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The Impact of Sea Surface Temperature Biases on North American Precipitation in a High-Resolution Climate Model

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Supplemental Material for

The impact of sea surface temperature biases on North American precipitation in a high-resolution climate model

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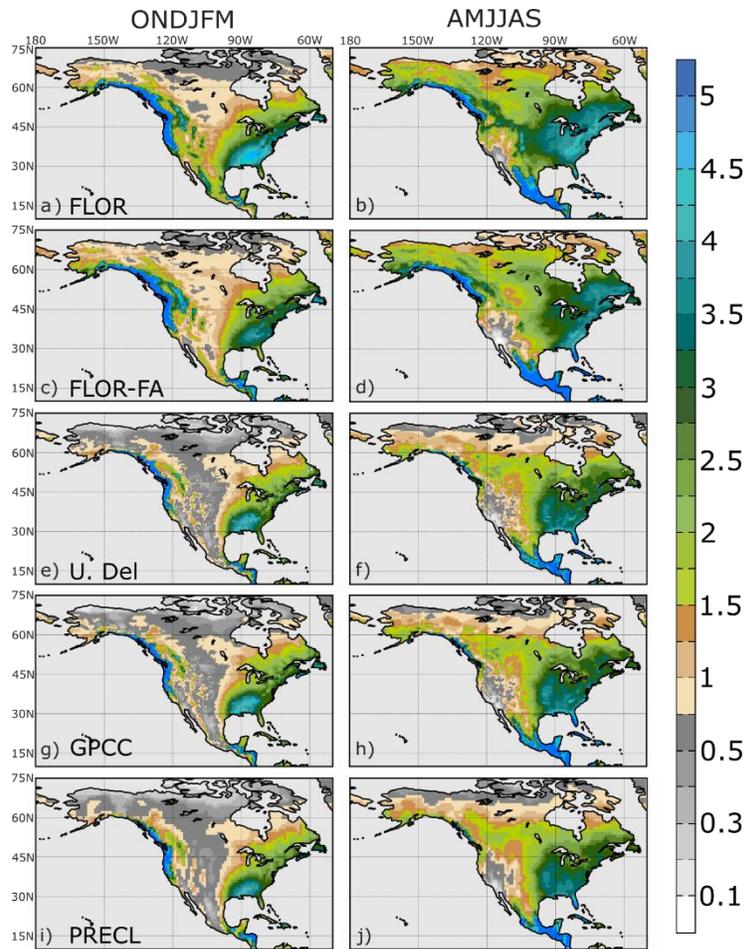


FIG. S1. Climatological (1951-2010) (left) October – March and (right) April - September precipitation (mm d^{-1}) in (a,b) FLOR, (c,d) FLOR-FA, (e,f) University of Delaware, (g,h) Global Precipitation Climatology Center (GPCC), and (i,j) NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction over Land (PRECL) datasets.

