



Supplement of

Quantifying the current and future likelihood of the 2022 extreme wildfire weather conditions in France with anthropogenic climate change

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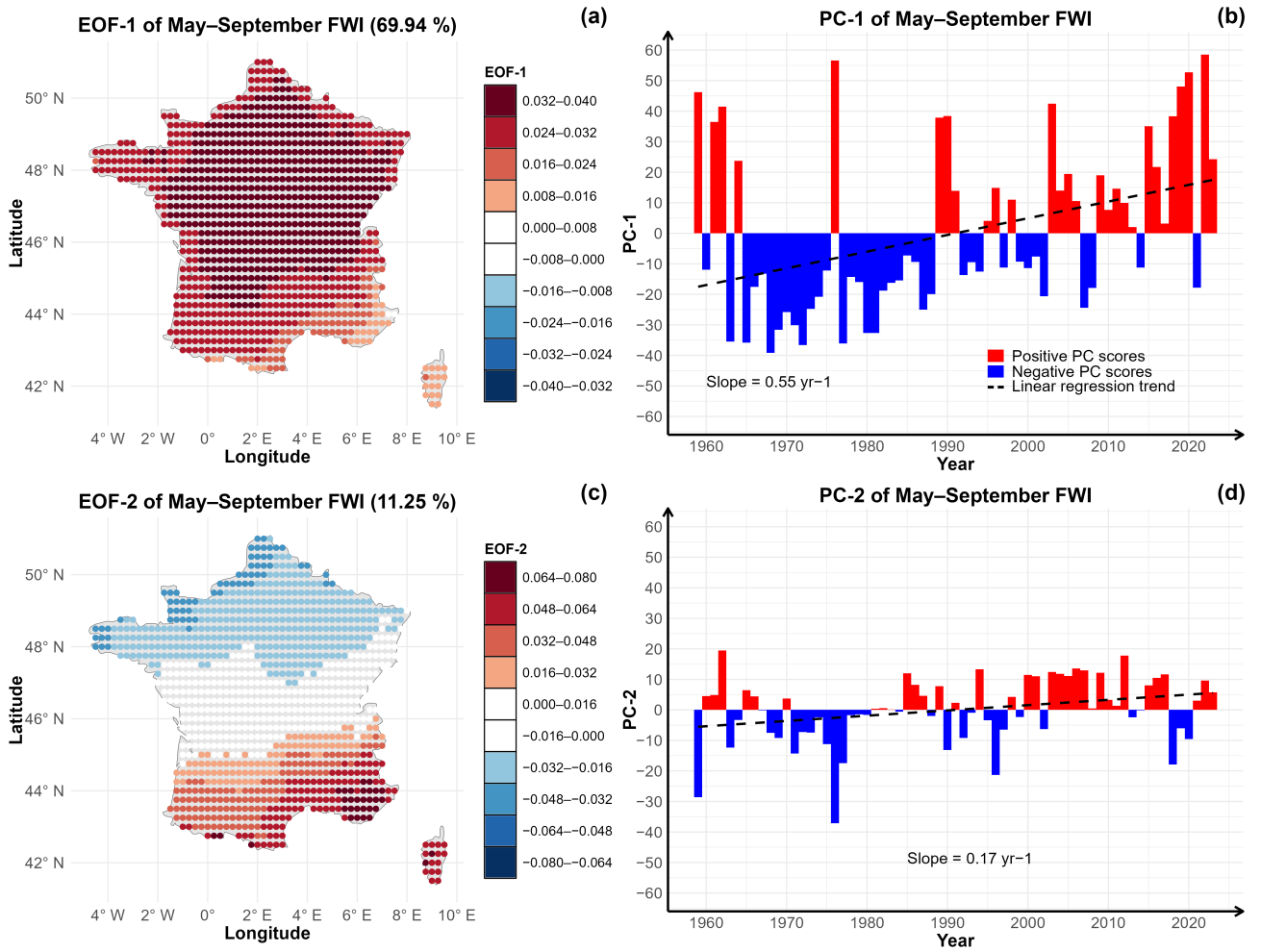


Figure S1. Same as Fig. 3 except that the Fire Weather Index (FWI) was derived from the ERA5 dataset.

