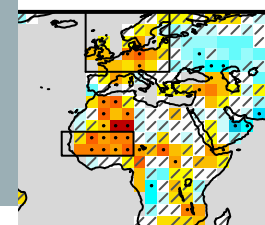
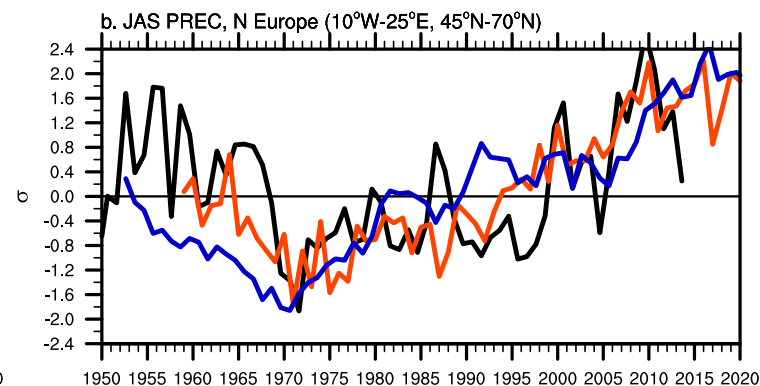
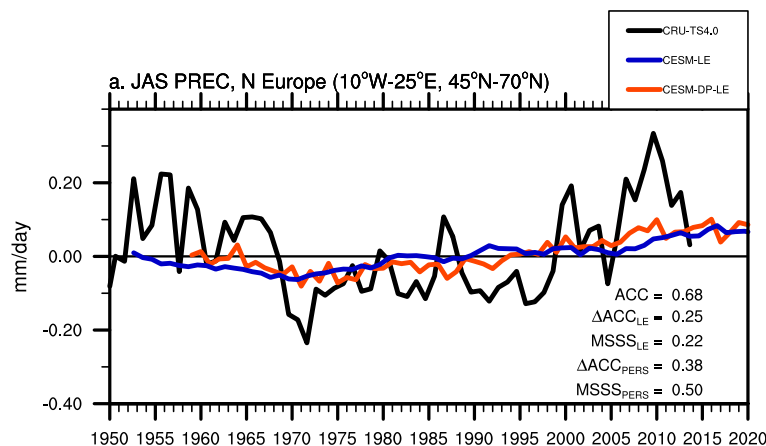


CESM-DPLE: Boreal Summer (JAS) regional Precip

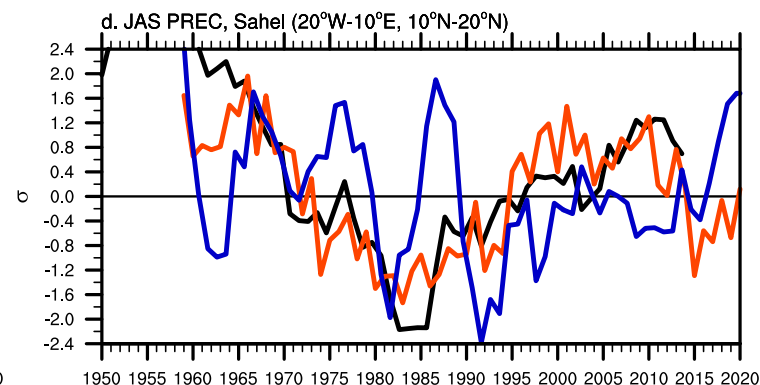
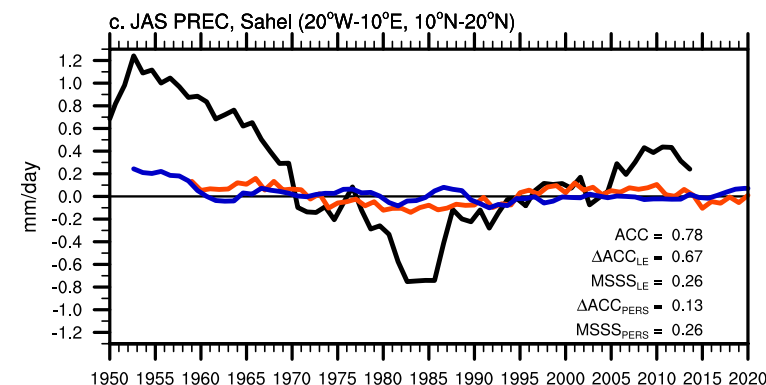


DPLE : LY3-7

- N Europe*



- Sahel**

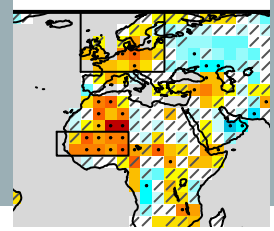


Yeager et al. (2018)

