4)

97 $Lower\ Outlier\ Bound = Q1 - 1.5\ IQR$ (S5)

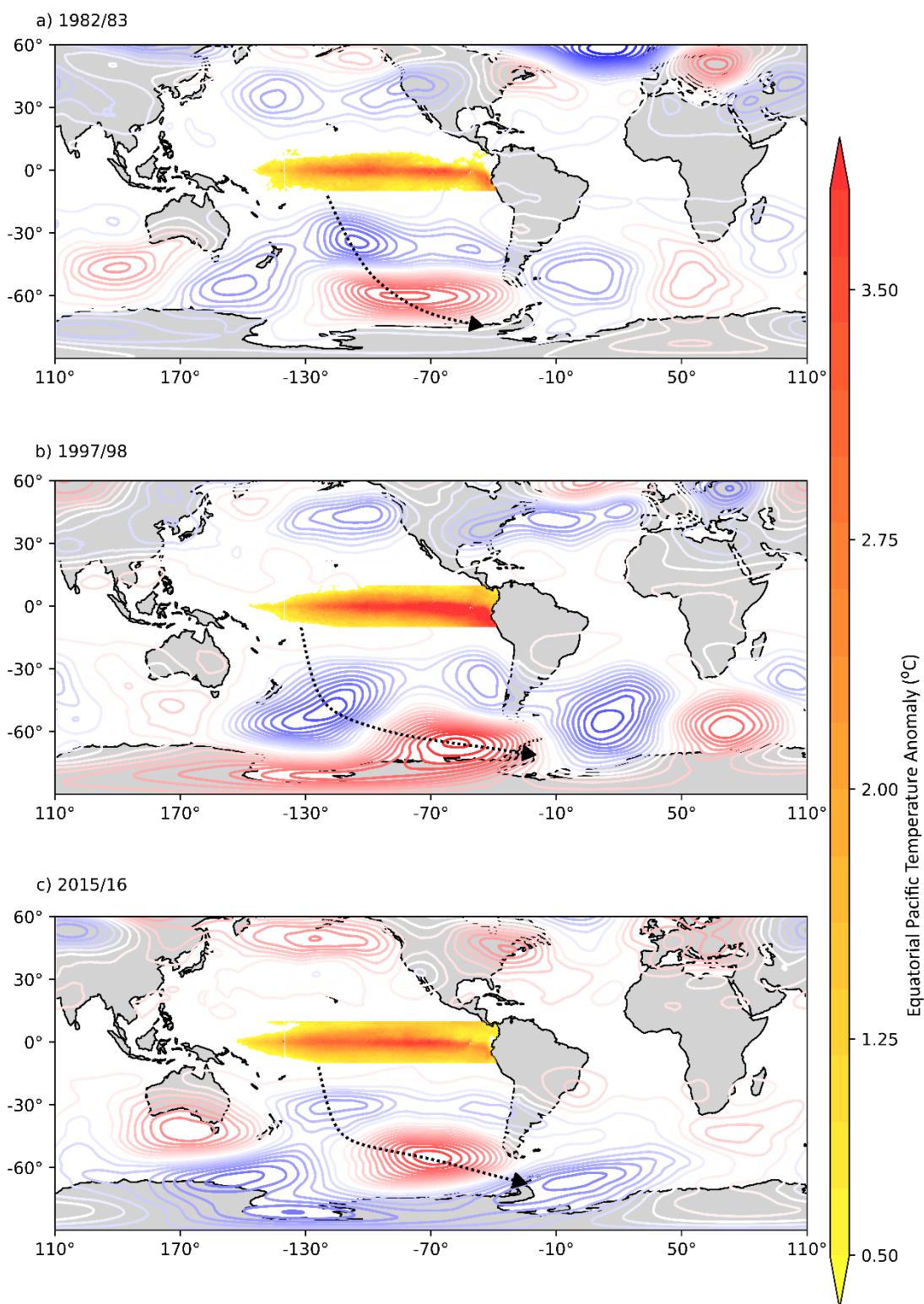
98 where:

99 $Q1 = lower\ quartile\ (25th\ percentile)$

100 $Q3 = upper\ quartile\ (75th\ percentile)$

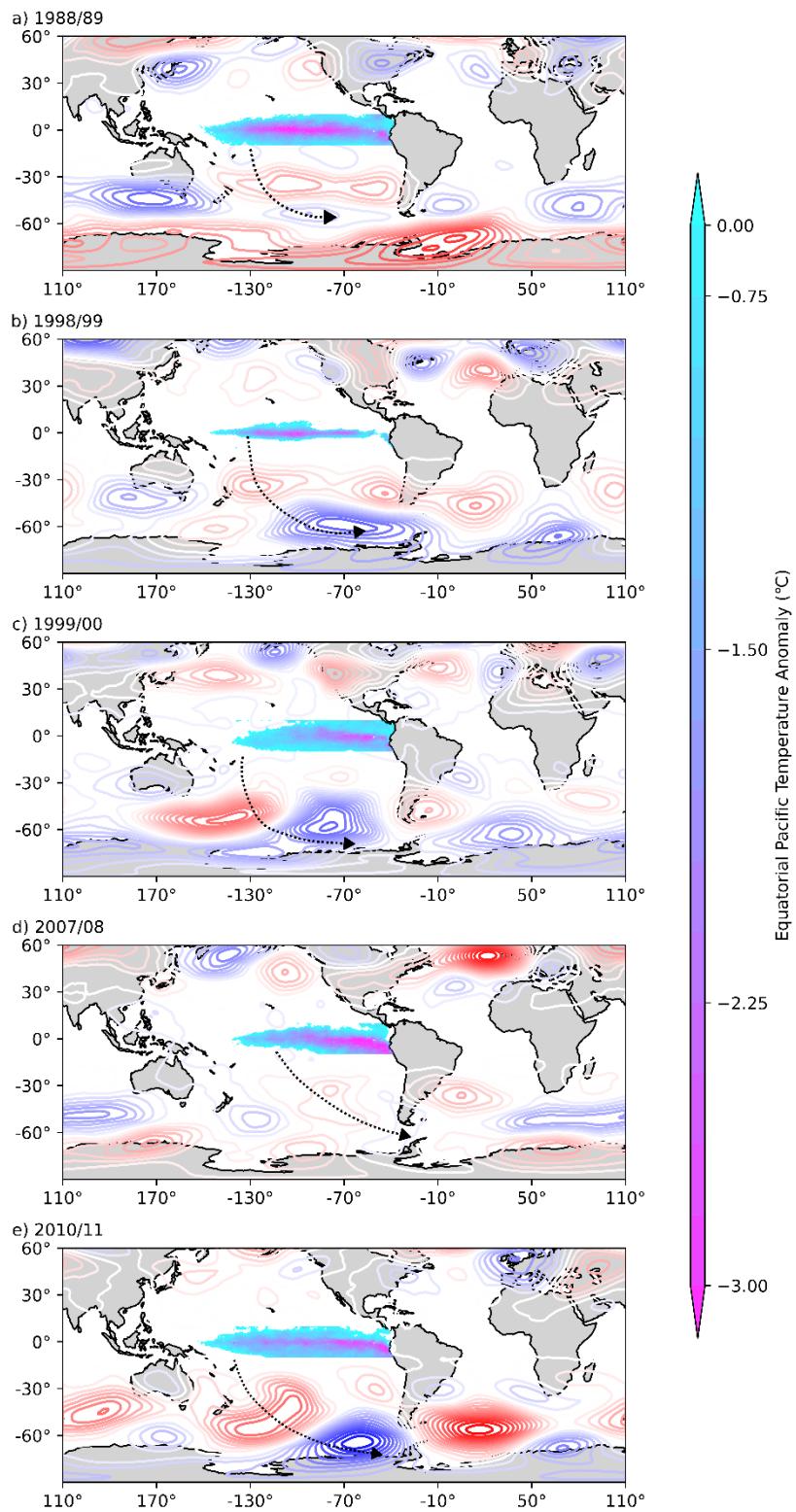
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102 **S4. Rossby wave analysis**



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104 **Figure S1.** Tropical-Polar teleconnections during extreme El Niño events. Austral Spring
105 (SON) 500-hPa geopotential height anomalies (contours) during each extreme El Niño event
106 (a) 1982/83, (b) 1997/98, (c) 2015/16, and associated equatorial Pacific warming (colour
107 shading, bar) with arrows showing Rossby wave propagation schematically.



108

109 **Figure S2.** Tropical-Polar teleconnections during strong La Niña events. Austral Spring
 110 (SON) 500-hPa geopotential height anomalies (contours) during each extreme El Niño event
 111 (a) 1988/89, (b) 1998/99, (c) 1999/00, (d) 2007/08, (e) 2010/11, and associated equatorial
 112 Pacific cooling (colour shading, bar) with arrows showing Rossby wave propagation
 113 schematically.
 114

115

116 **Text S4:**

117 Rossby wave analysis of the austral spring (SON) 500-hPa geopotential height anomalies
118 across the southern hemisphere is undertaken during each extreme ENSO event analysed
119 (Supplementary Figures S1-S2). This analysis allows the teleconnection between the tropics
120 and the poles to be visualised during each extreme ENSO event, as the propagation
121 pathway is highlighted. This analysis also allows the differences in this propagation between
122 individual extreme ENSO events to be compared. During each El Niño event we note
123 differences in where the Rossby wave train extends over the Antarctic continent, with the
124 wave train extending further east during the 2015/16 event than the 1982/83 and 1997/98
125 events (Supplementary Figure S1). We also note a more consistent Rossby wave train
126 occurs during each extreme El Niño event, compared to the wave train during each strong
127 La Niña event (Supplementary Figure S1-S2). The Rossby wave analysis shows that the
128 wave trains during strong La Niña events show greater variability (Supplementary Figure S1-
129 S2). However, the Rossby wave analysis shown here does not allow the full range of
130 mechanisms underpinning our results to be revealed because ENSO-driven Rossby wave
131 trains cannot be easily isolated from local, short term and regional atmospheric circulation
132 and climate changes in the southern midlatitudes (Renwick and Revell 1999; Clem et al.
133 2018; Yiu and Maycock 2020; McGregor et al. 2022).

