

Title: Mechanistic understanding of the summer precipitation and recent wetting trend over Northwest China and Mongolia

Authors: Yi Ming¹, Wenhao Dong^{2,3}, Yi Deng⁴, Yongkun Xie⁵, Zhaoyi Shen⁶, Jianping Huang⁷

Affiliations:

¹Schiller Institute for Integrated Science and Society and Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Boston College, Boston, MA

²Cooperative Programs for the Advancement of Earth System Science, University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO

³NOAA/Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, Princeton, NJ

⁴School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA

⁵State Key Laboratory of Numerical Modeling for Atmospheric Sciences and Geophysical Fluid Dynamics, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing

⁶Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA

⁷Key Laboratory for Semi-Arid Climate Change of the Ministry of Education, College of Atmospheric Sciences, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou

Supplementary Information:

This file contains Supplementary Figures S1–S3

Links for precipitation datasets used in Figure S1 are provided below: The CPC Global Unified Gauge-Based Analysis of Daily Precipitation dataset can be found at

<https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.cpc.globalprecip.html>, The monthly Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) precipitation data is accessible at

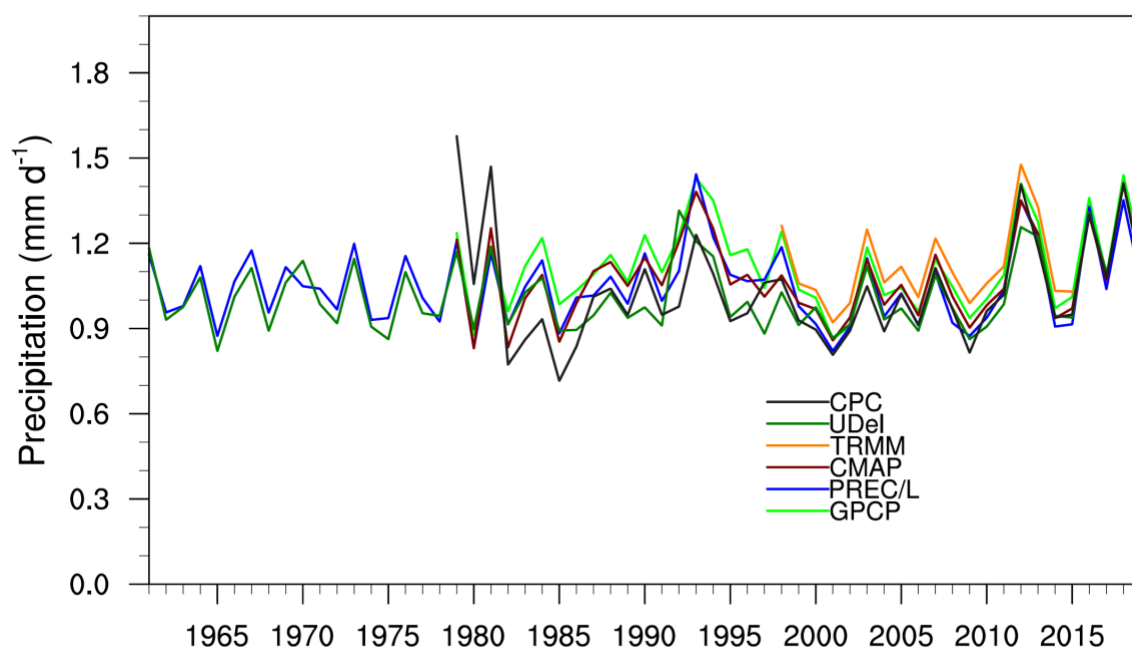
https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/datasets/TRMM_3B43_7/summary. The monthly GPCP precipitation dataset can be found at <https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.gpcp.html>, the monthly UDel precipitation dataset can be found at

https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.UDel_AirT_Precip.html, and the monthly CPC Merged Analysis of Precipitation (CMAP) precipitation dataset can be found at

<https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.cmap.html>. The NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction over Land (PREC/L) dataset can be found at

<https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.precl.html>.