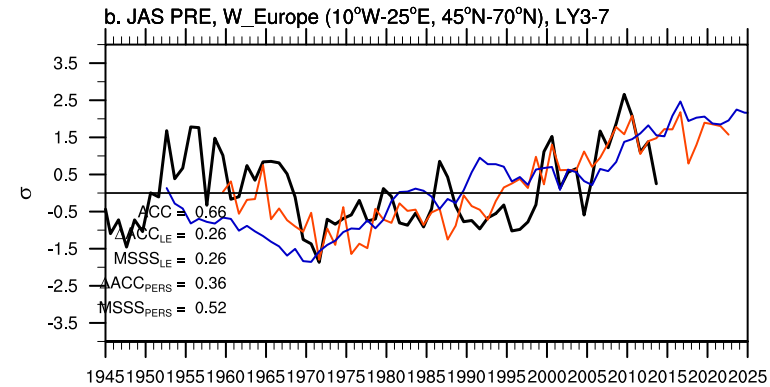
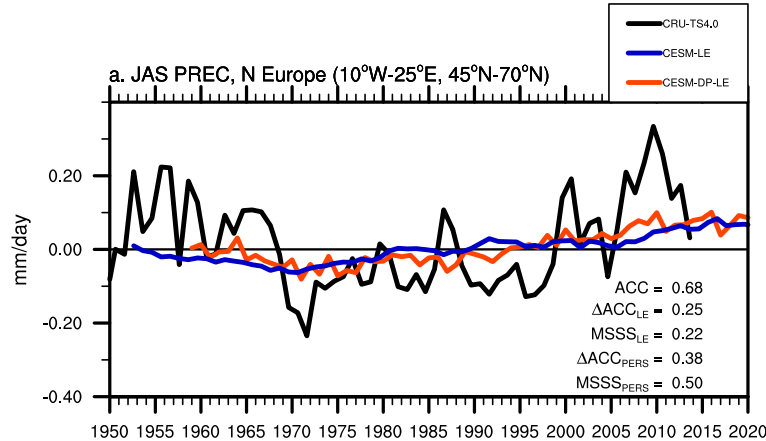
- * Sutton and Dong, 2012: Atlantic Ocean influence on a shift in European climate in the 1990s, *Nat Geosci*, 5, 788-792.
- Dunstone et al., 2018: Skilful Seasonal Predictions of Summer European Rainfall, *Geophys Res Lett*, 45, 3246-3254.
- ** Martin and Thorncroft, 2014: Sahel rainfall in multimodel CMIP5 decadal hindcasts, *Geophys Res Lett*, 41, 2169-2175.

CESM-DPLE: Boreal Summer (JAS) regional Precip

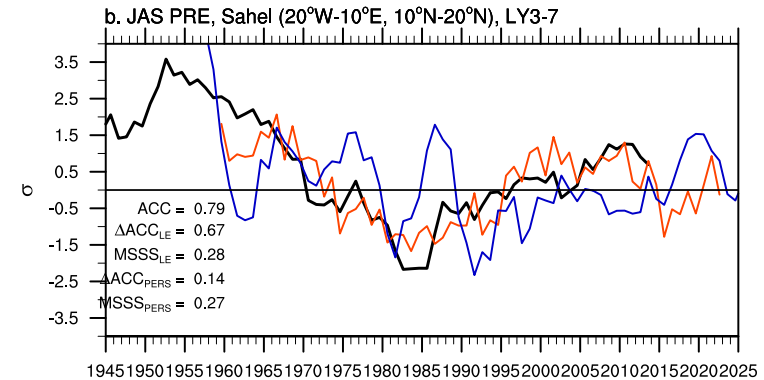
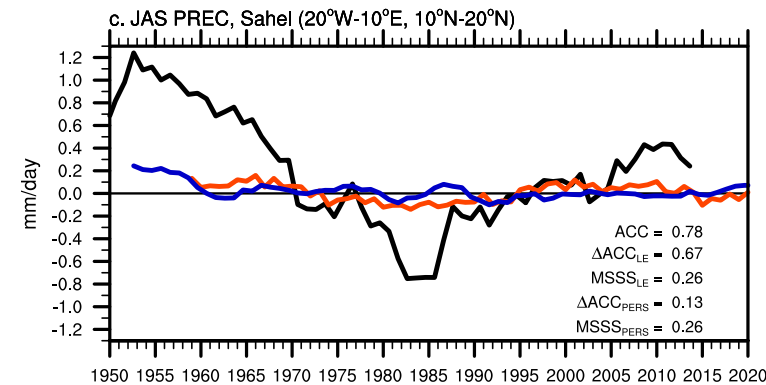
DPLE : LY3-7



- N Europe*



- Sahel**:



Yeager et al. (2018)

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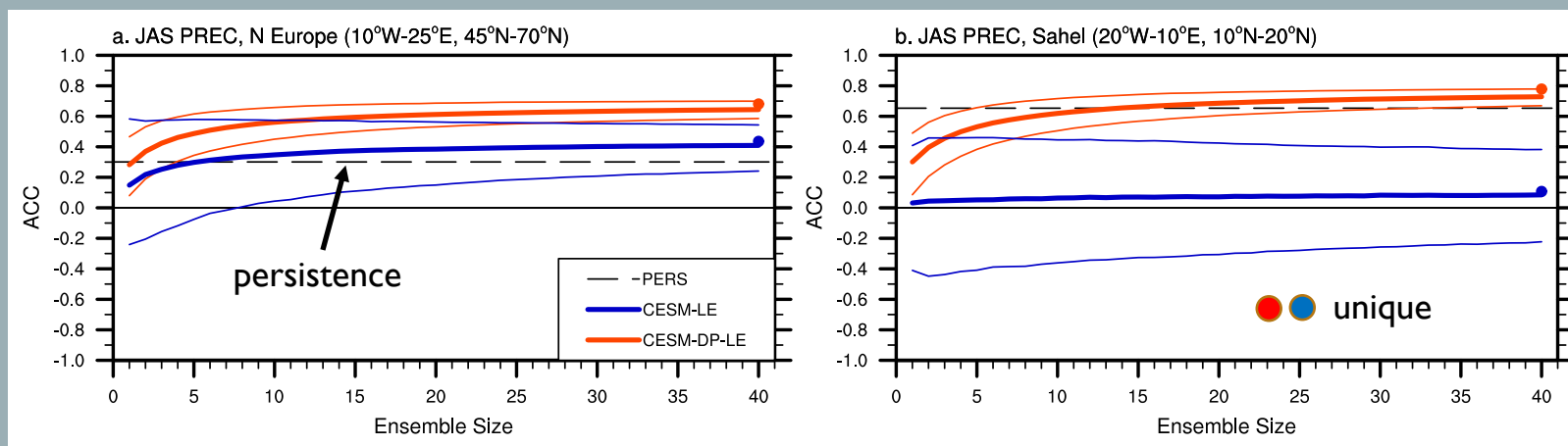
Skill dependence on ensemble size

- Bootstrapped skill score PDFs (w/ replacement):
5th, 50th, 95th percentiles
- Steady increase in DP skill (decrease in uncertainty) with ensemble size (ENS). Modest improvements for ENS>20.
- ENS~30-35 needed to beat persistence forecast of Sahel summer precipitation with 95% confidence.
- For given ENS, much greater uncertainty for UI skill than for initialized DP skill.