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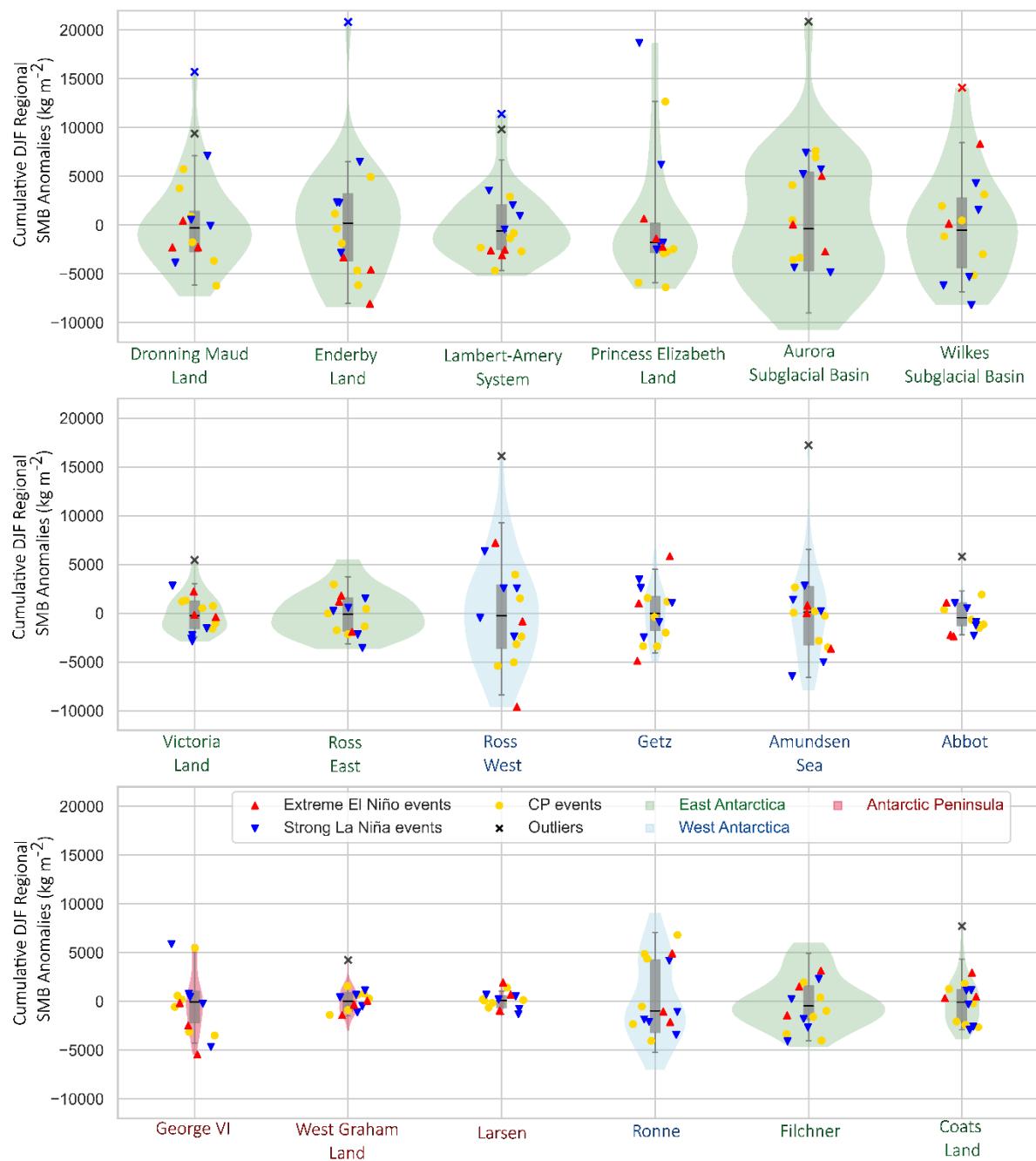
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153 **S5. Violin plots of SMB**

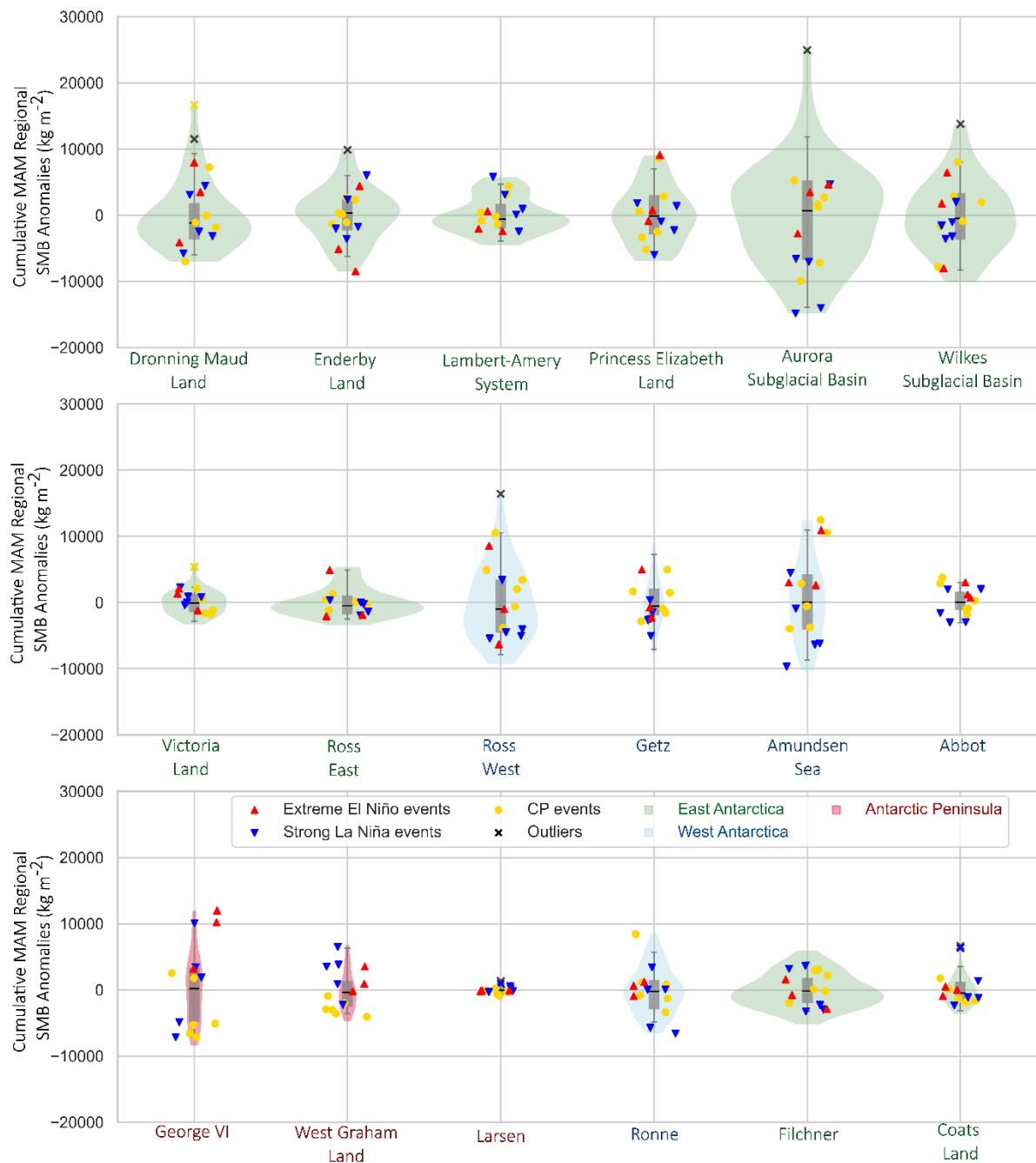


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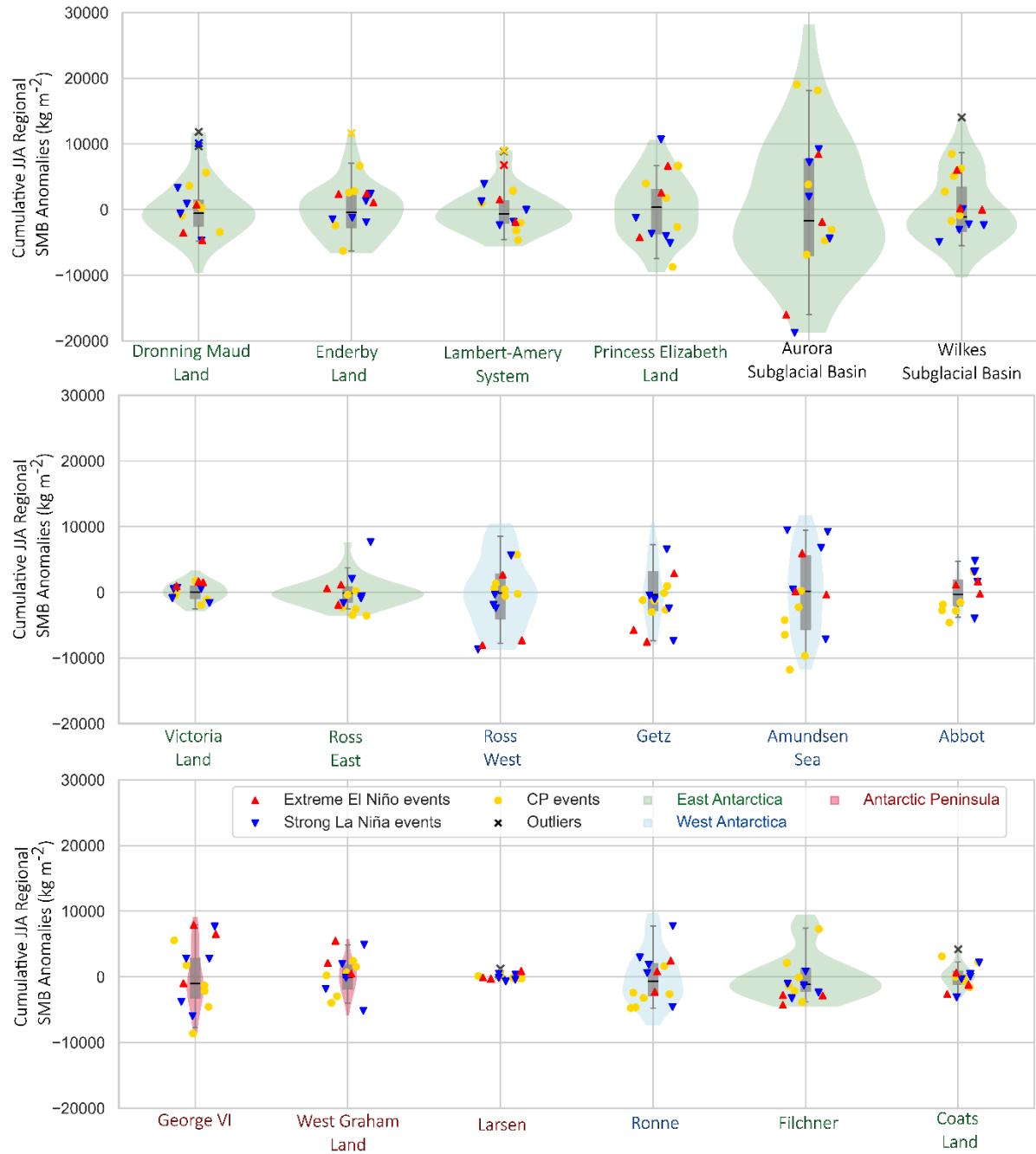
155 **Figure S3. Relationship between extreme ENSO events and regional Antarctic surface**
 156 **mass balance anomalies during DJF.** Density curves of regional cumulative DJF SMB
 157 anomalies for each Antarctic Ice Sheet regional catchment (a-j), scaled by the regional
 158 catchment size. Box plots show the interquartile range (IQR), with medians (black line) and
 159 whiskers (5th and 95th percentiles). East Antarctic (light green), West Antarctic (light blue)
 160 and Antarctic Peninsula (pink) catchments, outliers (crosses; see supplement), extreme El
 161 Niño events (red), strong La Niña events (blue) and Central Pacific El Niño events (yellow)
 162 are highlighted.

