



Supplement of

Recent summer Arctic atmospheric circulation anomalies in a historical perspective

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Figure S1. The Z500-based reference circulation types over the 1980–2012 (JJA) period for ERA-Interim are represented by the solid black isohypses (in m). The Z500 anomaly (in colours) is calculated as the difference between the class mean Z500 and the seasonal mean Z500 over 1980–2012. The average frequency of each type is also given.



Figure S2. The solid lines are calculated as the 10-year binomial running mean frequencies and the dotted light lines are the corresponding annual (JJA) Z500-based frequencies.



Figure S3. Top: the average Z500 spread and its standard deviation are calculated as the seasonal (JJA) average 20CRv2 spread and its standard deviation over all pixels of our domain. The maximum Z500 spread is the value of the pixel showing the highest seasonal (JJA) average spread of each year. Bottom: the Z500 spread is calculated as the average 20CRv2 spread over the 1871–1930 summers (JJA), left, and over the 1950–2012 summers, right.



Figure S4. The 30-year running correlation is calculated between the annual (JJA) Z500-based frequencies of each type and the JJA CRU NAO index. For the "Types 2 + 5" correlation, the frequencies of Types 2 and 5 have been summed before computing the correlation.

Table S1. For the Z500-based circulation types, which show a frequency increase over the 2007–2012 period, the summers presenting a higher frequency than the 90^{th} percentile frequency (i.e. a 10-year return period) on the basis of the 20CRv2 reference run over 1871–2012 (JJA) are listed chronologically.

Type 2	Type 5
1871	1927
1872	1954
1873	1958
1877	1962
1879	1971
1880	1975
1885	1977
1891	1981
1895	1982
1902	1992
1933	1993
1966	1995
1980	2007
2010	2008
2012	2011