N Europe:

DPLE : LY3-7

Sahel:



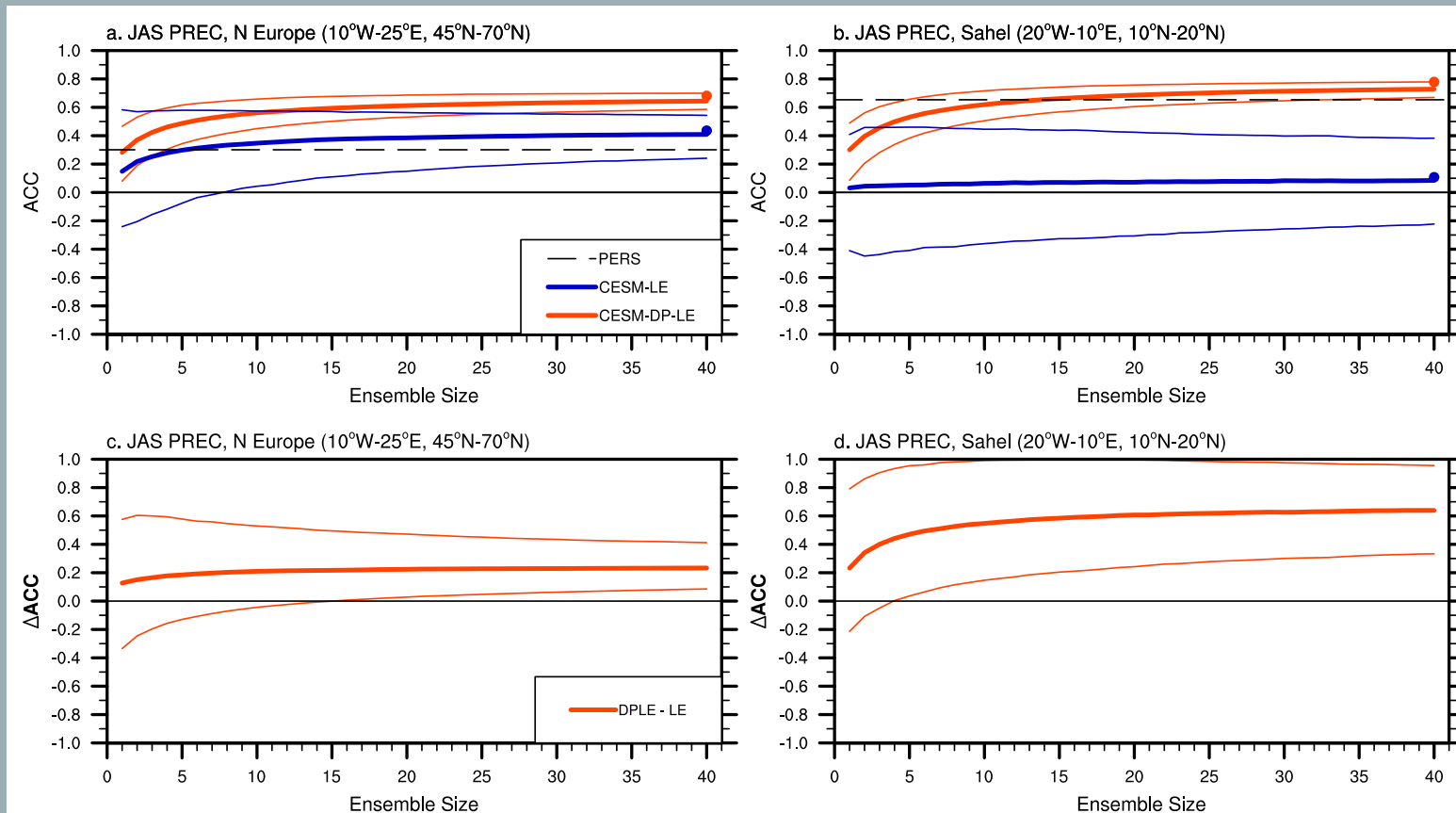
Skill dependence on ensemble size

- ENS>15 needed to outperform UI forecasts of N Europe summer precipitation with 95% confidence. External forcing contributes significantly to skill in this region.
- The magnitude of skill improvement for Sahel is highly uncertain, given the large uncertainty in externally-forced signal.
- Benefits of initialization for Sahel will likely be seen with small ENS (~5), BUT...

N Europe:

DPLE : LY3-7

Sahel:



→ Skill improvement over uninitialized (UI) ensemble

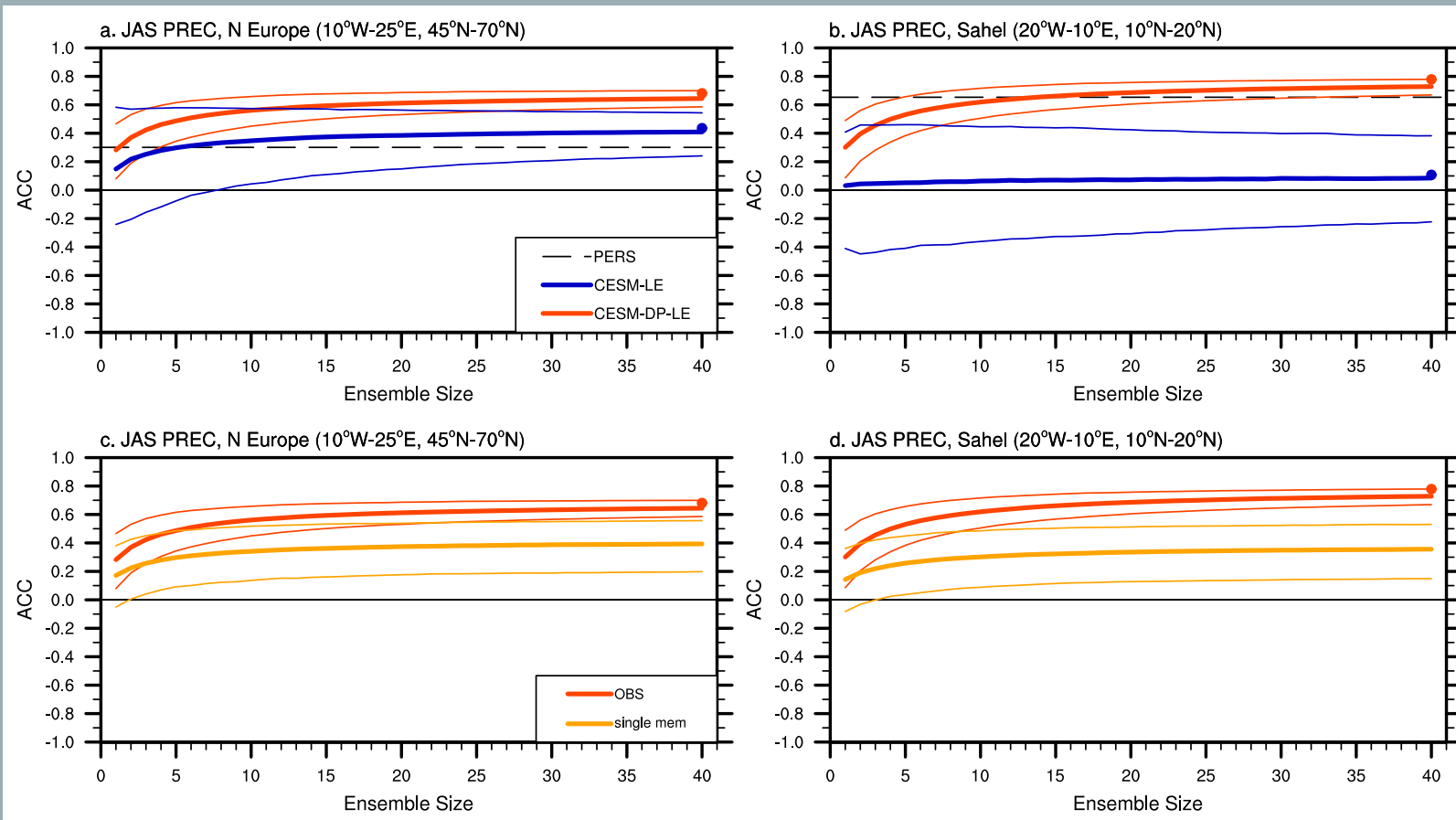
Unrealistically low signal-to-noise

- DPLE exhibits the “signal-to-noise” paradox noted by: Scaife et al. (2014), Eade et al. (2014), Dunstone et al. (2016)
- Model “underconfidence” implied by RPC (ratio of predictable components) = 1.64 (2.05) for LY3-7 predictions of JAS precipitation over N Europe (Sahel).

N Europe:

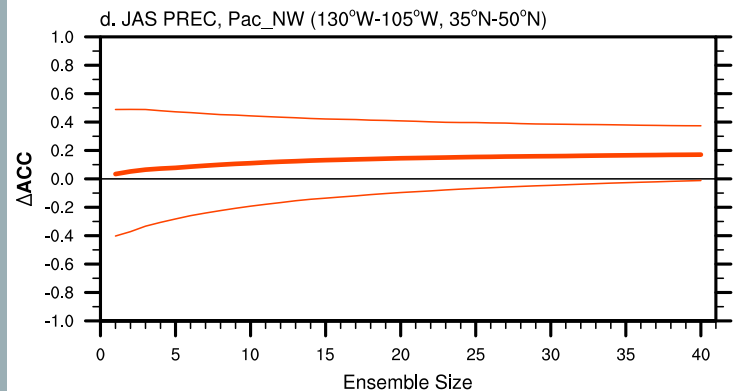
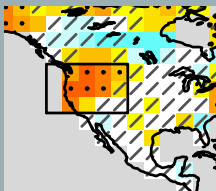
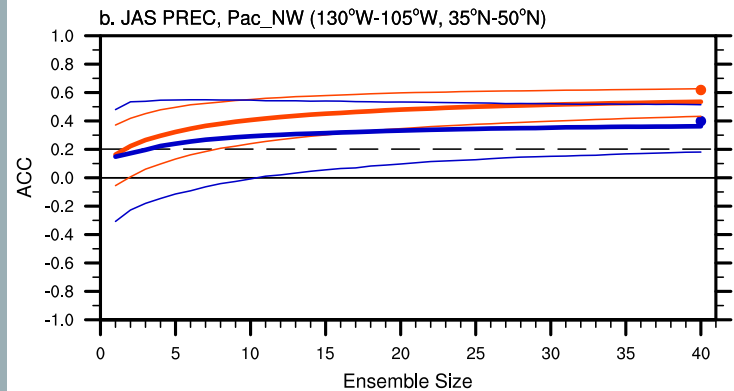
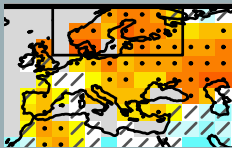
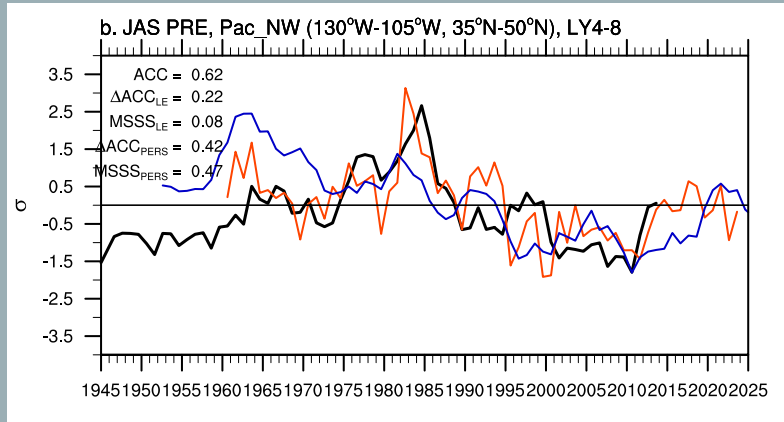
DPLE : LY3-7