163

164



167 **Figure S4. Relationship between extreme ENSO events and regional Antarctic surface**
168 **mass balance anomalies during MAM.** Density curves of regional cumulative MAM SMB
169 anomalies for each Antarctic Ice Sheet regional catchment (a-j), scaled by the regional
170 catchment size. Box plots show the interquartile range (IQR), with medians (black line) and
171 whiskers (5th and 95th percentiles). East Antarctic (light green), West Antarctic (light blue)
172 and Antarctic Peninsula (pink) catchments, outliers (crosses; see supplement), extreme El
173 Niño events (red), strong La Niña events (blue) and Central Pacific El Niño events (yellow)
174 are highlighted.



175

176 **Figure S5. Relationship between extreme ENSO events and regional Antarctic surface**
 177 **mass balance anomalies during JJA.** Density curves of regional cumulative JJA SMB
 178 anomalies for each Antarctic Ice Sheet regional catchment (a-j), scaled by the regional
 179 catchment size. Box plots show the interquartile range (IQR), with medians (black line) and
 180 whiskers (5th and 95th percentiles). East Antarctic (light green), West Antarctic (light blue)
 181 and Antarctic Peninsula (pink) catchments, outliers (crosses; see supplement), extreme EI
 182 Niño events (red), strong La Niña events (blue) and Central Pacific El Niño events (yellow)
 183 are highlighted.

184

185 **Text S5.**

186 Supplementary Figures S1-S3 show DJF, MAM and JJA results. These figures show the
187 relationship between extreme ENSO events and regional Antarctic surface mass balance
188 anomalies on a seasonal scale, as they show the SMB anomaly distributions for each
189 Antarctic catchment with each extreme ENSO event highlighted. SMB responses during
190 extreme ENSO events and all seasons are not consistent in East Antarctica, West Antarctica
191 or the Antarctic Peninsula (Supplementary Figure S1-S3).

192 During DJF, SMB responses vary between events (Supplementary Figure S3). However,
193 during extreme El Niño events SMB anomalies are consistently negative in Enderby Land
194 and the Lambert-Amery System (Supplementary Figure S3). Large positive cumulative SMB
195 anomalies are also identified during austral summer for different strong La Niña events in
196 Dronning Maud Land (2010/11), Enderby Land (1988/89), the Lambert-Amery System
197 (1999/2000) and Princess Elizabeth Land (2007/08; Supplementary Figure S3). During
198 MAM, no consistent SMB responses are identified during extreme El Niño events, strong La
199 Niña events or CP El Niño events (Supplementary Figure S4). During JJA, SMB responses
200 across Antarctica are generally inconsistent during extreme ENSO events, other than in
201 Enderby Land and Lambert-Amery System during CP El Niño events where positive SMB
202 anomalies are identified as outliers (Supplementary Figure S5).

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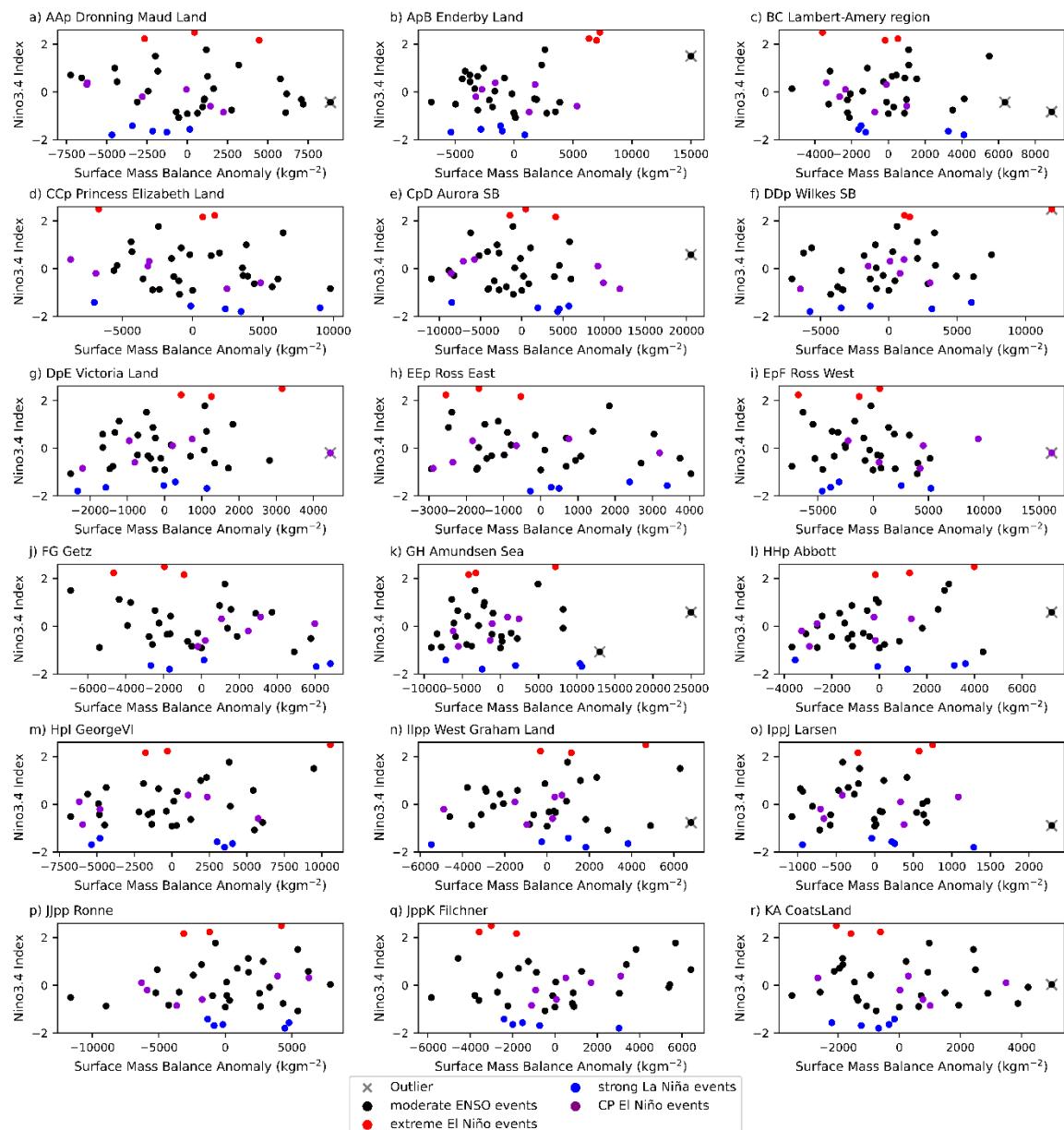
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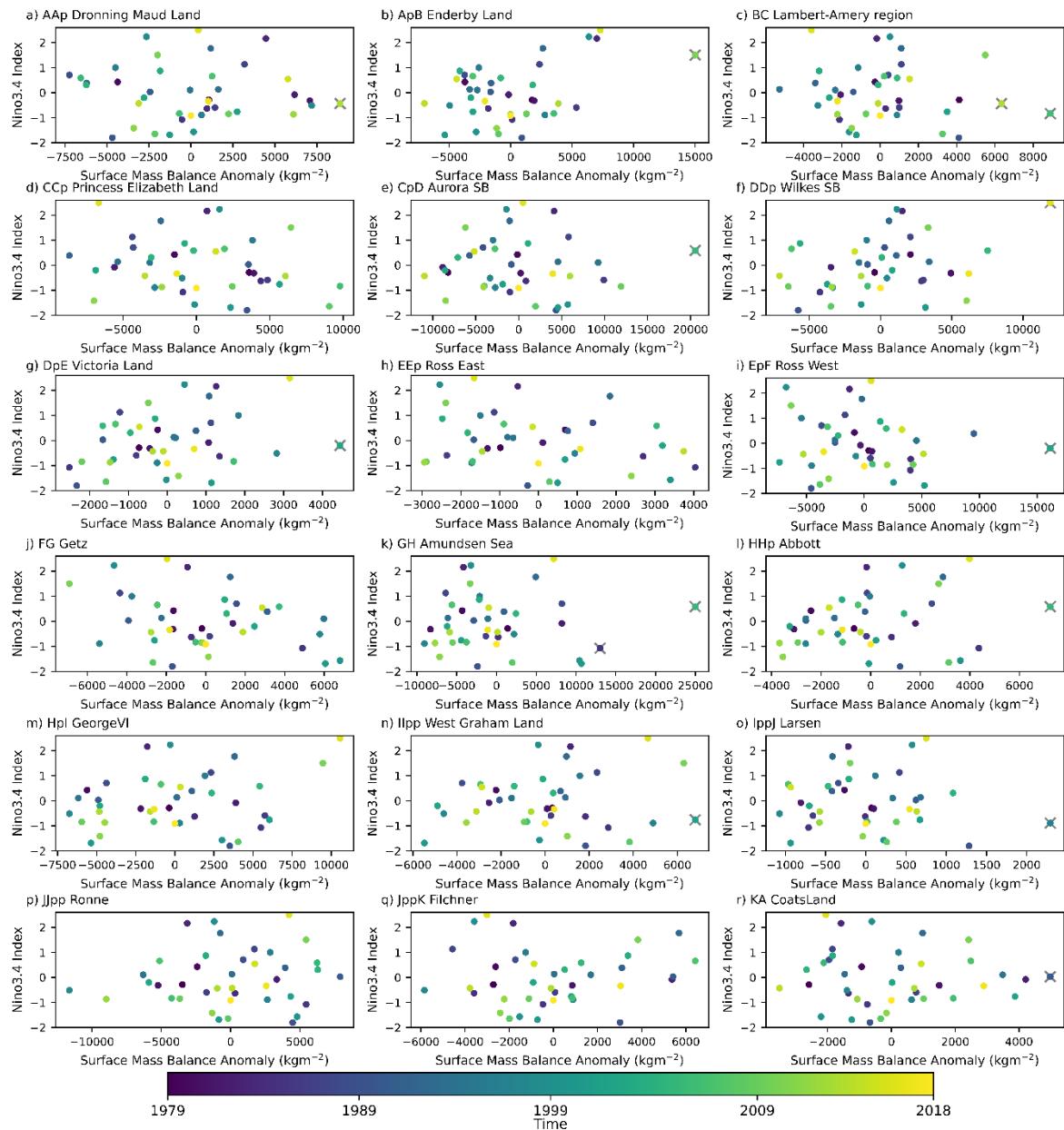
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S6. Scatter plots of SMB



225 **Figure S6.** Scatter plots of regional cumulative SON surface mass balance anomaly from
226 1979–2018 against the Niño3.4 Index across all Antarctic Ice Sheet regional basins (a-r). No
227 trendlines are included as no trendline is statistically significant at the 5% confidence level
228 using a two-tailed Students' *t* test. Outliers (grey cross), moderate ENSO events (black),
229 extreme El Niño events (red), strong La Niña events (blue) and Central Pacific El Niño
230 events (purple).



