An Analysis of the Steig *et al.* [2009] Antarctic Temperature Reconstruction

Supporting Information

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S1. Geographic definitions

For our study, we defined the following regions in Antarctica:

- Peninsula: The portion of West Antarctica that lies north of a line between Cape Adams and the mainland south of the Eklund Islands.

- West Antarctica: The portion of the continent to the west of the Transantarctic Mountains, including the Ross Sea and excluding the Peninsula.

- East Antarctica: The remainder of the continent.

All trend calculations were performed using the regional masks in the left panel of Figure S1. None of the conclusions in the main text depend on the regional definitions.
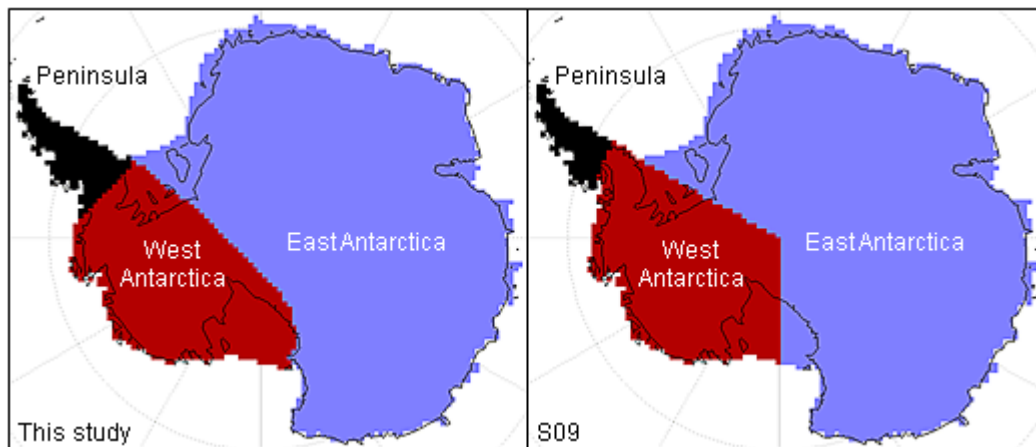

FIG. S1. Comparison of geographic masks for this study (left panel) vs. S09 (right panel).

The color codes for the READER ground stations (manned and AWS) which appear in station-by-station plots (such as Figs. 1 and 2 of the main text and figures displaying verification statistics at the end of the Supporting Information) are depicted in Figure S2.
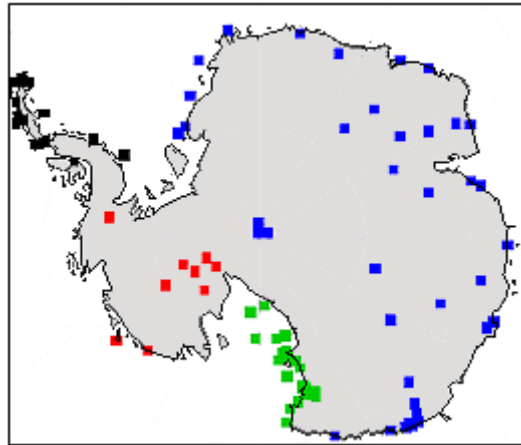

FIG. S2. Regional color codes for ground stations.

S2. Sources of uncertainty in AVHRR trends

The AVHRR instrument is a multi-channel sensor. Surface skin temperatures are developed using channel 4 and 5 information. Since clouds are opaque at channel 4 and 5 wavelengths, channel 3 is provided for assistance in cloud detection. Additionally, the AVHRR/3 instrument carried aboard NOAA-15 and later has a split channel 3 to enhance cloud detection capabilities. Whether this enhanced capability was used for the final two satellites in the S09 set has not been published, and whether this would materially affect the homogeneity of the S09 set – also used for this study – remains an open question.

a. Cloud masking

S09 utilize an AVHRR data set processed via a procedure similar to the cloud masking method described in Comiso (2000), but impose an additional constraint that daily values differing from local climatology by more than 10°C are assumed to be cloud contaminated and were removed. In general, the procedure relies on detecting clouds using channel differencing, with slightly different methods for night and day. Only clear-sky values are retained for use in computing monthly averages. Comiso reported a mean bias due to using only clear-sky values of 0.3 $^\circ$C during summer months and 0.5 $^\circ$C during winter months, and found an rms error of 3°C when comparing clear-sky AVHRR to ground measurements. The error for any particular measurement was dependent on time of observation, surface type (i.e., water vs. ice), and time of year. The S09 data set, when compared to ground observations from the READER database, produces similar values, with mean biases of -0.6, +0.5, +0.9, and +0.5 $^\circ$C for fall, winter, spring and summer, respectively, and an rms error of 4.4 $^\circ$C for all data.

b. Instrument calibration error

While an important source of error, cloud masking is not the only source. Calibration uncertainties can contribute significant error. The thermal channels for the AVHRR instruments are calibrated in-flight by observing an internal blackbody and deep space. Solar contamination of the internal calibration target (ICT) and subsequent thermal inertia effects on the platinum resistance thermocouples (PRTs) that measure ICT temperature were investigated by Trishchenko and Li (2001). PRT thermal inertia can result in up to 0.6 K of error in channels 4 and 5 for NOAA-12 and is highly dependent on latitude. NOAA-14 and -15 demonstrate smaller

errors of ~0.4 K, and show a different latitudinal dependence. Trishchenko and Li do not

explicitly conclude that the latitudinal profile changes with time; however, based on the physical

description proposed, such a time dependence is possible. As only one satellite used for the S09

study[1] (NOAA-14) is investigated, this contribution to measurement error for the remainder of

the satellites in the S09 data set is unknown.

Further investigation by Trishchenko et al. (2002) and Trishchenko (2002) on the overall

uncertainty budget of the thermal channels includes two additional satellites used by S09

(NOAA-11 and NOAA-16). They find the noise equivalent error (NEΔT) to vary from ~0.1 K at

300 K to ~0.2 K at 200 K for channels 4 and 5, with a wide spread between the satellites.

Extending the previous work by Trishchenko and Li, the authors find that orbital effects on ICT

temperature are not constant over the life of the satellites. The ICT temperature variability for

NOAA-9 increases fairly monotonically throughout life, while the ICT for NOAA-11 shows

peculiar intra-orbit variability starting in 1991 and worsening significantly in 1993. NOAA-14

shows step changes in variability in mid-1998, mid-1999, and mid-2000, with the last being the

largest jump. As the ICT is used for one of two points on the calibration curve for in-flight

calibration and the PRTs display significant thermal inertia, fluctuations in ICT temperatures can

translate into errors in measured temperatures exceeding +/- 0.5 K. The amount of error changes

from satellite to satellite.

c. Other sources of error

Several other studies confirm temperature drifts for a given satellite and discontinuities

between satellites. Gleason et al. (2002), Jin and Treadon (2003), and Sobrino et al. (2008) find

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[1] NOAA-12 was also studied by Trishchenko and Li (2001). Though the scan motor aboard NOAA-11 failed in September of 1994 resulting in brief use of NOAA-12, this use was too short for NOAA-12 to have a significant impact on the results.

correlation between time-of-observation changes and temperature drifts, with this effect being largest at low latitudes. Gleason et al. (2002) additionally find a larger jump in temperature between NOAA-9 and NOAA-11 than between NOAA-7 and NOAA-9 (which also appears in our comparison of AVHRR and surface temperatures; Figure S3), with each subsequent satellite showing warmer temperatures than the previous. More generally, Jiménez-Muñoz and Sobrino (2006) place a minimum bound on errors associated with remote thermal sensing of approximately 0.8 K when sufficient *in situ* data is not available to monitor surface emissivity and atmospheric aerosols, as is the case in Antarctica.

d. Trends in AVHRR data vs. ground data

Figure S3 presents a comparison of ground measurements against the cloud masked AVHRR data set provided by S09. All available on-grid READER sites[2] are used for the comparison. Anomalies are calculated for both the corresponding AVHRR grid locations and ground data using only months where ground data exists. Statistical significance is determined by a paired Wilcoxon test on a running 24-month sample, with the resulting median estimate scaled to the 95% confidence intervals (two-tailed). Due to the possibility that the correlation structure and distribution of the residuals can change between satellites, a non-parametric Wilcoxon test is used as the primary metric (the results of a t-test are also shown). Both find statistically significant differences between the AVHRR data and the ground stations, which results in a difference in trend of approximately 0.08 $^{\circ}$C decade^{-1} over the period of 1982 – 2006.

In particular, we note that the dramatic changes in NOAA-11 ICT variability and the mid-2000 jump in NOAA-14 variability are coincident with changes in differences between AVHRR and ground station measurements. We find that NOAA-14 manifests a statistically

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[2] See Section S4 for a description of the READER database.

significant warm offset, with the larger-than-anticipated NEΔT error noted by Trischenko suggesting a possible explanation. NOAA-9 demonstrates a statistically significant cool offset, and it is the only satellite analyzed by Trischenko that shows a substantial deviation in the NEΔT error between channels 4 and 5. We also note that from NOAA-9 to NOAA-14, each successive satellite shows warmer temperatures relative to ground data than the previous.
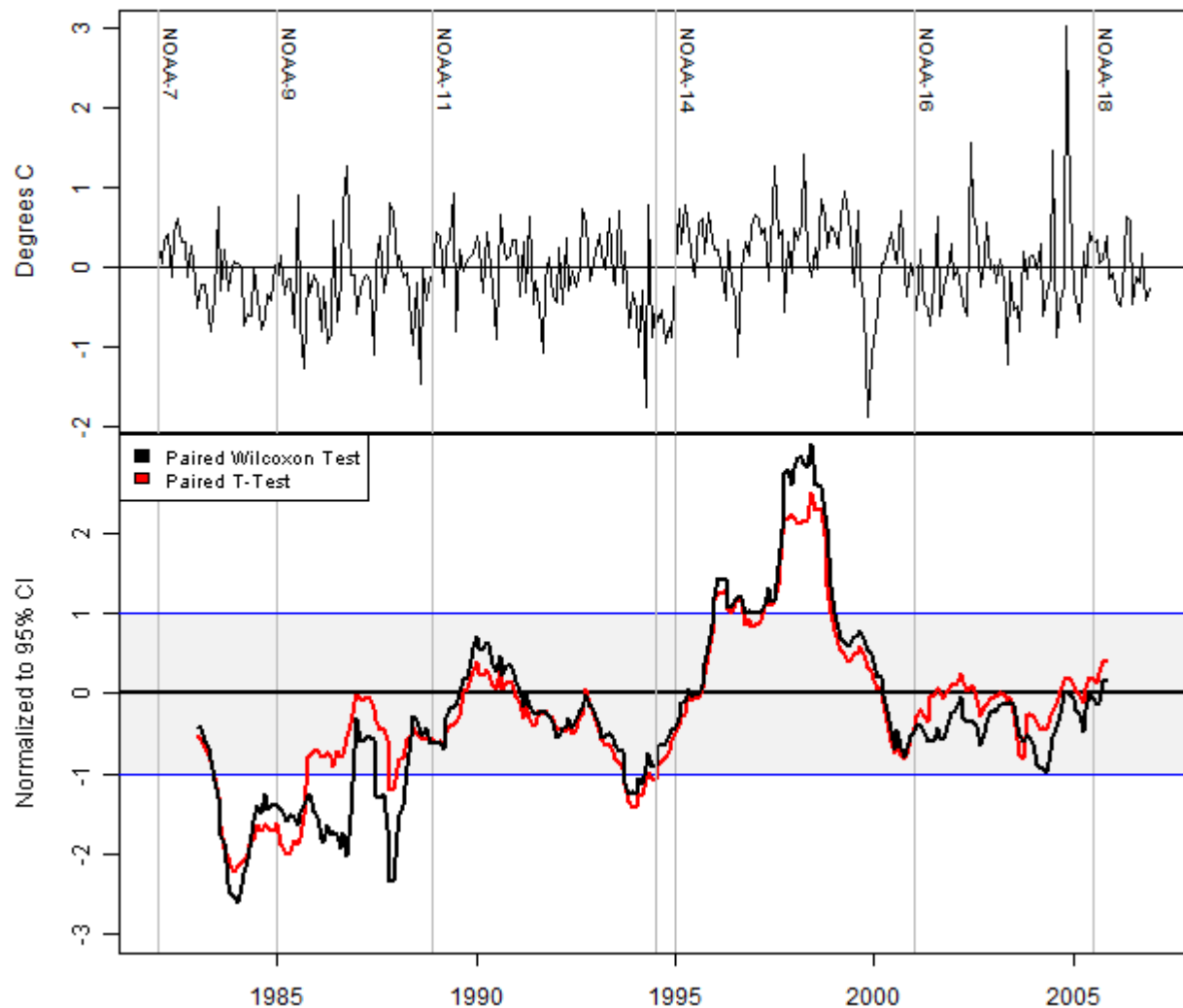

FIG. S3. Difference in temperature anomaly between all on-grid READER stations and corresponding AVHRR grid cell. Top panel: AVHRR anomalies minus ground anomalies. Bottom panel: 24-month running test for difference in means, normalized to the 95% confidence intervals.

From the results of the Wilcoxon test, we determine the offset amount for each satellite that minimizes the difference in trend. The offsets range from 0.2 $^{\circ}$C for NOAA-9 to -0.3 $^{\circ}$C for NOAA-14. However, as the grid is sparsely sampled by ground stations (87 locations out of 5509) and the locations are typically in areas of the most cloud cover (Comiso 2000), it is not possible to separate errors due to cloud masking, satellite calibration, or other measurement errors (some of which are dependent on latitude). This means it is not known if the calculated offsets are valid throughout the grid. For these reasons, these offsets are not used for any reconstruction presented in the main text or in the Supporting information. Instead, we rely on methods that avoid direct use of AVHRR temporal information.

S3. Significant AVHRR eigenvectors

As stated in the main text, S09 utilize a criterion that only modes that appear visually similar to known physical modes are deemed significant. They determine the first 3 modes to meet this criterion. Specifically, the first spatial eigenvector is claimed to be correlated with the SAM index and the second is claimed to reflect the zonal wave-3 pattern. No physical analogue is mentioned for the third eigenvector. However, as discussed in the main text and in multiple references (Aires, Rossow, and Chedin 2002; Buell 1979; North et al. 1982; North 1984) direct physical interpretation of empirically determined spatial eigenvectors is suspect.

Instead of purely physical patterns, decomposition can produce spatial eigenvectors with standing wave patterns (North 1984). Figure S4 compares the first 5 spatial eigenvectors for the AVHRR data with nodal patterns generated from the SVD of a data set with exponentially decaying correlation with distance using the AVHRR spatial boundary conditions.
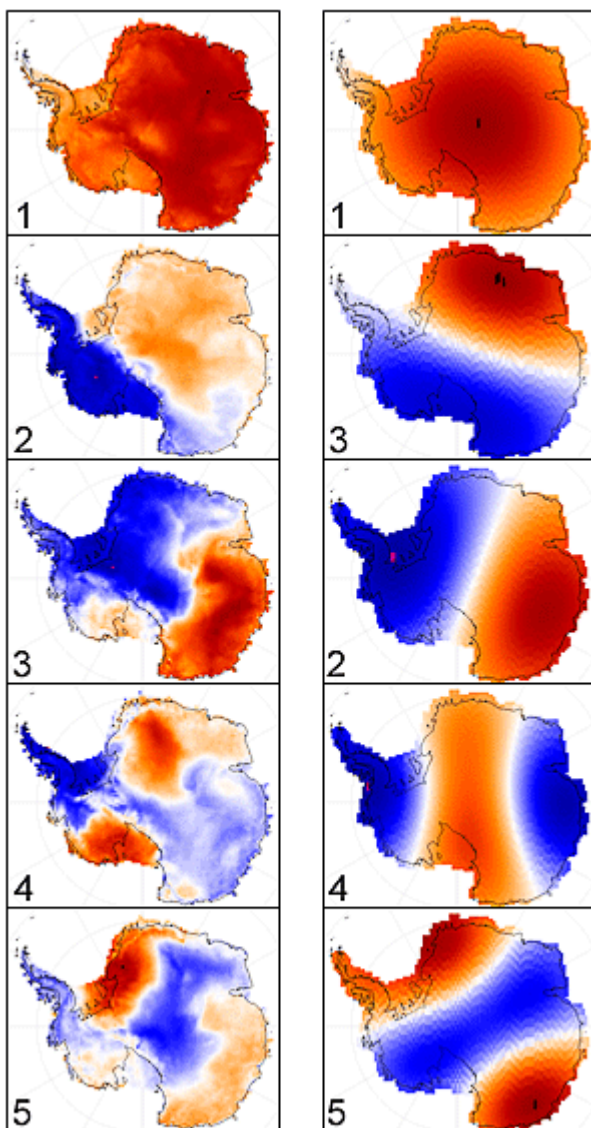
FIG. S4. Comparison between the first five spatial eigenvectors and Chladni patterns. The left panels are the AVHRR correlation eigenvectors; the right are eigenvectors from a correlation matrix using the formula $r = e^{-d/\tau}$, where d is the point-to-point distance in km and τ is the scaling distance of 1,500 km. The patterns are consistent for all reasonable selections of the scaling distance. Numbers in the panels correspond to the eigenvector order. Blues are negative weights, reds positive, and white zero.

We submit that the AVHRR spatial eigenvectors visually correspond well to nodal (or Chladni) patterns and that direct physical interpretation of the patterns is dubious at best. Regardless of whether the patterns are physical or nodal, using a criterion of visual similarity is not supported in the literature.

A close examination of the first three eigenvectors (Figure S5) – which were the only eigenvectors retained by S09 – reveals insufficient geographic resolution to isolate West Antarctica from the Peninsula for analysis. Neither eigenvector #1 nor #3 have significant weights in West Antarctica. Eigenvector #1 is dominated by East Antarctica, while eigenvector #3 contrasts the Weddel Sea with the opposite side of East Antarctica.

The eigenvector describing West Antarctica is eigenvector #2. It appears prominently in all of the plots of reconstructed temperatures for S09.

For this eigenvector, there are 23 predictor stations in the high-weight (blue) region, where S09 would expect a good correlation between the station temperature data and PC #2. Of these, only 5 are located in West Antarctica (Byrd, Russkaya, Scott Base, McMurdo, and Mario Zuchelli/Terra Nova Bay). 18 of the stations are located in the Peninsula. Due to the vastly larger number of data points in the Peninsula, the regression results necessarily will be determined primarily by Peninsula stations. When the reconstruction estimates are recovered by reconstituting PC #2 with eigenvector #2, the Peninsula trend is therefore transferred throughout West Antarctica.
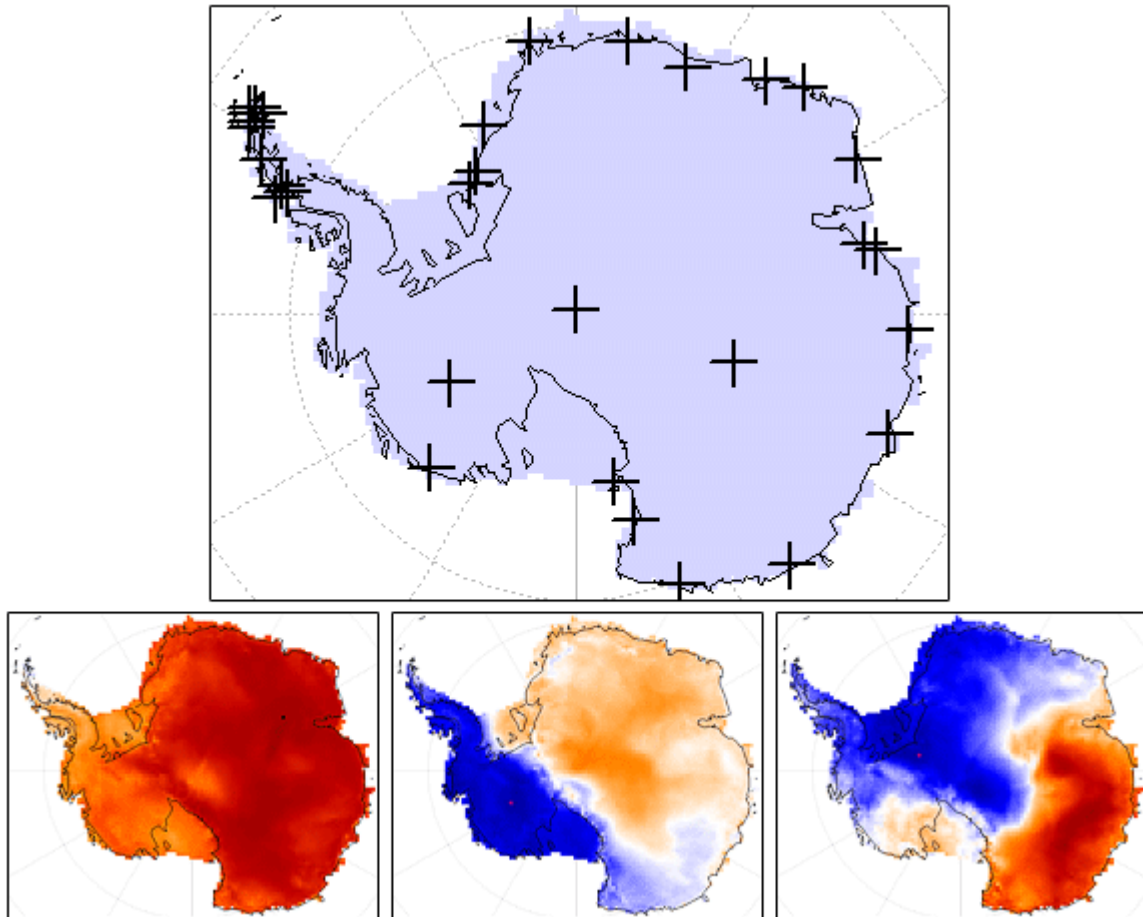

FIG. S5. Detail plots of the first three AVHRR spatial eigenvectors. Top panel: locations of the on-grid stations used by S09. Bottom panels, from left to right: eigenvector #1, #2, and #3; reds indicate positive correlation to the associated principal component and blues indicate negative correlation.