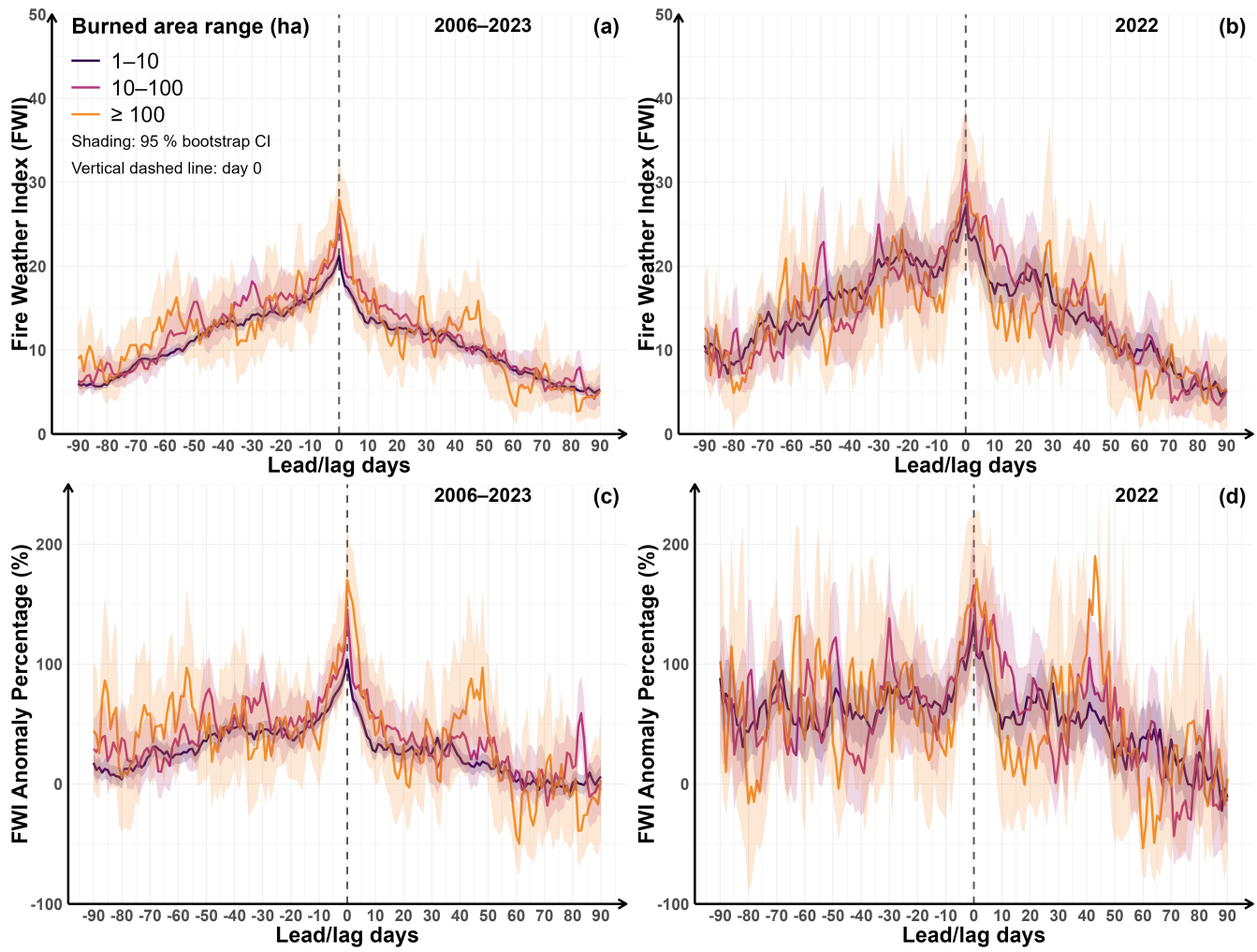


Figure S2. Same as Fig. 4 except that the Fire Weather Index (FWI) was derived from the ERA5 dataset.