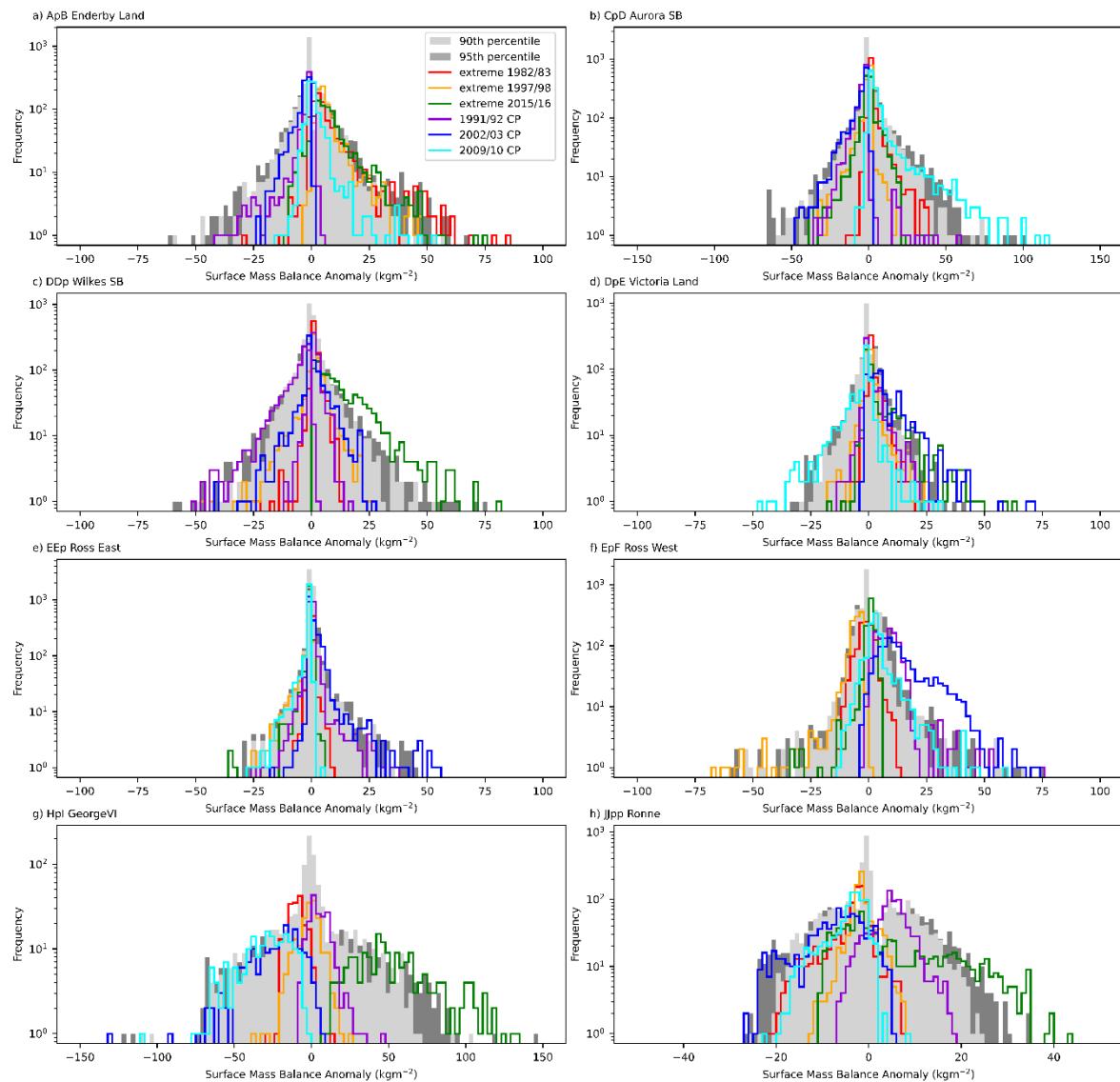
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232 **Figure S7.** Scatter plots of regional cumulative SON surface mass balance anomaly from
 233 1979-2018 against the Niño3.4 Index across Antarctic Ice Sheet regional basins (a-r),
 234 coloured according to year (colour bar).

235

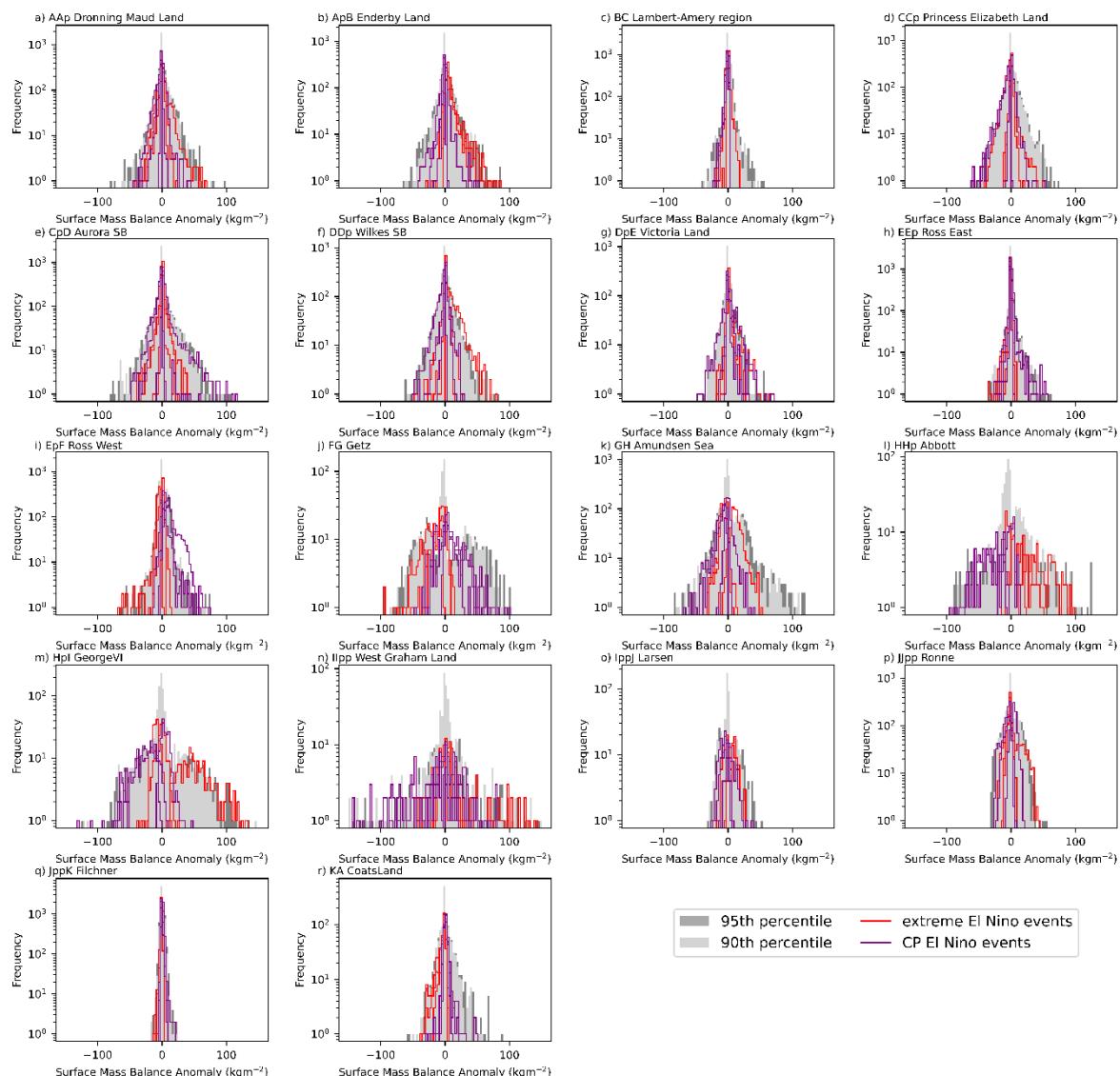
236 **S7: Regional SMB histograms during extreme El Niño events**