Because no eigenvectors are included that display high weights in either the Peninsula or West Antarctica independently, it is *not mathematically possible* for the S09 results to show any differentiation between Peninsula trends and West Antarctica. This also applies to seasonal results. Including only eigenvectors 1 – 3 firmly couples West Antarctica to the Peninsula (eigenvector #2) and the Weddel region/South Pole to the Peninsula (eigenvector #3). It is not surprising, then, that S09 find that West Antarctica and the Peninsula share the same seasonal pattern, nor is it surprising that S09 find the greatest *warming* at the South Pole and land adjacent to the Weddel Sea in winter despite the fact that the ground data shows the greatest *cooling* during this season. S09 do not have sufficient spatial degrees of freedom to obtain any other result.

S4. Ground data

The ground data chosen by S09 for the main TIR reconstruction consists of monthly averages for 42 of the 46 manned surface stations in the British Antarctic Survey READER database (Turner et al. 2003). Coverage starts as early as 1903 for Southern Ocean stations (Orcadas); however, coverage of the continent itself generally begins in 1956 or 1957. Two stations (Almirante Brown and Primavera) have no archived temperature data. S09 additionally exclude two Southern Ocean stations (Gough and Marion), yet make the questionable choice of including two similar stations (Orcadas and Signy) that are both off the AVHRR grid by more than 700 km. Of the 42 stations used, 34 have data outside of the satellite coverage period. 30 sites are at least 40% complete (240 values out of 600 possible).

In a separate reconstruction that did not utilize satellite information, S09 used Automatic

Weather Station (AWS) data from the READER database for all 65 AWS sites. AWS data is

more sparse, with only 28 sites being more than 40% complete (120 values out of 300 possible)

during the satellite period of 1982-2006. The earliest coverage for AWS begins in 1980.

Figure S6 shows the number of stations, by month, with sufficient data to compute a

monthly average. Daily data less than 90% complete are flagged by BAS

(http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/met/READER/data.html) and are neither used in this paper nor

included in Fig. S6. During the pre-satellite era, approximately 20 individual values per month

are available. This increases to ~80 by 1995 and drops precipitously in 2002 to approximately
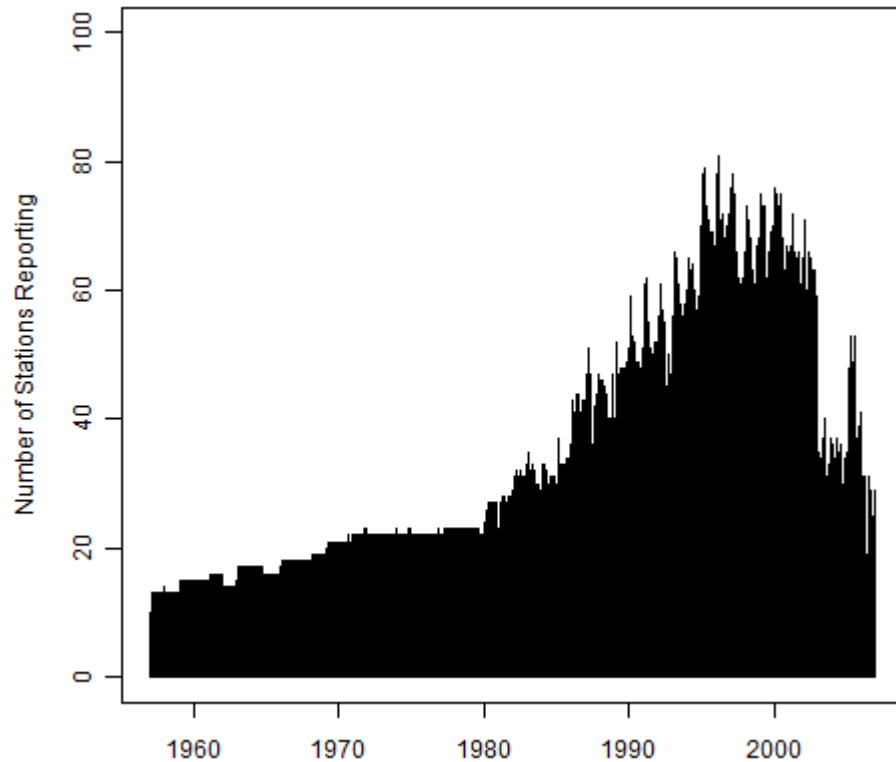
35 values per month.

FIG. S6. Number of available monthly observations for all stations in the READER database.

Like the satellite data, the ground data is subject to error. Turner et al. (2003) describe the potential sources of error in detail, along with the quality control methods used to create an end product usable for climatology. Many of the sources of error – such as undocumented station moves, instrumentation changes, and differing methods to calculate daily means – are shared with other historical surface air temperature data sets, like GHCN (Peterson et al. 1998), though the paucity of stations and extreme climate in Antarctica exacerbate these issues. Clerical errors are also a concern:

- http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/met/READER/aws_corrections.html

- http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/met/READER/surface_corrections.html

While the ground data is certainly not without error, the potential impact is different than errors in the satellite data. The impact of ground errors on reconstruction trends is minimized by the fact that the observations come from multiple instruments. It is implausible that station moves, instrumentation changes, burial in snow, and/or biases due to missing observations would result in offsets in the same direction simultaneously at multiple stations and that these would occur coincident with satellite transitions. Despite a significant number of clerical corrections to the READER database since the publication of S09, reconstruction trends using the corrected and uncorrected sets are nearly identical.

S5. Ground station cross-validation

As described in Section 5 of the main text, our process starts by performing a series of cross-validation tests on 14 different station sets. For clarity, we provide a flowchart for the cross validation tests in Figure S8 and show the results of the experiments in Figure S9. Table

S2 provides a description of the sets. Of the 109 stations with temperature data in the READER database, the following stations are not used for any station set:

- Casey New Airstrip (insufficient data for anomaly calculations)

- Dome F (insufficient data for anomaly calculations)

- Terra Nova Bay (duplicate of Mario Zuchelli)

- High Priestley Glacier (unexplained 2°C drop in temperature in 1992 following a data collection frequency change; Shepherd 1999)

Two additional stations display suspect observations, and permutations were run including and excluding these stations:

- Adelaide (unexplained 5°C difference in temperature pre- and post-1972)

- Deception (unexplained drop in pre-1962 temperatures)

The station set we use for the full-grid reconstructions is set Grid.1C. The station names included in this set, along with verification CEs for various settings of k_{gnd}, are detailed in Table S3. These statistics do *not* include the use of satellite data, and therefore differ from the full-grid reconstruction statistics (presented later). The purpose of calculating verification statistics at this stage of the process is to identify the station set and preliminary values of k_{gnd} that will be used as a starting point for the full-grid reconstructions.

The reason k_{gnd} is preliminary is due to the geographic distribution of stations. The Peninsula and the eastern edge of the Ross Ice Shelf contain a disproportionate number of stations relative to the land area they represent, while West Antarctica is exceptionally under-represented. Since stations have varying levels of completeness, when one examines the amount of *actual data* available by region, the deficit in West Antarctic coverage is even more striking, especially during the pre-satellite timeframe (Table S1). Since the contribution to total data set

variation from West Antarctica is so small, there is a distinct possibility that the information necessary to explain variation in West Antarctica is not selected by the first few eigenvectors and may be buried in higher-order modes.

In the AVHRR data, however, West Antarctica is appropriately represented and is prominently featured in the second spatial eigenvector for both covariance and correlation networks. Rather than requiring the spatial structure to be determined from a data set with disproportionate regional representation, the AVHRR data provides equal representation everywhere. Because the spatial structures are used to recover temperature estimates, differences between the ground-only and AVHRR structures (Figure S7) imply that the optimal value for k_{gnd} may differ when AVHRR data is used to constrain the solution. However, the values for k_{gnd} should be similar, as large differences would indicate incompatible spatial structures and would call into question the underlying assumption that the AVHRR spatial information can be used to provide gridded estimates using ground stations as predictors.

TABLE S1. Ground data distribution by area. Land area percentage calculated by dividing the grid cells in the corresponding mask from Fig. S1 by 5,509 (total number of grid cells). Relative contribution is calculated as the ratio of monthly means percentage to land area percentage.

Station Description	Quantity Measured	Total	Peninsula	West Antarctic Land	Ross Ice Shelf	East Antarctica
	Land Area	*100%*	*4.1%*	*17.4%*	*3.9%*	*74.5%*
On-Grid Stations 1957 – 2006	Number of Stations	87	14 (16.1%)	10 (11.5%)	23 (26.4%)	40 (46.0%)
	Number of Monthly Means	18,931	3,741 (19.8%)	1,031 (5.4%)	4,611 (24.4%)	9,548 (50.4%)
	Relative Contribution	**1.00**	**4.88**	**0.31**	**6.24**	**0.68**
On-Grid Stations 1957 – 1981	Number of Stations	28	8 (28.6%)	2 (7.1%)	3 (10.7%)	17 (60.7%)
	Number of Monthly Means	5,663	1,375 (24.3%)	219 (3.9%)	630 (11.1%)	3,439 (60.7%)
	Relative Contribution	**1.00**	**5.92**	**0.22**	**2.85**	**0.82**
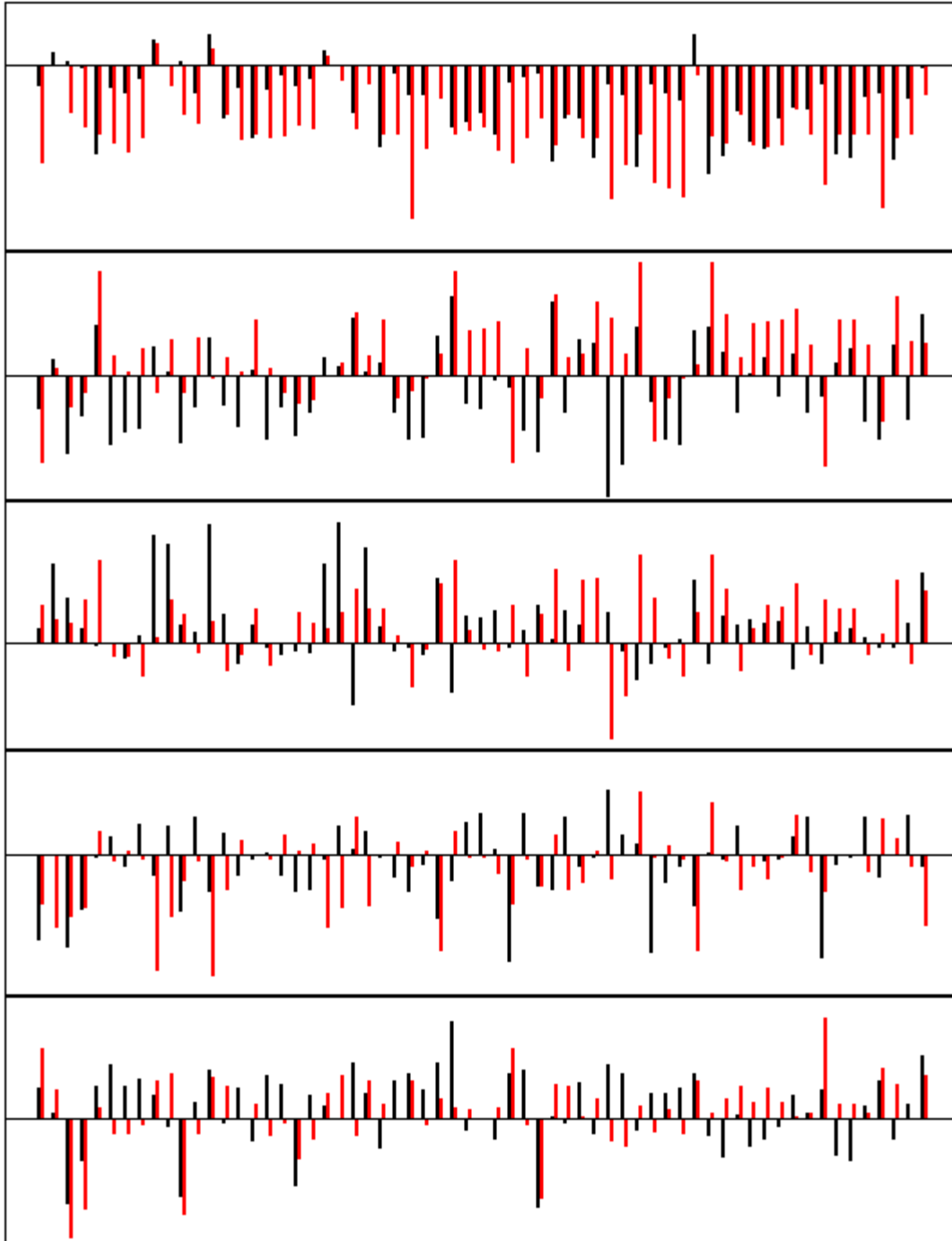
FIG. S7. Comparison of normalized spatial weights between a fully infilled ground station matrix and corresponding AVHRR grid cells for spatial eigenvectors #1 − 5 (top to bottom panels). Spatial weights are determined by SVD of the infilled ground station matrix and the AVHRR data. For the AVHRR data, the appropriate grid cell weights are extracted following SVD for comparison with the ground stations. To allow plotting on the same axis, weights for a given eigenvector are normalized to have unit variance. Black indicates ground station weights; red indicates AVHRR weights.
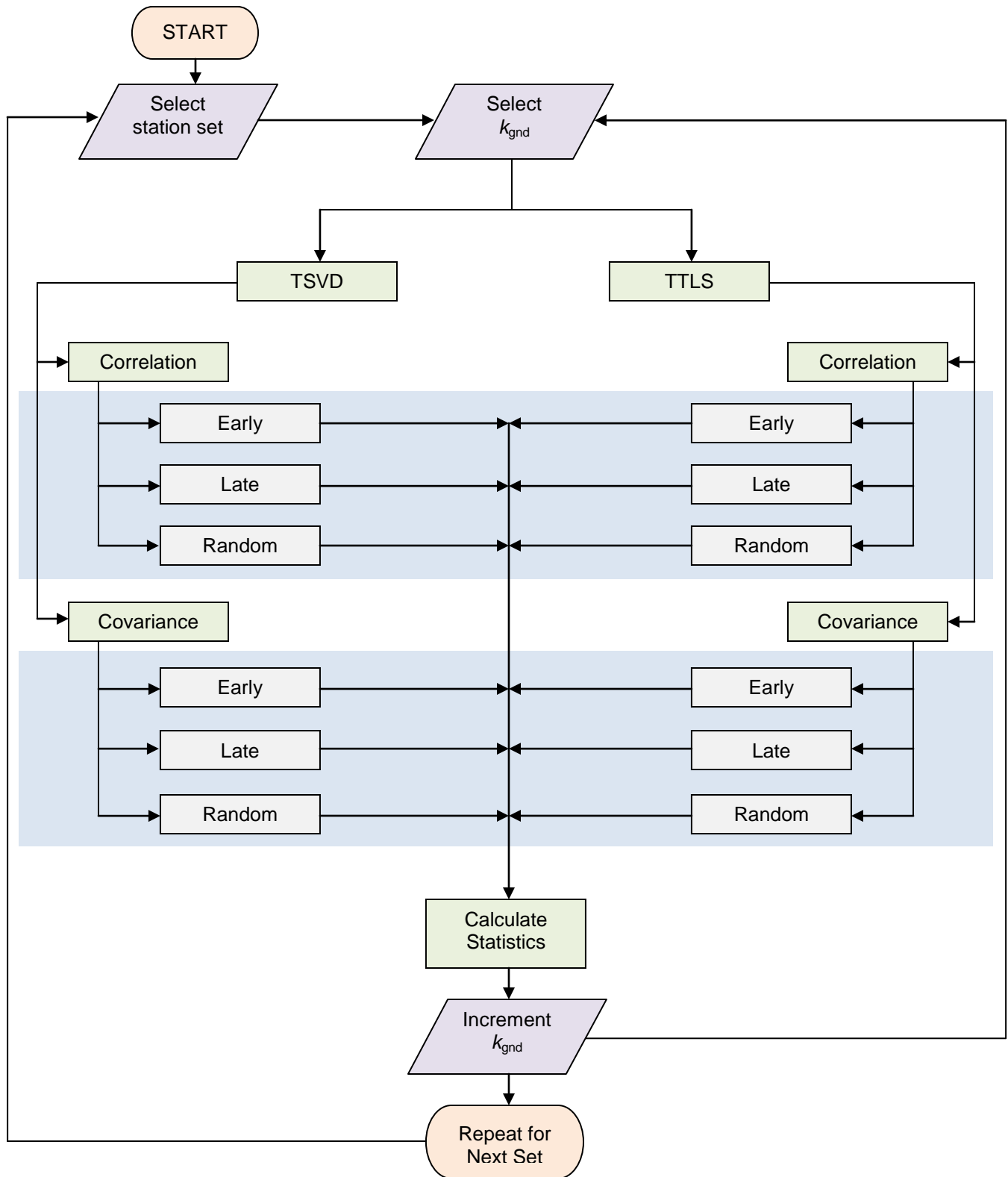
FIG. S8. Flowchart depicting ground station only cross validation experiments. The processes in the blue shaded regions are infilling processes with the method of withholding listed. For early/late withholding, the first ½ and second ½ of the verification station data are withheld, respectively. For random withholding, 5% of the data in the station set is withheld via a randomization function. This process is repeated for all 14 station sets.
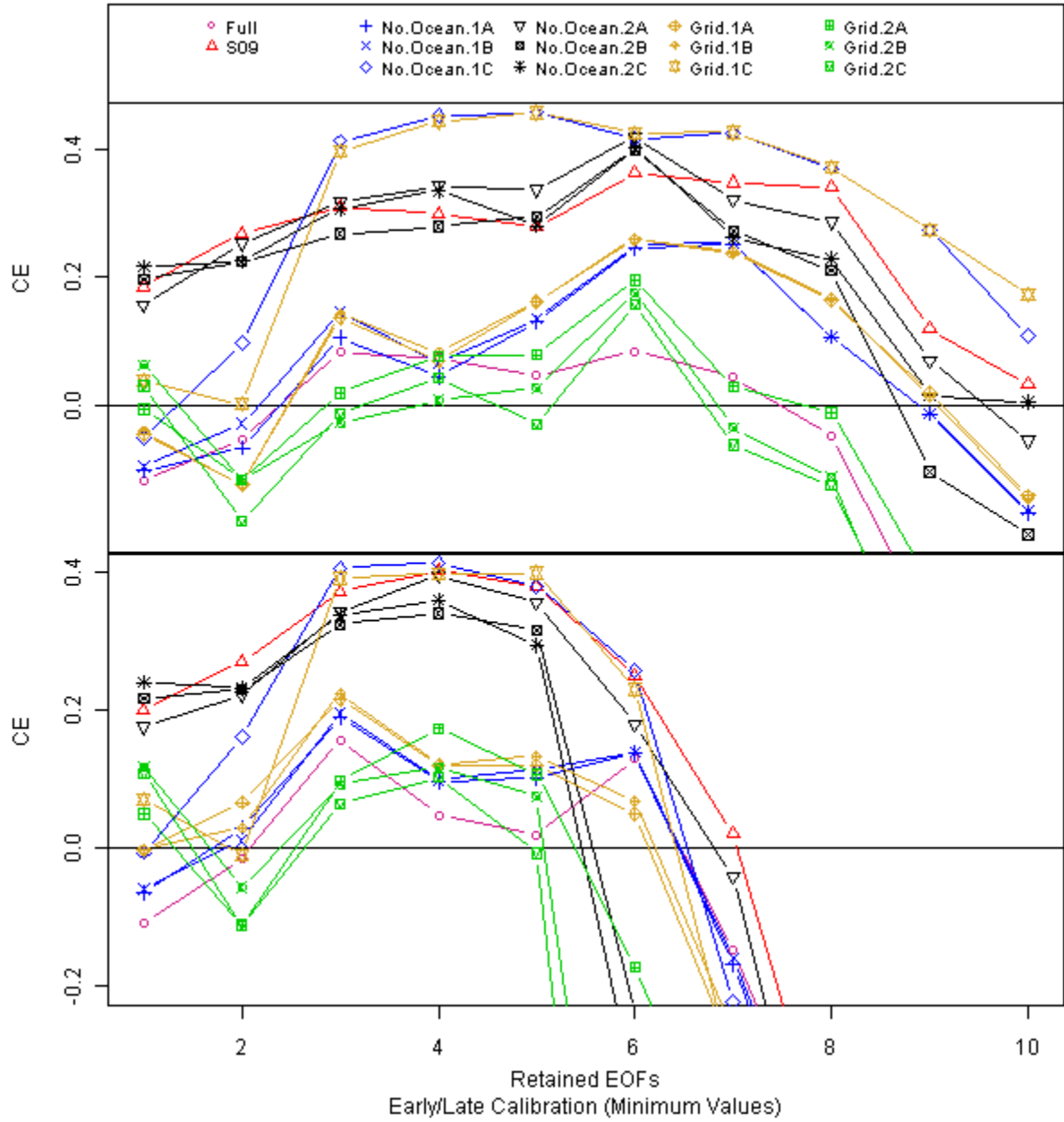
FIG. S9. Cross validation CE results for 14 station sets and early/late withholding versus truncation parameter k_{gnd}. Top panel: correlation network. Bottom panel: covariance network. Results shown are mean verification station CEs for experiments using the TSVD algorithm. Slightly lower CE numbers with identical patterns are obtained using TTLS. Station sets "No.Ocean.1C" and "Grid.1C" show superior cross validation performance, and set "Grid.1C" is the set used for full-grid reconstructions.

