

*Response to Reviewer #2's Comments on:*  
**“Subseasonal prediction of springtime Pacific-North American transport using upper-level wind forecasts”**  
by J. Albers et al. (WCD paper # wcd-2020-60)

We thank Reviewer #2 for their thoughtful comments and suggestions, which greatly improved the science and readability of the manuscript. We address the Reviewer's concerns in detail below.

**Reviewer wrote:** *Not a concern, but a thank you for a very concise and very clear introduction! It is a little long, but provides a very introduction into the topic and reads very fluently.*

**Our response:** Thank you very much for the positive feedback. We were a little concerned about the length too, but decided that contextual clarity was important, so it's good to hear that this was helpful. That said, for the revision we did make an effort to try and shorten the Introduction up a little bit to improve readability.

**Reviewer wrote:** *The only aspect that serves a little more attention is the specific role that is attributed to tropopause folds and PV streamers, as proxies for Rossby wave breaking events. It would be nice if the text gets more specific (lee speculative) and possibly also incorporates some feature based analysis.*

And then later in the review the reviewer wrote:

*Tropopause folds, Rossby wave breaking and PV streamers are mentioned at several places in the text. Their role, however, remains somewhat unclear. My specific concerns/questions in this context are: What does it mean that a PV streamer extends down to the surface? Are TMEs are really mentioned in Shapiro and Keyser (1990) and Koch et al. 2006) to be linked to Rossby waveguides? Furthermore, the feature-based dataset presented in Sprenger et al. (2017) also includes tropopause folds and PV streamers (as proxies for Rossby wave breaking); would it, therefore, be worthwhile to support the statements in this section by the corresponding composites of these features, as they are shown for TME and STT. I think that the physical argument given by the authors is essentially correct, but it would be nice to support it by the corresponding composites, if they can 'easily' be calculated.*

**Our response:** We definitely understand the reviewer's perspective regarding including attribution to folds versus streamers (and PV cutoffs should probably be included in this discussion as well). Indeed during initial exploration of our results, we did spend a fair bit of time creating and considering feature-based composites of folds, streamers, and PV cutoffs. In the end we decided not to include them because we already had 17 figures in the full manuscript (eleven figures in the main manuscript, plus one in the Appendix, plus five more Supplemental figures), which we judged to be on the edge of too many.

However, prompted by your suggestion, we have decided to include a few sentences (lines 272-273 and 279-296) that note (in very general terms) the relative roles of folds, streamers, and PV cutoffs in the context of the retrospective analysis (the description of the new fold/streamer/cutoff datasets is included on lines 227-235). To support these new sentences, we have also included several new fold, streamer, and cutoff composites in the Supplement (Figs. S5-S9). Beyond the sentences that are included, we are a little apprehensive about including too detailed of a discussion because (1) it is not the main subject of the manuscript (we are really interested in predicting the STT and TME, rather than the proximate causes of that transport), and (2) definitively linking (in a scientifically defensible manner) the STT and TME to folds, streamers, and cutoffs would probably require a whole manuscript itself, and we are a little uncomfortable speculating without having done a careful analysis.

In addition to the inclusion of the new composites and text just mentioned, we have also tried to address your specific comments from this portion of your review (see next three responses immediately below).

**Reviewer wrote:** *L187-190:*

*“While the EOF patterns likely combine jet variability due to both the subtropical and polar front jets (Koch et al. 2006), a strong jet stream of either type will act as a waveguide for Rossby waves (e.g., Schwierz et al. 2004; Rivière 2010 and references therein) with an increased frequency of STT and TME (e.g., Shapiro and Keyser 1990, Koch et al. 2006).”*

[and later]

*Are TMEs are really mentioned in Shapiro and Keyser (1990) and Koch et al. 2006) to be linked to Rossby waveguides?*

**Our response:** You are right that we should be a little more careful with the reference structure here. That is, the Shapiro/Keyser paper is really only related to STT (not TME), while the Koch et al. paper is only related to STT and TME in the sense that STT and TME are related to Rossby waves that tend to be “steered” along the waveguide of the jet. We have switched out the Koch et al. reference for Sprenger et al. 2017 where they discuss the connection between TME, STE, and jet variability, Eady growth rates, etc. We have also added the Higgins et al. 2000 reference to help readers explore the connection between Pacific jet (and teleconnection) variability and TME.