Corresponding author: Yi Ming, mingy@bc.edu



39
 40 **Figure S1.** Time series of the NCM-average summer precipitation based on the widely used
 41 global precipitation datasets.
 42
 43

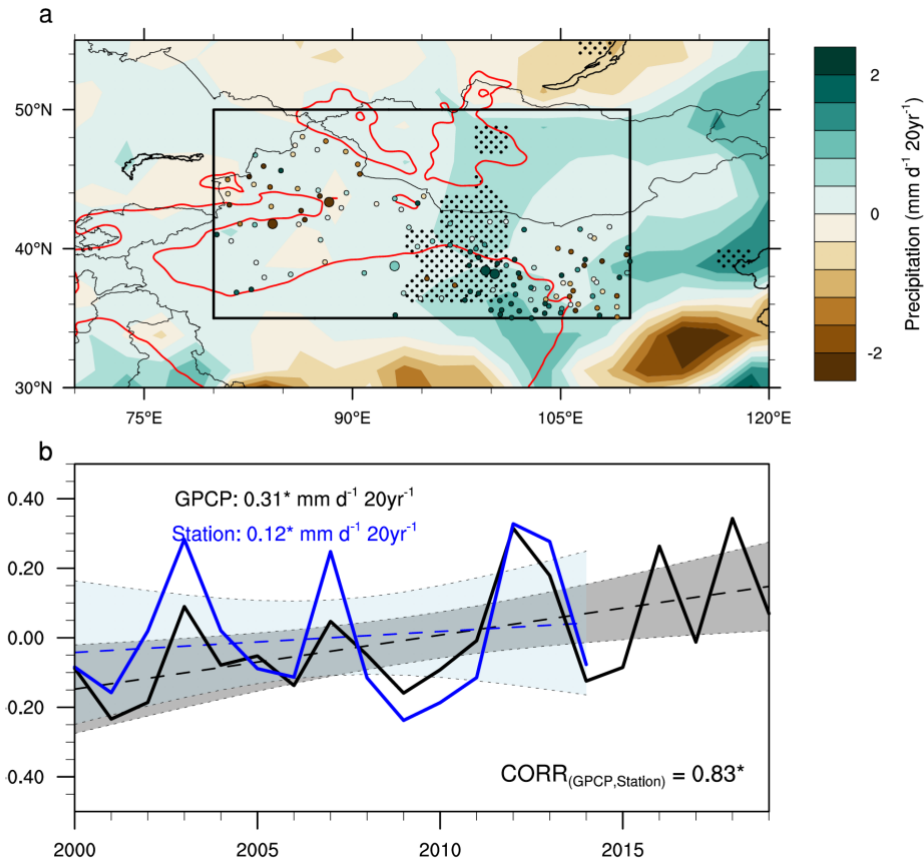


Figure S2. (a) Spatial distribution of the linear trend of the summer precipitation (2000-2019) based on GPCP dataset (shading) and station records (circles). Stippling (larger circles) denotes statistical significance at the 95% confidence level. (b) Time series of the NCM-average summer precipitation based on GPCP dataset (black) and station records (blue). The geographic locations of the station are shown in (a). The best linear fit and prediction errors are represented by the dashed line and shading, respectively. The linear trend is given, with an asterisk denoting statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

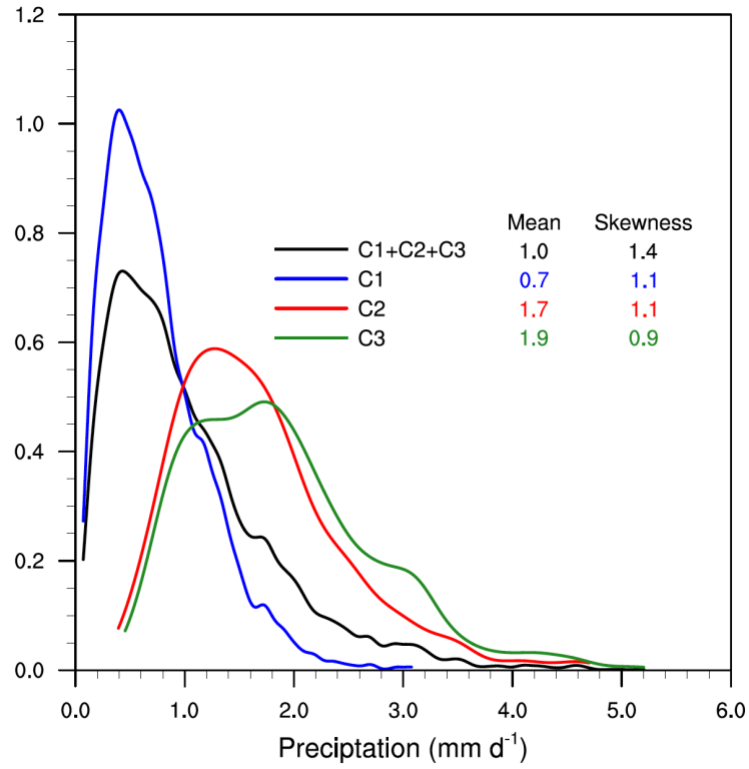


Figure S3. Probability density distribution of the intensity of precipitation events for the three clusters and their combination. The mean value and skewness are given for the three clusters and their combination.