TABLE S2. Description of sets used for cross validation experiments. Grid.1C and No.Ocean.1C are the two sets with the highest (and nearly identical) performance in the cross validation experiments.

Set Name	Adelaide (On-Grid)	Deception (Off-Grid)	Manned On-Grid, 96+ Months	AWS On-Grid, 96+ Months*	Manned On-Grid, 12 – 96 Months	AWS On-Grid, 12 – 96 Months	Manned, Off-Grid	AWS, Off-Grid	Southern Ocean	Total Stations
Full	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	105
S09	X	X	X		X				(2)	42
No.Ocean.1A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		97
No.Ocean.1B			X	X	X	X	X	X		95
No.Ocean.1C			X	X			X	X		71
No.Ocean.2A	X	X	X		X		X			37
No.Ocean.2B			X		X		X			35
No.Ocean.2C			X				X			34
Grid.1A	X		X	X	X	X				87
Grid.1B			X	X	X	X				86
Grid.1C			X	X						63
Grid.2A	X		X		X					30
Grid.2B			X		X					29
Grid.2C			X							28

* Also includes Erin, with 62 months of data, to provide an additional verification target for West Antarctica.

TABLE S3. Grid.1C station composition and selected ground-only cross validation experiment results. Minimum CE values obtained from early and late experiments were recorded. Pointwise mean CE results for 5% random withholding are also shown. This provides an indication of the deterioration of the quality of the regression due to the amount of data withheld in early/late experiments.

| Station Metadata | | | | Minimum CE Early/Late Cross Validation Experiments (SATELLITE INFORMATION EXCLUDED) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Correlation k_{gnd} | | | | Covariance k_{gnd} | | | |
Name	Lat	Lon	Record Length	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	7
Amundsen Scott	-90.0	292.1	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arturo Prat	-62.5	300.3	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgrano I	-78.0	321.2	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgrano II	-77.9	325.4	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Byrd (manned)	-80.0	240.0	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casey	-66.3	110.5	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davis	-68.6	78.0	547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumont Durville	-66.7	140.0	584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Esperanza	-63.4	303.0	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faraday	-65.4	295.6	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halley	-75.5	333.6	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leningradskaja	-69.5	159.4	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marambio	-64.2	303.3	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mario Zuchelli	-74.7	164.1	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mawson	-67.6	62.9	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McMurdo	-77.9	166.7	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirny	-66.5	93.0	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molodeznaja	-67.7	45.9	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neumayer	-70.7	351.6	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Novolazarevskaya	-70.8	11.8	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O'Higgins	-63.3	302.1	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rothera	-67.5	291.9	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russkaya	-74.8	223.1	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Martin	-68.1	292.9	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scott Base	-77.9	166.7	596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syowa	-69.0	39.6	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vostok	-78.5	106.9	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zhongshan	-69.4	76.4	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butler Island	-72.2	299.8	176	0.12	0.17	-0.15	0.00	0.26	0.25	-0.61	-0.38
Byrd (AWS)	-80.0	240.6	187	0.07	0.06	-0.03	-0.00	0.04	-0.46	-0.45	-0.83
Cape King	-73.6	166.6	201	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.72	0.50	0.50	0.43	0.63
Cape Phillips	-73.1	169.6	151	0.53	0.55	0.51	0.49	0.43	0.47	0.37	0.43
Cape Ross	-76.7	163.0	169	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.77	0.74
Clean Air	-90.0	0.0	192	0.16	0.21	-0.10	0.31	0.06	0.29	-0.28	0.37
D10	-66.7	139.8	162	0.50	0.39	0.55	0.54	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.38
Drescher	-72.9	341.0	108	0.25	0.39	-0.07	0.07	0.16	0.22	-0.27	0.19
Elaine	-83.1	174.2	151	0.60	0.57	0.53	0.38	0.61	0.52	0.17	0.39
Enigma Lake	-74.7	164.0	126	0.68	0.67	0.59	0.58	0.55	0.66	0.57	0.55
Erin	-84.9	231.2	62	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.04	0.22	0.21	0.04	-0.19
Ferrell	-77.9	170.8	204	0.71	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.80	0.78	0.73	0.73
GC41	-71.6	111.3	177	-0.05	0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.54	-1.22	-2.88	-24.0
GF08	-68.5	102.1	133	0.39	0.53	0.52	0.41	0.32	0.53	0.49	0.39
Gill	-80.0	181.4	193	0.48	0.52	0.45	0.38	0.47	0.45	0.32	0.32
Henry	-89.0	359.0	109	0.54	0.54	0.58	0.70	0.40	0.63	0.71	0.73
LGB20	-73.8	55.7	136	0.53	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.49	0.61	0.57	0.58
LGB35	-76.0	65.0	151	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.51	0.55	0.54	0.49	0.50
Larsen Ice Shelf	-66.9	299.1	129	0.30	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.35	0.33	0.45	0.30
Lettau	-82.5	185.6	149	0.54	0.51	0.47	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.37	0.19

				Minimum CE Early/Late Cross Validation Experiments (SATELLITE INFORMATION EXCLUDED)							
	Station Metadata										
				Correlation				Covariance			
				k_{gnd}				k_{gnd}			
Name	Lat	Lon	Record Length	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	7
Linda	-78.5	168.4	112	0.73	0.74	0.66	0.62	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.70
Manuela	-74.9	163.7	222	0.55	0.57	0.64	0.69	0.49	0.43	0.37	0.63
Marble Point	-77.4	163.7	266	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.82
Marilyn	-80.0	165.1	152	0.67	0.67	0.55	0.39	0.65	0.66	0.47	0.33
Minna Bluff	-78.6	166.7	110	0.52	0.57	0.49	0.33	0.55	0.54	0.39	0.48
Mount Siple	-73.2	232.9	140	0.17	0.09	*-0.14*	-0.20	0.14	0.16	*-0.12*	*-0.17*
Nansen Ice Sheet	-74.8	163.3	163	0.58	0.38	0.54	0.61	0.45	0.04	*-0.47*	0.54
Nico	-89.0	89.7	120	0.32	0.37	0.46	0.47	0.16	0.50	0.56	0.52
Pegasus North	-77.9	166.5	115	0.75	0.72	0.76	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.77	0.70
Pegasus South	-78.0	166.6	136	0.77	0.76	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.77	0.78	0.80
Priestley Glacier	-74.3	163.2	176	0.18	0.16	0.31	0.29	0.12	0.11	0.04	0.21
Relay Station	-74.0	43.1	103	0.29	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.12	0.48	0.54	0.43
Schwerdtfeger	-79.9	170.0	201	0.54	0.57	0.51	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.45	0.45
Tourmaline Plateau	-74.1	163.4	166	0.75	0.04	0.21	0.20	0.09	0.25	0.05	0.11
Uranus Glacier	-71.4	291.1	119	0.21	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.20
			MEAN:	**0.44**	**0.46**	**0.43**	**0.43**	**0.40**	**0.40**	**0.23**	**-0.32**
			MEAN: (random withholding)	**0.55**	**0.59**	**0.60**	**0.55**	**0.55**	**0.58**	**0.50**	**0.49**

Note: The dramatic drop-off in mean CE for covariance, $k_{gnd} = 7$, is due entirely to one station, GC41. Excluding GC41 (which demonstrates a -24.0 CE) results in a mean CE of 0.38.

S6. Infilling algorithms

Two infilling algorithms are used in this study. For the TTLS algorithm (described in the main text), in order to maintain the open-source nature of the code for this study, the Matlab code from Schneider (2001) was transliterated into the R Programming Language. Both the Matlab and R versions include options for inputting a pre-defined correlation or covariance matrix and assigning parameters for truncation, convergence tolerance, maximum number of iterations, and variance inflation. Additionally, the R version incorporates equation (6) from the main text, which is absent from the Matlab version, along with options for centering the data matrix (column or global), selecting covariance/correlation networks, and supplying weighting vectors. The R version of the TTLS algorithm was benchmarked against the Matlab version for equivalent settings and yielded equivalent results.

The second algorithm is a truncated singular value decomposition (TSVD) algorithm, similar to the DINEOF routine (Alvera-Azcárate et al. 2009; Beckers and Rixen 2003; Beckers et al. 2006; Beckers, personal communication). Like the TTLS algorithm, the input consists of the $n \times p$ matrix of station data such that individual series are arranged in columns and time is represented by the rows. Each series is centered and missing values infilled by zeros. If desired, the algorithm scales to correlation using a vector of unbiased standard deviation estimators $\tilde{s}$ and/or applies user-defined spatial weights.

The TSVD algorithm operates directly on the input matrix rather than the correlation/covariance matrix. Like the DINEOF routine, rather than immediately regularize

using the final desired truncation parameter (which can result in wildly divergent results based on the truncation parameter chosen), initial estimates are obtained via truncated SVD with $k = 1$.

$$\left(\hat{\mathbf{X}}\right)_{k=1} = \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{\Lambda}_1 \mathbf{V}_1^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad\qquad (S1)$$

This provides a matrix of estimates $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$, which are substituted for the missing values. The estimation-maximization process continues until the rms change in estimates is less than a predefined tolerance. The truncation parameter k is then incremented by 1 and the process is repeated. This continues until the algorithm converges at the final desired value for k.

This process (rather than immediately proceeding to the final truncation value) provides vast improvement in solution stability by reducing the effect of sampling error. In the case of sparse data sets – such as the S09 ground station matrix – this sampling error can be quite large. Not only are the number of observations limited, but the initial infill of zeros contributes observational error as the infilled zeros are treated as actual data during regularization. Since higher-order eigenvalues tend to be more closely spaced than lower-order ones (as is the case for the READER data), directly proceeding to large values for k increases the chance that sampling error in the higher-order modes will materially affect the estimation. Iteratively approaching the final value provides increasingly accurate estimations of the missing values – reducing sampling error – prior to higher-order modes being included. This stabilizes the eigenvalue spectrum and prevents wild swings in the results for regressions using different values of k. For our study, this method provides significant increases in verification skill versus a standard truncated SVD method for all values of k greater than ≈ 3. At low values of k where sampling errors are less of a concern, it yields approximately equal results.
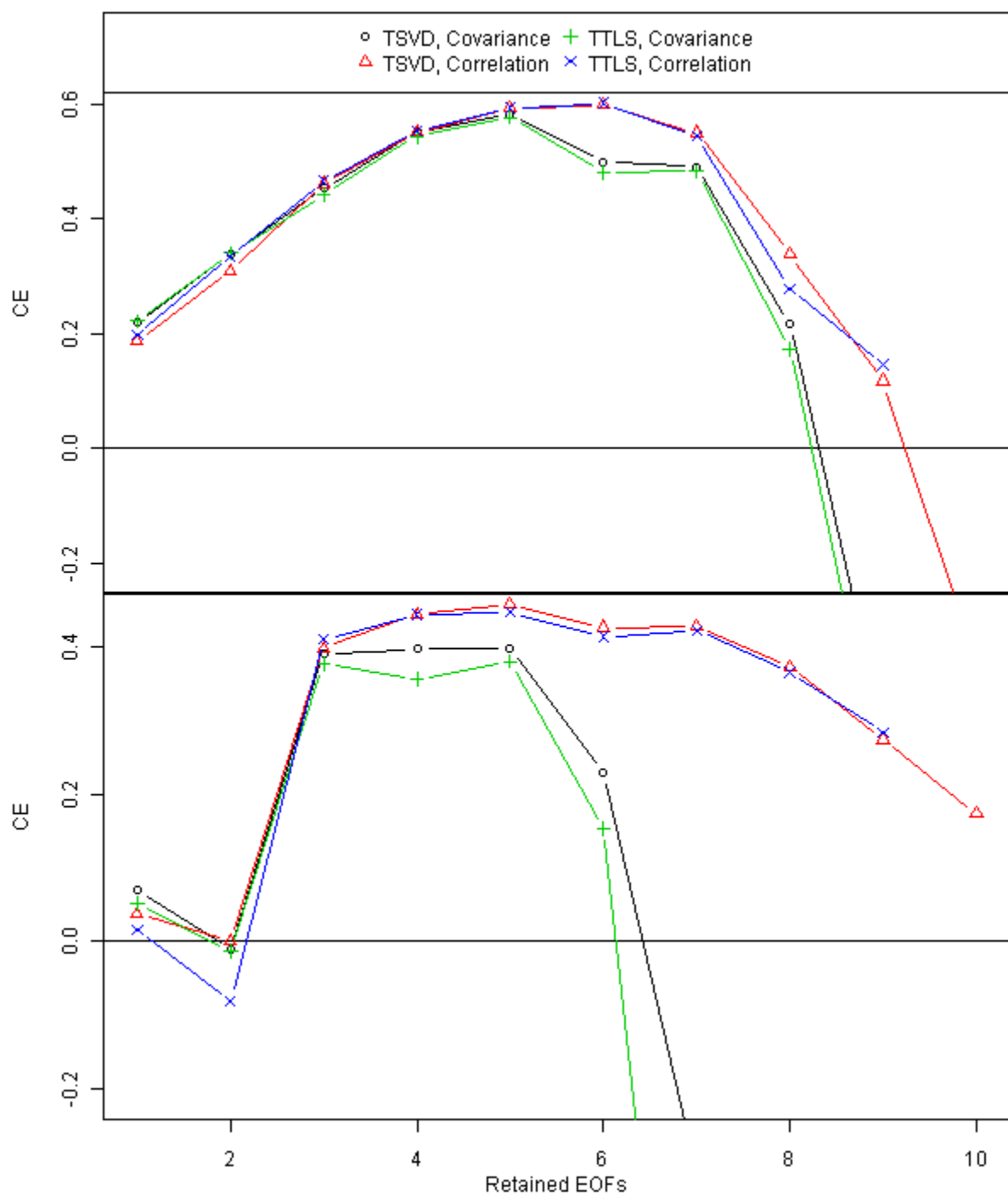
F‌ɪɢ. S10. Comparison of TSVD vs. TTLS algorithms for station set Grid.1C. Top panel: CE results for random withholding of 5% of the data. Bottom panel: Minimum CEs from early/late withholding of verification stations.

Figure S10 compares the results of verification tests using identical settings for TTLS and TSVD for the primary 63-station data set used in this study. In general, the TTLS and TSVD solutions are very close, though TSVD typically demonstrates slightly better verification statistics, especially at higher values of k. This result is not limited to this particular station choice. We find that the iterative TSVD slightly outperforms TTLS for most station sets and most values of k.

TSVD has some additional benefits over TTLS. One particularly attractive benefit is speed. For a given value of k and convergence tolerance, TSVD reaches a solution approximately 5 to 10 times faster. A second benefit is that TSVD provides solutions for all values of k from 1 to the full rank of the input matrix. TTLS, however, limits k to the lowest number of actual observations present at any time in the matrix. This is because a separate total least squares solution must be computed for *each* time based on the available observations for *that particular* time. If k exceeds the number of actual observations, at least one row/column set in matrix $\mathbf{V}_{1,1}^{\mathrm{T}}$ in Equation (4) will be zero, making the pseudoinverse undefined. This early termination of k in TTLS can be seen in Fig. S10, where TTLS values are not available for $k = 10$ as there are only 9 actual observations for some early months in the Grid.1C set.

S7. Additional information concerning E-W reconstructions

The *eigenvector-weighted* (E-W) reconstructions utilize the infilling algorithm to perform multiple linear regression of each retained satellite principal component against the ground data. The estimates for missing values for the PCs are linear combinations of the ground station data with coefficients determined from the spatial structure, either by solving Equation (4) for TTLS,

or direct decomposition of the data matrix for TSVD. A key consideration is that for both algorithms, the spatial structure of the data is determined *empirically* from the augmented matrix[3].

From Fig. S7, it is clear that the spatial structure of the AVHRR data set differs from the spatial structure determined via SVD of the unaugmented, infilled ground station matrix. This is due to the spatial boundary conditions being different (Aires, Rossow, and Chedin, 2002) between the ground data and AVHRR data. In some cases, the spatial weights for a given station have the opposite orientation. This leads to the perverse situation where a predictor can be used in one orientation for estimating the principal component, but the temperature estimate for that grid cell is recovered by multiplying the principal component by a spatial weight with the opposite sign (Figs. 2 and 3 in the main text). In order to avoid this problem, spatial constraints must be applied to the ground data to ensure that the principal component is being predicted using the magnitude and orientation of the associated AVHRR spatial eigenvector.

For the E-W reconstructions, we define an $m \times n$ matrix $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{V}}$ containing AVHRR spatial weights with columns corresponding to the eigenvector number and rows corresponding to the ground station locations. As the relative magnitudes of the weights are important, each column is normalized to have unit range. For the *n*th principal component, we can then define a vector of weights $\mathbf{w}_n$:

$$\mathbf{w}_n = \alpha \underset{\sim}{\mathbf{V}}_n \qquad\qquad (S2)$$

The scaling factor α provides a means of emphasizing or de-emphasizing the importance of the principal component relative to the set of ground stations. As $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, the ratio of

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[3] While it is possible to supply a covariance/correlation matrix for TTLS, that supplied matrix is used only as a starting point for the infilling and estimates obtained using it are progressively overwritten. If the convergence tolerance is set appropriately, TTLS converges to a similar answer whether this information is supplied or omitted.

principal component variance to ground station variance approaches infinity, and the SVD preferentially selects the PC. As $\alpha \to \infty$, the SVD preferentially selects ground information. This provides a means to choose whether the algorithm minimizes the PC residuals, ground station residuals, or some combination of both. Since we have assumed that the temporal information in the AVHRR data is suspect – which means that attempts to minimize the PC residuals result in *decreased* solution accuracy (an assumption borne out by verification statistics) – we therefore assign a large value to α. This penalizes unexplained variance in ground temperatures and minimizes the penalty for unexplained variance in the PC. In practice, we find that for $\alpha \geq 10$ the difference in regression results is negligible. Significant overfitting of the PCs and dramatic decrease in verification statistics occurs as α drops below ≈ 5.

Figure S11 provides a graphical demonstration for the E-W procedure and cross-validation tests. The process starts by infilling the selected ground station set using truncation parameter k_{gnd}. Infilling is performed in both a covariance and correlation setting. These completely infilled ground stations are augmented by the AVHRR PCs (one at a time) and the PCs are then infilled using both TSVD and TTLS. This process is repeated after withholding 35 stations from the infilled ground matrix to provide additional verification targets. The range of settings shown in Fig. S11 results in a total of 1,920 reconstructions being performed. We then select the optimal reconstructions, based on verification statistics, for both correlation and covariance networks.