**Reviewer wrote:** L200-202:

*“STTPBL on the other hand (Fig. 3 middle row), have maxima slightly downstream of the 500 hPa maxima, which reflects the fact that deep STT tends to occur as maturing Rossby waves amplify and tropopause folds and potential vorticity streamers extend downwards towards the surface (Wernli and Bourqui 2002; Sprenger et al. 2003, Appenzeller et al. 1996, Wernli and Sprenger 2007, Škerlak et al. 2015).”*

[and later]

*What does it mean that a PV streamer extends down to the surface?*

**Our response:** Thank you for pointing out that this section needs to be more carefully written. The point that we were trying to make (perhaps unclearly), was that as a Rossby wave breaks, filamented structures are stretched out along isentropes. And because isentropes slope downwards towards the equator, any filaments that are stretched out towards the equator will consequently “extend downwards” closer to the surface of the Earth. This view is consistent with Škerlak et al. 2014 (see first paragraph of their Sect. 3.1.3 and their Fig. 4), where they point out that local maxima in STT tend to move equatorward as pressure increases (i.e., maxima in STT are farther poleward at 500 hPa than the maxima at 800 hPa).

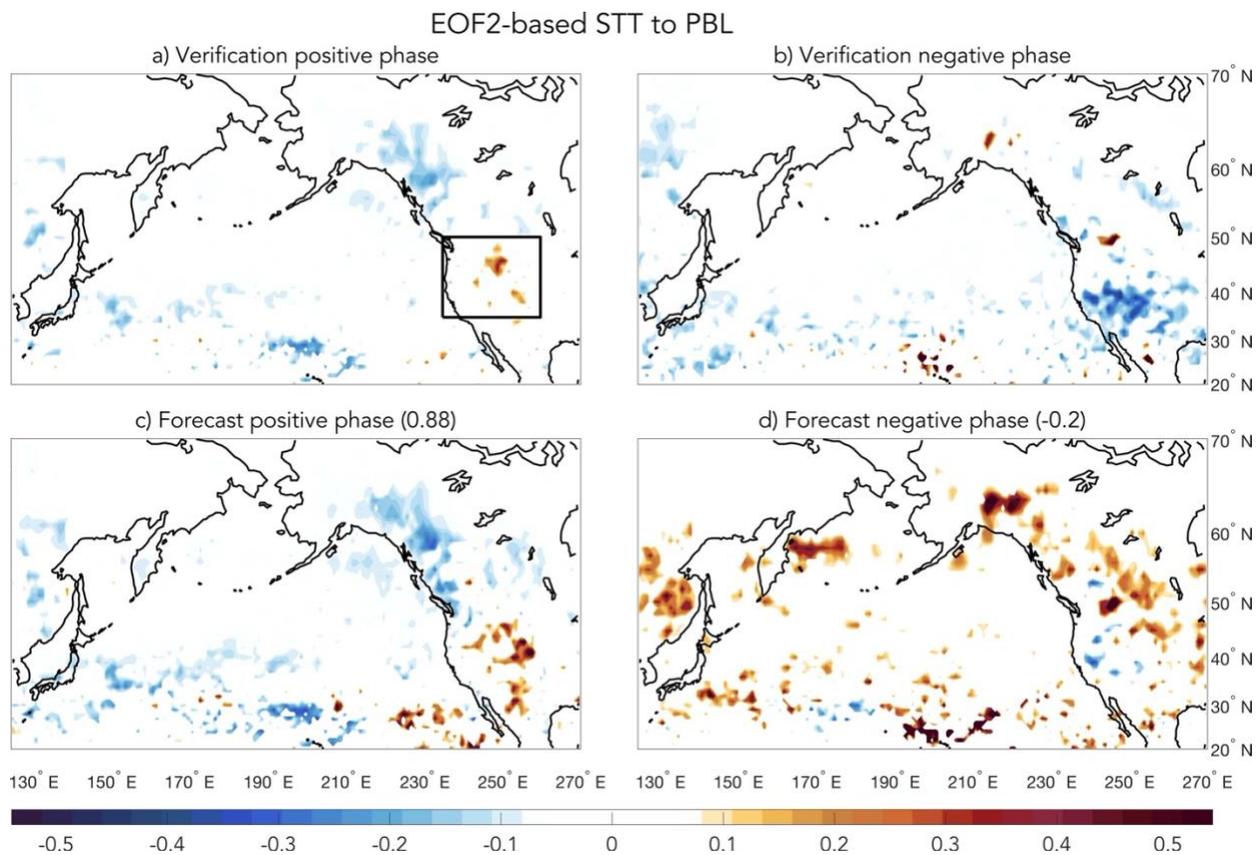
We have tried to rewrite the text in this section (lines 275-280) to be more careful with our language (note that this section now also includes the mention of the streamer and PV cutoff figures discussed above). One issue here is that it is a little unclear exactly how the mass is exchanged to the PBL, because it is unclear from the time averaged STT climatologies how the isentropic surfaces are warped as the Rossby wave fully breaks (obviously in a climatological sense, the isentropes that intersect the stratosphere in midlatitudes do not intersect the surface over western N. America for example.) In that sense, a better word choice than “extends to the surface” is to say that streamers “extend towards the surface”, because clearly at some point turbulent mixing and diabatic circulations must occur to cause irreversible mixing across isentropes. Note that our view is supported by discussions in Škerlak et al. 2014 (see the left column on their page 918), which we now reference on lines 277-278.

