© Author(s) 2020. This work is distributed under
the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

Supplement of

## Differing pre-industrial cooling trends between tree rings and lower-resolution temperature proxies

Lara Klippel et al.
Correspondence to: Lara Klippel (1.klippel@geo.uni-mainz.de)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC BY 4.0 License.


Fig. S1. Temporal distribution and resolution of the tree-ring (green), lake sediment (red), marine sediment (orange) and glacier ice (blue) proxy records from the PAGES 2k 2.0.0 database. (Dashed) lines indicate proxy resolution ranging between subannual and 145 years.


Fig. S2. (a) Differently normalized tree-ring records (green, blue), their chronology means (red) and corresponding preindustrial temperature trends (1-1800 CE) and (b) explanation, why level and slope change dependent on the period chosen for tree-ring normalization.


Fig. S3. Summary of NH long-term trends from tree-ring, glacier ice, marine and lake sediment records. (a) Compilation of NH temperature-sensitive proxy records from the PAGES2k initiative. 200-year binned composites from 49 marine sediment (orange), 36 lake sediment (red), 23 glacier ice (blue) and 402 tree-ring (green) records expressed in standard deviation units. Straight lines highlight the pre-industrial temperature trends (1-1800 CE). Grey shadings indicate $95 \%$ bootstrap confidence intervals with 500 replicates. The fraction of 200-year binned records (only records $>800$ years) that exhibit a significant negative (dark blue) and non-significant cooling (blueish) trend or significant (red) and non-significant (reddish) warming trend at $\mathrm{p}<0.05$ over the pre-industrial (1-1800 CE) period derived from the statistical significance of the slope of least-squares linear regressions through each individual 200-year binned proxy record. Pre-industrial summaries are split by (b) proxy and (c) latitude. The category composite includes glacier, marine and lake sediments, and brackets indicate the number of records per category.


Fig. S4. Same as in Fig. 2 (upper panel). In the lower panel, the binning and normalization procedure were reversed: First glacier ice (blue), lake sediment (red), marine sediment (orange) and tree (ring) records were set to a 50 -year resolution and in a second step records were normalized over their individual length.


Fig. S.5. Effects of orbital forcing on low-frequency trends. Uncertainty estimates of a selection of plots displayed in Fig. 5a. Randomly 1000 times, 10 (a) tree-ring and (b) marine, lake sediment and glacier ice records from the latitudinal bands $0-90 \mathrm{~N}$, $60-90 \mathrm{~N}$ and $30-60 \mathrm{~N}$ were selected. The fraction of 50 -year binned records that exhibit a significant negative (dark blue) and non-significant cooling (blueish) trend or significant (red) and non-significant (reddish) warming trend at $\mathrm{p}<0.05$ over the pre-industrial (1-1800 CE) and derived from the statistical significance of the slope of least-squares linear regressions through each individual 50 -year binned proxy record was assessed.


Fig. S.6. Compilation of NH and at least 800 year-long temperature-sensitive proxy records from the PAGES 2 k initiative. 50year binned composites from different latitudinal bands, $0-90^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ (black), $30-60^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ (green), and $60-90^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ (blue) including (a) marine sediment, lake sediment and glacier ice records expressed in standard deviation units. Straight lines highlight the preindustrial trends (1-1800 CE) and lower panels show the corresponding temporal distribution of the records. Grey shadings indicate $95 \%$ bootstrap confidence intervals with 500 replicates. (b) Same as in a for tree-rings. (c) Pre-industrial trend as a function of NH latitude. Black dots indicate marine sediment, lake sediment and glacier ice records and green dots are treering records.


Fig. S7. Relationship between the slope over the pre-industrial period (1-1800 CE) and the absolute length of the tree-ring, glacier ice, marine and lake sediment records from the NH. Red refers to a significant warming, reddish to an non-significant warming, blueish to an non-significant cooling and blue to a significant cooling.