For correlation networks, scaling is performed in the following manner:

- Scale the AVHRR data by dividing each series by a vector of unbiased standard deviation estimators $\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{sat}$

- Perform SVD on the AVHRR data and extract k_{sat} principal components

- Augment the infilled ground station matrix with each principal component, one at a time, and infill using the correlation setting of the infilling algorithm

Following infilling, the estimated AVHRR principal components are reconstituted with their associated spatial eigenvectors, providing a 5509 x 600 matrix of scaled estimates. Estimated gridded temperature ($\hat{\mathbf{T}}$) is recovered across the grid by unscaling by $\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{\text{sat}}$:

$$\hat{\mathbf{T}} = \tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{\text{sat}} \left(\tilde{\hat{\mathbf{U}}} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{V}^{\text{T}} \right), \tag{S3}$$

where $\tilde{\hat{\mathbf{U}}}$ indicates the estimated PCs, scaled to correlation, and the vector of unbiased standard deviation estimators $\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{\text{sat}}$ is given by:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{\text{sat}} = \left\{ \frac{\text{diag}\left(\mathbf{T}^{\text{T}} \mathbf{T} \right)}{\tilde{n}} \right\}^{1/2}, \tag{S4}$$

where $\tilde{n}$ represents the effective degrees of freedom. For an $n \times p$ matrix of anomalies, with individual series organized in columns, $\tilde{n} = n - 12$, as scaling to anomalies removes 12 separate means from the series. We note that the default setting in the Matlab version of RegEM has a hard-coded $\tilde{n} = n - 1$, and it is unclear if S09 changed this to compute their reconstructions. Using $n - 1$ yields a closer replication than $n - 12$, though the difference is negligible. For correctness, however, we use $\tilde{n} = n - 12$ for our reconstructions.
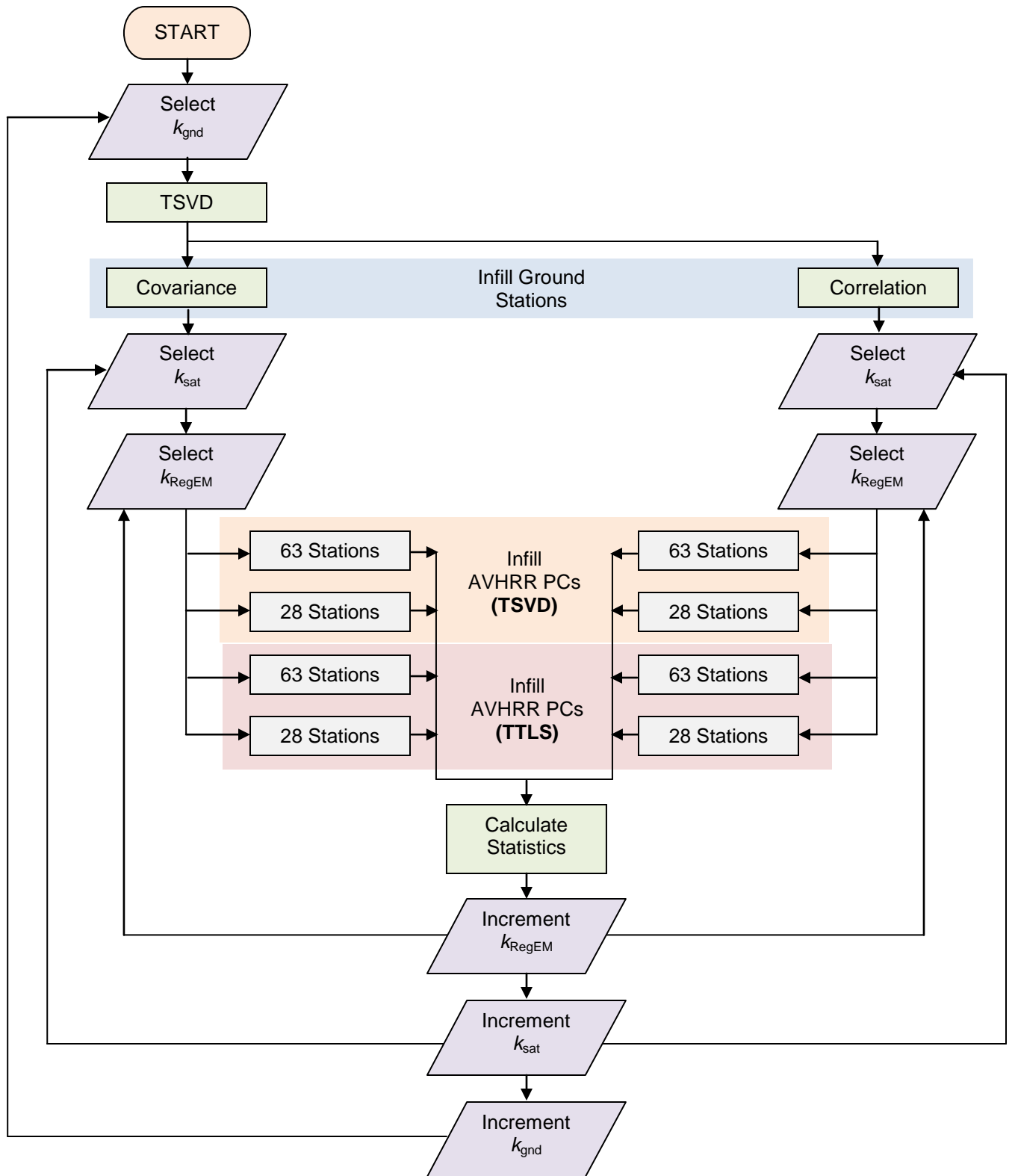
FIG. S11. Flowchart depicting E-W reconstruction cross validation experiments. The range for k_{RegEM} is $1 - 12$; k_{sat} is 3, 13, 28, 50, and 100; k_{gnd} is $5 - 8$. Full reconstructions use the 63-station Grid.1C set and use the 24 unused, on-grid stations as verification targets. The 28-station verification reconstructions withhold 35 stations from set Grid.1C for use as verification targets.

S8. Additional information concerning RLS reconstructions

The *regularized least squares* (RLS) reconstructions directly utilize the AVHRR spatial information. Like the E-W reconstructions, the RLS reconstructions start with a completely infilled ground station matrix. However, unlike S09 and the E-W reconstructions, the AVHRR principal components are not used.

We implement two versions of the algorithm. One version computes the spatial structure simply via SVD of the AVHRR data (scaled to correlation, if desired). The second version detrends the AVHRR data by row centering prior to computing the SVD. The resulting time series of row means is then used to compute a spatial EOF with uniform weights on the grid. This uniform EOF is included in Equation (10) as $\mathbf{L}_1$, and is used in the RLS regression to determine the continental trend. The reason for developing the second option was to prevent satellite measurement errors that are the same magnitude everywhere – such as a splicing error – from affecting the determination of the spatial eigenvectors.

When using the full set of AVHRR data from 1982 – 2006, both methods give nearly identical results (within $\pm 0.005\ ^{\circ}$C decade^{-1} for 1957 – 2006 continent-wide and regional trends). However, when using subsets of the AVHRR data, the detrended version provides significant stability in trend magnitude and geographic distribution regardless of the AVHRR time period used. We therefore use the detrended version throughout this study (though the option for the non-detrended version is preserved in the code).

A flowchart of the cross-validation experiments for determining the optimal settings for the RLS reconstructions appears as Figure S12. The process is analogous to the E-W process,

with scaling factor c replacing k_{RegEM} and k_{sat} varying smoothly from 2 to 100. Using the ranges listed in Fig. S12, the experiments result in performing 23,040 RLS reconstructions.

For correlation networks, scaling is performed in the following manner:

- Scale the AVHRR data by dividing each series by a vector of unbiased standard deviation estimators $\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{\text{sat}}$

- Perform SVD on the AVHRR data and extract the first k_{sat} spatial EOFs

- Scale the infilled ground station matrix by dividing each series by a vector of unbiased standard deviation estimators $\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{\text{gnd}}$

The least squares solution is then found by solving Eqn. [10] using the scaled spatial EOFs $\tilde{\mathbf{L}}$ and scaled ground station data $\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}$ for each time j. From the definition of $\mathbf{L}$, this provides a solution vector $\mathbf{a}_j$, which is the estimate of the correlation AVHRR temporal eigenvectors at time j divided by the square root of the effective degrees of freedom:

$$\mathbf{a}_j = \sqrt{\tilde{n}}(\tilde{\hat{\mathbf{U}}}) \tag{S5}$$

The 5509 x 600 matrix of temperature estimates is then given by:

$$\hat{\mathbf{T}} = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{\text{sat}}}{\sqrt{\tilde{n}}}\left(\mathbf{a}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\mathbf{V}^{\text{T}}\right) \tag{S6}$$
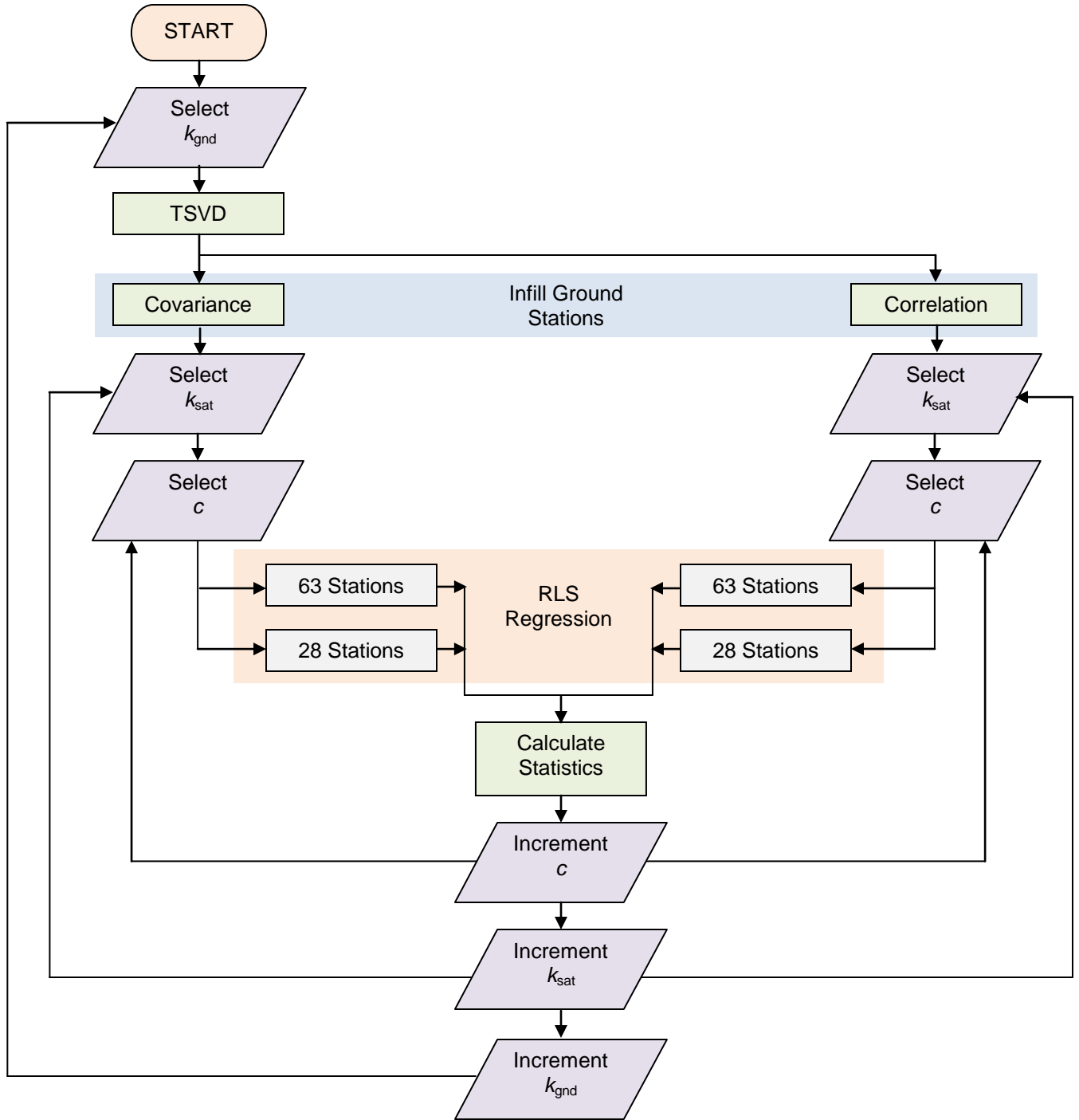
FIG. S12. Flowchart depicting RLS reconstruction cross validation experiments. The range for k_{RegEM} is $1 - 12$; k_{sat} is $2 - 100$; c is 0.1, 0.2, …, 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.75, 2.0. Full reconstructions use the 63-station Grid.1C set and use the 24 unused, on-grid stations as verification targets. The 28-station verification reconstructions withhold 35 stations from set Grid.1C for use as verification targets.

S9. Additional results and full verification statistics

a. E-W parameter sensitivity

For the E-W reconstructions, there are 3 major adjustable parameters: k_{gnd} (truncation parameter for infilling the ground stations), k_{sat} (number of AVHRR modes to regress), and k_{RegEM} (truncation parameter for regressing the AVHRR principal components against the ground station data). Figure S13 shows the variation in the CE statistic based on changes to k_{sat} and
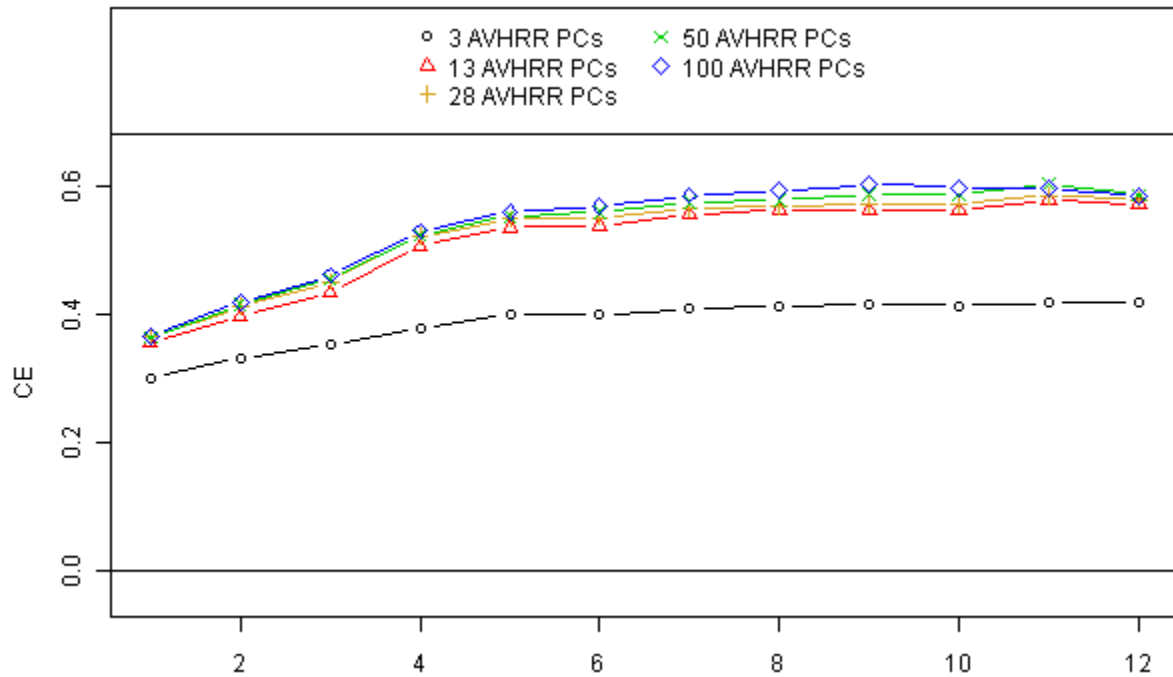

FIG. S13. CE statistic vs. k_{RegEM} for various values of k_{sat}. Statistics computed based on reconstructions using the TSVD algorithm in a correlation setting, with $k_{gnd} = 7$. Patterns for TTLS, covariance, and/or other settings for k_{gnd} are similar. The reconstructions presented in the text utilize values of $k_{sat} = 100$ and $k_{RegEM} = 9$.

k_{RegEM}. Continental and regional trends show some minor dependence on these parameters; using $k_{sat} = 28$ and $k_{RegEM} = 3$, for example, yields trends of 0.05, 0.01, and 0.15 $^{\circ}$C decade^{-1} for the continent, West Antarctica, and the Peninsula, respectively. Increasing k_{sat} and k_{RegEM} generally result in larger trends for West Antarctica and the Peninsula. We find large values for k_{sat} (100) and k_{RegEM} (9) to provide optimal verification statistics.

b. RLS parameter sensitivity

The RLS reconstruction parameters include k_{gnd}, k_{sat}, and c (regularization parameter scaling factor). These reconstructions demonstrate an even smaller dependence on k_{sat} than the E-W reconstructions, and very little dependence on c (for small values of c). An RLS reconstruction using settings of $k_{sat} = 13$ and $c = 0.5$, for example, yields trends of 0.06, 0.07, and 0.36 $^{\circ}$C decade^{-1} for the continent, West Antarctica, and the Peninsula, respectively. These are almost identical to the trends calculated using the optimal settings of $k_{sat} = 80$ and $c = 0.1$. Including too few AVHRR eigenvectors results in an inability to reproduce high frequency variability, but has little effect on trends. Varying c produces a similar effect until c exceeds ≈ 1.0, where excessive regularization begins to result in a suppression of trend magnitudes. Values smaller than ≈ 0.1 result in computational singularities due to insufficient regularization when k_{sat} exceeds the number of stations. Figure S14 shows the dependence of CE on k_{sat} and c.
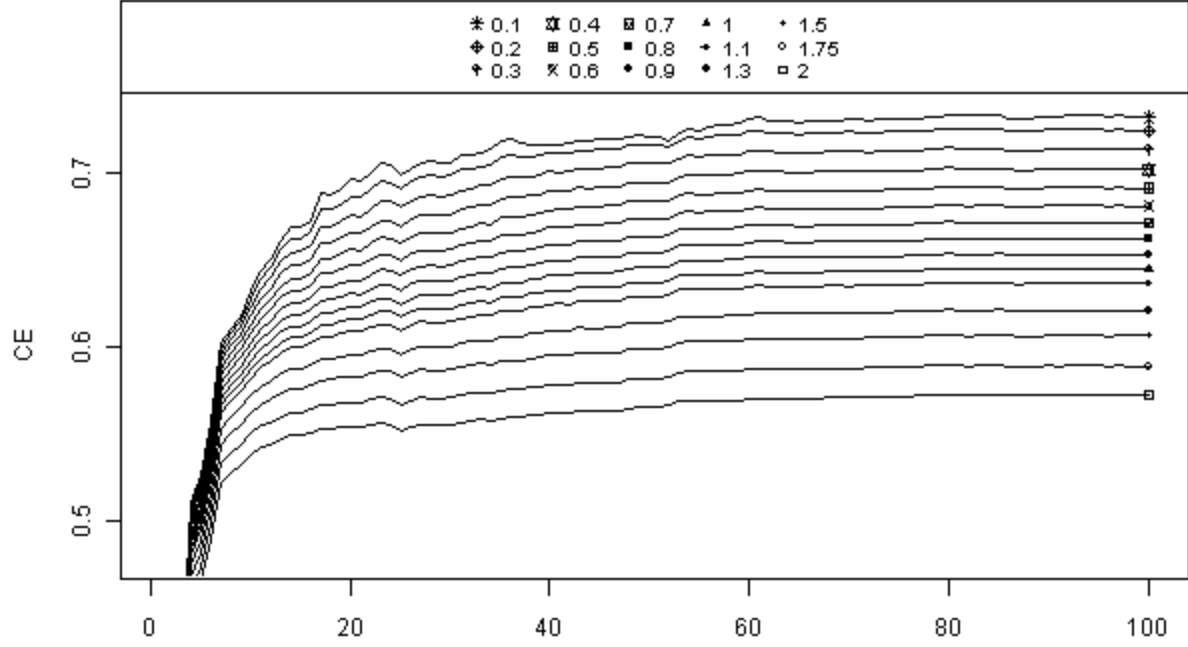
FIG. S14. CE statistic vs. k_{sat} for various values of c. Statistics computed based on reconstructions in a correlation setting, with $k_{gnd} = 7$. Patterns for covariance and/or other settings for k_{gnd} are similar. The reconstructions presented in the main text utilize values of $k_{sat} = 80$ and $c = 0.1$.

c. Sensitivity to k_{gnd}

The parameter for which the E-W and RLS (and, incidentally, S09) reconstructions display the most sensitivity is k_{gnd}, which is the truncation parameter used for the infilling of the ground stations. As the ground stations are used to determine the time series of loadings to be applied to each AVHRR spatial eigenvector, they contain the temporal information in the reconstructions. The AVHRR data is simply used to fill in the empty space between stations.

Figures S17 – S20 and Table S4 show reconstructions using the optimal parameters for k_{sat}, k_{RegEM}, and c, but with k_{gnd} varied from 5 to 8, which are the settings that correspond to maximum verification statistics. Reconstructions using both correlation and covariance

networks are presented. For the correlation networks, $k_{gnd} = 7$ yields superior verification statistics. For covariance networks, $k_{gnd} = 6$ was optimal. Verification statistics for West Antarctica alone were also superior with those settings of k_{gnd}.

As discussed in Section 6 of the main text, the area most sensitive to the choice of k_{gnd} is West Antarctica. While a small area of statistically insignificant cooling to neutral trend in the Ross region of West Antarctica is a feature common to almost all of the reconstructions, the more prominent cooling that results when using optimal parameters is unique to those parameter settings (when k_{sat} is large). However, if fewer AVHRR eigenvectors are included, the Ross cooling becomes a robust feature of the reconstruction. Due to the paucity of ground data in the region, it is not possible to determine whether the cooling is an artifact of overfitting during the E-W or RLS regressions, or whether including the optimal number of AVHRRs for elsewhere on the continent results in masking a robust West Antarctic cooling feature with noise, since few predictors are available in the area of concern. Regardless, the magnitude of West Antarctic trends in the S09 reconstruction are larger than would be supported by either explanation.

Significantly decreased solution stability – especially for West Antarctica – is found for covariance networks. The primary reason for this effect is not the RLS or E-W regressions themselves; it is the initial ground station infilling that feeds the regressions (Fig. S9 and Table S3). Covariance networks are far more sensitive to k_{gnd} than are correlation networks. As an example, Nansen Ice Sheet, Cape King, Cape Phillips, and Engima Lake are all co-located (~ 74°S, 165°E) and have similar record lengths (~ 160 months), yet display drastically different behavior as k_{gnd} is varied from 5 to 7. In a correlation network, on the other hand, all four of those stations display very similar behavior for the same variation in k_{gnd}, which is what we

would expect for a closely-positioned group of stations for which the raw temperature data shows a high correlation of ~0.85 for all stations to each other.

The impact of instability is naturally more important for the short record length stations, which have a higher percentage of points that require infilling. This would indicate that we should expect more stable results in the RLS and E-W regressions as the average record length of the included ground stations increases. We find this is, indeed, the case. Table S4 shows continental and regional trends for various settings of k_{gnd}. In a covariance network, reconstruction trends are much more consistent for the 28-station verification reconstructions (which have an average record length of 435 months for included stations) than the 63-station reconstructions (which have an average record length of 274 months for included stations).