**Reviewer wrote:** *Whereas the signals for STT-500hPa and TME are rather clear, it is much more difficult to see the signal of STT-PBL. For instance, in Figure 7 it is really difficult to see the signal in the west-American box for the hindcast simulations. The same applies, to a lesser degree, to the retrospective analysis in Figure 3. I wonder whether this would become somewhat clearer if (especially in Figure 7) the colorbar is adjusted. Overall, I have the impression the link between the jet structures, as expressed in PC1-3, is clearly discernible in for STT-500hPa and TME, but rather weak for STT-PBL. Actually, Figure 10 shows that there is some skill, but it is difficult to get it from the Figure 7. In summary, I see that the authors are aware of this fact and argue by means of Rossby waves not extending to the surface (see point 2 above) and PBL effects (altitude) to explain this weak signal of STT-PBL compared to STT-500hPa and TME, but the explanation is not fully convincing. Please add, at least, some references supporting the argument..*

**Our response:** We totally agree that the STT-PBL is somewhat hard to see relative to STT-500 and TME! Rather than a flaw in the choice of color scale though, we see this as fundamentally indicative of the fact that the STT-PBL anomalies are rather weak and difficult to predict. Nevertheless, to help the reviewer confirm that the Fig. 7 patterns

of STT-PBL are consistent (spatially) with those shown in Figs. 3 and S3, we include a figure below that shows STT-PBL with a modified color bar and a slightly different color scheme that is easier to see (the figure below is analogous to Fig. 7 in the main manuscript). Still, in the published version of Fig. 7, we have decided to keep the scale of the color bar for STT-PBL equivalent to that used for STT-500 because we feel that changing the color scale to make the STT-PBL anomalies easier to see risks making them seem larger or more robust than they actually are (that is, when a reader thinks that the anomalies are hard to see, thus concluding that the result/signal is weak, we feel that they are correctly interpreting the reality of the problem).

