



Supplement of

A spread-versus-error framework to reliably quantify the potential for subseasonal windows of forecast opportunity

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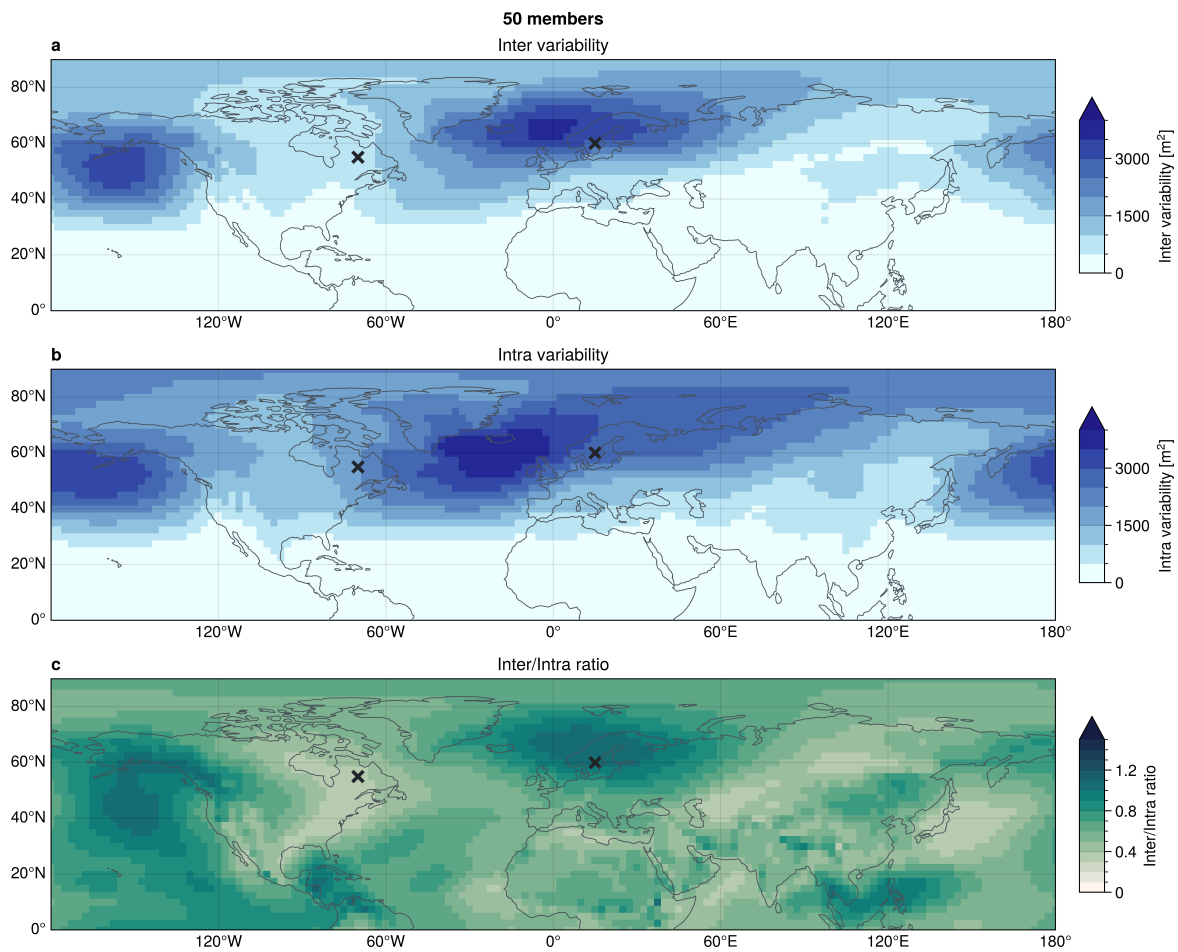


Figure S1: (a) Inter- and (b) intra-variability of z1000 ensemble variance for 50-member ensembles and the northern hemisphere. Inter-variability is computed as the standard deviation across different forecasts of subseasonal leadtime-averaged (days 14-46) ensemble variance, and intra-variability as standard deviation over subseasonal leadtimes of variance and then averaged over all forecasts. (c) shows the ratio of inter-over-intra variability. Crosses indicate locations in eastern Canada and northern Europe analysed in other Figures.