For correlation networks, however, the difference between the 63- and 28-station reconstructions is much less striking, especially in the Peninsula and West Antarctica, with the E-W method being the most stable. Almost <u>all</u> correlation E-W settings for k_{gnd} (for both the 63- and 28-station reconstructions) yield continental and regional trends that are similar to the <u>optimal</u> settings in correlation RLS. In particular, the trends computed for West Antarctica in correlation E-W all provide point estimates that are well within each other's 95% confidence intervals and well within the confidence intervals for the optimal settings in correlation RLS. The point estimate for S09 of 0.20^{o}C decade^{-1} lies *outside* the 95% confidence intervals of every correlation E-W result with the exception of the 63-station, $k_{gnd} = 5$ solution, where it lies on the 95% CI. Most importantly, trends for all locations and all methods (including covariance) are similar when the optimal settings are used, and the point estimates for the Peninsula and West Antarctic trends in S09 are outside the 95% confidence intervals for all reconstructions using

optimal settings. These observations give us a reasonable degree of confidence in the results

using the optimal settings.

d. Spatial similarity between ground station and AVHRR data

As noted above and in the main text, for the reconstruction to be valid, the ground data

and AVHRR data must have similar spatial structures. In order to provide a basic check on our

results, we additionally conduct a reconstruction using no satellite data and no interpolation. For

this reconstruction, each of the 5,509 grid cells are infilled using the actual monthly anomaly

from the nearest ground station, plus an offset determined by station overlaps (where the

chronologically-nearest 60 months of data to the point being infilled is used to compute the

offset). This reduces the resolution across Antarctica to a series of polygons, which change in

number, size, and shape based on the available stations. It provides a gross estimate of the

underlying spatial structure for the ground stations alone. If the spatial structures between the

ground data and AVHRR data are compatible, this method should produce a spatial distribution

of temperature change that is similar to that produced by the RLS and E-W reconstructions.

Fig. S27 at the end of this document presents this reconstruction alongside the optimal

RLS and E-W correlation reconstruction. We note good agreement between the three

reconstructions, which indicates that fundamentally the ground and AVHRR data share similar

spatial makeups. The overall trends are also similar (0.06, 0.03, 0.14, and 0.36 ^{o}C decade^{-1} for

the continent, East Antarctica, West Antarctica, and the Peninsula, respectively), with West

Antarctica being higher than the RLS and E-W reconstructions due to the lack of any satellite

spatial information for the West Antarctic interior. With no satellite data to constrain the

infilling, the nearest-station approach copies the higher-magnitude Transantarctic Mountain

trends throughout the Ross region. We also note that the nearest-station reconstructed variances are much higher during the subperiods (factor of ~ 1.5) than the RLS or E-W reconstructions. This is due to the lack of filtering that is provided by the truncation parameters in the RLS and E-W reconstructions. However, overall, the match is quite satisfactory. We also provide Figure S28, which shows that the resulting continental trend is not strongly dependent on the maximum number of overlapping months for determining offsets, except when few months are chosen. The choice of 60 months corresponds to the middle of the flat region of the plot.

e. Notes on the code

The entirety of the code (AntarcticaFinal.txt) for this project was written in the R programming language, version 2.9.1. While most features operate well on prior versions, the code was not explicitly tested for backwards compatibility. We recommend that interested readers obtain version 2.9.1 or higher from CRAN before attempting to run the code. Readers will also need to obtain the following packages: mapproj, maps, and waveslim.

The code is organized into the following major sections:

- PLOTTING FUNCTIONS, which defines the commands used to generate the plots in both the main text and this SI.
- GENERAL FUNCTIONS, which defines data loading and parsing commands.
- VERIFICATION FUNCTIONS, which defines commands for computing verification statistics, extracting spatial weights, performing Monte Carlo analysis and generating the Chladni patterns.
- EM ALGORITHMS, which defines the TTLS and TSVD algorithms.

- IMPUTATION EXPERIMENTS, which defines the commands for performing the cross-validation experiments.

- RECONSTRUCTION FUNCTIONS, which defines the commands for regressing the satellite PCs and spatial eigenvectors against the ground data.

- VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS, which contain the station sets, standard plot labels, grid cell assignments for ground stations and geographic masks.

- LOAD AND PARSE DATA, which obtains all data from on-line sources and parses it for use.

- SATELLITE OFFSETS, which calculates differences in ground and satellite data.

- RECONSTRUCTION, which performs the E-W, RLS and S09 replication reconstructions.

- VERIFICATION, which computes full verification statistics.

During the initial run-through of the code, all necessary data will be downloaded from public sources and saved into the current working directory automatically. Following the initial run, we recommend users comment-out the "down.data()" command at the beginning of the LOAD AND PARSE DATA segment and utilize the saved data rather than download the data every time.

The code as provided will produce the E-W and RLS correlation reconstructions presented in the main text and takes approximately 20 minutes to run on a 1.3 GHz Centrino processor. At least 2 GB of RAM is required. For readers interested in performing their own sensitivity analyses, each function is thoroughly commented to describe the purpose and nomenclature used to change the settings and perform different reconstructions, including using

different station sets or establishing new station sets. Complete verification statistics for reader-defined settings can also be computed.

An important note is that the reconstructions are quite memory intensive. As R is restricted in the amount of RAM it may use, readers interested in performing a large number of reconstructions in a row are encouraged to modify the imputation experiment commands to use the parameters they choose. The imputation experiments will save the reconstructions in independent files and clear the volatile memory before proceeding to the next reconstruction, which will prevent out-of-memory errors. The saved reconstructions can then be loaded and analyzed.

Additionally, while the EM algorithms were written using the notation in the main text and SI, the reconstruction functions were written utilizing the *transpose* of the data matrices, which causes the spatial information to appear in the left-hand eigenvector (u) instead of the right-hand eigenvector (v). In the event of confusion, the comments provided in the code clearly indicate which eigenvector contains the spatial information for each function.

Lastly, any questions about the operation of the code should be referred to the primary author. Email is the preferred method of communication.

FIG. S15. Areas of statistically significant trends for the RLS reconstruction presented in the main text. Gray shading indicates areas not significant at the 5% level, with degrees of freedom adjusted for serial correlation of the residuals (Santer et al. 2000).

1957 - 2006

-0.6 Deg C / Decade 0.6

E-W Correlation

1.0

Deg C /
Decade

-1.0
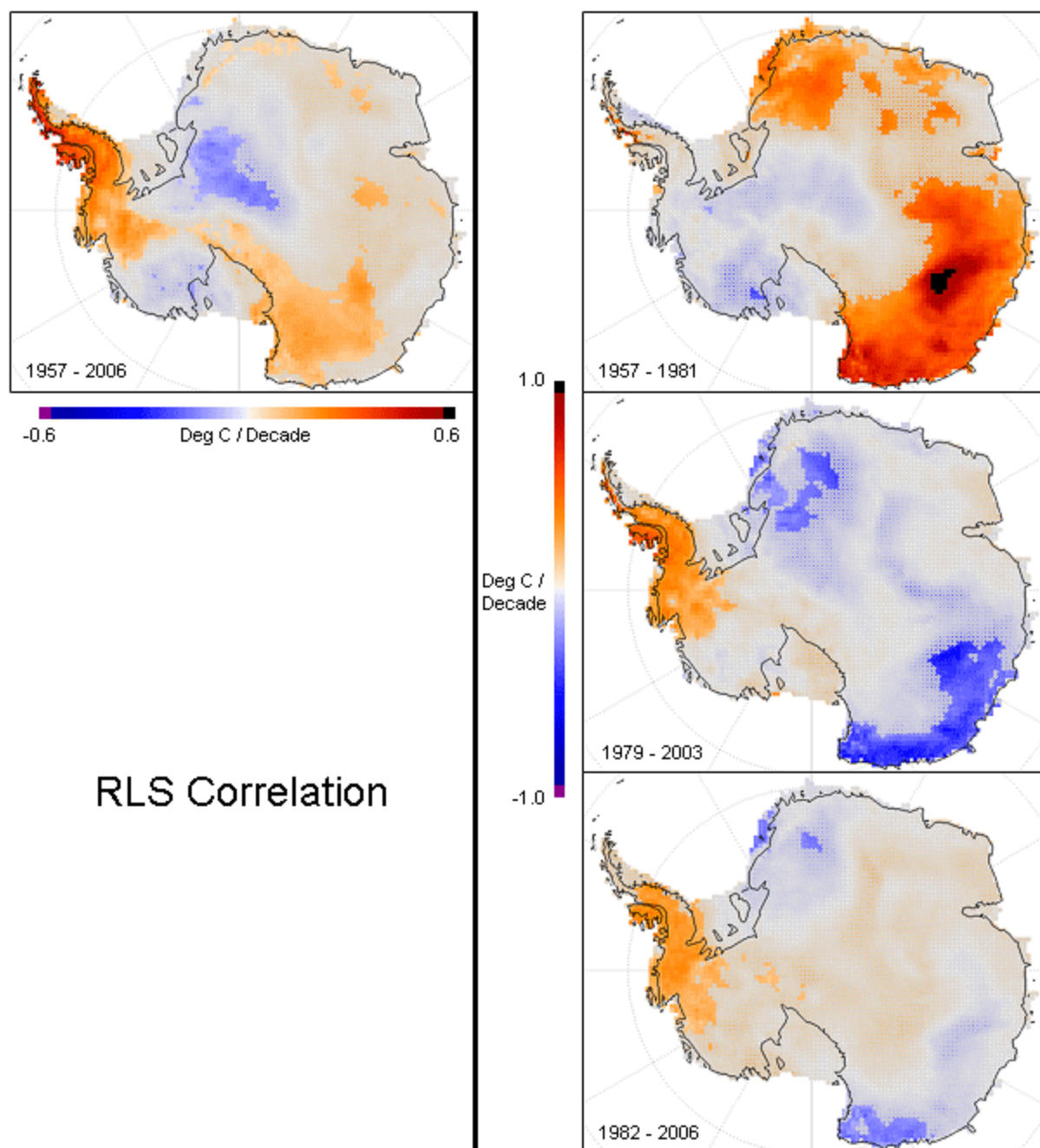
1957 - 1981

1979 - 2003

1982 - 2006

FIG. S16. Areas of statistically significant trends for the E-W reconstruction presented in the main text. Gray shading indicates areas not significant at the 5% level, with degrees of freedom adjusted for serial correlation of the residuals.

RLS, Correlation

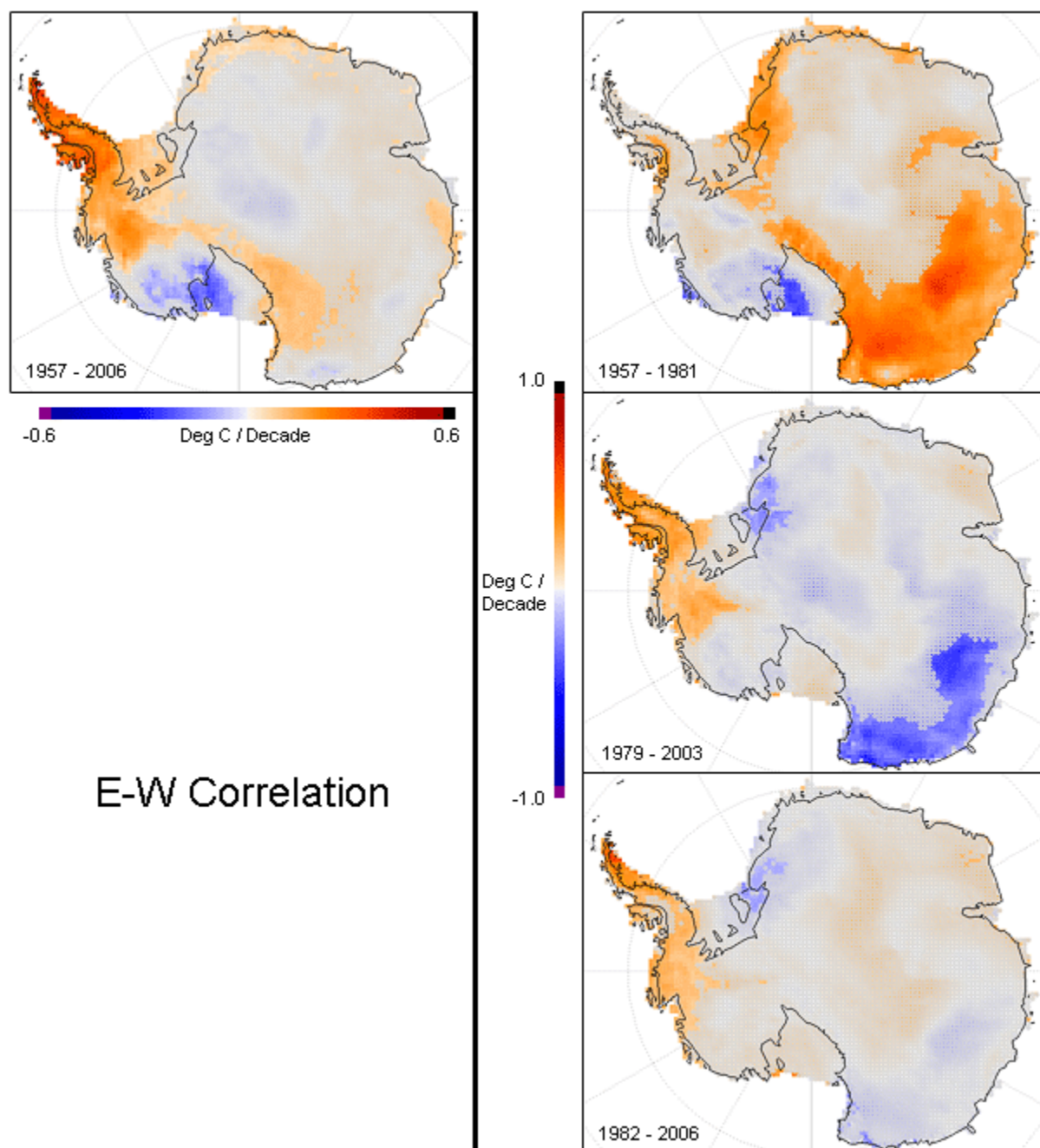FIG. S17. Spatial distribution of trends for various timeframes for RLS correlation network reconstructions, with varying k_{gnd}. Maximum verification statistics for the entire continent and West Antarctica specifically are achieved with $k_{gnd} = 7$.

RLS, Covariance

FIG. S18. Spatial distribution of trends for various timeframes for RLS covariance network reconstructions, with varying k_{gnd}. Maximum verification statistics for the entire continent and West Antarctica specifically are achieved with $k_{gnd} = 6$.

E-W, Correlation

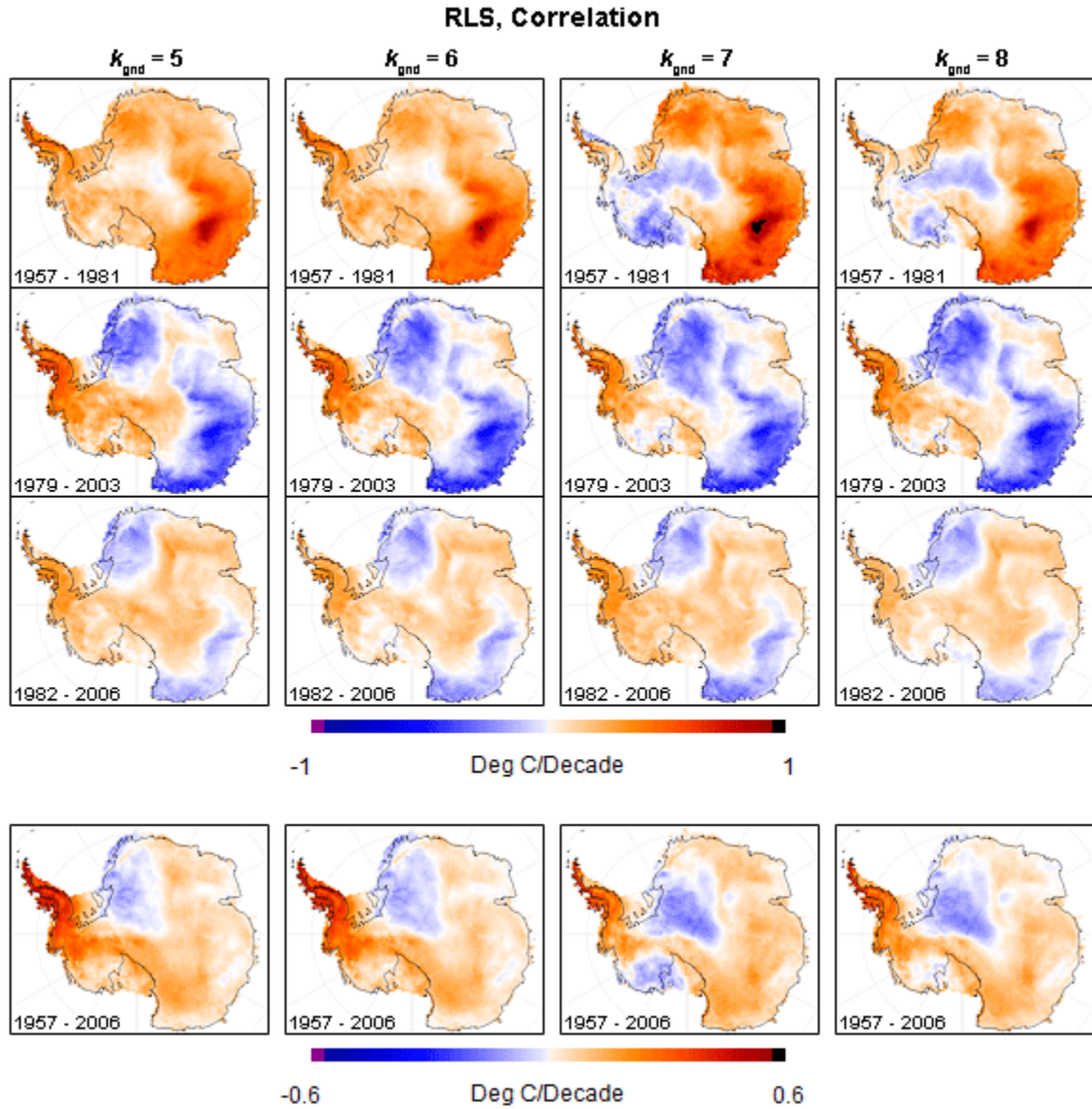
FIG. S19. Spatial distribution of trends for various timeframes for E-W correlation network reconstructions, with varying k_{gnd}. Maximum verification statistics for the entire continent and West Antarctica specifically are achieved with $k_{gnd} = 7$.
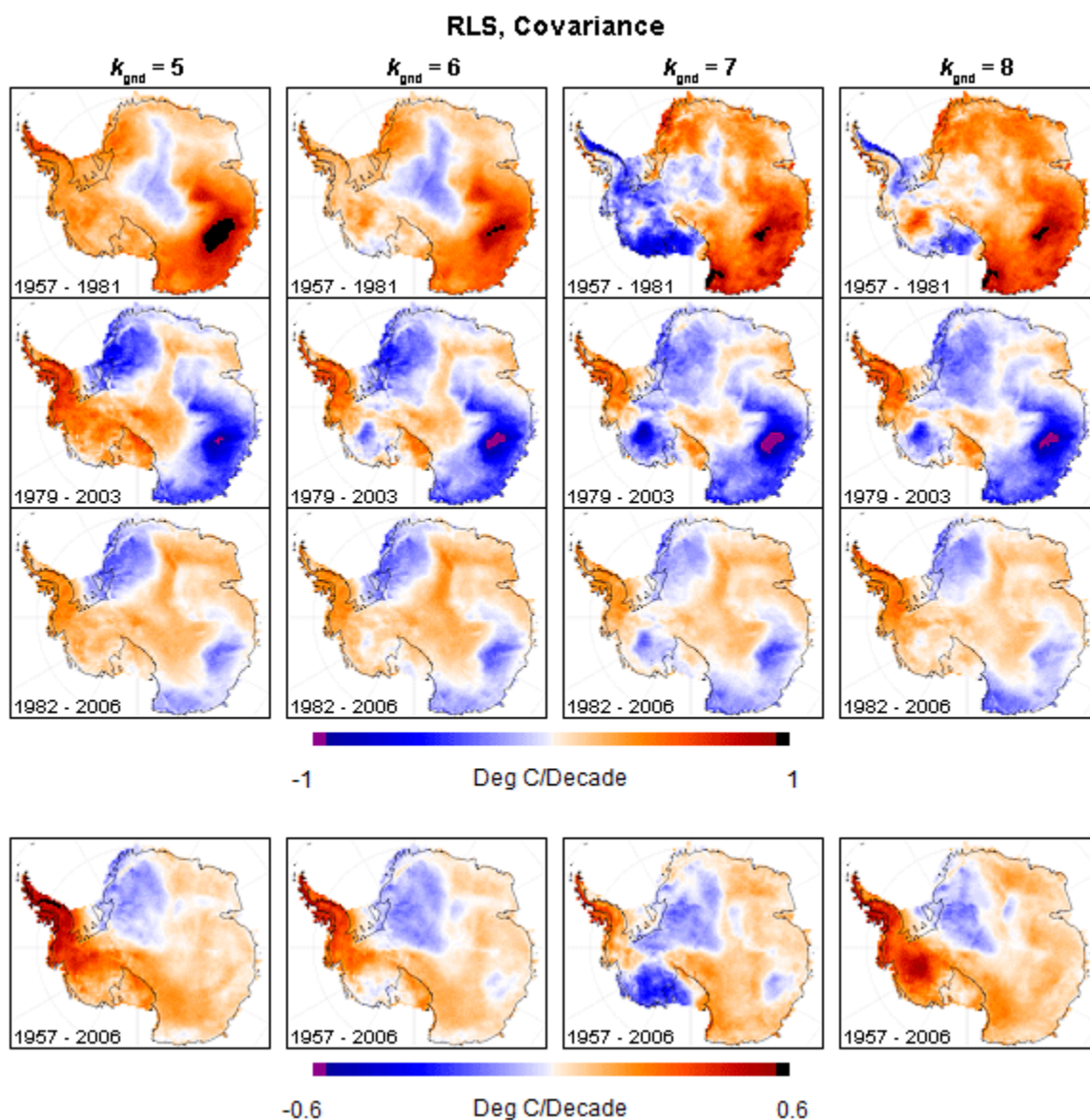
FIG. S20. Spatial distribution of trends for various timeframes for E-W covariance network reconstructions, with varying k_{gnd}. Maximum verification statistics for the entire continent and West Antarctica specifically are achieved with $k_{gnd} = 6$.