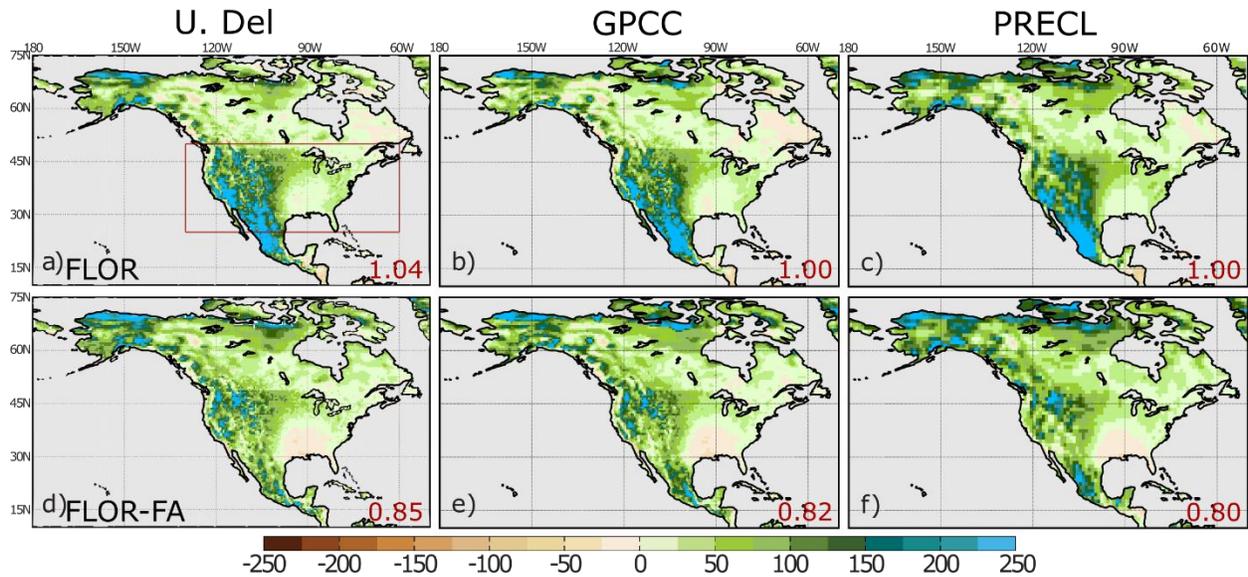


FIG. S2. October – March climatological precipitation biases (% relative to observational climatology) over North America in (top) FLOR and (bottom) FLOR-FA for (a,d) University of Delaware, (b,e) Global Precipitation Climatology Center (GPCC), and (c,f) NOAA's Precipitation Reconstruction over Land (PRECL) datasets. The values in the lower right corner of each panel are the RMSE (mm d⁻¹) in the U.S. region (red box in a).

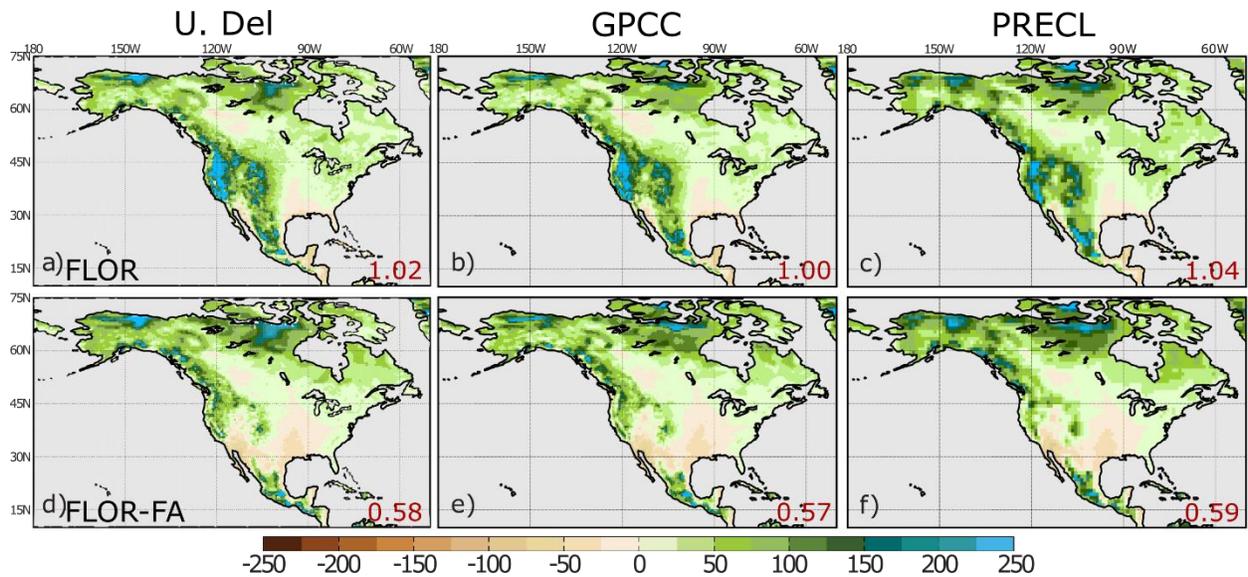


FIG. S3. As in Fig. S2 but for April – September.

