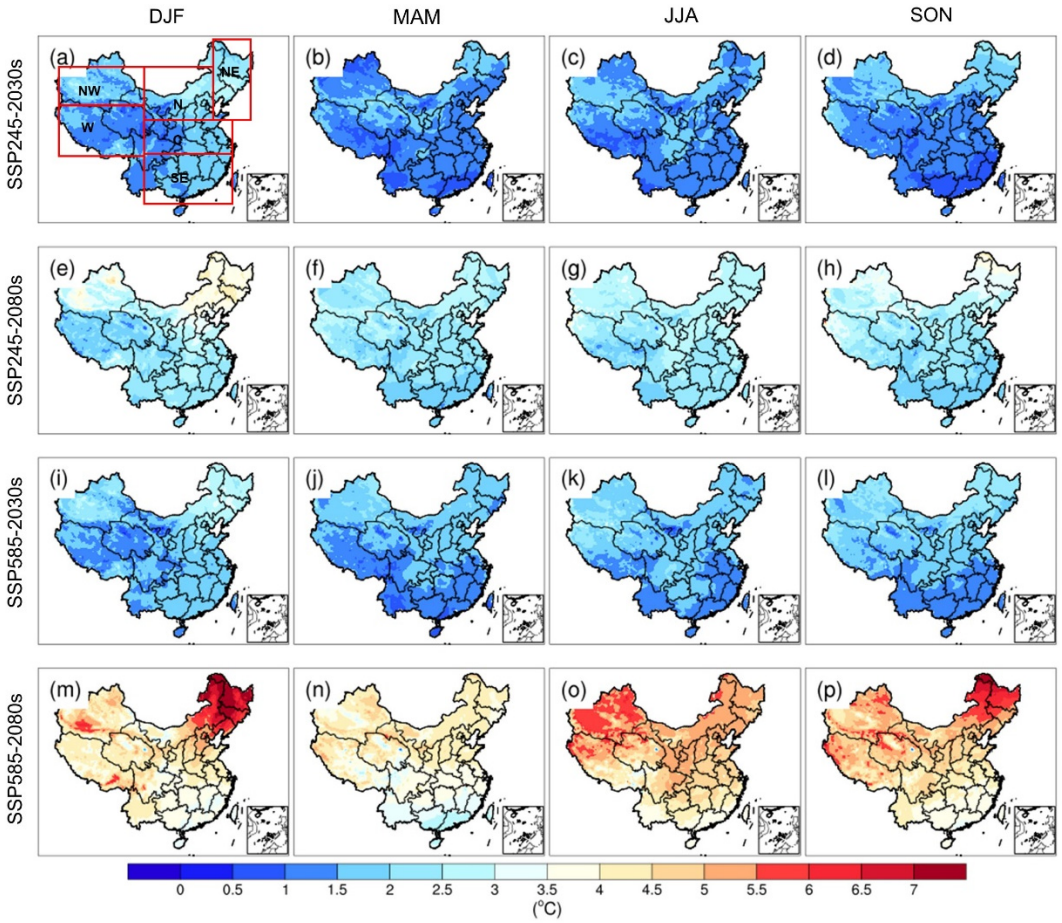

Figure S1. Changes in seasonal maximum temperature projected by BCC-CMS2-MR under different SSP scenarios and periods. The seasonal maximum temperature changes in winter (DJF, a, e, i, m), spring (MAM, b, f, j, n), summer (JJA, c, g, k, o), and autumn (SON, d, h, l, p) are shown from the first column to the fourth column.