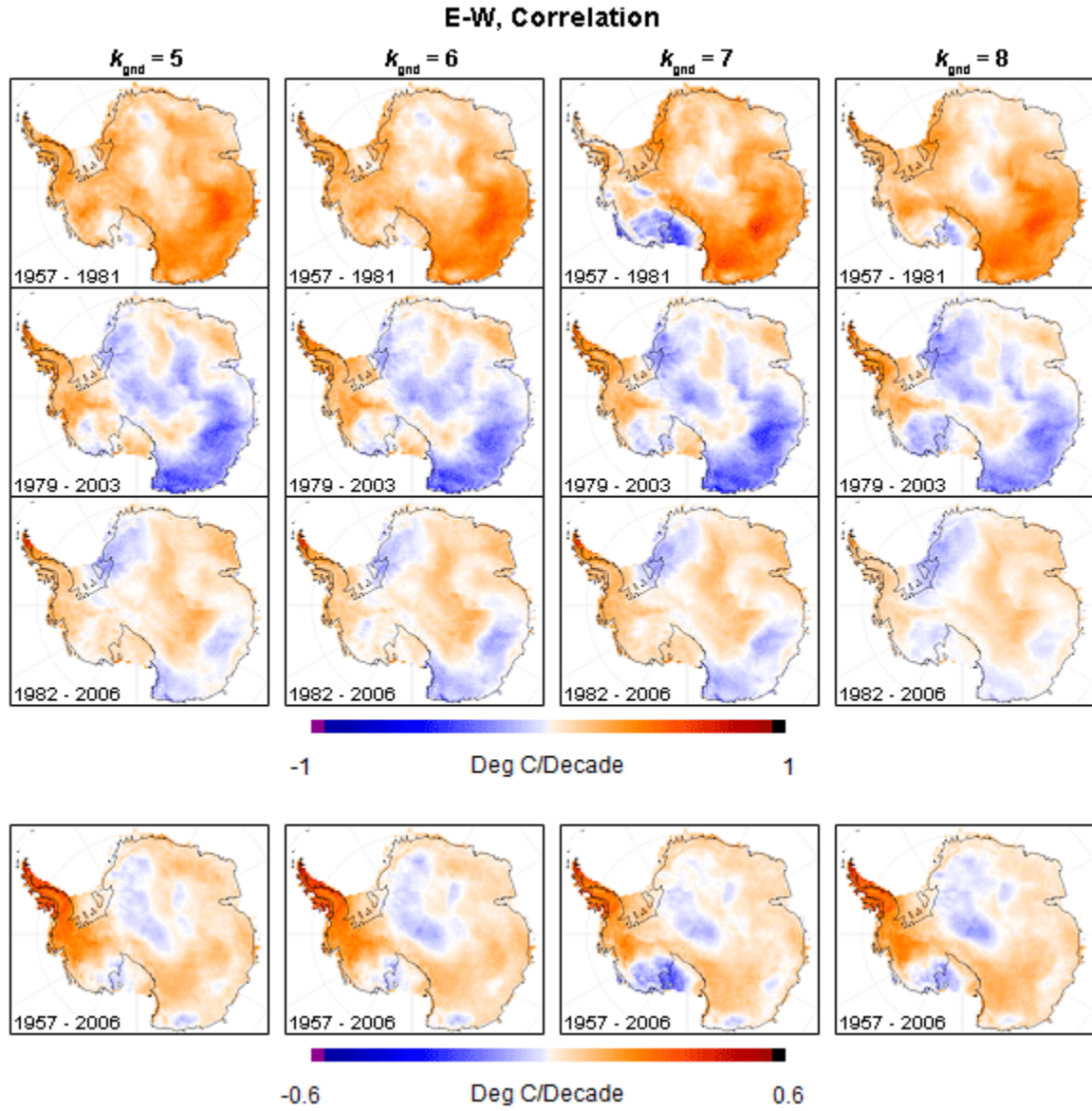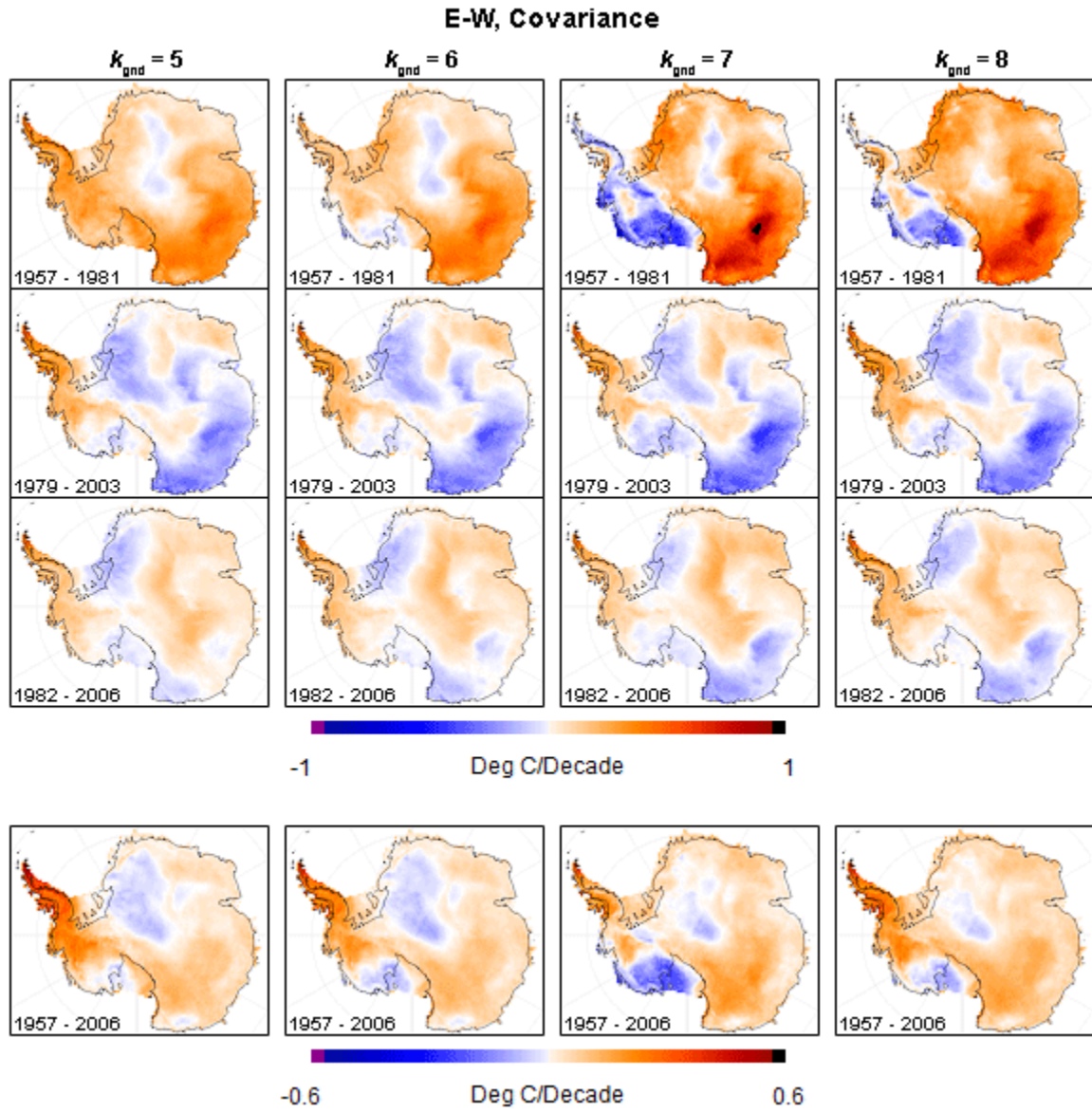TABLE S4. Continental and regional trend sensitivity as a function of reconstruction method and k_{gnd}. Full reconstructions use the optimal 63-station set; verification reconstructions use the 28 on-grid stations for S09. Settings which correspond to maximum verification statistics are bolded. The correlation variants are featured in the main text.

Type	k_{gnd}	Region	Trend (^{o}C decade^{-1} +/- 95% CI)	
			Full Recon	Ver. Recon
RLS Correlation	5	Continent	0.09 ± 0.08	0.06 ± 0.07
		Peninsula	0.41 ± 0.11	0.36 ± 0.11
		West	0.17 ± 0.09	0.14 ± 0.08
		East Antarctica	0.05 ± 0.09	0.02 ± 0.08
	6	Continent	0.08 ± 0.07	0.06 ± 0.07
		Peninsula	0.39 ± 0.11	0.36 ± 0.11
		West	0.16 ± 0.08	0.14 ± 0.08
		East Antarctica	0.04 ± 0.09	0.02 ± 0.08
	7	**Continent**	**0.06 ± 0.07**	**0.06 ± 0.07**
		Peninsula	**0.29 ± 0.10**	**0.35 ± 0.11**
		West	**0.05 ± 0.08**	**0.11 ± 0.07**
		East	**0.05 ± 0.09**	**0.03 ± 0.08**
	8	Continent	0.06 ± 0.07	0.06 ± 0.07
		Peninsula	0.29 ± 0.09	0.34 ± 0.11
		West	0.10 ± 0.07	0.12 ± 0.07
		East Antarctica	0.03 ± 0.09	0.02 ± 0.08
RLS Covariance	5	Continent	0.10 ± 0.08	0.06 ± 0.08
		Peninsula	0.52 ± 0.14	0.47 ± 0.13
		West	0.24 ± 0.12	0.18 ± 0.10
		East Antarctica	0.04 ± 0.10	-0.00 ± 0.09
	6	**Continent**	**0.06 ± 0.08**	**0.05 ± 0.08**
		Peninsula	**0.41 ± 0.12**	**0.43 ± 0.12**
		West	**0.13 ± 0.11**	**0.14 ± 0.11**
		East	**0.02 ± 0.09**	**0.00 ± 0.09**
	7	Continent	0.03 ± 0.08	0.03 ± 0.08
		Peninsula	0.27 ± 0.12	0.41 ± 0.12
		West	-0.05 ± 0.13	0.04 ± 0.13
		East Antarctica	0.04 ± 0.09	0.00 ± 0.09
	8	Continent	0.11 ± 0.08	0.14 ± 0.09
		Peninsula	0.42 ± 0.13	0.50 ± 0.13
		West	0.24 ± 0.16	0.50 ± 0.18
		East Antarctica	0.06 ± 0.09	0.02 ± 0.09

Type	k_{gnd}	Region	Trend (^{o}C decade^{-1} +/- 95% CI)	
			Full Recon	Ver. Recon
E-W Correlation	5	Continent	0.09 ± 0.07	0.05 ± 0.07
		Peninsula	0.35 ± 0.09	0.31 ± 0.08
		West	0.13 ± 0.07	0.06 ± 0.07
		East Antarctica	0.07 ± 0.08	0.03 ± 0.08
	6	Continent	0.08 ± 0.07	0.05 ± 0.07
		Peninsula	0.34 ± 0.09	0.28 ± 0.07
		West	0.12 ± 0.07	0.07 ± 0.06
		East Antarctica	0.06 ± 0.08	0.03 ± 0.08
	7	**Continent**	**0.05 ± 0.07**	**0.05 ± 0.07**
		Peninsula	**0.29 ± 0.08**	**0.32 ± 0.08**
		West	**0.04 ± 0.06**	**0.06 ± 0.08**
		East	**0.04 ± 0.08**	**0.03 ± 0.08**
	8	Continent	0.07 ± 0.07	0.05 ± 0.07
		Peninsula	0.28 ± 0.08	0.31 ± 0.08
		West	0.09 ± 0.06	0.08 ± 0.06
		East Antarctica	0.05 ± 0.08	0.03 ± 0.08
E-W Covariance	5	Continent	0.07 ± 0.07	0.05 ± 0.07
		Peninsula	0.34 ± 0.09	0.29 ± 0.08
		West	0.12 ± 0.07	0.08 ± 0.07
		East Antarctica	0.04 ± 0.08	0.03 ± 0.08
	6	**Continent**	**0.06 ± 0.07**	**0.05 ± 0.07**
		Peninsula	**0.27 ± 0.08**	**0.27 ± 0.08**
		West	**0.07 ± 0.06**	**0.07 ± 0.06**
		East	**0.04 ± 0.08**	**0.04 ± 0.08**
	7	Continent	0.06 ± 0.07	0.04 ± 0.07
		Peninsula	0.19 ± 0.07	0.22 ± 0.07
		West	-0.02 ± 0.06	-0.01 ± 0.06
		East Antarctica	0.07 ± 0.08	0.05 ± 0.08
	8	Continent	0.09 ± 0.07	0.08 ± 0.07
		Peninsula	0.28 ± 0.07	0.28 ± 0.07
		West	0.08 ± 0.07	0.07 ± 0.07
		East Antarctica	0.08 ± 0.08	0.07 ± 0.08
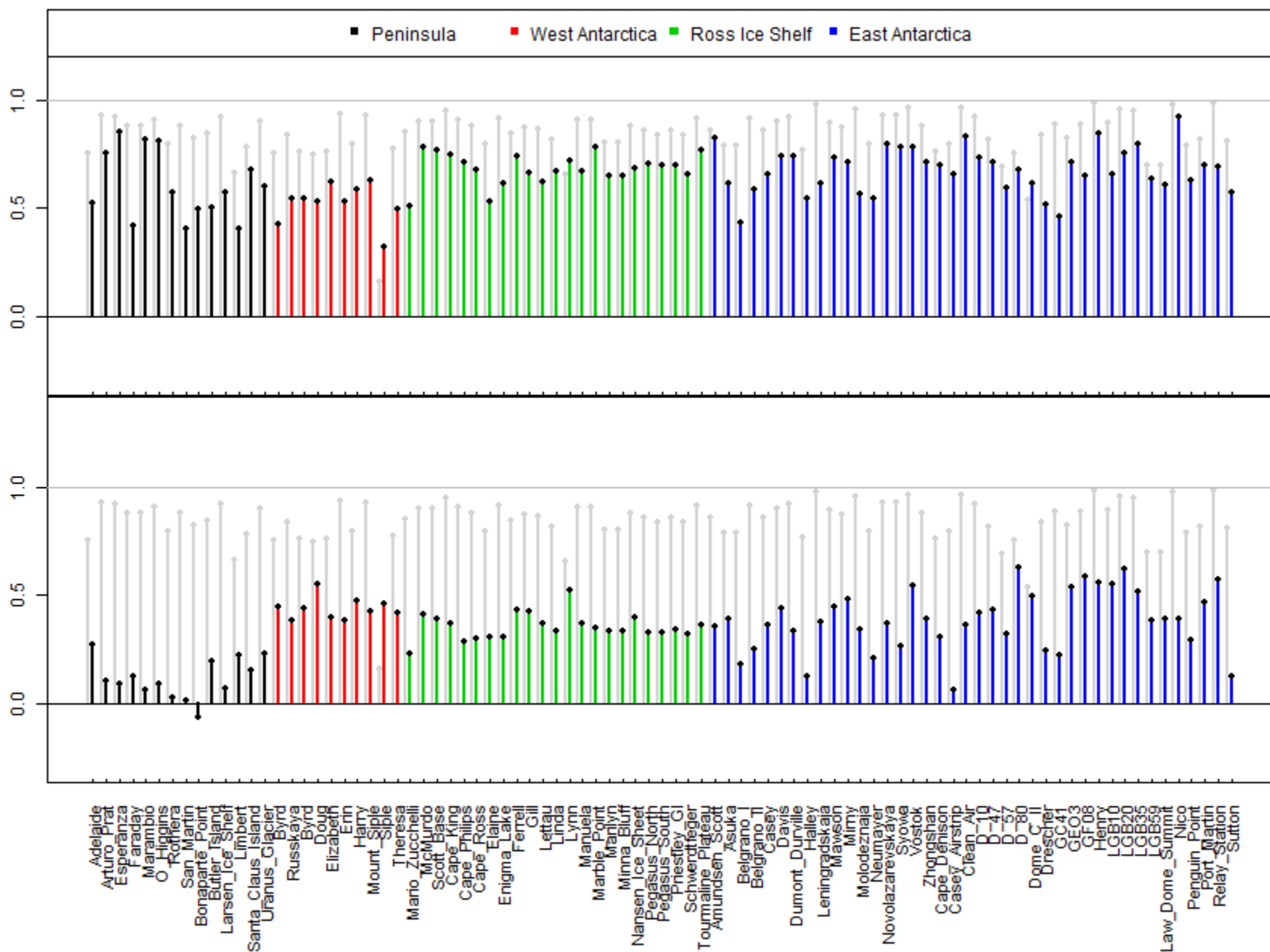
FIG. S21. Average explained variance / CE for the correlation reconstructions. Top panel: 63-station E-W correlation reconstruction. Bottom panel: S09 reconstruction. Gray lines show the statistics from the 63-station RLS correlation reconstruction.
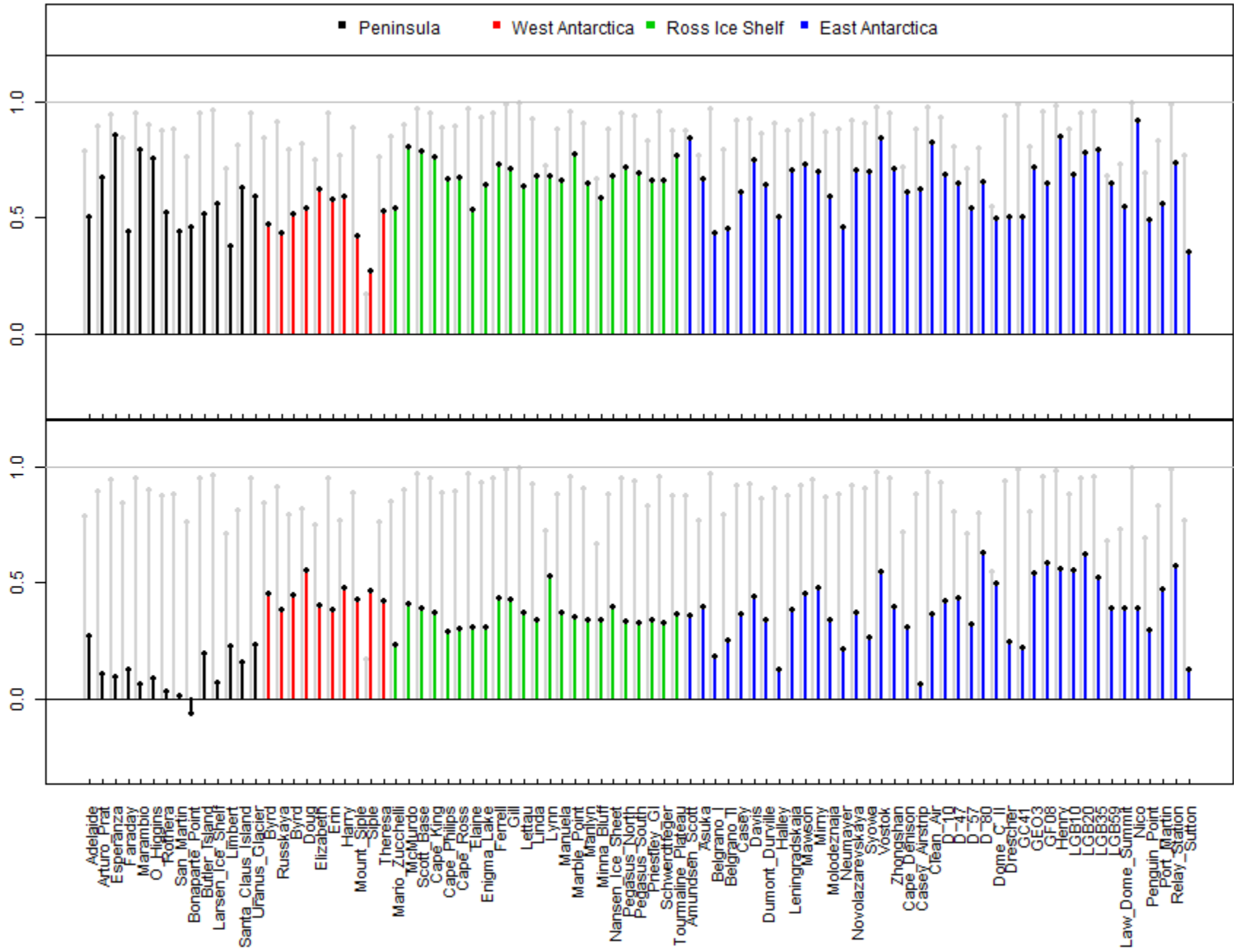
FIG. S22. Average explained variance / CE for the covariance reconstructions. Top panel: 63-station E-W covariance reconstruction. Bottom panel: S09 reconstruction. Gray lines show the statistics from the 63-station RLS covariance reconstruction.