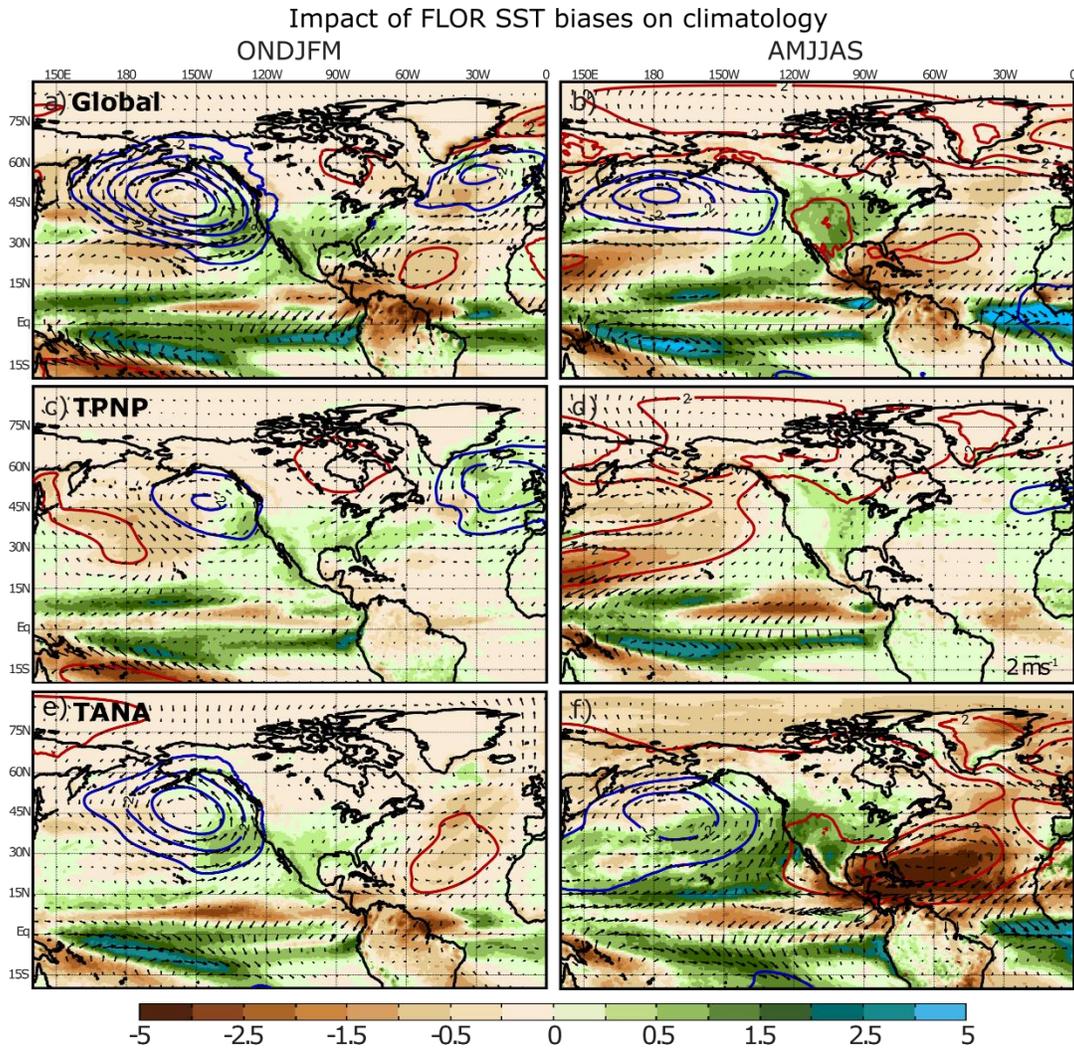


FIG. S4. Impact of (left) October – March and (right) April – September (top) global, (middle) tropical and extratropical Pacific, and (bottom) tropical and extratropical Atlantic FLOR SST biases, as in Fig. 6 but with units of mm d^{-1} for precipitation differences.