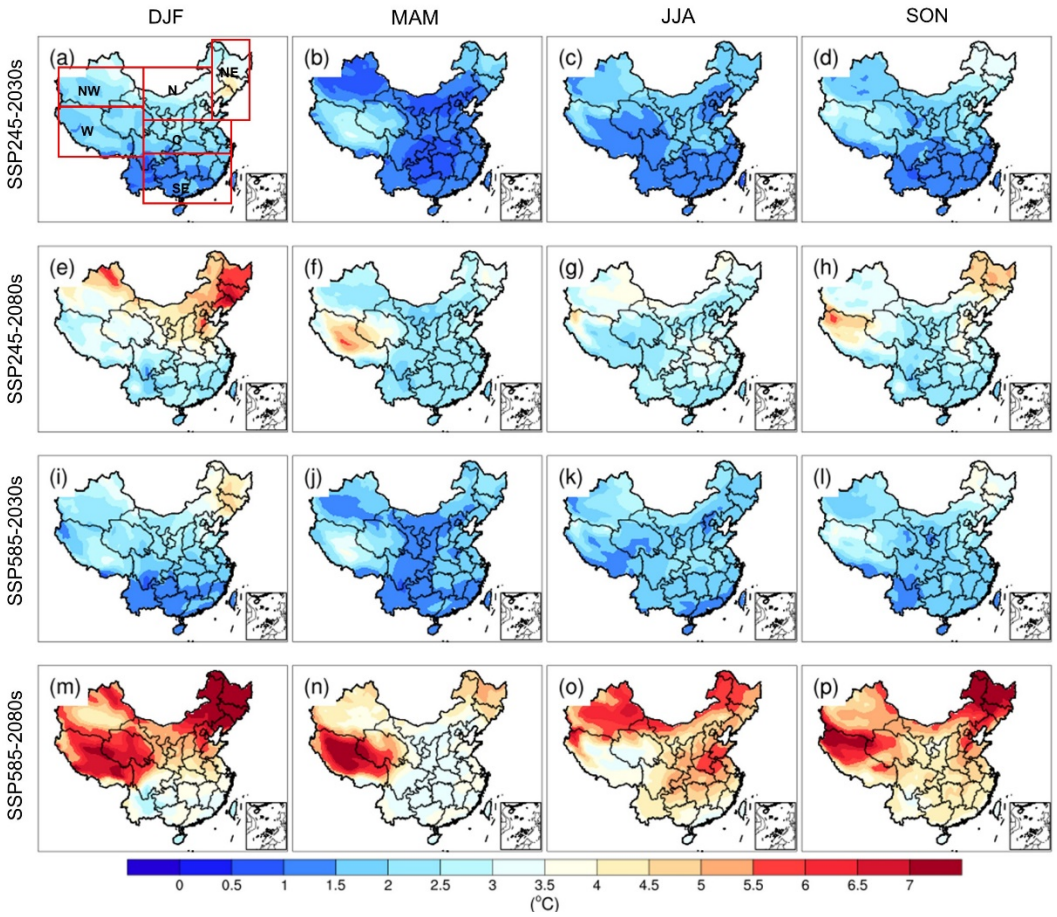

Figure S2. Changes in seasonal minimum temperature projected by BCC-CMS2-MR under different SSP scenarios and periods. The seasonal maximum temperature changes in winter (DJF, a, e, i, m), spring (MAM, b, f, j, n), summer (JJA, c, g, k, o), and autumn (SON, d, h, l, p) are shown from the first column to the fourth column.