Sahel:

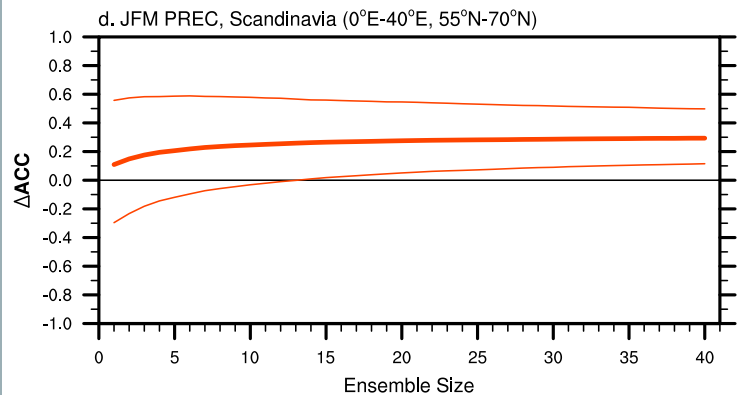
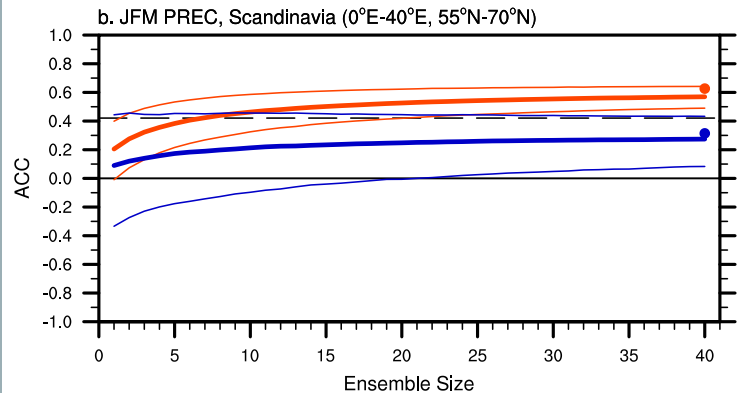
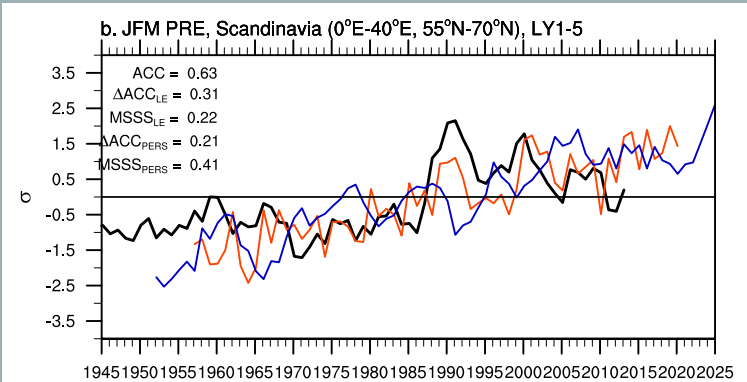


Other examples of high regional skill

Pacific NW: JAS LY4-8



Scandinavia: JFM LY1-5



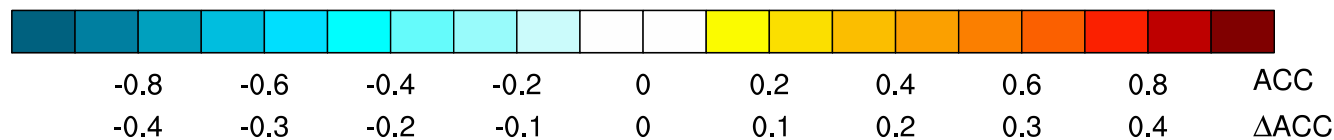
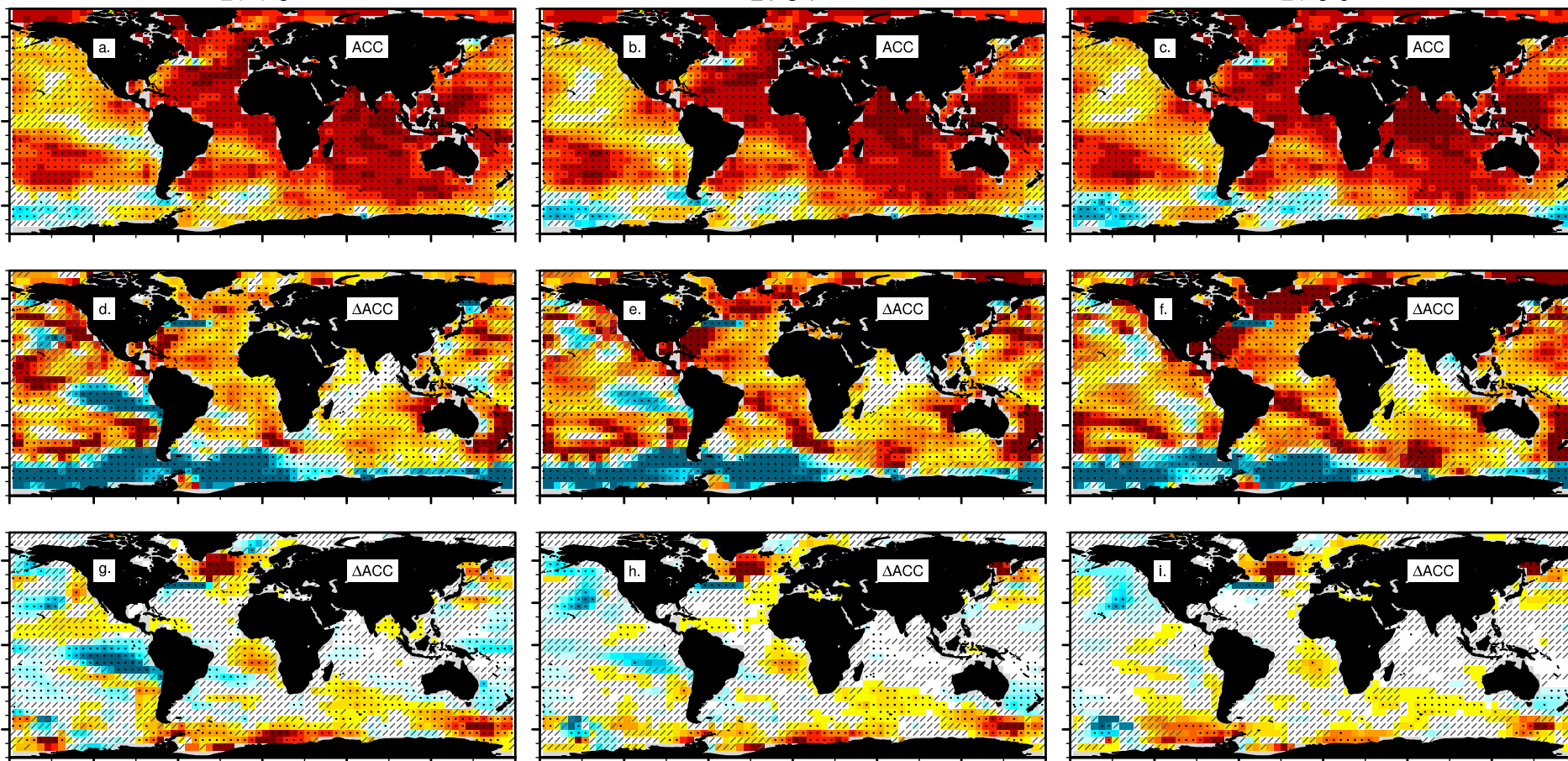
Predicted SST drives precipitation signal