To address the reviewer's concern that we did not fully explain the reason that the forecasted STT-PBL signal is weak compared to STT-500, we have expanded the text (see lines 385-409) to include a discussion highlighting potential reasons why the STT-PBL forecasts might be worse than those for STT-500.



**Reviewer wrote:** L48: As a more recent study linking STT and PV streamers, the authors might want to add the following reference: Sprenger, M., Wernli, H., & Bourqui, M. (2007).

**Our response:** Done.

**Reviewer wrote:** L51 "extratropical transport related to local frontal dynamics" This is a little too narrow, also given the references given in brackets; the references actually refer to warm conveyor belts (WCB) and, therefore, it might be appropriate to bring up this term and explain also in one, two sentences how WCBs, TMEs and atmospheric rivers are related. A possible reference could be:

**Our response:** This is a very helpful comment, particularly because we (the authors) are not atmospheric river/TME specialists. We have updated the text to state only the most important physical processes involved with intense water vapor transport events (i.e., ARs, WCBs, and TMEs). In short, we decided to keep the text short here because we are concerned that discussing the physics (and differences) of ARs, WCBs, and TMEs would not be possible with just a few sentences and would end up being distracting to the flow of the Introduction (which as you pointed out earlier in this review, is already a bit lengthy). Instead, we have added a few extra citations that should help readers interested in understanding the differences (and similarities) between ARs, WCBs, and TMEs (additional citations now included are: Sodemann et al. 2020, Knippertz and Martin 2007, and Ralph et al. 2018).

**Reviewer wrote:** L60: "deep STT is limited" -> "deep STT into the PBL is limited"; to make very clear that 'deep' refers to PBL-reaching trajectories

**Our response:** Good suggestion, fixed.

**Reviewer wrote:** L103: The retrospective (1979-206) and hindcast (1997-2016) analysis periods are introduced here, which is fine. But at first reading, I wondered a little why these time periods are chosen and what exactly are the underlying datasets. This becomes very clear only in section 2.1, but would have 'helped' me already at this place.

**Our response:** Interestingly, a co-author made the same suggestion. To address this issue, several parenthetical comments and an additional reference have been inserted that help highlight the datasets used and the time periods that they cover (see lines 137-142).

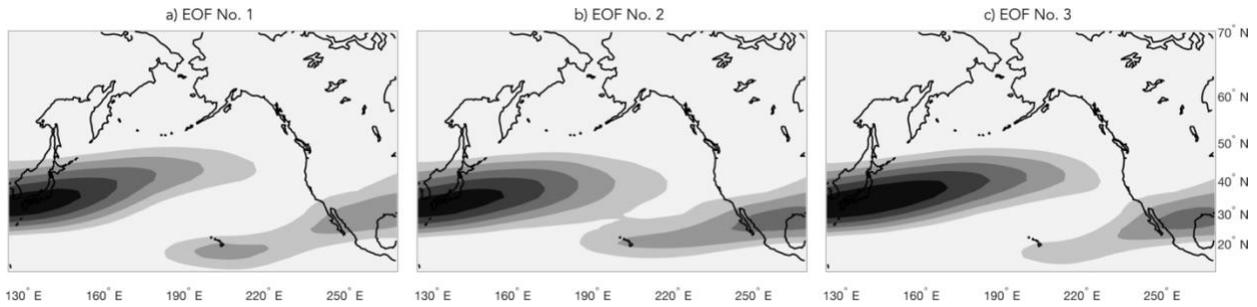
**Reviewer wrote:** Figure 1: I am somewhat confused how I have to link the two color bars to the different panels. This should be mentioned, at least, in the figure caption. Furthermore, I wonder whether the unit 'events/6-hourly time step' could be replaced by an equivalent, but more intuitive 'frequency per month'?

**Our response:** We have altered the figure so that each of the three columns has its own color bar. Regarding the units, to be completely honest, we don't find the units to be terribly intuitive either, but those are the units that are defined in the original dataset. This confusion is one of the reasons that we converted the anomalies to units of standard deviations, which we found to be easier to grasp (clearly that doesn't work for plotting a climatology). We are not so sure that converting the units to events/month would help, so we prefer to just leave them as is. Luckily the purpose of the climatology figure is just to give readers a broad idea of the geography and seasonal timing of STT and TME, so the exact numbers are not so critical.