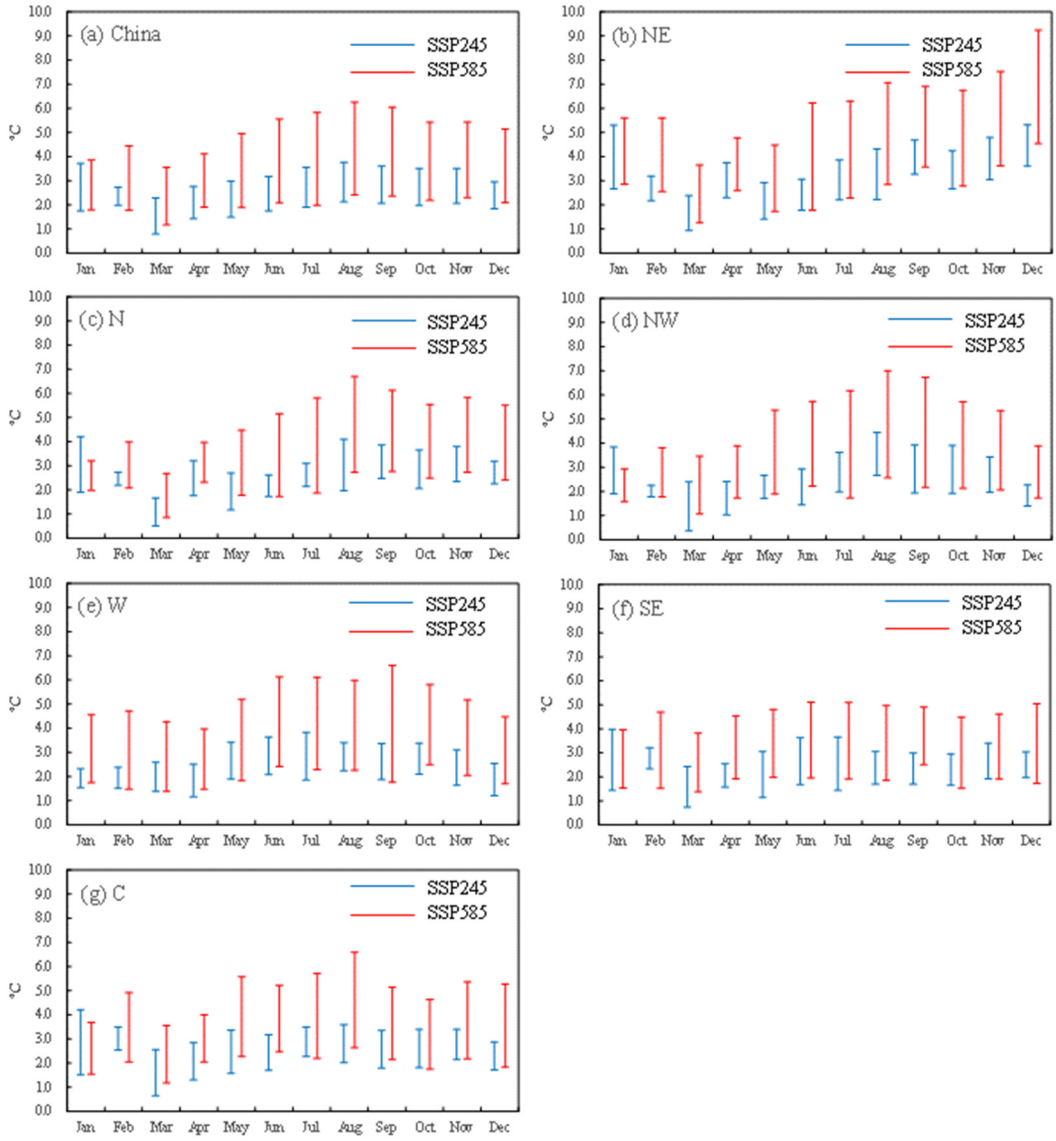

Figure S3. Projected changes in maximum temperatures in annual cycle in China and its sub-regions by BCC-CSM2-MR. (a-g are China region, Northeast region, East region, Northwest region, West region, Southeast region and Central region).