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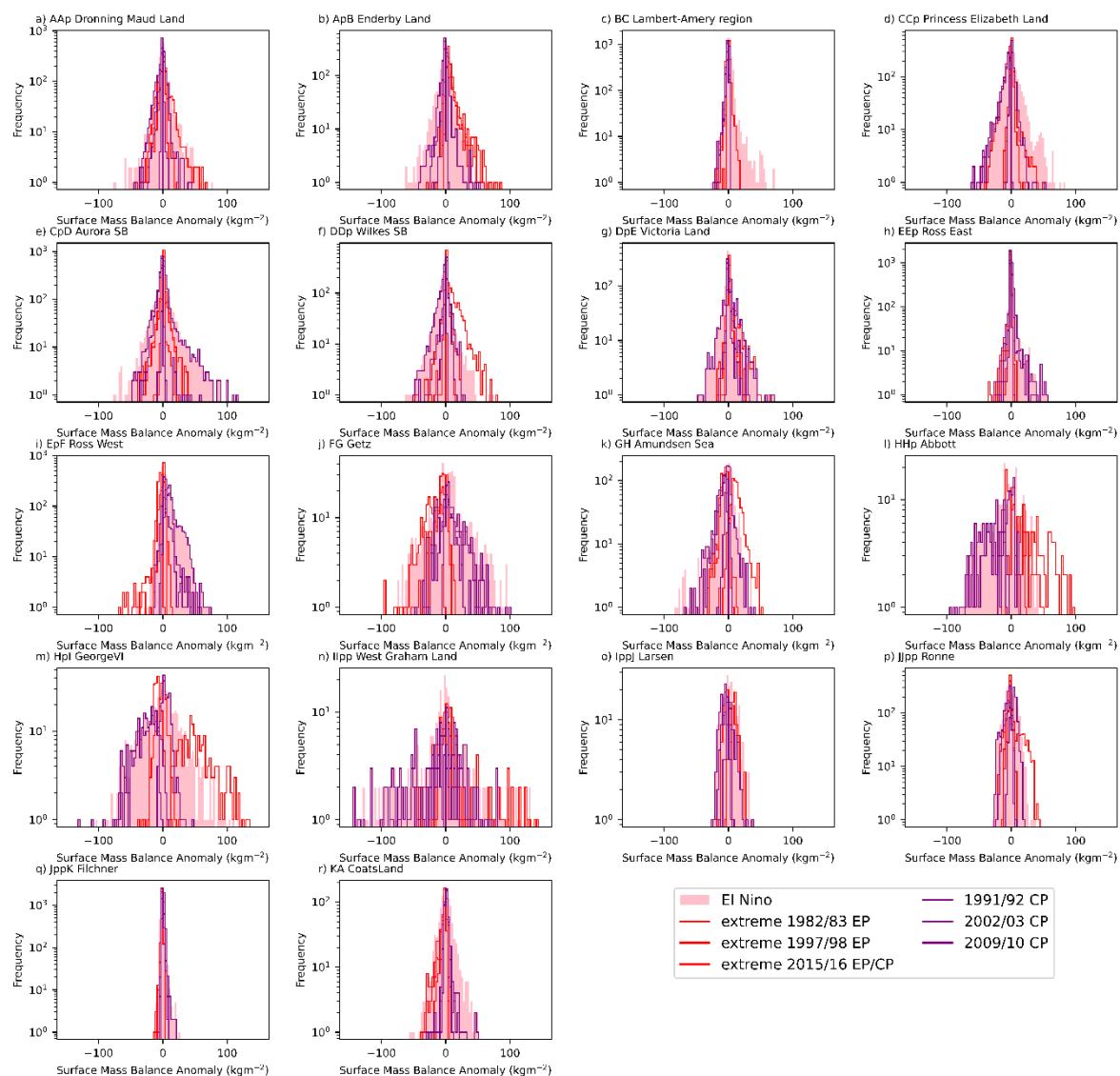


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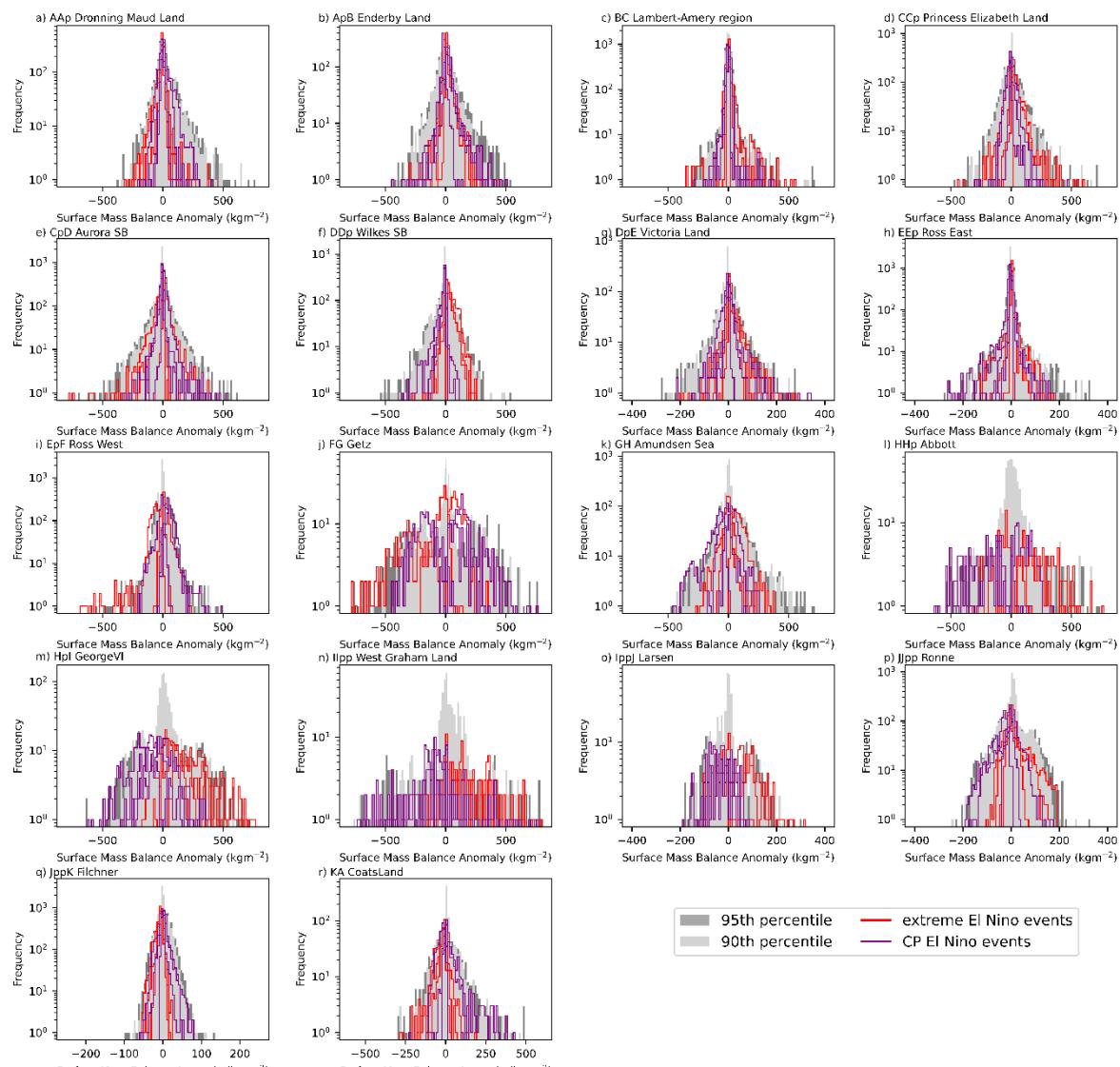
239 **Figure S8. Probability distributions of regional Antarctic surface mass balance**
 240 **anomalies during extreme El Niño events and CP El Niño events.** Regional SMB
 241 probability distributions of SMB anomalies in SON for extreme El Niño events: 1982/83 (red),
 242 1997/98 (orange) and 2015/16 (green); and CP El Niño events: 1991/92 (purple), 2002/03
 243 (blue) and 2009/10 (cyan). Regional 90th (light grey shading) and 95th percentile (dark grey
 244 shading) SMB anomalies for SON for 1979-2018 period.



247 **Figure S9. Probability distributions of regional Antarctic surface mass balance**
 248 **anomalies during extreme El Niño events and CP El Niño events in SON.** Regional SMB
 249 probability distributions of SMB changes in SON for extreme El Niño events (red lines) and
 250 CP events (purple lines), and regional 90th (light grey shading) and 95th percentile (dark
 251 grey shading) SMB anomalies for SON for 1979-2018 period.



253 **Figure S10.** Regional SMB probability distributions of SMB changes in SON for El Niño
 254 events excluding extreme events (pink shading), during extreme El Niño events (red lines)
 255 and CP events (purple lines)



258 **Figure S11.** Regional SMB probability distributions of cumulative annual SMB anomalies
 259 (relative to 1979-2018 average) for extreme El Niño events (red lines) and CP events (purple
 260 lines), and regional 90th (light grey shading) and 95th percentile (dark grey shading) SMB
 261 anomalies for 1979-2018 period.

263 **S8. Statistical significance testing of regional SMB anomalies distributions during**
 264 **extreme El Niño events.**

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test											
	1982/83		1997/98		2015/16		1991/92		2002/03		2009/10	
	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value
AAp	0.330	<0.001	0.187	<0.001	0.152	<0.001	0.546	<0.001	0.467	<0.001	0.308	<0.001
ApB	0.539	<0.001	0.680	<0.001	0.562	<0.001	0.250	<0.001	0.511	<0.001	0.261	<0.001
BC	0.263	<0.001	0.110	<0.001	0.396	<0.001	0.370	<0.001	0.330	<0.001	0.175	<0.001
CCp	0.331	<0.001	0.354	<0.001	0.579	<0.001	0.615	<0.001	0.534	<0.001	0.422	<0.001
CpD	0.481	<0.001	0.162	<0.001	0.087	<0.001	0.569	<0.001	0.574	<0.001	0.521	<0.001
DDp	0.452	<0.001	0.281	<0.001	0.628	<0.001	0.336	<0.001	0.186	<0.001	0.540	<0.001
DpE	0.492	<0.001	0.184	<0.001	0.258	<0.001	0.141	<0.001	0.531	<0.001	0.251	<0.001
EEp	0.201	<0.001	0.465	<0.001	0.371	<0.001	0.155	<0.001	0.201	<0.001	0.488	<0.001
EpF	0.104	<0.001	0.651	<0.001	0.367	<0.001	0.680	<0.001	0.744	<0.001	0.447	<0.001
FG	0.266	<0.001	0.563	<0.001	0.326	<0.001	0.468	<0.001	0.326	<0.001	0.085	0.144
GH	0.393	<0.001	0.347	<0.001	0.638	<0.001	0.326	<0.001	0.509	<0.001	0.376	<0.001
HHp	0.303	<0.001	0.490	<0.001	0.753	0.241	0.264	<0.001	0.609	<0.001	0.543	<0.001
Hpl	0.422	<0.001	0.231	<0.001	0.751	<0.001	0.390	<0.001	0.485	<0.001	0.611	<0.001
I1pp	0.221	0.002	0.172	0.005	0.356	<0.001	0.164	0.014	0.402	<0.001	0.184	0.002
IppJ	0.239	<0.001	0.408	<0.001	0.512	<0.001	0.342	<0.001	0.408	<0.001	0.316	<0.001
JJpp	0.361	<0.001	0.259	<0.001	0.220	<0.001	0.450	<0.001	0.403	<0.001	0.402	<0.001
JppK	0.209	<0.001	0.469	<0.001	0.450	<0.001	0.395	<0.001	0.203	<0.001	0.329	<0.001
K	0.369	<0.001	0.312	<0.001	0.288	<0.001	0.292	<0.001	0.163	0.208	0.378	<0.001

265
 266 **Table S1.** Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistics and p-value results showing statistically
 267 significant difference in SMB SON distributions for extreme El Niño events (1982/83,
 268 1997/98, 2015/16) and CP El Niño events (1991/92, 2002/03, 2009/10) for each Antarctic
 269 region compared to the SMB SON distribution for the region for the full 1979-2018 time
 270 period with Monte-Carlo Sampling and 1000 simulations. Results in **bold** are statistically
 271 significant at the 5% significance level.

