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Supplement of

Stratospheric modulation of Arctic Oscillation extremes as represented by extended-range ensemble forecasts

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Supplement

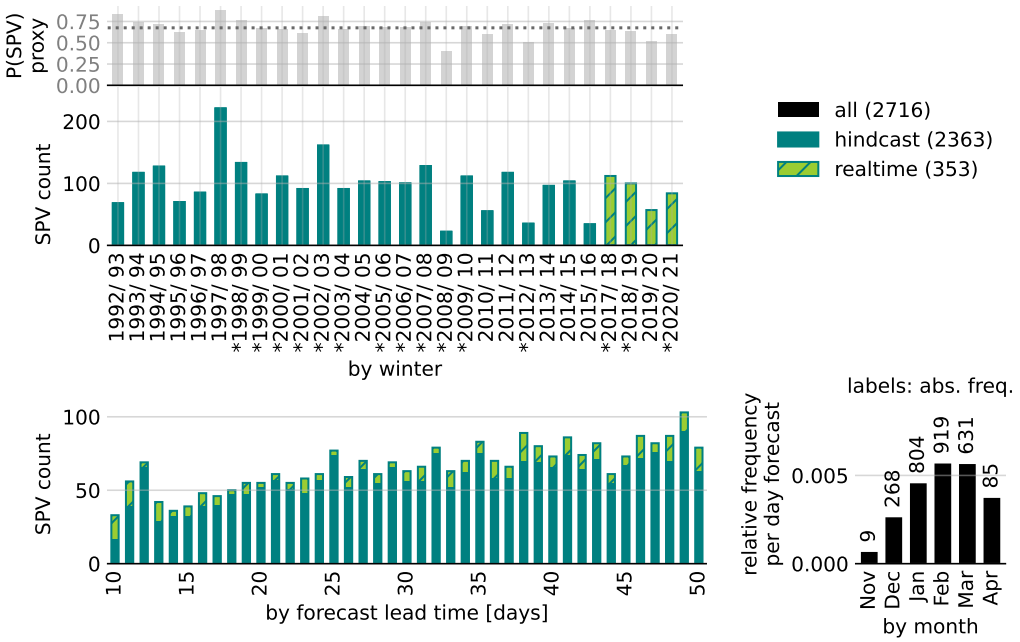

Figure S1: As in Fig. 1, for UKMO p-SSWs.

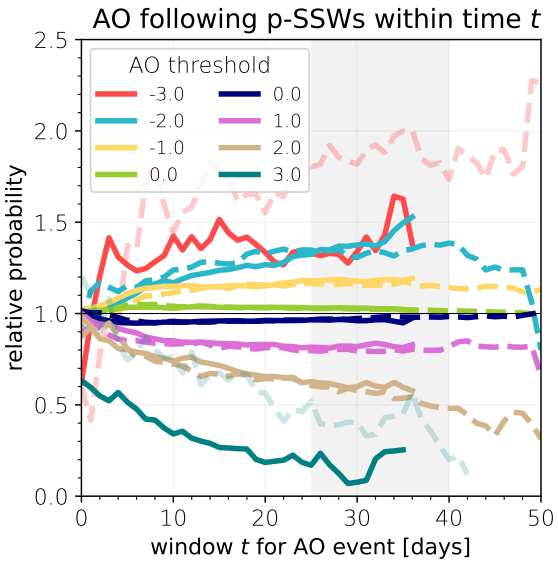

Figure S2: Relative probability of AO extremes following SSWs within time t. Values larger than 1 indicate that AO events occur more often compared to climatology. Windows of 25 to 40 days (gray shaded) are used to compute an average relative probability increase.