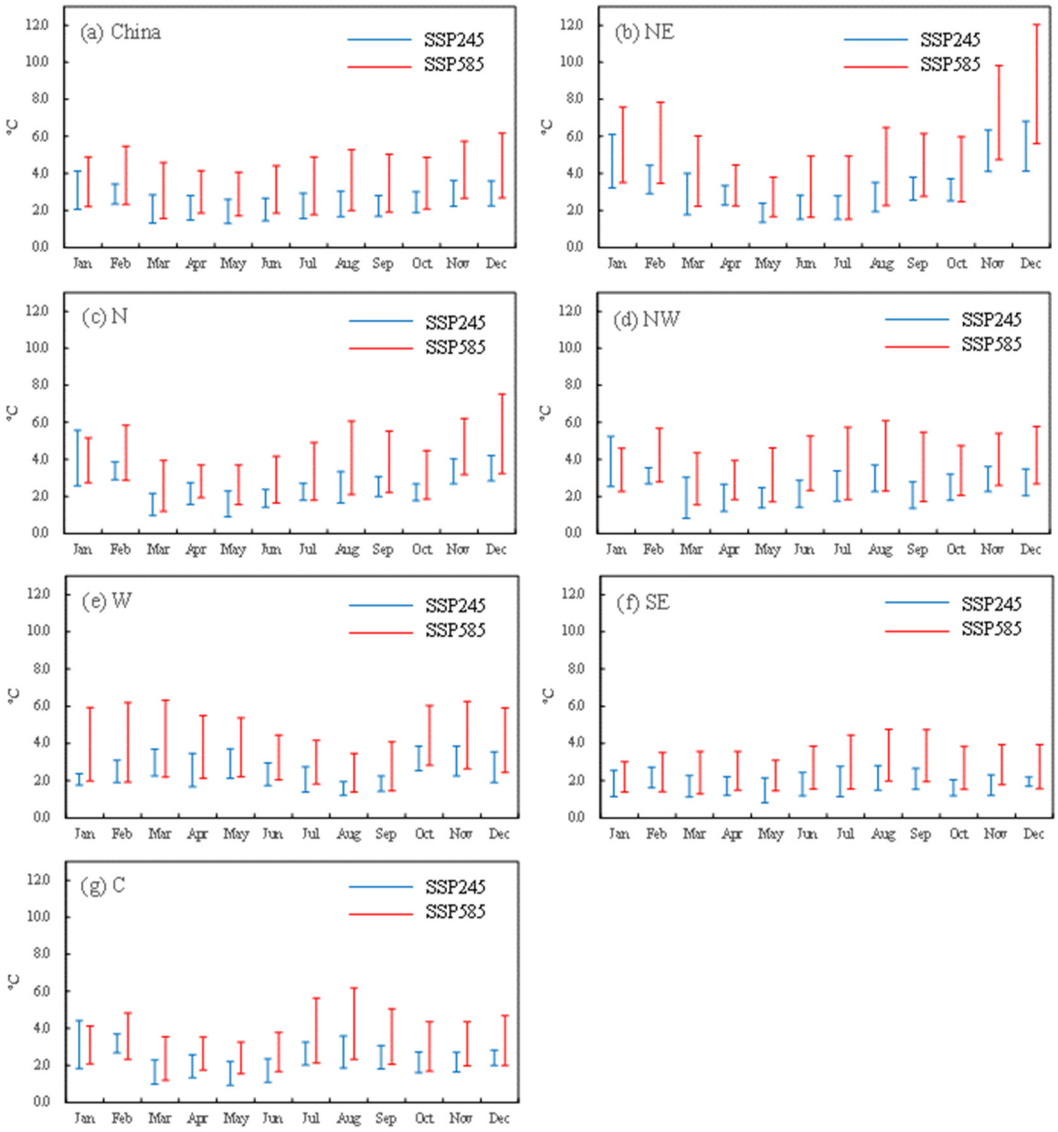

Figure S4. Projected changes in maximum temperatures in annual cycle in China and its sub-regions by BCC-CSM2-MR. (a-g is China region, Northeast region, East region, Northwest region, West region, Southeast region and Central region).