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test											
		1997/98		2015/16		1991/92		2002/03		2009/10			
		statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value
AAp	1982/83	0.4212	<0.001	0.25597	<0.001	0.75072	<0.001	0.68577	<0.001	0.20248	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.33047	<0.001	0.38109	<0.001	0.3171	<0.001	0.47851	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.69628	<0.001	0.61032	<0.001	0.16523	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.30946	<0.001	0.85005	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.76504	<0.001		
ApB	1982/83	0.20629	<0.001	0.14219	<0.001	0.75758	<0.001	0.89977	<0.001	0.50583	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.12238	<0.001	0.92424	<0.001	0.98718	<0.001	0.669	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.80769	<0.001	0.89277	<0.001	0.55245	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.59557	<0.001	0.26923	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.77156	<0.001		
BC	1982/83	0.33525	<0.001	0.60046	<0.001	0.6194	<0.001	0.58611	<0.001	0.17394	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.45867	<0.001	0.38576	<0.001	0.2744	<0.001	0.26693	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.09357	<0.001	0.27669	<0.001	0.54363	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.19805	<0.001	0.52928	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.50459	<0.001		
CCp	1982/83	0.16945	<0.001	0.89075	<0.001	0.90301	<0.001	0.85842	<0.001	0.23523	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.9175	0.016	0.92642	<0.001	0.88852	0.106	0.3311	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.10814	<0.001	0.05128	<0.001	0.92419	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.12152	<0.001	0.93088	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.90635	<0.001		
CpD	1982/83	0.43324	<0.001	0.46996	<0.001	0.94726	<0.001	0.92857	<0.001	0.31976	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.18158	<0.001	0.68892	<0.001	0.68892	<0.001	0.5988	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.64486	<0.001	0.65421	<0.001	0.50868	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.11081	<0.001	0.97597	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.96061	<0.001		
DDp	1982/83	0.20348	<0.001	0.64635	<0.001	0.31665	<0.001	0.44831	<0.001	0.90098	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.54516	<0.001	0.16104	<0.001	0.28509	<0.001	0.76061	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.66268	<0.001	0.57345	<0.001	0.98803	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.24157	0.023	0.86289	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.72035	<0.001		
DpE	1982/83	0.37961	<0.001	0.32337	<0.001	0.52197	<0.001	0.4007	<0.001	0.72408	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.2478	<0.001	0.2355	<0.001	0.52373	<0.001	0.41476	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.27768	<0.001	0.32865	<0.001	0.46924	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.48155	<0.001	0.33743	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.69596	0.047		
EEp	1982/83	0.34936	<0.001	0.22254	<0.001	0.28571	<0.001	0.27676	<0.001	0.4743	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.25365	<0.001	0.48986	<0.001	0.43517	<0.001	0.21641	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.43517	<0.001	0.36822	<0.001	0.34559	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.17067	<0.001	0.54125	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.46157	<0.001		
EpF	1982/83	0.62098	<0.001	0.44986	<0.001	0.77921	<0.001	0.84085	<0.001	0.53818	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.93008	<0.001	0.99264	<0.001	0.98896	<0.001	0.89052	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.77921	0.107	0.86569	<0.001	0.45538	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.29255	<0.001	0.49402	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.62466	<0.001		

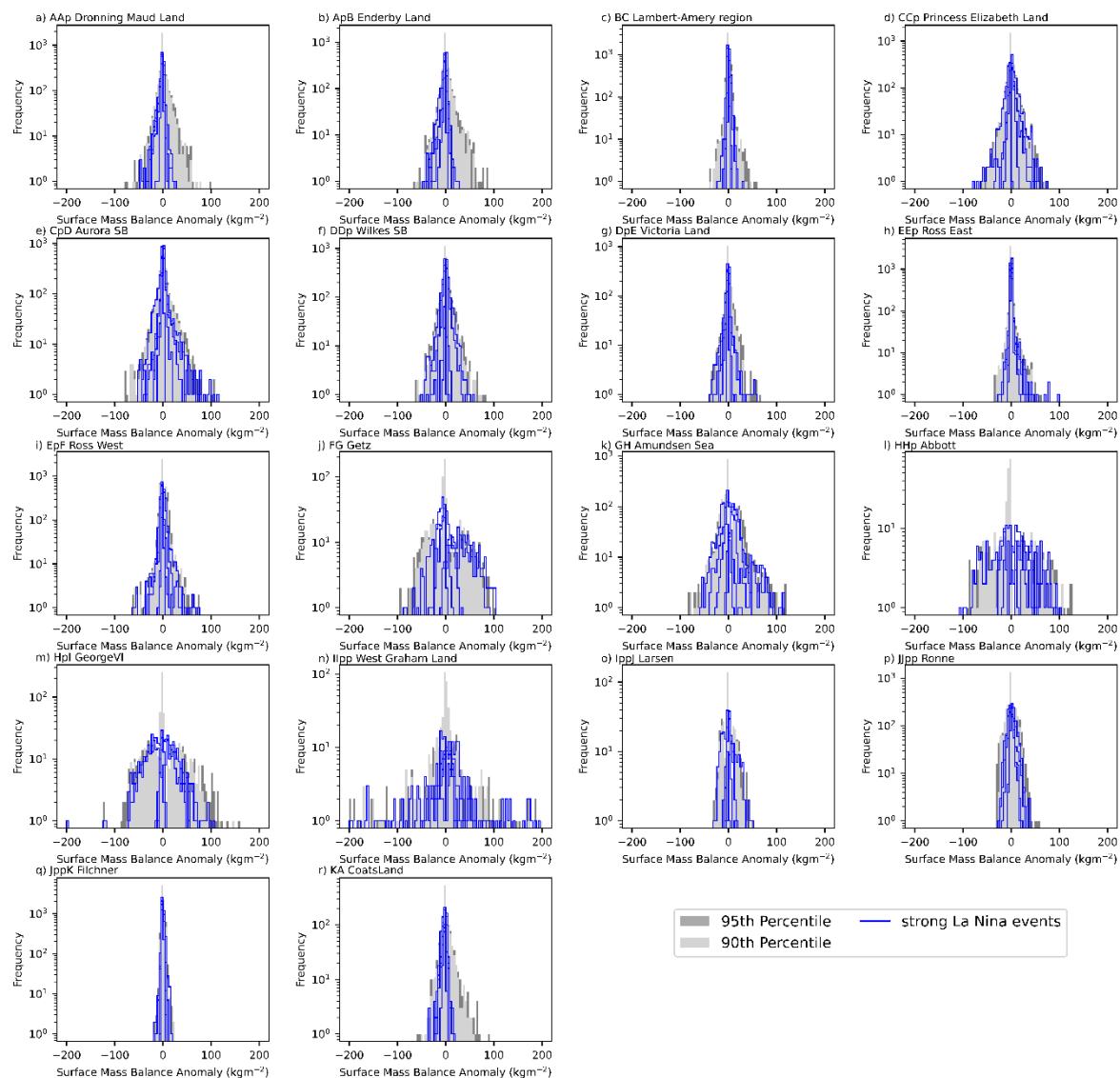
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273 **Table S2.** (continued on next page) Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistics and p-value results
274 showing statistically significant difference between SMB SON distributions between each
275 extreme El Niño event (1982/83, 1997/98, 2015/16) and each CP El Niño event (1991/92,
276 2002/03, 2009/10) for each Antarctic region, with Monte-Carlo Sampling and 1000
277 simulations. Results in **bold** are statistically significant at the 5% significance level.

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test											
		1997/98		2015/16		1991/92		2002/03		2009/10			
		statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value
FG	1982/83	0.625	<0.001	0.21591	<0.001	0.65909	<0.001	0.54545	<0.001	0.26136	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.44318	<0.001	0.98864	<0.001	0.8125	<0.001	0.56818	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.73864	<0.001	0.61932	<0.001	0.35227	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.1875	<0.001	0.4375	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.30114	<0.001		
GH	1982/83	0.22442	<0.001	0.90305	<0.001	0.68402	<0.001	0.2316	<0.001	0.1526	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.92819	<0.001	0.59246	<0.001	0.37702	<0.001	0.19569	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.7289	<0.001	0.96409	<0.001	0.92998	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.81329	<0.001	0.63375	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.21903	<0.001		
HHp	1982/83	0.59524	<0.001	0.95238	0.064	0.14286	<0.001	0.89286	<0.001	0.79762	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.63095	<0.001	0.52381	<0.001	0.9881	<0.001	0.97619	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.878	0.281	0.810	<0.001	0.91526	0.084		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.83333	0.362	0.71429	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.15476	0.072		
Hpl	1982/83	0.52941	<0.001	0.9893	<0.001	0.78075	<0.001	0.51872	<0.001	0.68984	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.96257	<0.001	0.37968	<0.001	0.65241	<0.001	0.80214	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.89305	<0.001	0.784	0.069	0.617	0.181		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.86096	<0.001	0.97326	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.20321	<0.001		
Iipp	1982/83	0.21875	<0.001	0.34375	<0.001	0.16667	<0.001	0.59375	<0.001	0.38542	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.48958	<0.001	0.21875	<0.001	0.45833	<0.001	0.26042	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.38542	<0.001	0.64583	<0.001	0.41667	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.55208	<0.001	0.33333	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.35417	<0.001		
IppJ	1982/83	0.5679	<0.001	0.71605	0.011	0.22222	<0.001	0.48148	<0.001	0.4321	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.22222	<0.001	0.7037	0.252	0.80247	<0.001	0.20988	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.83951	<0.001	0.83951	<0.001	0.39506	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.34568	<0.001	0.60494	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.7037	<0.001		
JJpp	1982/83	0.2503	<0.001	0.44164	<0.001	0.77617	<0.001	0.35981	<0.001	0.14801	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.38628	<0.001	0.68592	<0.001	0.55836	<0.001	0.38267	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.35018	<0.001	0.44525	<0.001	0.47774	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.75572	<0.001	0.80987	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.29723	<0.001		
JppK	1982/83	0.47135	<0.001	0.4627	<0.001	0.41477	<0.001	0.2	<0.001	0.32937	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.1236	<0.001	0.84108	<0.001	0.36685	<0.001	0.52865	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.83748	<0.001	0.29441	<0.001	0.47568	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.58919	<0.001	0.72288	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.18883	<0.001		
K	1982/83	0.35613	<0.001	0.1396	<0.001	0.65527	<0.001	0.50427	<0.001	0.70085	<0.001		
	1997/98	0.000	1.000	0.32479	<0.001	0.34473	0.106	0.39886	<0.001	0.48718	<0.001		
	2015/16			0.000	1.000	0.54416	<0.001	0.4188	<0.001	0.63533	<0.001		
	1991/92					0.000	1.000	0.1567	<0.001	0.19658	<0.001		
	2002/03							0.000	1.000	0.22792	<0.001		