DPLE : Sea Surface Temperature

LY 1-5

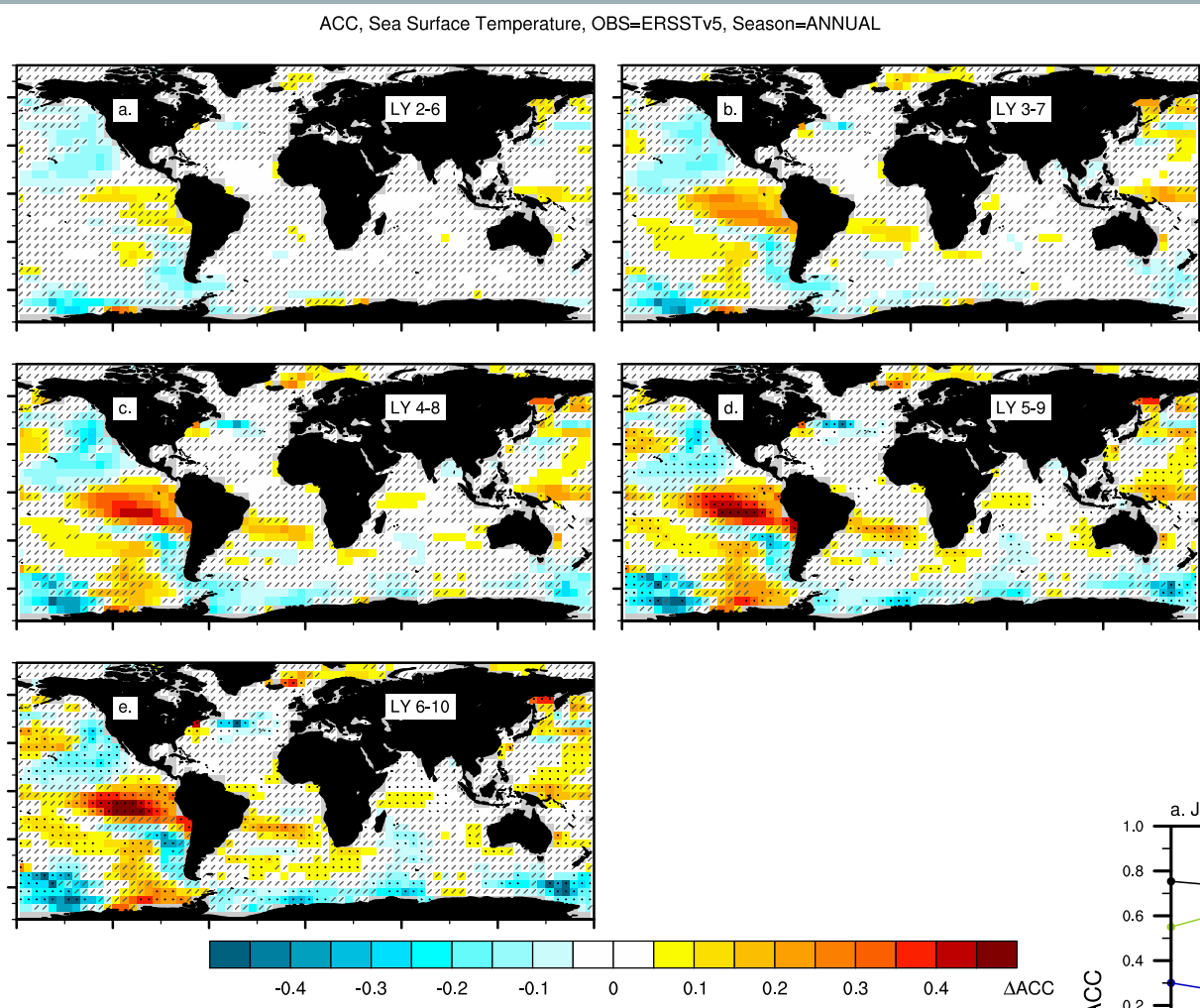
LY 3-7

LY 5-9

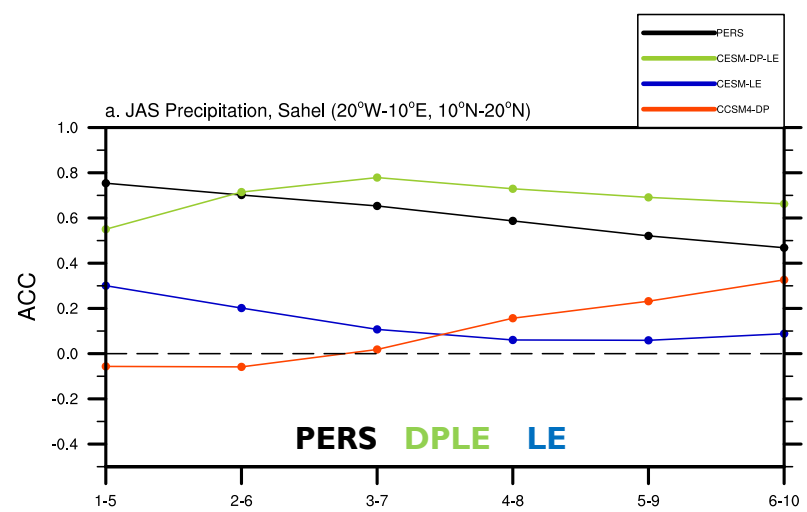