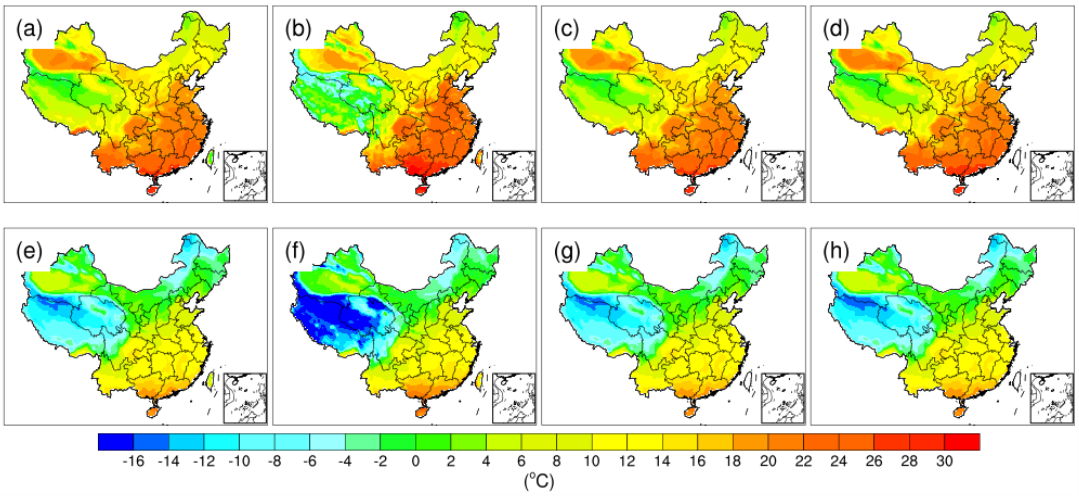

Figure S5. Spatial distributions of daily maximum (the first row, a-d) and minimum (the second row, e-h) temperature simulated by PRECIS and two QM correction methods: CN05 (a, e), PRECIS (b, f), Normal (c, g), Logis (d, h).

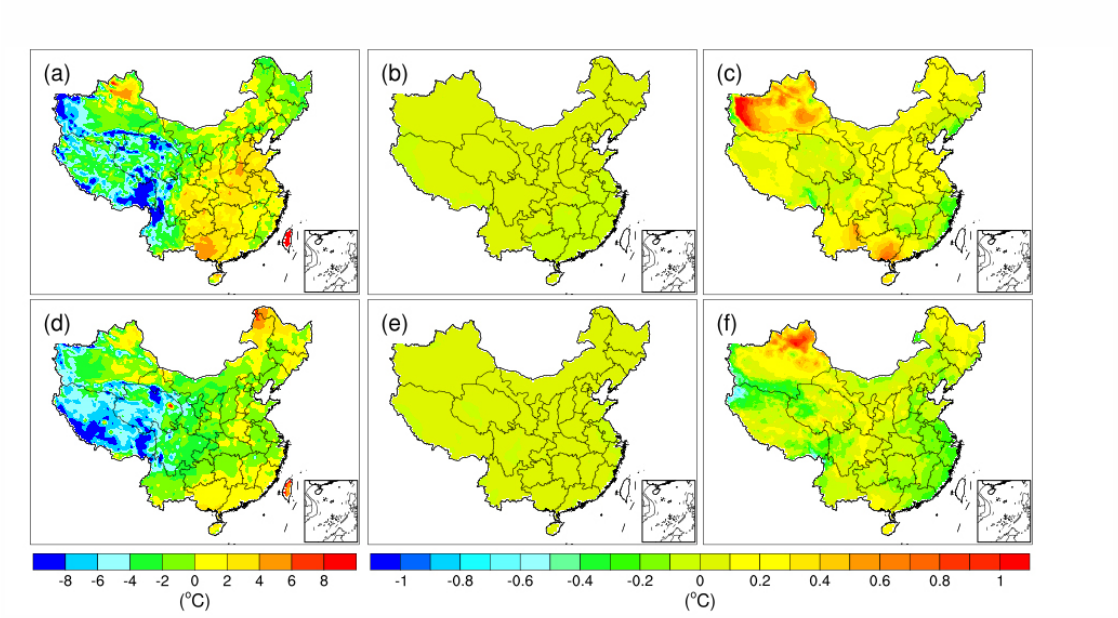

Figure S6. Biases of daily maximum (the first row, a-c) and minimum (the second row, d-f) temperature simulated by PRECIS and two QM correction methods: PRECIS (a, d), Normal (b, e), Logis (c, f).