Table S.1. Information about 67 tree-ring records used for the detrending test, listed in and retrieved from Pages 2k 2017 (Pages 2 k Consortium, 2017) metadata base.

| Series | Lat | Lon Country | Site Name | Proxy | First | Last |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Arc 008 | 67.90 | -140.70 | Canada | Yukon | TRW | 1177 | 2000 |
| Arc 061 | 66.90 | 65.60 | Russia | Polar Urals | MXD | 891 | 2006 |
| Arc 062 | 68.26 | 19.60 | Sweden | Tornetrask | MXD | 557 | 2008 |
| Arc 065 | 66.30 | 18.20 | Sweden | Arjeplog | ADensity | 1200 | 2010 |
| Arc 079 | 66.80 | 68.00 | Russia | Yamalia | TRW | 914 | 2003 |
| Asi 048 | 36.30 | 98.08 | China | CHIN006 | TRW | 159 | 1993 |
| Asi 049 | 37.00 | 98.08 | China | CHIN005 | TRW | 840 | 1993 |
| Asi 051 | 35.07 | 100.35 | China | MQAXJP | TRW | 1082 | 2001 |
| Asi 052 | 34.78 | 99.78 | China | MQBXJP | TRW | 470 | 2002 |
| Asi 053 | 34.72 | 99.67 | China | MQDXJP | TRW | 1163 | 2001 |
| Asi 077 | 38.70 | 99.68 | China | HYGJUP | TRW | 540 | 2006 |