FIG. S23. CE for the 63-station correlation reconstructions. Statistics are only shown for stations not used in the E-W / RLS reconstructions. Top panel: 63-station E-W correlation reconstruction. Bottom panel: S09 reconstruction. Gray lines show the statistics from the 63-station RLS correlation reconstruction.
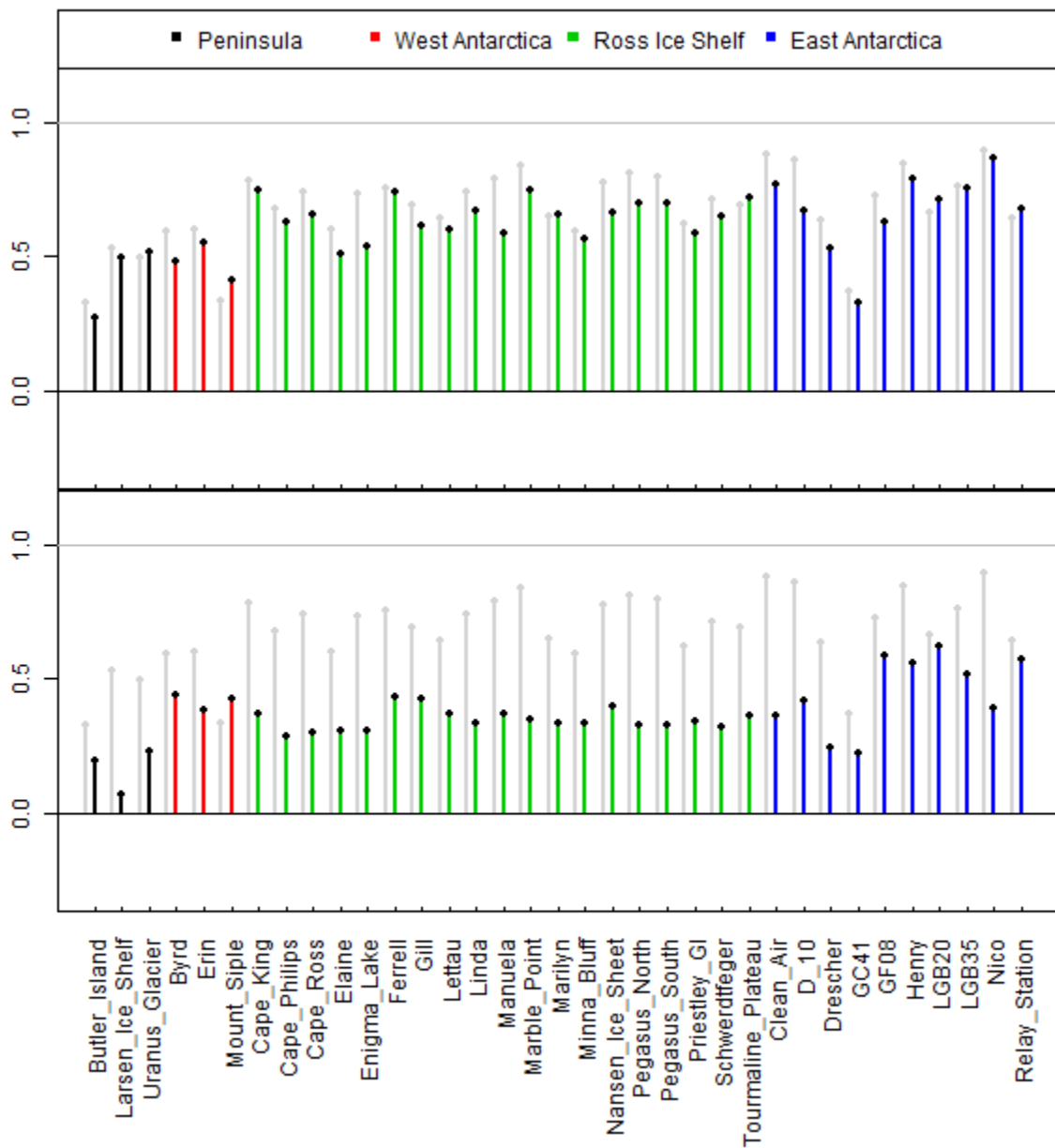
FIG. S24. CE for the 28-station correlation reconstructions. Statistics are only shown for stations not used in the E-W / RLS reconstructions. Top panel: 28-station E-W correlation reconstruction. Bottom panel: S09 reconstruction. Gray lines show the statistics from the 28-station RLS correlation reconstruction.
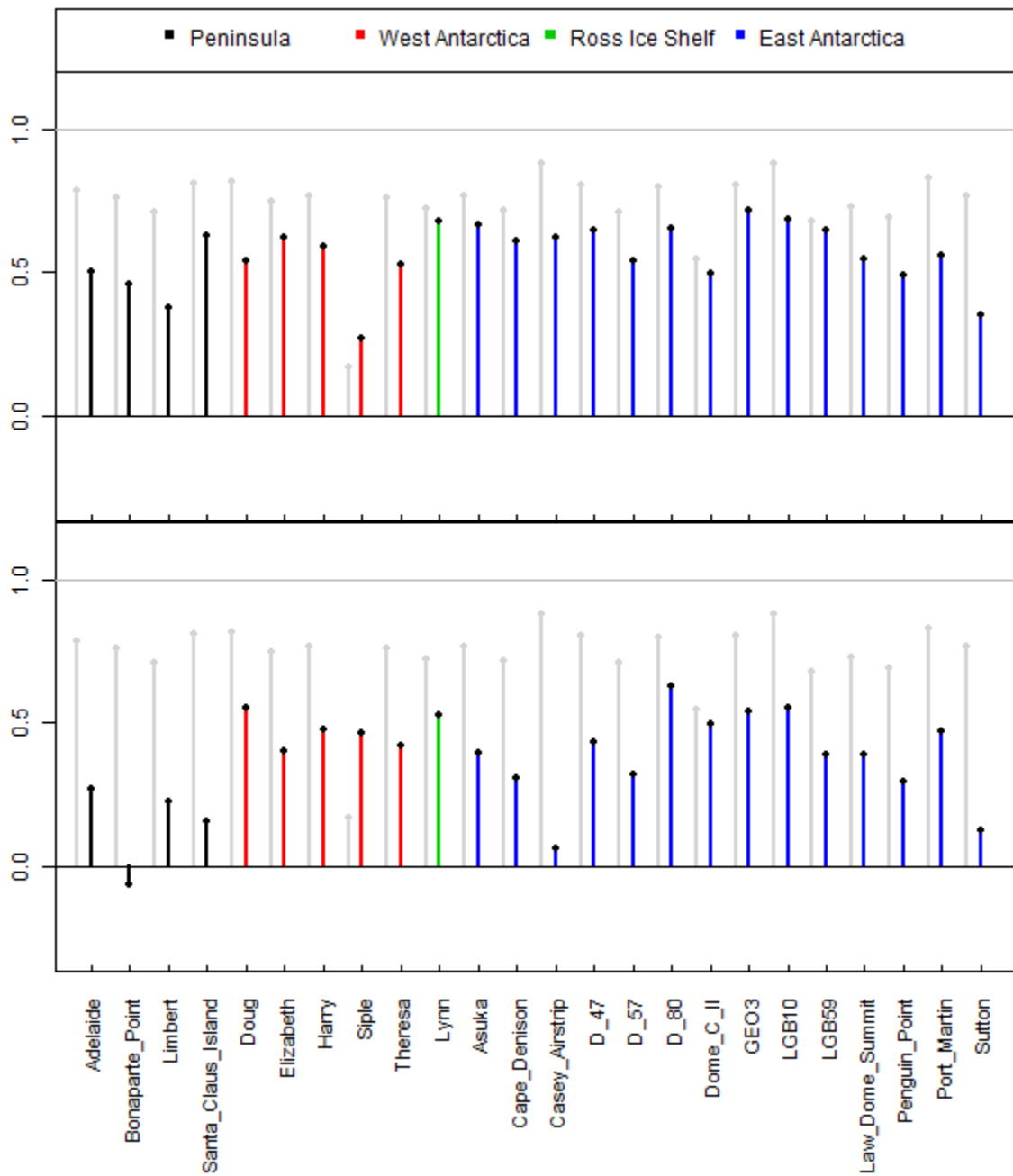
Fɪɢ. S25. CE for the 63-station covariance reconstructions. Statistics are only shown for stations not used in the E-W / RLS reconstructions. Top panel: 63-station E-W covariance reconstruction. Bottom panel: S09 reconstruction. Gray lines show the statistics from the 63-station RLS covariance reconstruction.

FIG. S26. CE for the 28-station covariance reconstructions. Statistics are only shown for stations not used in the E-W or RLS reconstructions. Top panel: 28-station E-W covariance reconstruction. Bottom panel: S09 reconstruction. Gray lines show the statistics from the 28-station RLS covariance reconstruction.
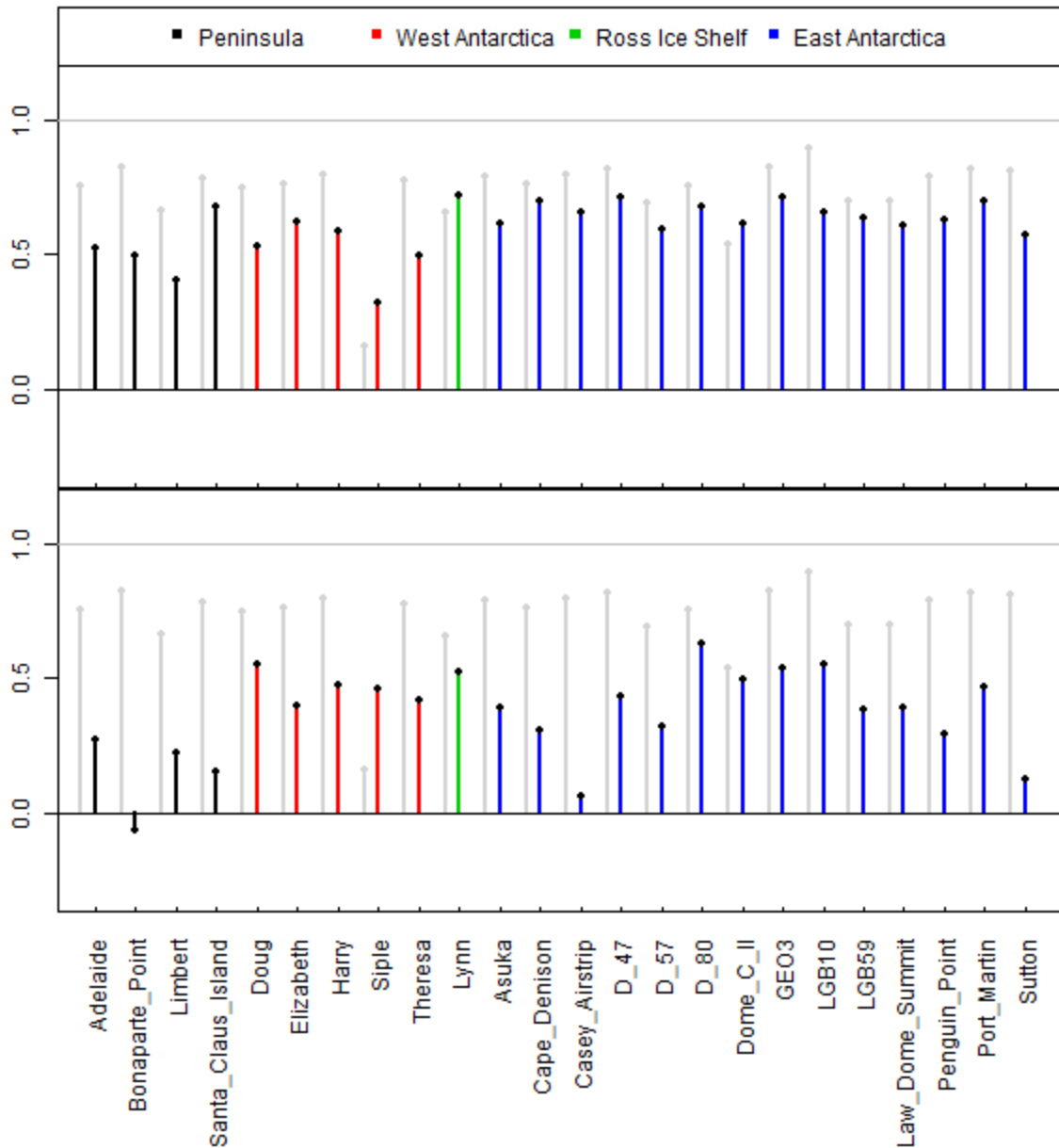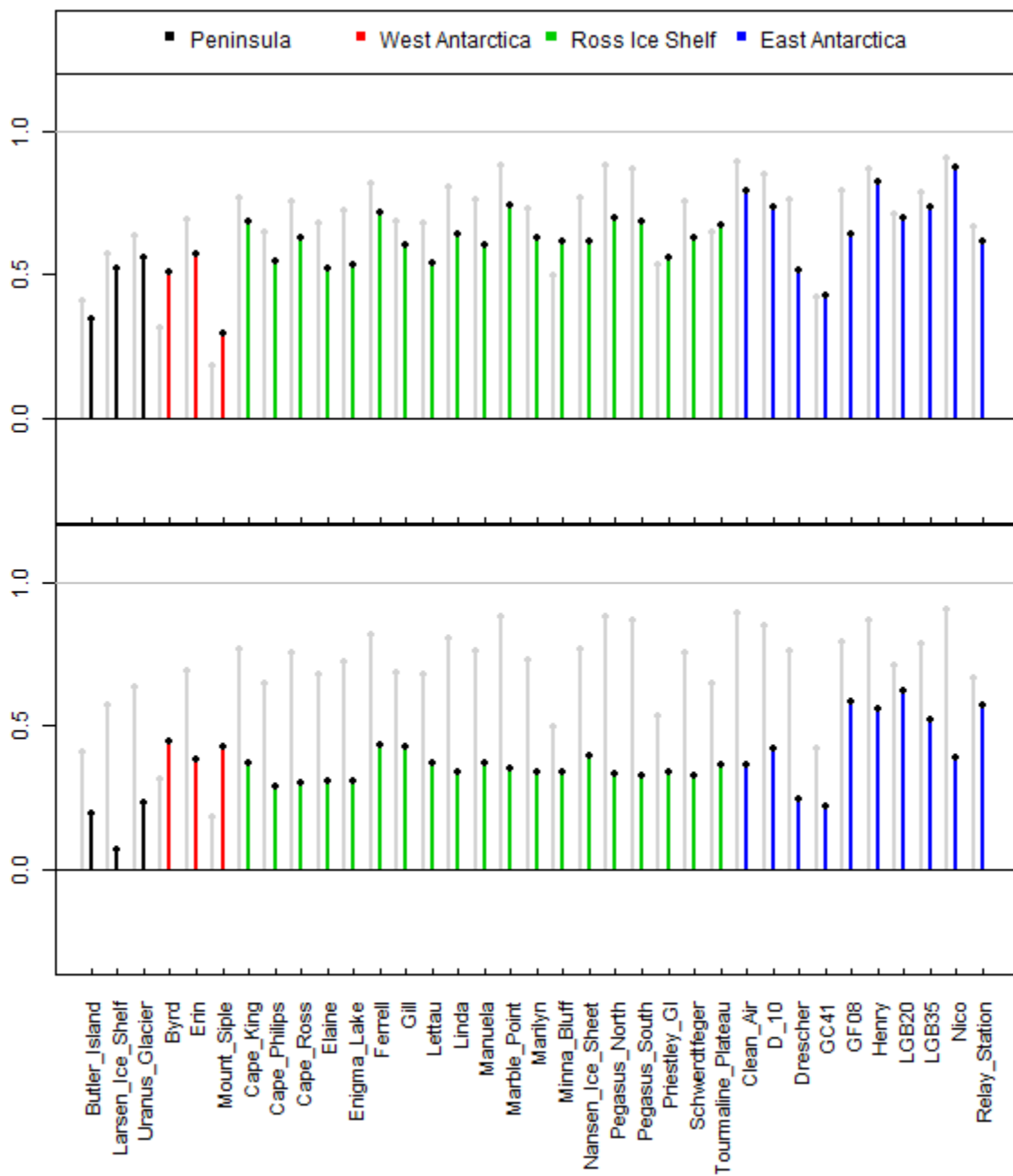
TABLE S5. Full statistics for the 63-station reconstructions.

	RLS		E-W			
Trend Summary	Correlation[a]	Covariance[a]	Correlation[a]	Covariance[a]	S09[b]	Monte Carlo[c]
Continent	**0.06 ± 0.07**	0.06 ± 0.08	**0.05 ± 0.07**	0.06 ± 0.07	0.12 ± 0.09	-
Peninsula	**0.29 ± 0.10**	0.41 ± 0.12	**0.29 ± 0.08**	0.27 ± 0.08	0.13 ± 0.05	-
West Antarctica	**0.05 ± 0.08**	0.13 ± 0.11	**0.04 ± 0.06**	0.07 ± 0.06	0.20 ± 0.09	-
East Antarctica	**0.05 ± 0.09**	0.02 ± 0.09	**0.04 ± 0.08**	0.04 ± 0.08	0.10 ± 0.10	-

Station Name	R^2 (Station Data Used in Reconstruction)[c,d]				$(R^2$ or $CE)$[c,d]	$(R^2$ or $CE)$[c,d]
Amundsen Scott	0.86	0.87	0.82	0.84	*0.36*	-0.77
Arturo Prat	0.93	0.89	0.75	0.67	*0.11*	-0.82
Belgrano I	0.79	0.97	0.43	0.44	*0.18*	-0.63
Belgrano II	0.91	0.79	0.59	0.45	*0.25*	-0.48
Byrd (manned)	0.76	0.84	0.43	0.47	*0.45*	-0.56
Casey	0.86	0.92	0.66	0.61	*0.37*	-0.78
Davis	0.90	0.92	0.74	0.75	*0.44*	-0.79
Dumont Durville	0.92	0.86	0.74	0.64	*0.34*	-0.74
Esperanza	0.92	0.94	0.85	0.85	*0.09*	-0.78
Faraday	0.88	0.84	0.42	0.44	*0.12*	-1.02
Halley	0.77	0.91	0.54	0.50	*0.12*	-0.76
Leningradskaja	0.98	0.87	0.61	0.70	*0.38*	-0.63
Marambio	0.88	0.95	0.82	0.79	*0.06*	-0.75
Mario Zuchelli	0.85	0.84	0.51	0.54	*0.23*	-0.56
Mawson	0.90	0.92	0.73	0.73	*0.45*	-0.79
McMurdo	0.90	0.90	0.78	0.80	*0.41*	-0.76
Mirny	0.88	0.94	0.71	0.70	*0.48*	-0.79
Molodeznaja	0.96	0.86	0.57	0.59	*0.34*	-0.75
Neumayer	0.80	0.88	0.54	0.46	*0.21*	-0.68
Novolazarevskaya	0.93	0.92	0.80	0.70	*0.37*	-0.76
O'Higgins	0.91	0.90	0.81	0.75	*0.09*	-0.80
Rothera	0.80	0.87	0.57	0.52	*0.03*	-0.87
Russkaya	0.84	0.91	0.55	0.43	*0.39*	-0.48
San Martin	0.88	0.88	0.41	0.44	*0.01*	-0.69
Scott Base	0.90	0.96	0.77	0.78	*0.39*	-0.79
Syowa	0.93	0.91	0.78	0.69	*0.27*	-0.78
Vostok	0.96	0.97	0.79	0.84	*0.55*	-0.78
Zhongshan	0.88	0.95	0.71	0.71	*0.39*	-0.58
Butler Island	0.85	0.95	0.50	0.52	0.20	-0.60
Byrd (AWS)	0.76	0.79	0.55	0.51	0.44	-0.61
Cape King	0.95	0.95	0.75	0.76	0.37	-0.57
Cape Phillips	0.91	0.89	0.72	0.66	0.29	-0.51
Cape Ross	0.88	0.89	0.68	0.67	0.30	-0.56
Clean Air	0.96	0.97	0.83	0.82	0.36	-0.58
D10	0.92	0.93	0.73	0.69	0.42	-0.55
Drescher	0.84	0.93	0.52	0.50	0.25	-0.41
Elaine	0.80	0.96	0.53	0.53	0.31	-0.50
Enigma Lake	0.92	0.93	0.61	0.64	0.31	-0.44
Erin	0.94	0.95	0.53	0.58	0.38	-0.15

TABLE S5. (continued)

Station Name	RLS		E-W		S09[b]	Monte Carlo[c]
	Correlation	Covariance	Correlation	Covariance		
	R^2 (Station Data Used in Reconstruction)[c,d]				$(R^2$ or CE)[c,d]	$(R^2$ or CE)[c,d]
Ferrell	0.84	0.95	0.74	0.73	0.43	-0.62
GC41	0.89	0.98	0.46	0.50	0.22	-0.65
GF08	0.89	0.95	0.71	0.65	0.59	-0.59
Gill	0.87	0.98	0.66	0.71	0.43	-0.57
Henry	0.99	0.98	0.84	0.85	0.56	-0.43
LGB20	0.96	0.95	0.76	0.78	0.63	-0.45
LGB35	0.95	0.95	0.80	0.79	0.52	-0.56
Larsen Ice Shelf	0.92	0.95	0.57	0.56	0.07	-0.54
Lettau	0.87	0.73	0.62	0.63	0.37	-0.46
Linda	0.82	0.92	0.67	0.68	0.22	-0.42
Manuela	0.91	0.99	0.67	0.66	0.34	-0.62
Marble Point	0.91	0.95	0.78	0.77	0.35	-0.65
Marilyn	0.81	0.90	0.65	0.65	0.34	-0.52
Minna Bluff	0.80	0.67	0.65	0.58	0.34	-0.37
Mount Siple	0.93	0.88	0.63	0.42	0.43	-0.47
Nansen Ice Sheet	0.88	0.88	0.68	0.67	0.40	-0.51
Nico	0.98	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.39	-0.44
Pegasus North	0.86	0.95	0.71	0.71	0.33	-0.39
Pegasus South	0.84	0.94	0.70	0.69	0.33	-0.48
Priestley Glacier	0.86	0.83	0.70	0.66	0.34	-0.55
Relay Station	0.99	0.98	0.69	0.73	0.57	-0.42
Schwerdtfeger	0.84	0.95	0.66	0.66	0.32	-0.58
Tourmaline Plateau	0.92	0.87	0.77	0.77	0.36	-0.53
Uranus Glacier	0.90	0.95	0.60	0.59	0.23	-0.43