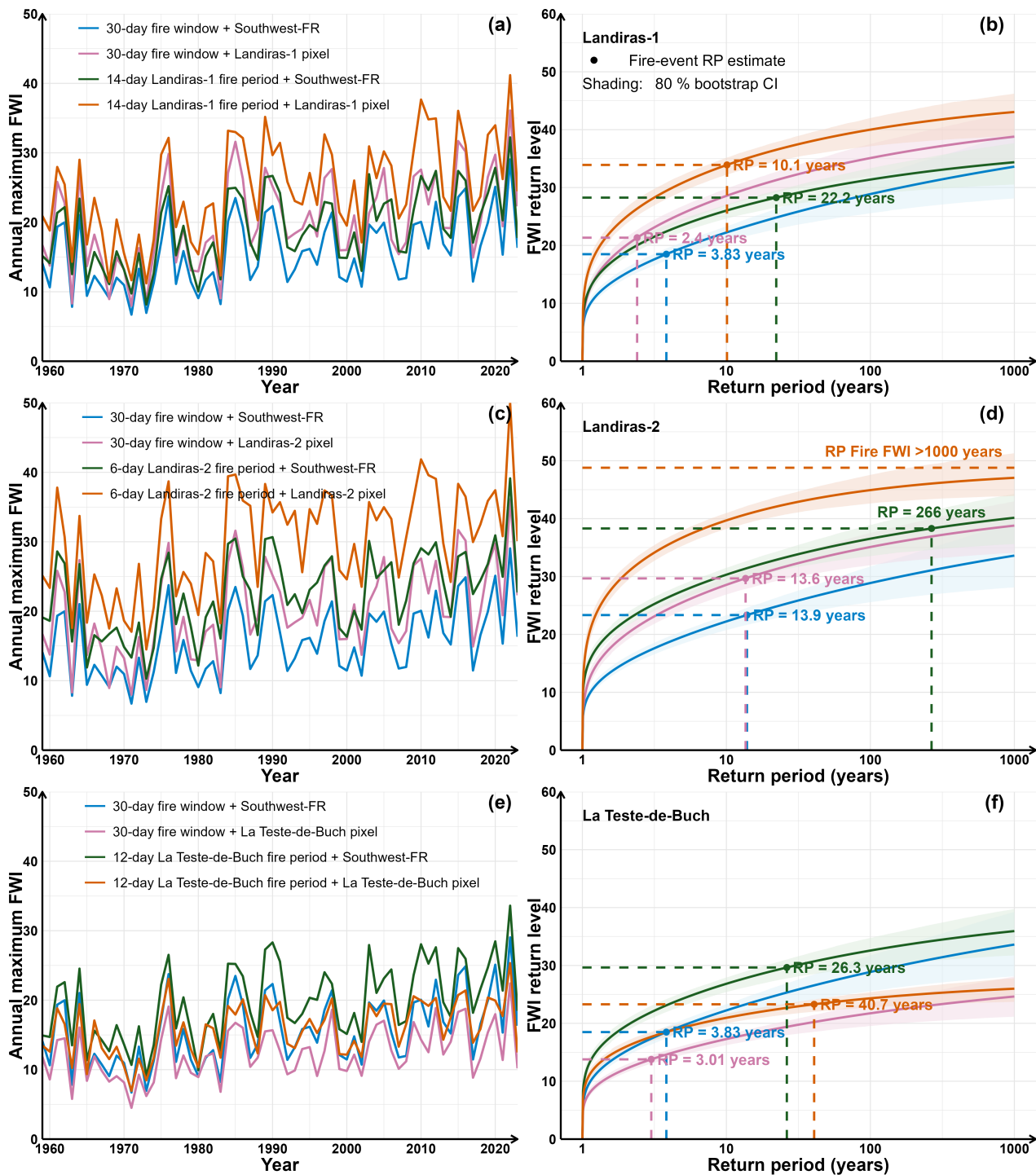


Figure S3. Same as Fig. 5 except that the Fire Weather Index (FWI) was derived from the ERA5 dataset.