| Asi 084 | 37.47 | 97.23 | China | CHIN050 | TRW | 843 | 2001 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asi 085 | 37.47 | 97.22 | China | CHIN051 | TRW | 828 | 2001 |
| Asi 086 | 37.45 | 97.53 | China | CHIN052 | TRW | 404 | 2002 |
| Asi 087 | 37.43 | 98.05 | China | CHIN053 | TRW | 451 | 2002 |
| Asi 088 | 37.45 | 97.78 | China | CHIN054 | TRW | 711 | 2003 |
| Asi 094 | 37.32 | 98.40 | China | CHIN060 | TRW | 943 | 2003 |
| Asi 095 | 37.03 | 98.63 | China | CHIN061 | TRW | 857 | 2003 |
| Asi 096 | 37.03 | 98.67 | China | CHIN062 | TRW | 845 | 2001 |
| Asi 097 | 36.75 | 98.22 | China | CHIN063 | TRW | 681 | 2001 |
| Asi 098 | 36.68 | 98.42 | China | CHIN064 | TRW | 900 | 2001 |
| Asi 119 | 30.33 | 130.45 | Japan | JAPA018 | TRW | 1141 | 2005 |
| Asi 125 | 40.17 | 72.58 | Kyrgyzstan | KYRG007 | TRW | 1157 | 1995 |
| Asi 127 | 39.92 | 71.47 | Kyrgyzstan | KYRG009 | TRW | 1019 | 1995 |
| Asi 129 | 39.83 | 71,50 | Kyrgyzstan | KYRG011 | TRW | 694 | 1995 |
| Asi 145 | 48.35 | 107.47 | Mongolia | MONG021 | TRW | 996 | 2002 |
| Asi 175 | 27.78 | 87.27 | Nepal | NEPA030 | TRW | 856 | 1996 |
| Asi 195 | 36.33 | 74.03 | Pakistan | PAKI006 | TRW | 1032 | 1993 |
| Asi 196 | 36.33 | 74.03 | Pakistan | PAKI007 | TRW | 1141 | 1993 |
| Asi 202 | 36.58 | 75.08 | Pakistan | PAKI009 | TRW | 476 | 1990 |
| Asi 203 | 36.58 | 75.08 | Pakistan | PAKI010 | TRW | 968 | 1990 |
| Asi 204 | 36.58 | 75.08 | Pakistan | PAKI011 | TRW | 554 | 1990 |
| Asi 205 | 36.58 | 75.08 | Pakistan | PAKI012 | TRW | 1069 | 1990 |
| Asi 211 | 35.17 | 75.50 | Pakistan | PAKI015 | TRW | 736 | 1993 |
| Asi 212 | 35.17 | 75.50 | Pakistan | PAKI016 | TRW | 388 | 1993 |
| Asi 221 | 31.12 | 97.03 | China | CHIN046 | TRW | 449 | 2004 |
| Asi 222 | 29.07 | 93.95 | China | CHIN044 | TRW | 1047 | 1993 |
| Asi 224 | 30.30 | 91.52 | China | CHIN048 | TRW | 1080 | 1998 |
| Asi 227 | 24.53 | 121.38 | Taiwan | TW001 | TRW | 907 | 2007 |
| Asi 229 | 12.22 | 108.73 | Vietnam | VIET001 | TRW | 1030 | 2008 |
| Eur 003 | 68.00 | 25.00 | Finland | NSCAN | MXD | 1 | 2006 |
| Eur 004 | 49.00 | 20.00 | Slovakia | Tatra | TRW | 1040 | 2011 |
| Eur 007 | 46.40 | 7.80 | Switzerland | Lötschental | MXD | 755 | 2004 |
| Eur 008 | 44.00 | 7.50 | France | French Alps | TRW | 969 | 2007 |
| NAm 001 | 35.30 | -111.40 | USA | San Franciso Peaks | TRW | 1 | 2002 |
| NAm 002 | 67.10 | -159.60 | USA | Kobuk/Noatak | TRW | 978 | 1992 |
| NAm 003 | 60.50 | -148.30 | USA | Prince William Sound | TRW | 873 | 1991 |
| NAm 007 | 36.50 | -118.20 | USA | Flower Lake | TRW | 898 | 1987 |
| NAm 008 | 36.30 | -118.40 | USA | Timber Gap Upper | TRW | 699 | 1987 |
| NAm 009 | 36.30 | -118.20 | USA | Cirque Peak | TRW | 917 | 1987 |
| NAm 011 | 37.20 | -118.10 | USA | Sheep Mountain | TRW | 1 | 1990 |
| NAm 013 | 37.80 | -119.20 | USA | Yosemite National P. | TRW | 800 | 1996 |
| NAm 018 | 36.30 | -118.30 | USA | Boreal Plateau | TRW | 831 | 1992 |
| NAm 019 | 36.40 | -118.20 | USA | Upper Wright Lakes | TRW | 1 | 1992 |
| NAm 026 | 51.40 | -117.30 | Canada | Athabasca | MXD | 1072 | 1991 |


| NAm 029 | 52.70 | -118.30 | Canada | Bennington | TRW | 1104 | 1996 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| NAm 030 | 50.80 | -115.30 | Canada | French Glacier | TRW | 1069 | 1993 |
| NAm 032 | 60.20 | -138.50 | Canada | Landslide | TRW | 913 | 2001 |
| NAm 044 | 45.30 | -111.30 | USA | Yellow Mountain Ridge | TRW | 470 | 1998 |
| NAm 045 | 46.30 | -113.20 | USA | Flint Creek Range | TRW | 999 | 1998 |
| NAm 046 | 46.00 | -113.40 | USA | Pintlers | TRW | 1200 | 2005 |
| NAm 049 | 40.20 | -115.50 | USA | Pearl Peak | TRW | 320 | 1985 |
| NAm 050 | 38.50 | -114.20 | USA | Mount Washington | TRW | 825 | 1983 |
| NAm 071 | 37.00 | -116.50 | USA | Great Basin Composite | TRW | 1 | 2009 |
| NAm 104 | 68.70 | -141.60 | USA | Firth River 1236 | MXD | 1073 | 2002 |
| NAm 151 | 52.20 | -117.20 | Canada | Athabasca Glacier 2 | TRW | 920 | 1987 |
| NAm 203 | 41.40 | -106.20 | USA | Sheep Trail | TRW | 1097 | 1999 |