Station Name	CE (Station Data Not Used in Reconstruction)[c,d]				$(R^2$ or CE)[c,d]	$(R^2$ or CE)[c,d]
Adelaide	0.75	0.79	0.52	0.50	0.27	-0.53
Asuka	0.79	0.77	0.61	0.66	0.39	-0.14
Bonaparte Point	0.83	0.76	0.50	0.46	**-0.06**	-0.40
Cape Denison	0.76	0.72	0.70	0.61	0.31	-0.25
Casey Airstrip	0.80	0.88	0.66	0.62	**0.06**	0.61
D47	0.82	0.80	0.71	0.64	0.43	-0.17
D57	0.69	0.71	0.59	0.54	0.32	0.09
D80	0.76	0.79	0.68	0.65	0.63	0.16
Dome C II	0.54	0.54	0.62	0.50	0.50	-0.46
Doug	0.75	0.82	0.53	0.54	0.55	-0.10
Elizabeth	0.76	0.74	0.52	0.62	0.40	-0.22
GEO3	0.82	0.80	0.71	0.71	0.54	-0.36
Harry	0.80	0.77	0.59	0.59	0.48	-0.21
LGB10	0.89	0.88	0.66	0.68	0.55	-0.28
LGB59	0.70	0.68	0.63	0.65	0.39	-0.56

TABLE S5. (continued)

Station Name	RLS		E-W		S09[b]	Monte Carlo[c]
	Correlation	Covariance	Correlation	Covariance		
	CE (Station Data Not Used in Reconstruction) [c,d]				$(R^2$ or CE$)^{c,d}$	$(R^2$ or CE$)^{c,d}$
LGB10	0.89	0.88	0.66	0.68	0.55	-0.28
LGB59	0.70	0.68	0.63	0.65	0.39	-0.56
Law Dome Summit	0.70	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.39	-0.36
Limbert	0.67	0.71	0.41	0.38	0.22	-0.35
Lynn	0.65	0.72	0.72	0.68	0.53	-0.30
Penguin Point	0.79	0.69	0.63	0.49	0.30	-0.23
Port Martin	0.82	0.83	0.70	0.56	0.47	-0.30
Santa Claus Island	0.78	0.81	0.68	0.63	0.16	0.07
Siple	0.16	0.17	0.32	0.27	0.46	-0.31
Sutton	0.81	0.77	0.57	0.35	**0.12**	0.30
Theresa	0.78	0.76	0.50	0.53	0.42	-0.27
MEAN R^2	**0.89**	0.91	**0.67**	0.65	0.33	-0.60
MEAN CE	**0.73**	0.74	**0.60**	0.57	0.38	-0.21
MEAN COMBINED	**0.84**	0.86	**0.65**	0.63	0.34	-0.49
MEAN r	**0.95**	0.93	**0.85**	0.85	0.59	-
MEAN r^2	**0.90**	0.88	**0.73**	0.73	0.37	-

[a] Trends and summary statistics **bolded** correspond to the reconstructions used in the main text.

[b] Values in *italics* indicate stations that were used in the S09 reconstructions, which designates those statistics shown as R^2 (average explained variance). All other statistics for S09 are CE values.

[c] 1,000 Monte Carlo simulations using the mean, variance, and lag-1 autocorrelation coefficient from the station data were conducted for each station. Numbers listed correspond to the 99th percentile. Values **bolded and underlined** designate stations for which CE / R^2 values are negative or do not exceed the results of the Monte Carlo simulations.

[d] R^2 denotes *average explained variance* (Cook et al. 1999) and is computed as $1 - \sum (x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 / \sum (x_i - \bar{x}_c)^2$, where x is the original data and $\hat{x}$ is the estimated data.

TABLE S6. Full statistics for the 28-station verification reconstructions.

Trend Summary[a]	RLS		E-W		S09[b]	Monte Carlo[c]
	Correlation[a]	Covariance[a]	Correlation[a]	Covariance[a]		
Continent	**0.06 ± 0.07**	0.05 ± 0.08	**0.05 ± 0.07**	0.05 ± 0.07	0.12 ± 0.09	-
Peninsula	**0.35 ± 0.11**	0.43 ± 0.12	**0.32 ± 0.08**	0.27 ± 0.08	0.13 ± 0.05	-
West Antarctica	**0.11 ± 0.08**	0.14 ± 0.11	**0.06 ± 0.06**	0.07 ± 0.06	0.20 ± 0.09	-
East Antarctica	**0.03 ± 0.08**	0.01 ± 0.09	**0.03 ± 0.08**	0.04 ± 0.08	0.10 ± 0.10	-

Station Name	R^2 (Station Data Used in Reconstruction)[c,d]				$(R^2$ or CE$)^{c,d}$	$(R^2$ or CE$)^{c,d}$
Amundsen Scott	0.97	0.99	0.80	0.84	*0.36*	-0.77
Arturo Prat	0.94	0.90	0.64	0.68	*0.11*	-0.82
Belgrano I	0.79	0.97	0.41	0.46	*0.18*	-0.63
Belgrano II	0.94	0.83	0.65	0.56	*0.25*	-0.48
Byrd (manned)	0.86	0.98	0.61	0.47	*0.45*	-0.56
Casey	0.87	0.93	0.66	0.63	*0.37*	-0.78
Davis	0.90	0.94	0.69	0.76	*0.44*	-0.79
Dumont Durville	0.95	0.91	0.67	0.73	*0.34*	-0.74
Esperanza	0.95	0.95	0.81	0.84	*0.09*	-0.78
Faraday	0.91	0.89	0.31	0.44	*0.12*	-1.02
Halley	0.78	0.93	0.52	0.52	*0.12*	-0.76
Leningradskaja	0.99	0.93	0.60	0.69	*0.38*	-0.63
Marambio	0.88	0.96	0.76	0.82	*0.06*	-0.75
Mario Zuchelli	0.96	0.94	0.66	0.55	*0.23*	-0.56
Mawson	0.90	0.94	0.76	0.74	*0.45*	-0.79
McMurdo	0.93	0.96	0.79	0.78	*0.41*	-0.76
Mirny	0.88	0.95	0.73	0.71	*0.48*	-0.79
Molodeznaja	0.97	0.92	0.50	0.61	*0.34*	-0.75
Neumayer	0.80	0.90	0.55	0.49	*0.21*	-0.68
Novolazarevskaya	0.94	0.93	0.77	0.71	*0.37*	-0.76
O'Higgins	0.92	0.91	0.75	0.75	*0.09*	-0.80
Rothera	0.81	0.89	0.54	0.53	*0.03*	-0.87
Russkaya	0.86	0.95	0.52	0.53	*0.39*	-0.48
San Martin	0.90	0.90	0.33	0.46	*0.01*	-0.69
Scott Base	0.90	0.96	0.79	0.79	*0.39*	-0.79
Syowa	0.94	0.93	0.71	0.72	*0.27*	-0.78
Vostok	0.98	0.98	0.90	0.88	*0.55*	-0.78
Zhongshan	0.89	0.97	0.66	0.72	*0.39*	-0.58

Station Name	CE (Station Data Not Used in Reconstruction)[c,d]				$(R^2$ or CE$)^{c,d}$	$(R^2$ or CE$)^{c,d}$
Adelaide	0.77	0.81	0.52	0.53	0.27	-0.53
Asuka	0.73	0.73	0.64	0.66	0.39	-0.14
Bonaparte Point	0.86	0.83	0.31	0.52	**-0.06**	-0.40
Butler Island	0.33	0.41	0.28	0.35	0.20	-0.60
Byrd (AWS)	0.60	0.31	0.48	0.51	0.44	-0.61
Cape Denison	0.77	0.72	0.69	0.66	0.31	-0.25

TABLE S6. (continued)

Station Name	RLS		E-W		S09[b]	Monte Carlo[c]
	Correlation	Covariance	Correlation	Covariance		
	CE				$(R^2$ or CE$)^{c,d}$	$(R^2$ or CE$)^{c,d}$
	(Station Data Not Used in Reconstruction) ^{c,d}					
Cape King	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.68	0.37	-0.57
Cape Phillips	0.68	0.65	0.63	0.55	0.29	-0.51
Cape Ross	0.74	0.75	0.65	0.63	0.30	-0.56
Casey Airstrip	0.78	0.86	**0.56**	**0.57**	**0.06**	0.61
Clean Air	0.88	0.89	0.77	0.79	0.36	-0.58
D10	0.86	0.85	0.67	0.74	0.42	-0.55
D47	0.79	0.77	0.71	0.71	0.43	-0.17
D57	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.58	0.32	0.09
D80	0.73	0.73	0.67	0.71	0.63	0.16
Dome C II	0.57	0.55	0.62	0.57	0.50	-0.46
Doug	0.55	0.65	0.56	0.51	0.55	-0.10
Drescher	0.63	0.76	0.53	0.51	0.25	-0.41
Elaine	0.60	0.68	0.51	0.52	0.31	-0.50
Elizabeth	0.57	0.34	0.59	0.52	0.40	-0.22
Enigma Lake	0.73	0.72	0.54	0.53	0.31	-0.44
Erin	0.60	0.69	0.55	0.57	0.38	-0.15
Ferrell	0.76	0.81	0.74	0.71	0.43	-0.62
GC41	0.37	0.42	0.33	0.43	0.22	-0.65
GEO3	0.79	0.78	0.69	0.71	0.54	-0.36
GF08	0.73	0.79	0.63	0.64	0.59	-0.59
Gill	0.69	0.68	0.62	0.60	0.43	-0.57
Harry	0.61	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.48	-0.21
Henry	0.84	0.86	0.79	0.82	0.56	-0.43
LGB10	0.66	0.68	0.67	0.63	0.55	-0.28
LGB20	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.63	-0.45
LGB35	0.76	0.78	0.76	0.73	0.52	-0.56
LGB59	0.63	0.64	0.58	0.64	0.39	-0.56
Larsen Ice Shelf	0.53	0.57	0.49	0.52	0.07	-0.54
Law Dome Summit	0.69	0.73	0.62	0.60	0.39	-0.36
Lettau	0.65	0.68	0.60	0.54	0.37	-0.46
Limbert	0.37	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.22	-0.35
Linda	0.74	0.80	0.67	0.64	0.22	-0.42
Lynn	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.61	0.53	-0.30
Manuela	0.79	0.76	0.59	0.60	0.34	-0.62
Marble Point	0.84	0.88	0.75	0.74	0.35	-0.65
Marilyn	0.65	0.72	0.66	0.63	0.34	-0.52
Minna Bluff	0.59	0.49	0.57	0.61	0.34	-0.37
Mount Siple	0.33	0.18	0.41	0.29	0.43	-0.47
Nansen Ice Sheet	0.77	0.76	0.66	0.61	0.40	-0.51
Nico	0.89	0.90	0.86	0.87	0.39	-0.44
Pegasus North	0.81	0.88	0.70	0.70	0.33	-0.39
Pegasus South	0.80	0.87	0.70	0.69	0.33	-0.48

TABLE S6. (continued)

Station Name	RLS Correlation	RLS Covariance	E-W Correlation	E-W Covariance	S09[b]	Monte Carlo[c]
			CE (Station Data Not Used in Reconstruction) [c,d]		(R² or CE)[c,d]	(R² or CE)[c,d]
Penguin Point	0.75	0.61	0.63	0.54	0.30	-0.23
Port Martin	0.82	0.78	0.56	0.66	0.47	-0.30
Priestley Glacier	0.62	0.54	0.59	0.56	0.34	-0.55
Relay Station	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.62	0.57	-0.42
Santa Claus Island	0.76	0.77	0.61	0.63	0.16	0.07
Schwerdtfeger	0.71	0.75	0.65	0.63	0.32	-0.58
Siple	0.05	0.22	0.27	0.27	0.46	-0.31
Sutton	0.80	0.71	0.48	0.51	**_0.12_**	0.30
Theresa	0.54	0.63	0.52	0.56	0.42	-0.27
Tourmaline Plateau	0.69	0.64	0.72	0.67	0.36	-0.53
Uranus Glacier	0.50	0.64	0.52	0.56	0.23	-0.43
MEAN R²	**0.90**	0.93	**0.65**	0.66	0.28	-0.72
MEAN CE	**0.67**	0.68	**0.61**	0.60	0.37	-0.38
MEAN COMBINED	**0.75**	0.76	**0.62**	0.62	0.34	-0.49
MEAN _r_	**0.89**	0.88	**0.82**	0.84	0.59	-
MEAN _r²_	**0.80**	0.78	**0.68**	0.71	0.37	-

[a] Trends and summary statistics **bolded** correspond to the reconstructions used in the main text.

[b] Values in *italics* indicate stations that were used in the S09 reconstructions, which designates those statistics shown as R^2 (average explained variance). All other statistics for S09 are CE values.

[c] 1,000 Monte Carlo simulations using the mean, variance, and lag-1 autocorrelation coefficient from the station data were conducted for each station. Numbers listed correspond to the 99th percentile. Values **bolded and underlined** designate stations for which CE / R^2 values are negative or do not exceed the results of the Monte Carlo simulations.

[d] R^2 denotes *average explained variance* (Cook et al. 1999) and is computed as $1 - \sum (x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 / \sum (x_i - \bar{x}_c)^2$, where x is the original data and $\hat{x}$ is the estimated data.
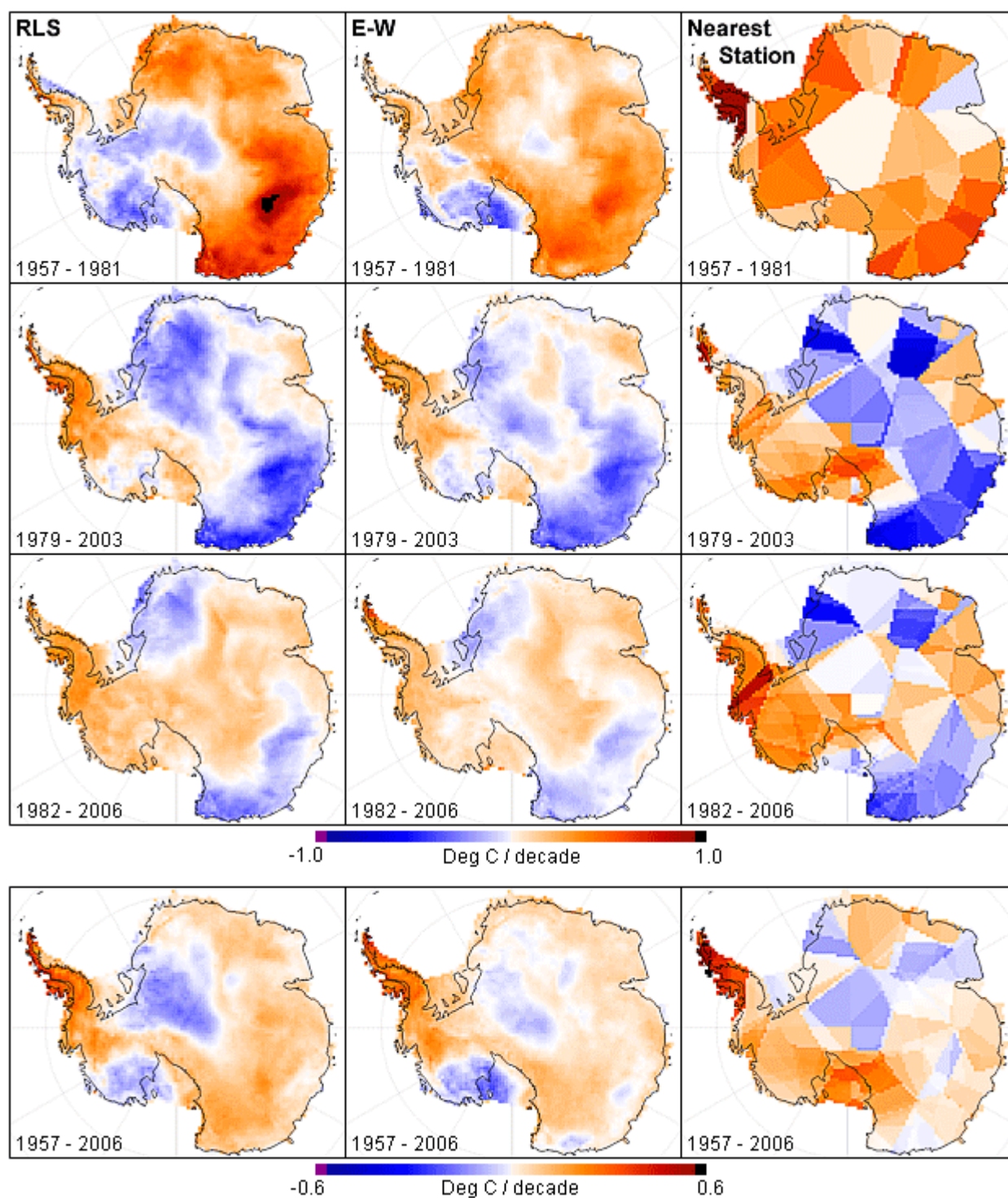
FIG. S27. Comparison of spatial distribution of trends for various timeframes for RLS correlation, E-W correlation, and nearest-station reconstructions.
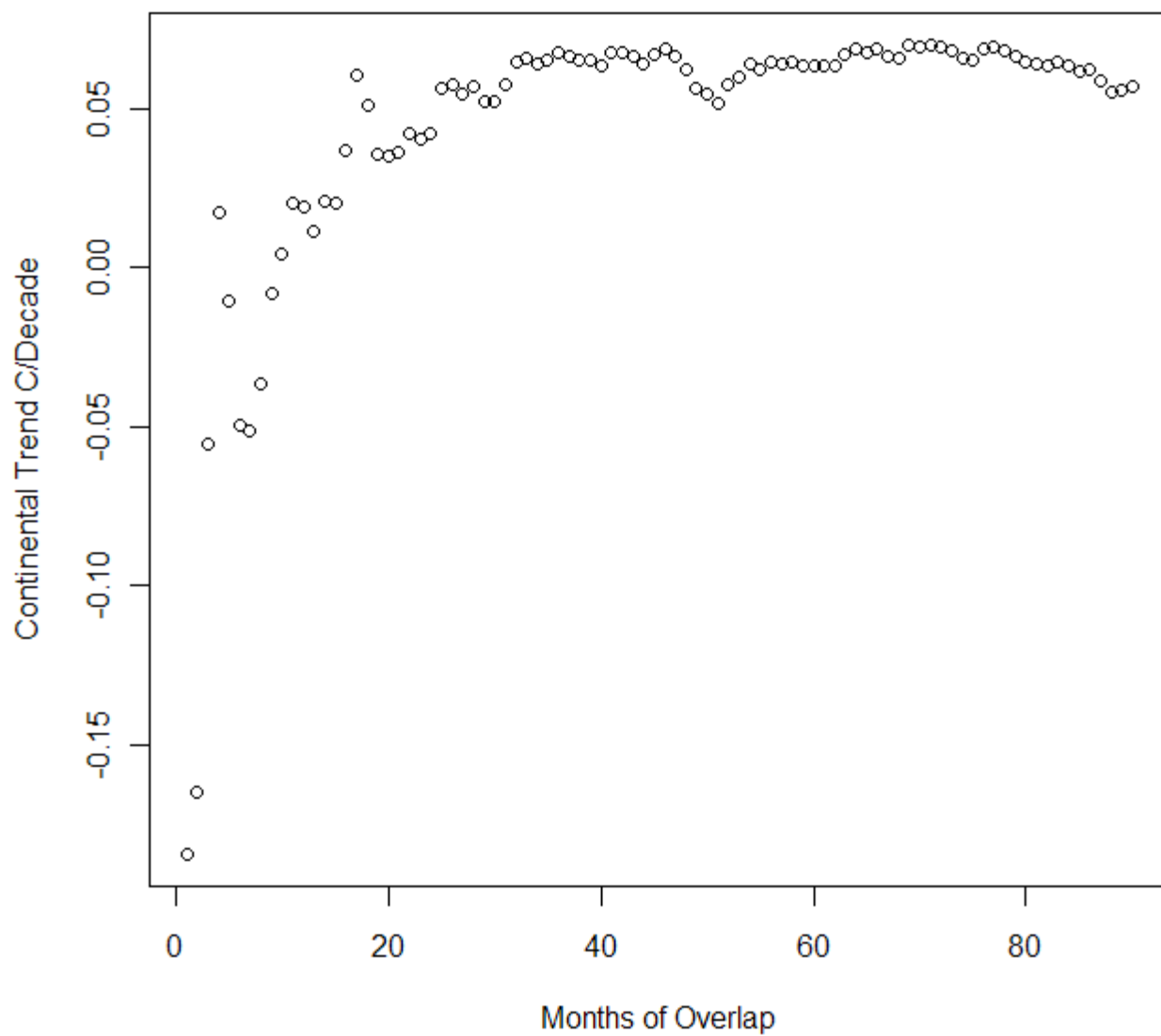
FIG. S28. Continental trend vs. maximum months-of-overlap for determining station offsets for the nearest-station reconstructions.

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