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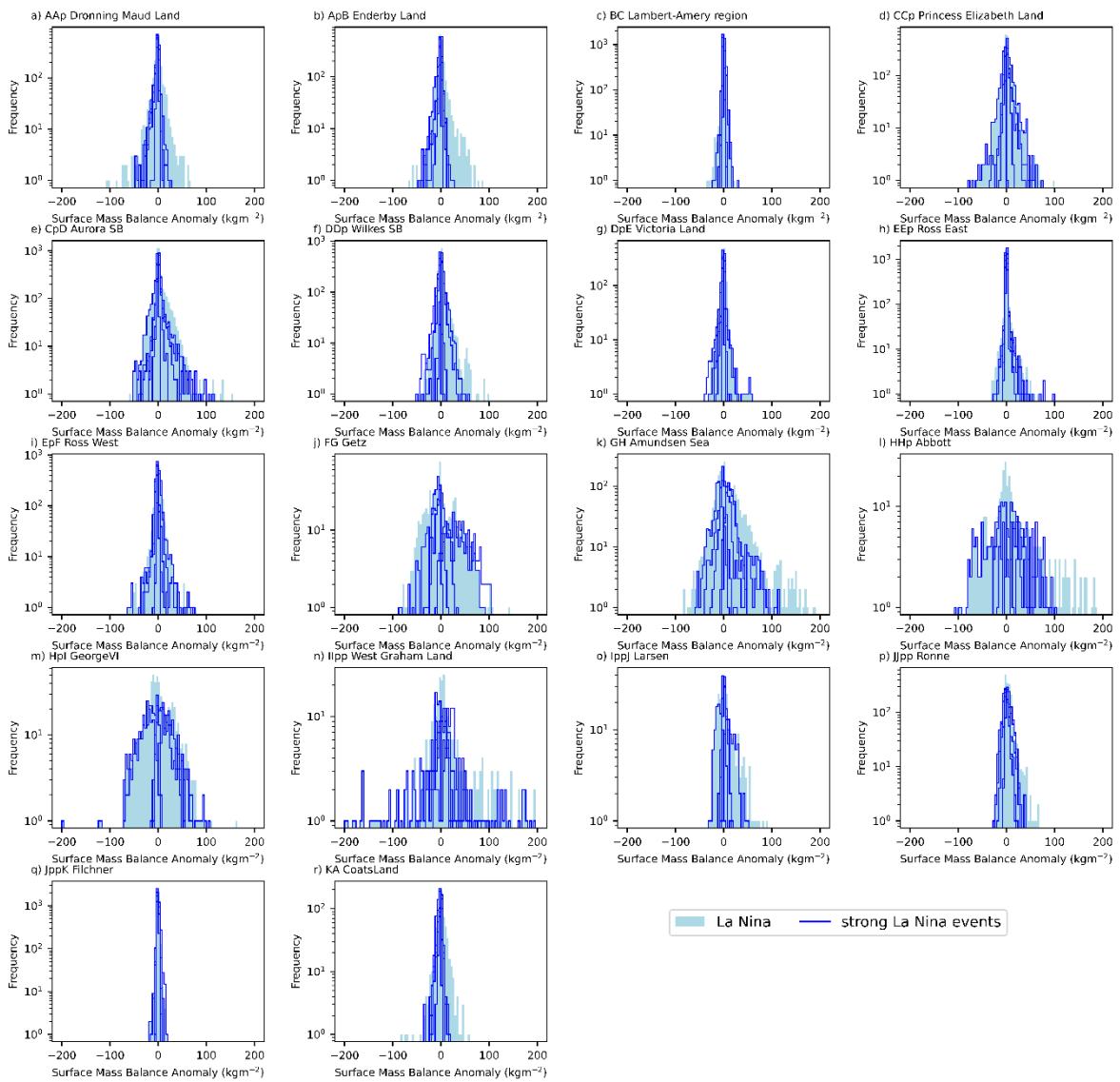
280 **S9. Regional SMB histograms during strong La Niña events**



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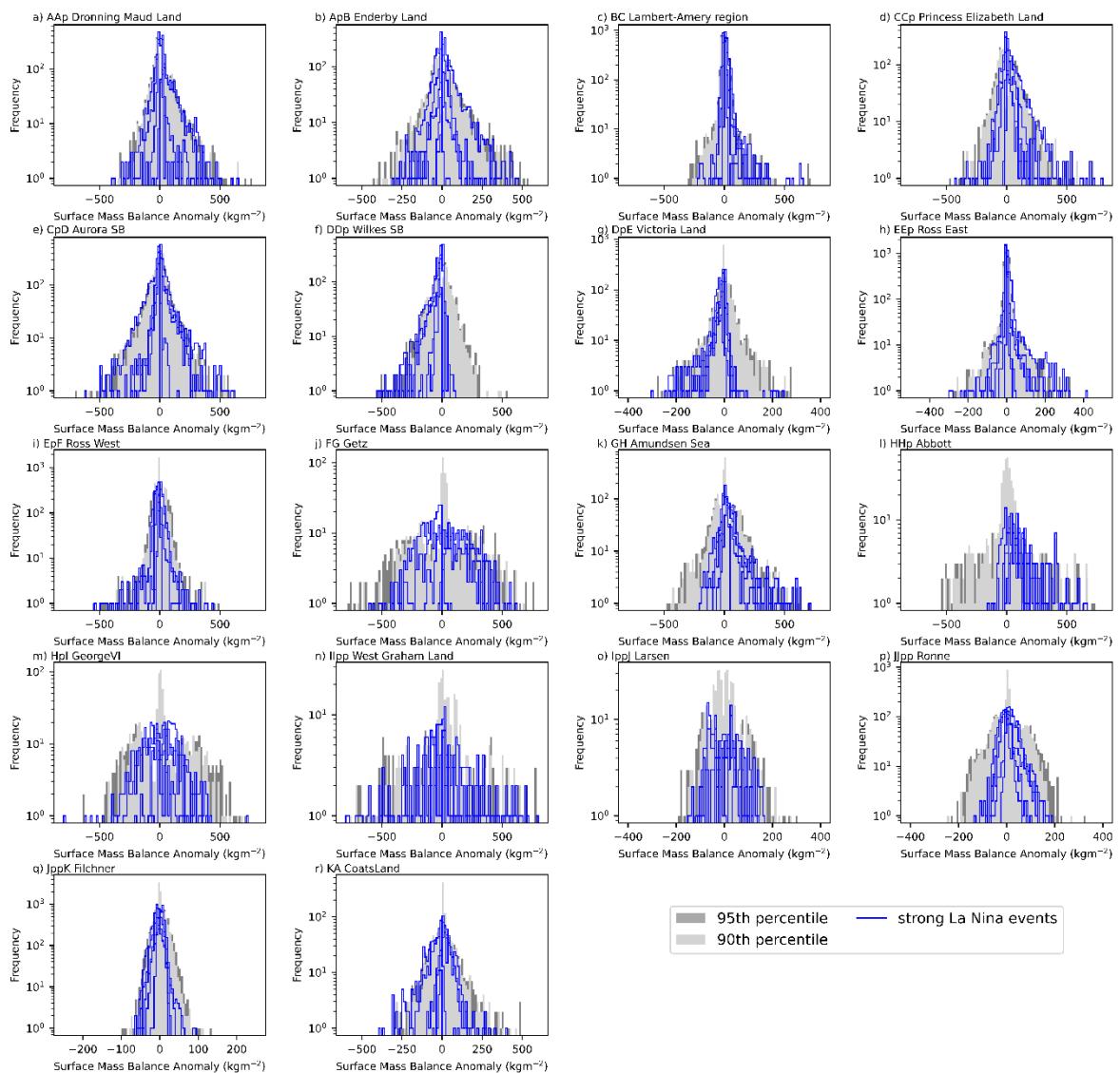
282 **Figure S12.** Regional SMB probability distributions of SMB changes in SON for strong La
283 Niña events (blue lines), and regional 90th (light grey shading) and 95th percentile (dark
284 grey shading) SMB anomalies for SON for 1979-2018 period.

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Figure S13. Regional SMB probability distributions of SMB changes in SON for La Niña events excluding strong events (light blue shading), during strong La Niña events (blue lines).



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291 **Figure S14.** Regional SMB probability distributions of cumulative annual SMB anomalies
 292 (relative to 1979-2018 average) for strong La Niña events (blue lines) and regional 90th (light
 293 grey shading) and 95th percentile (dark grey shading) SMB anomalies for 1979-2018 period.