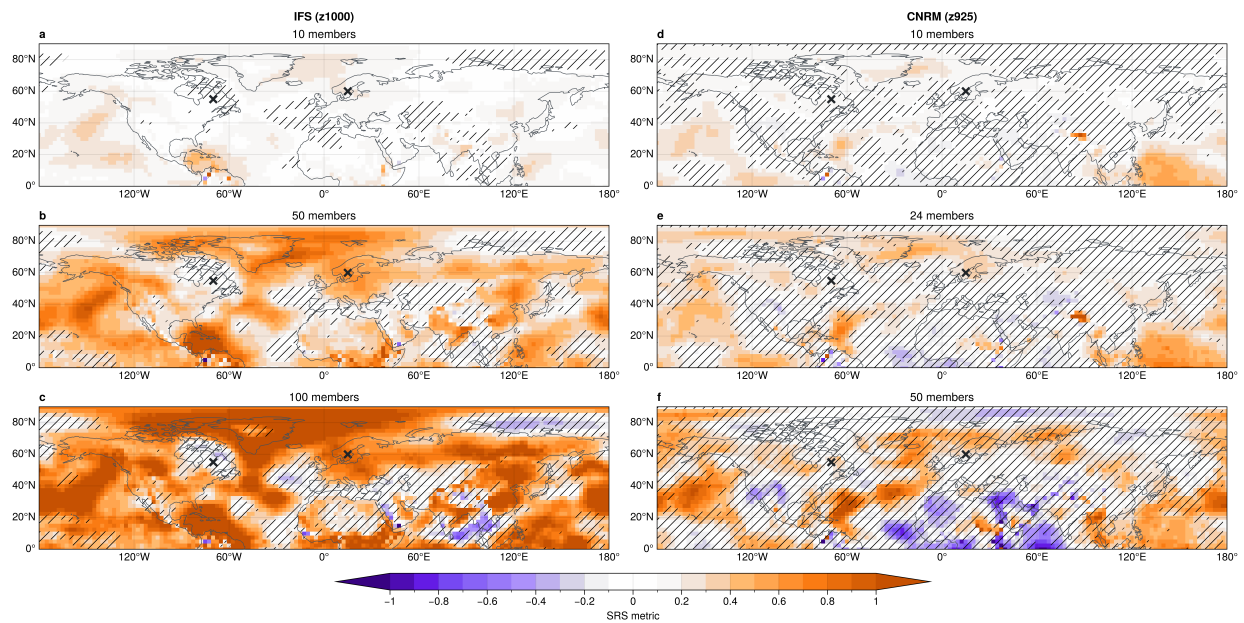


Figure S2: Comparison of *SRS* describing the spread-error slope between forecasts using the (a,b,c) IFS model and the CNRM model (d,e,f). Note that the panels show z1000 for IFS and z925 for CNRM. Different rows within a column show *SRS* for different ensemble sizes, although ensemble sizes differ between the two models. Hatched areas indicate regions where the *SRS* is not statistically different from zero at the 99% confidence level. Crosses indicate locations in eastern Canada and northern Europe analysed in other Figures.

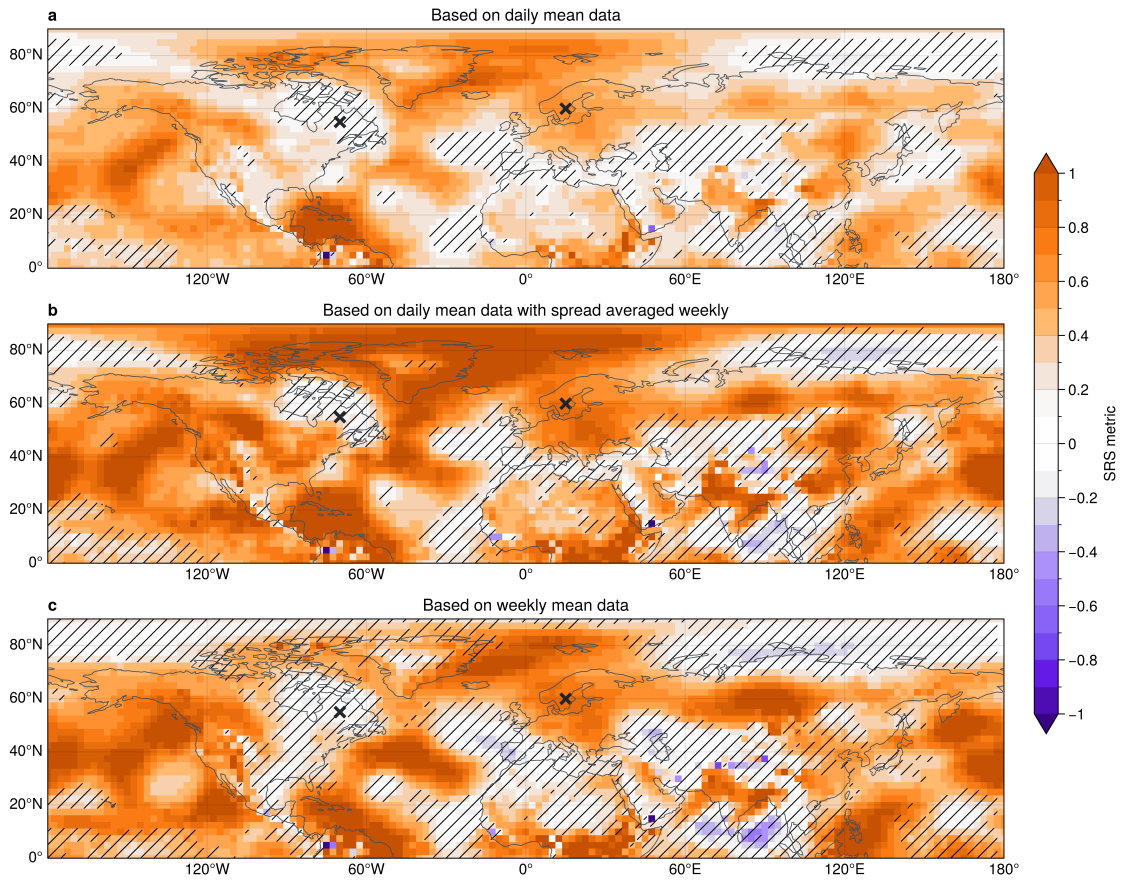


Figure S3: Northern hemisphere maps of *SRS* in 50-member ensembles. (a) shows *SRS* computed for spread based on daily data, (b) shows *SRS* computed from weekly-averaged spread based on daily data and (c) *SRS* for spread based on weekly data. Hatched areas indicate regions where the *SRS* is not statistically different from zero at the 99% confidence level. Crosses indicate locations in eastern Canada and northern Europe analysed in other Figures.