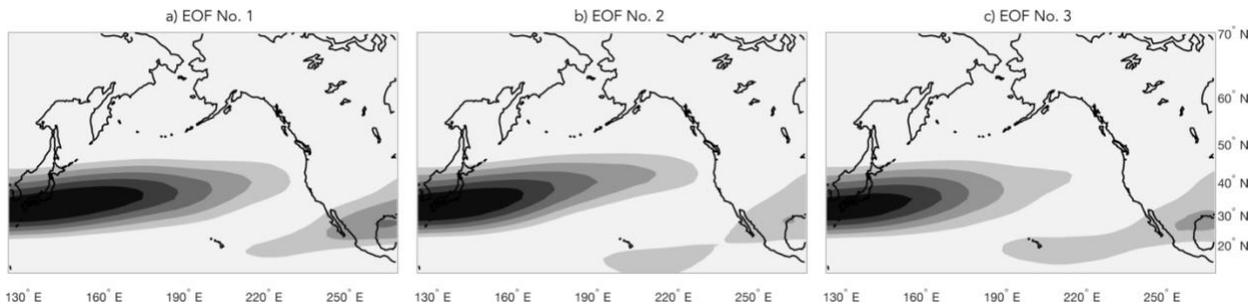
**Reviewer wrote:** - Figure 2: The jet variability is expressed by the first three components of an EOF analysis. This is fine, and the three EOF patterns in Figure 2 clearly show distinct jet signatures (structures). Just to be sure: Would it be correct to name EOF1 a 'double-jet structure', EOF2 a 'single jet structure' and EOF3 a 'transitional structure'? The patterns are OK, but it would be nice to attribute them to a somewhat less abstract (EOF loadings) picture.

**Our response:** Unfortunately, probably not. It is perhaps best to simply interpret the wind EOF patterns as regions where jet variance increases or decreases, which in essence just amounts to regions where the jet spends more/less time, and consequently, wave breaking is more/less frequent. In general, each of the patterns represents some amount of jet retraction/extension and/or north/south shifts in the location of the jet axis. You can see that in the figures we have included immediately below where the EOF wind patterns were either added to, or subtracted from, the wind climatology.

Climatology plus EOF patterns:



Climatology minus EOF patterns:



**Reviewer wrote:** L136: "is very little amplitude remaining"; What does 'amplitude' mean in this context? Would 'skill' be the better word?

**Our response:** While it is true that there is less skill at the longer leads (correlation-wise), what we are referring to here is actually the amplitude of the anomaly that is forecasted. To understand why we discuss the anomaly amplitude, consider our Fig. 4 as an example. When Fig. 4 is recreated for week 1 instead of weeks 3-5, the amplitude of the orange lines matches the verification black line almost identically. But for weeks 3-5 as shown in Fig. 4, you will notice that the orange line forecasted time series is consistently of smaller anomaly amplitude than the verification. This is a common feature of forecasts at increasingly longer lead times. To make this more clear, we have modified the text of this whole section (see lines 176-179).

**Reviewer wrote:** L152-153: "units of number of mass exchange events per 6-hourly time step"; It might be worthwhile in one sentence more clearly what this unit means. How is a 'mass exchange event' defined?

**Our response:** Explaining how a mass exchange event is defined is rather involved, and since it is not our algorithm, we think that it is best that readers go to the original sources (which we cite in the text) for information about these calculations.

**Reviewer wrote:** L218: "in terms of both correlation and amplitude"; really 'correlation', or should it be 'location'?

**Our response:** We mean correlation and anomaly amplitude (see discussion about forecast anomaly amplitude in our previous response above). To be more clear in the text, we have added the word 'anomaly' before 'amplitude'.