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295 **S10. Statistical significance testing of regional SMB anomalies distributions during**
 296 **strong La Niña events.**

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	Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test									
	1988/89		1998/99		1999/00		2007/08		2010/11	
	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value
AAp	0.266	<0.001	0.231	<0.001	0.181	<0.001	0.227	<0.001	0.257	<0.001
ApB	0.413	<0.001	0.233	<0.001	0.629	<0.001	0.495	<0.001	0.531	<0.001
BC	0.218	<0.001	0.320	<0.001	0.390	<0.001	0.226	<0.001	0.598	<0.001
CCp	0.527	<0.001	0.208	<0.001	0.544	<0.001	0.300	<0.001	0.346	<0.001
CpD	0.236	<0.001	0.290	<0.001	0.563	<0.001	0.292	<0.001	0.208	<0.001
DDp	0.409	<0.001	0.485	<0.001	0.352	<0.001	0.538	<0.001	0.176	<0.001
DpE	0.566	<0.001	0.511	<0.001	0.388	<0.001	0.172	<0.001	0.498	<0.001
EEp	0.434	<0.001	0.505	<0.001	0.454	<0.001	0.276	<0.001	0.171	<0.001
EpF	0.364	<0.001	0.346	<0.001	0.221	<0.001	0.399	<0.001	0.203	<0.001
FG	0.342	<0.001	0.625	<0.001	0.234	<0.001	0.601	<0.001	0.510	<0.001
GH	0.368	<0.001	0.767	<0.001	0.056	0.085	0.580	<0.001	0.101	<0.001
HHp	0.508	<0.001	0.714	<0.001	0.212	<0.001	0.552	<0.001	0.281	<0.001
Hpl	0.404	<0.001	0.595	<0.001	0.624	<0.001	0.224	<0.001	0.482	<0.001
Iipp	0.478	<0.001	0.272	<0.001	0.192	<0.001	0.484	<0.001	0.411	<0.001
IppJ	0.341	<0.001	0.478	<0.001	0.449	<0.001	0.749	<0.001	0.651	<0.001
JJpp	0.200	<0.001	0.535	<0.001	0.314	<0.001	0.191	<0.001	0.643	<0.001
JppK	0.423	<0.001	0.042	<0.001	0.174	<0.001	0.280	<0.001	0.454	<0.001
K	0.176	<0.001	0.209	<0.001	0.360	<0.001	0.197	<0.001	0.313	<0.001

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 299 **Table S3.** Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistics and *p*-value results showing statistically
 300 significant difference in SMB SON distributions for strong La Niña events (1988/89, 1998/99,
 301 1999/00, 2007/08, 2010/11) for each Antarctic region compared to the SMB SON distribution
 302 for the region for the full 1979-2018 time period with Monte Carlo Sampling and 1000
 303 simulations. Results in **bold** are statistically significant at the 5% significance level.

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test							
		1998/99		1999/00		2007/08		2010/11	
		statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value
AAp	1988/89	0.191	<0.001	0.233	<0.001	0.238	<0.001	0.320	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.388	<0.001	0.245	<0.001	0.452	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.195	<0.001	0.166	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.288	<0.001
ApB	1988/89	0.645	<0.001	0.900	<0.001	0.893	<0.001	0.473	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.593	<0.001	0.347	<0.001	0.728	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.477	<0.001	0.928	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.960	<0.001
BC	1988/89	0.528	<0.001	0.334	<0.001	0.108	<0.001	0.797	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.661	0.103	0.525	<0.001	0.389	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.286	<0.001	0.883	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.823	<0.001
CCp	1988/89	0.727	<0.001	0.182	<0.001	0.713	<0.001	0.870	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.749	<0.001	0.236	<0.001	0.202	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.829	<0.001	0.880	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.219	<0.001
CpD	1988/89	0.404	<0.001	0.633	<0.001	0.328	<0.001	0.361	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.812	<0.001	0.132	<0.001	0.175	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.853	<0.001	0.700	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.163	<0.001
DDp	1988/89	0.868	<0.001	0.178	<0.001	0.923	<0.001	0.277	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.834	<0.001	0.138	<0.001	0.603	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.873	<0.001	0.245	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.664	<0.001
DpE	1988/89	0.953	<0.001	0.821	<0.001	0.703	<0.001	0.445	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.399	<0.001	0.678	<0.001	0.794	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.548	<0.001	0.659	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.617	<0.001
EEp	1988/89	0.289	<0.001	0.842	<0.001	0.700	<0.001	0.488	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.854	<0.001	0.728	<0.001	0.488	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.423	<0.001	0.388	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.290	<0.001
EpF	1988/89	0.176	<0.001	0.329	<0.001	0.759	<0.001	0.555	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.330	<0.001	0.696	<0.001	0.454	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.568	<0.001	0.298	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.419	<0.001

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Table S4. (continued on next page). Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistics and p-value results showing statistically significant difference between SMB SON distributions between each strong La Niña events (1988/89, 1998/99, 1999/00, 2007/08, 2010/11) for each Antarctic region, with Monte Carlo Sampling and 1000 simulations. Results in **bold** are statistically significant at the 5% significance level.

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test							
		1998/99		1999/00		2007/08		2010/11	
		statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value	statistic	p-value
FG	1988/89	0.943	<0.001	0.494	<0.001	0.813	<0.001	0.841	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.761	<0.001	0.972	<0.001	0.159	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.778	<0.001	0.665	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.949	<0.001
GH	1988/89	0.937	<0.001	0.339	<0.001	0.930	<0.001	0.355	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.792	<0.001	0.820	<0.001	0.741	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.594	<0.001	0.115	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.600	<0.001
HHp	1988/89	0.798	<0.001	0.488	<0.001	0.964	<0.001	0.774	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.917	<0.001	0.832	<0.001	0.940	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.726	<0.001	0.369	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.417	<0.001
Hpl	1988/89	0.556	<0.001	0.631	<0.001	0.299	<0.001	0.856	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.096	<0.001	0.679	<0.001	0.963	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.733	<0.001	0.947	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.695	<0.001
Iipp	1988/89	0.323	<0.001	0.583	<0.001	0.271	<0.001	0.792	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.333	0.061	0.323	0.052	0.594	0.084
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.583	<0.001	0.344	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.781	<0.001
IppJ	1988/89	0.778	<0.001	0.741	0.709	0.988	<0.001	0.951	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.074	<0.001	0.975	0.744	0.296	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.951	<0.001	0.346	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.988	<0.001
JJpp	1988/89	0.685	<0.001	0.502	<0.001	0.153	<0.001	0.838	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.750	<0.001	0.579	<0.001	0.929	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.454	<0.001	0.721	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.833	<0.001
JppK	1988/89	0.397	<0.001	0.591	<0.001	0.685	<0.001	0.178	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.199	<0.001	0.304	<0.001	0.434	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.140	<0.001	0.595	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.721	<0.001
K	1988/89	0.228	<0.001	0.513	<0.001	0.356	<0.001	0.185	<0.001
	1998/99	0.000	1.000	0.379	<0.001	0.236	0.106	0.379	<0.001
	1999/00			0.000	1.000	0.202	<0.001	0.598	<0.001
	2007/08					0.000	1.000	0.459	<0.001

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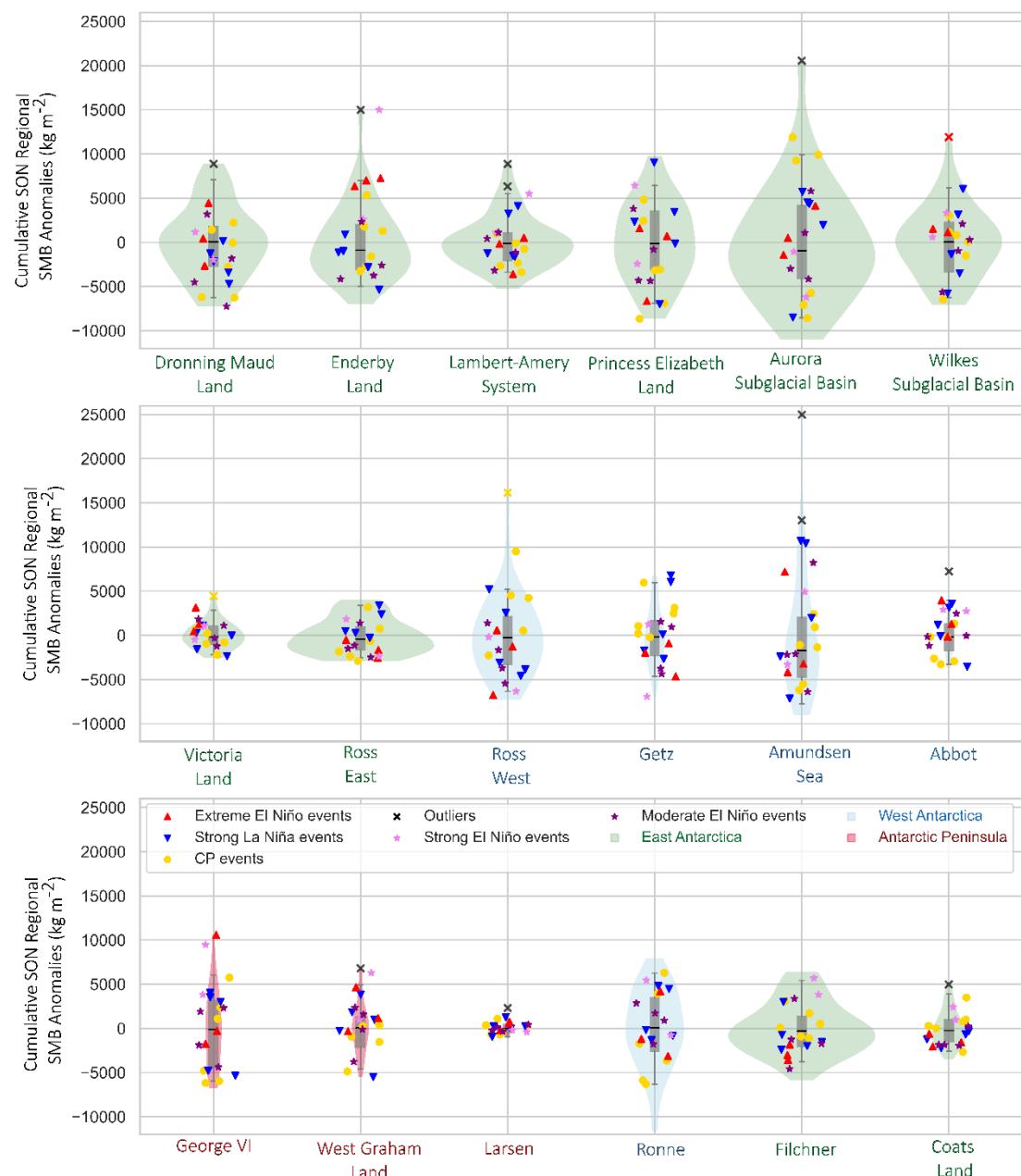
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318 **S11. Violin plots of regional surface mass balance anomalies for moderate and strong**
 319 **EI Niño events**

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322 **Figure S15. Relationship between ENSO events and regional Antarctic surface**
 323 **mass balance anomalies during SON.** Density curves of regional cumulative SON
 324 SMB anomalies for each Antarctic Ice Sheet regional catchment, scaled by the regional
 325 catchment size. Box plots show the interquartile range (IQR), with medians (black line)
 326 and whiskers (5th and 95th percentiles). East Antarctic (light green), West Antarctic (light
 327 blue) and Antarctic Peninsula (pink) catchments, outliers (crosses; see supplement),
 328 extreme El Niño events (red), strong La Niña events (blue), Central Pacific El Niño
 329 events (yellow), strong El Niño events (pink) and moderate El Niño events (purple) are
 330 highlighted.

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