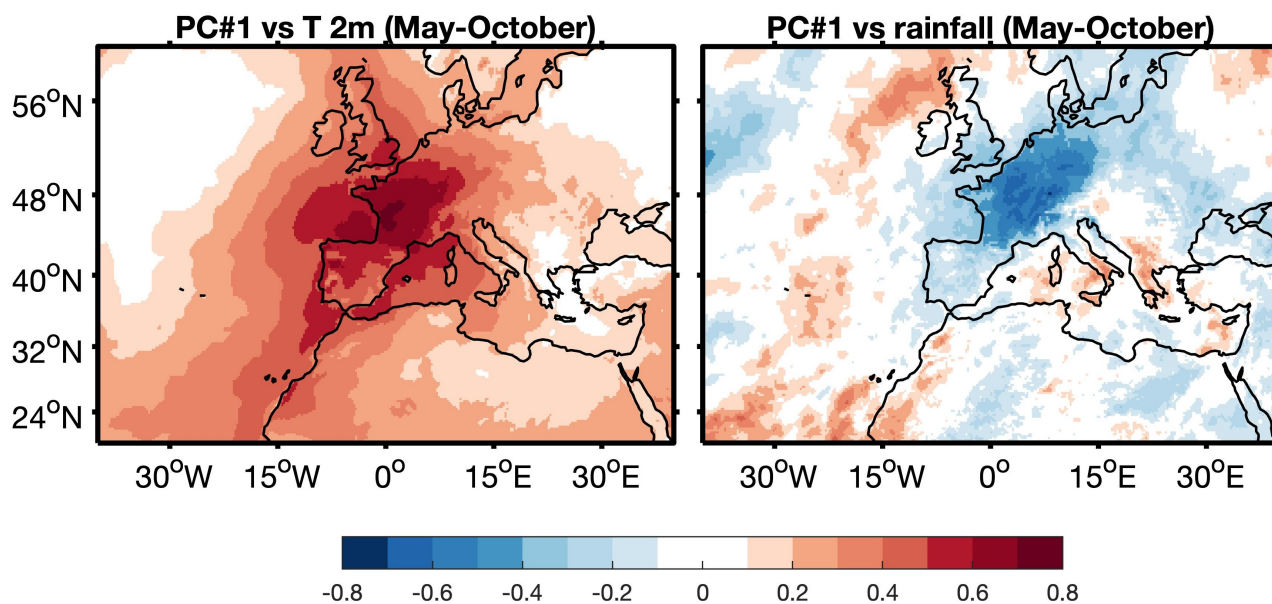


Figure S4. Correlations between the first principal component (PC1) of the May-October Fire Weather Index (FWI) over France and large-scale temperature (left) and rainfall (right).

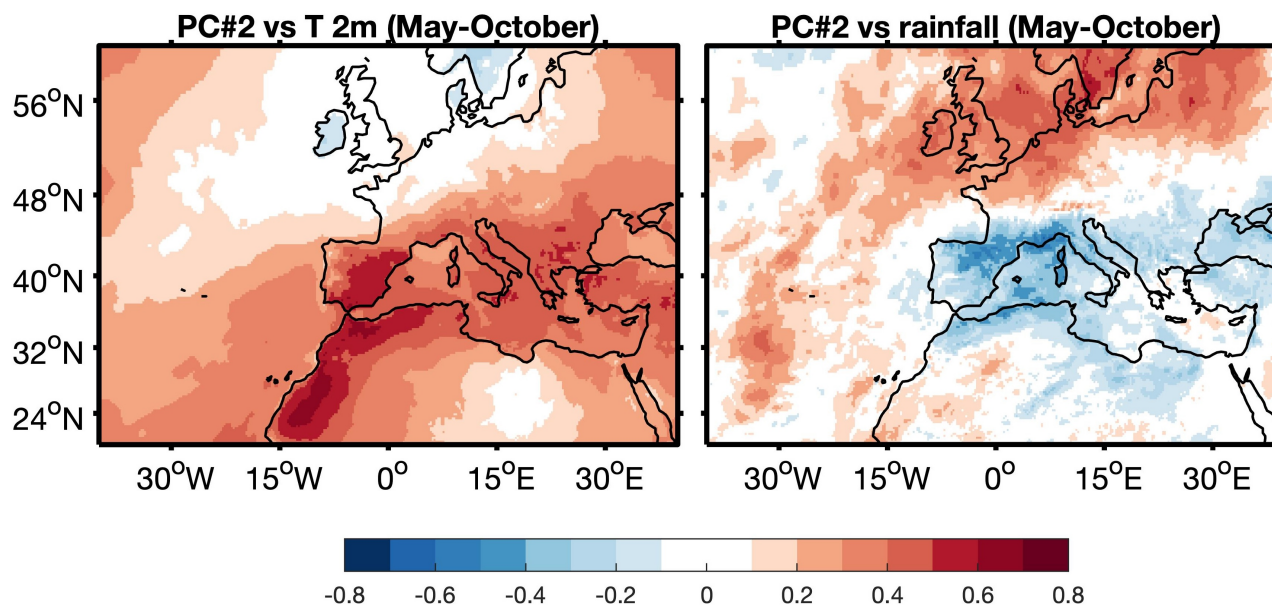


Figure S5. Same as Fig. S4 but for the second principal component (PC2).