Initialization shock & lead-time dependence

DPLE SST Δ ACC, difference from LY1-5 ACC:



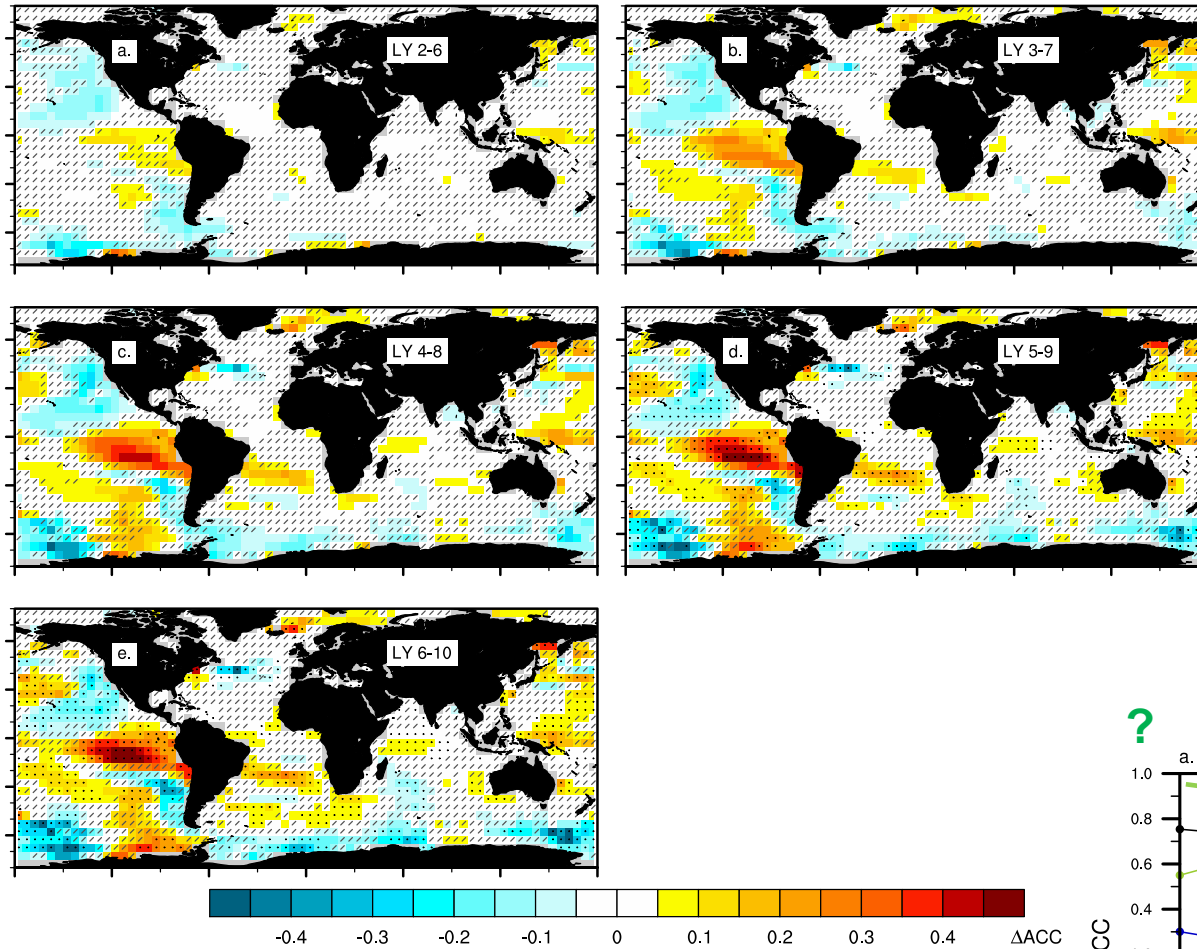
Yeager et al. (2018)



