



Supplement of

Comparing the seasonal predictability of the Tropical Pacific variability in EC-Earth3 at two horizontal resolutions

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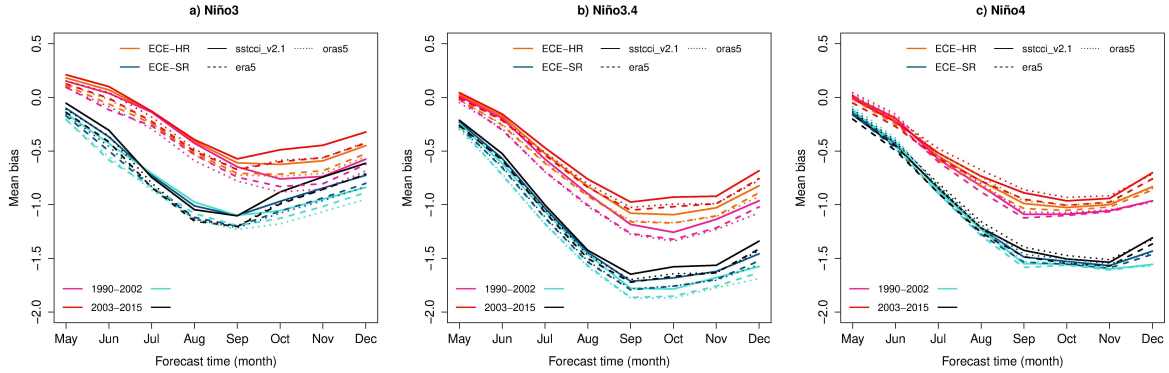


Figure S1: Mean bias of SST in the (a) Niño3 (5°S - 5°N , 150°W - 90°W), (b) Niño3.4 (5°S - 5°N , 170°W - 120°W) and (c) Niño4 (5°S - 5°N , 160°E - 150°W) regions as a function of forecasted month for EC-Earth3-SR and EC-Earth3-HR. Three different periods are shown: the full hindcast period 1990-2015 (orange lines for EC-Earth3-HR and dark blue lines for EC-Earth3-SR), 1990-2003 (pink for EC-Earth3-HR and turquoise for ECEarth3-SR) and 2004-2015 (red for EC-Earth3-HR and black for EC-Earth3-SR). The reference datasets are ESA SST CCI dataset (plain line), ERA5 dataset (dashed line) and ORAS5 dataset (dotted line). The 20 members of each system are used.

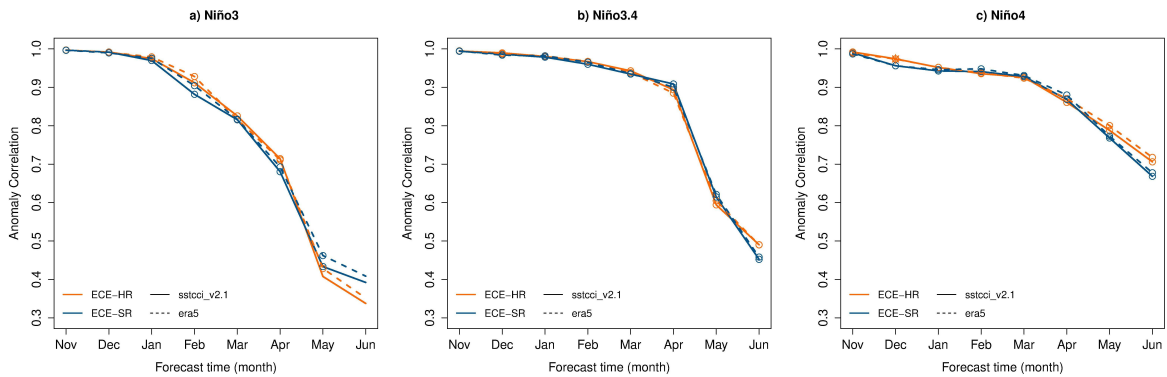


Figure S2: ACC in the (a) Niño3 (5°S - 5°N , 150°W - 90°W), (b) Niño3.4 (5°S - 5°N , 170°W - 120°W) and (c) Niño4 (5°S - 5°N , 160°E - 150°W) regions as a function of forecasted month for (dark blue) EC-Earth3-SR and (orange) EC-Earth3-HR, as in Fig. 2 but for the forecast systems initialised in November. The reference datasets are ESA SST CCI dataset (plain line) and ERA5 dataset (dashed line). The hindcast period is 1993-2014 and the 20 members of each system are used. Open circles mean that the ACC is statistically significant at 95 % level of confidence. The differences of correlations between the SR and HR configurations of EC-Earth are not statistically significant.