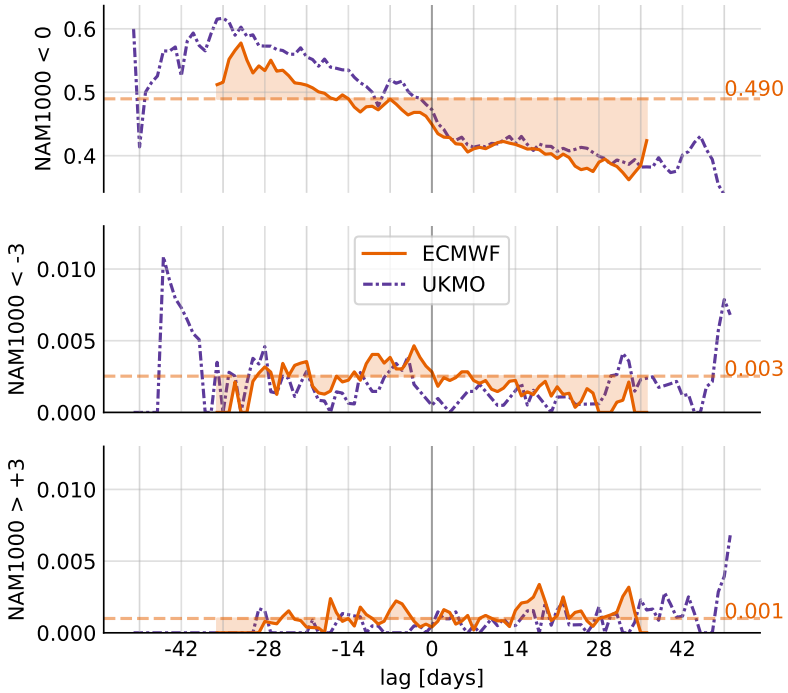

Figure S3: As in Fig. 4, for p-SPVs. Consistent with the average positive AO shift (see Fig. 9), the daily probabilities for AO < 0 and AO < -3 reduce, wheres the probability for AO $> +3$ slightly increases following p-SPVs, compared to the respective climatological baselines (horizontally dashed).

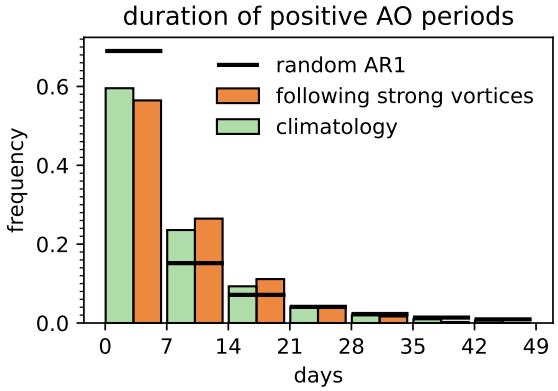

Figure S4: As in Fig. 3, for the duration of positive AO phases following p-SPVs. Compared to climatology, positive AO phases that are longer than 7 days are more likely following p-SPVs. Data from ECMWF.

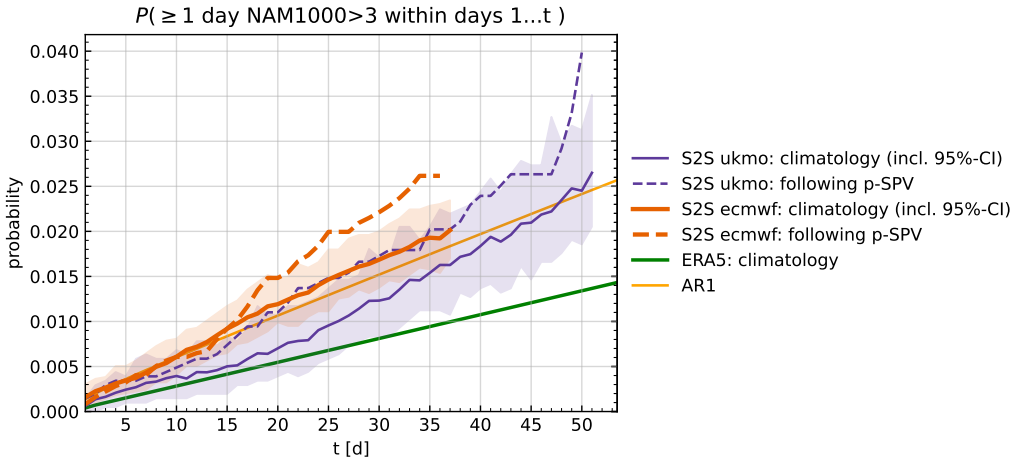

Figure S5: As in Fig. 5, for at least one day AO $> +3$ within days 1 to t, following p-SPVs. For both, ECMWF and UKMO forecasts, the probability relative to climatology is increased following p-SPVs, however, the probabilities are generally lower in the UKMO model.