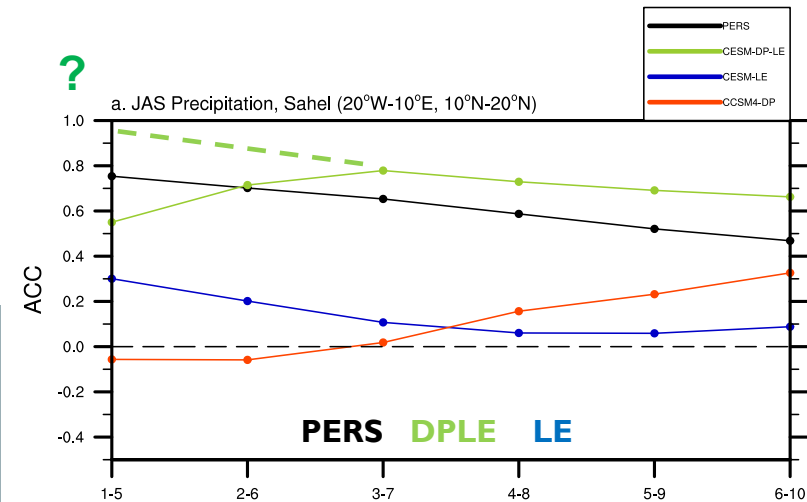
Initialization shock & lead-time dependence

DPLE SST Δ ACC, difference from LY1-5 ACC:

ACC, Sea Surface Temperature, OBS=ERSSTv5, Season=ANNUAL



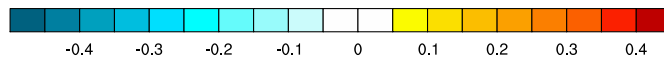
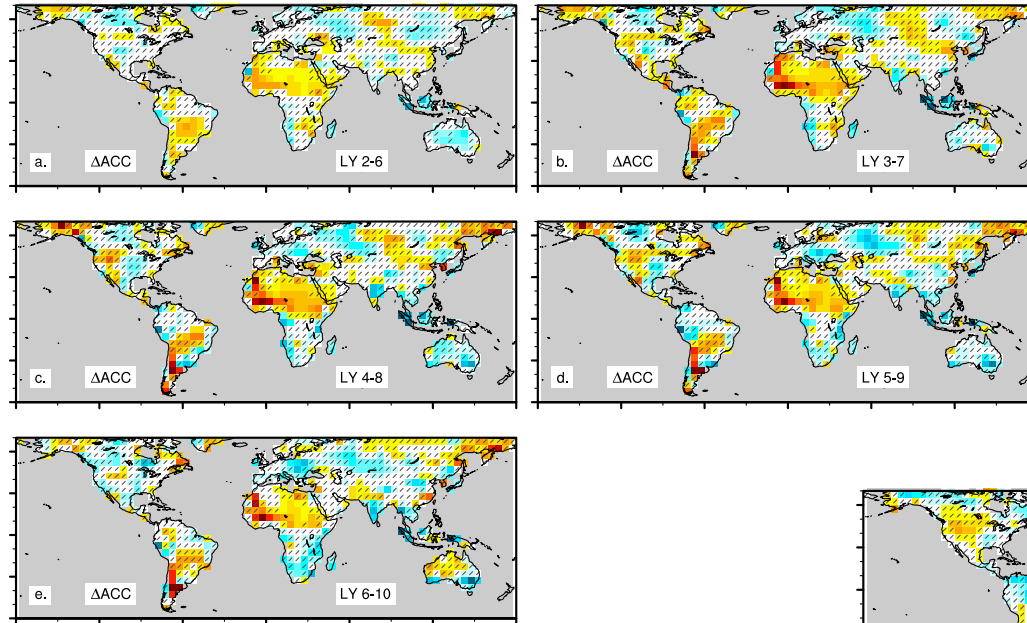
Yeager et al. (2018)



Lead-time dependence

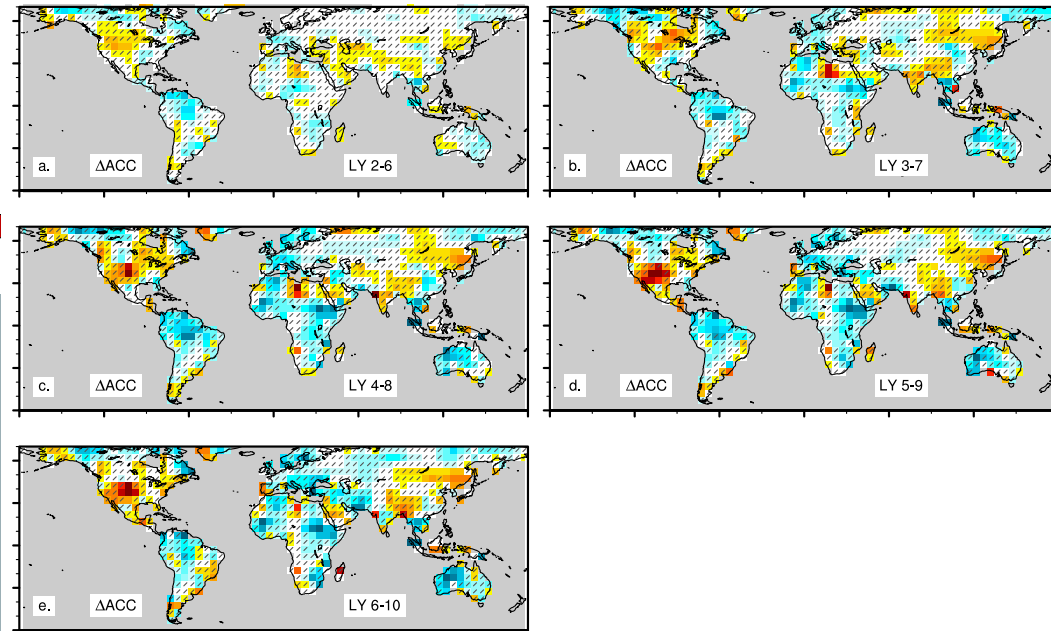
ΔACC , difference from LY1-5 ACC :

ACC, Precipitation, OBS=CRU-TSv4.0, Season=JAS, 9-pt-smoothed



← JAS PREC

ACC, Precipitation, OBS=CRU-TSv4.0, Season=JFM, 9-pt-smoothed



JFM PREC →

- Suggests that DPLE precipitation skill is a lower bound that could be improved by reducing initialization shock in the Tropical Pacific