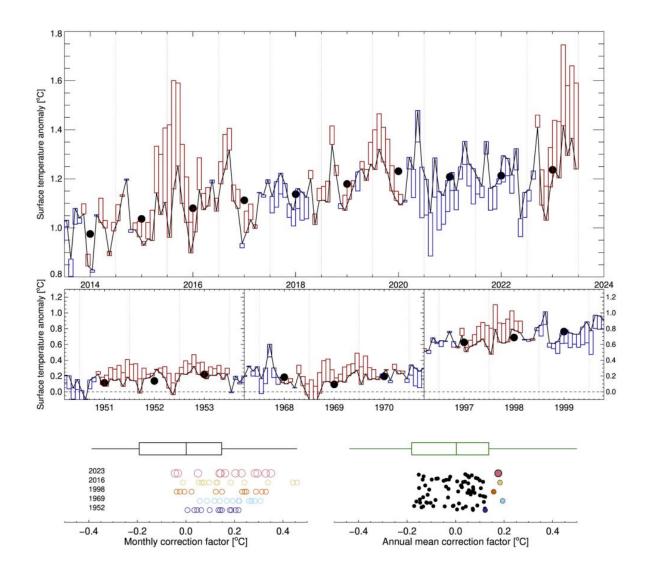
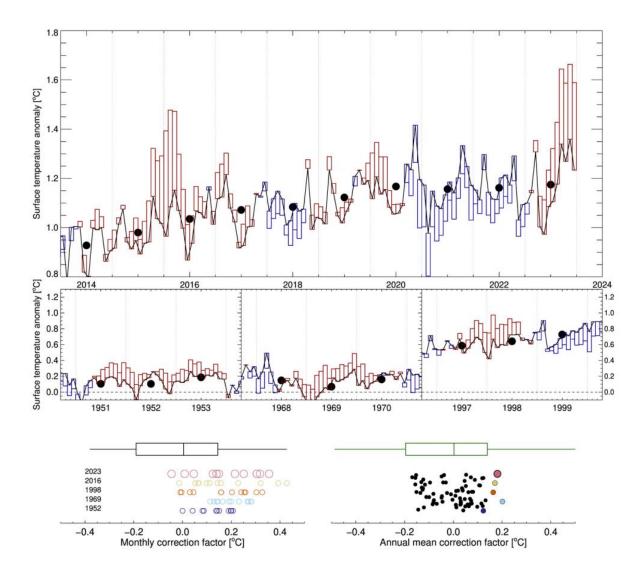
- 1 2023 temperatures reflect steady global warming and internal
- 2 sea surface temperature variability
- 3 Bjørn H. Samset, Marianne T. Lund, Jan S. Fuglestvedt, Laura J. Wilcox

## 4 Supplementary materials

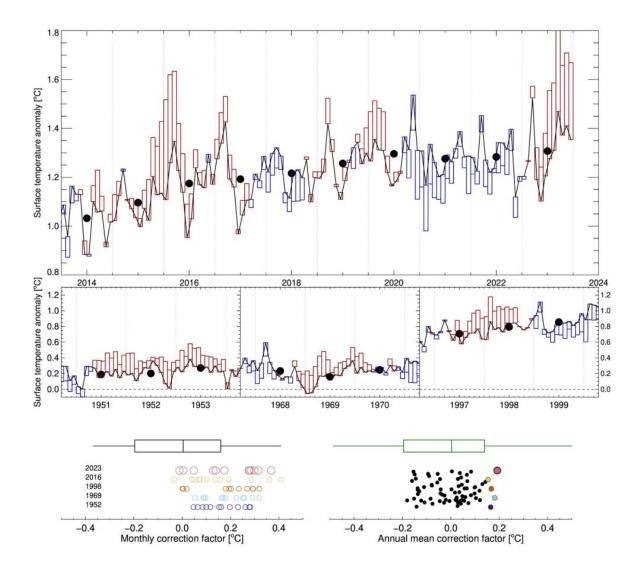
5



- 6 Supplementary Figure 1: Global, annual mean surface temperature anomalies from the
- 7 GISTEMP data series, raw (red) and SST influence filtered via a model derived transfer
- 8 function (black). The upper and lower insets show, respectively, the full data series since
- 9 1858, and the latest 10 years. Anomalies are taken relative to 1880-1899.



Supplementary Figure 2: Global, annual mean surface temperature anomalies from the NOAA v5.1 data series, raw (red) and SST influence filtered via a model derived transfer function (black). The upper and lower insets show, respectively, the full data series since 1858, and the latest 10 years. Anomalies are taken relative to 1850-1900.



Supplementary Figure 3: Global, annual mean surface temperature anomalies from the Berkeley Earth data series, raw (red) and SST influence filtered via a model derived transfer function (black). The upper and lower insets show, respectively, the full data series since 1858, and the latest 10 years. Anomalies are taken relative to 1850-1900. The month that extends beyond the end of the y-axis in the upper panel (September 2023) has a raw GSTA value of 1.84 °C, and an SST based correction of 0.39 °C.