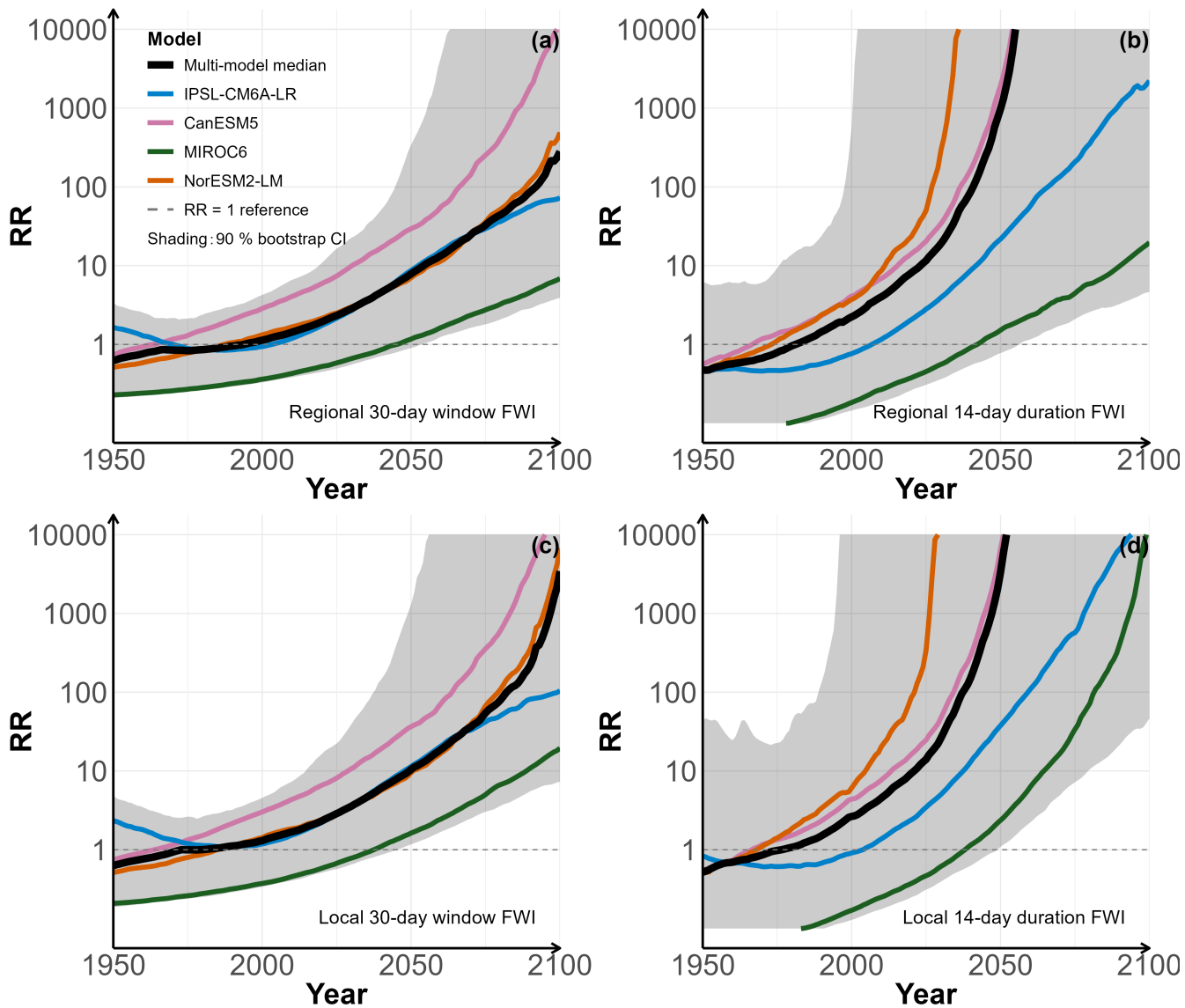


Figure S6. Same as Fig. 7 except that the uncertainty range was computed for the multi-model median RR. For each year, the grey shaded envelope denotes the corresponding 5th–95th percentile range of the pooled bootstrap replicates from four models ($4 \times 100 = 400$ samples). This pooled range reflects both within-model sampling uncertainty and inter-model spread.