

Supplemental Material for “Seasonal Precipitation Predictability Based on Sea Surface Temperature Forecasts From a Cyclostationary Linear Inverse Model”

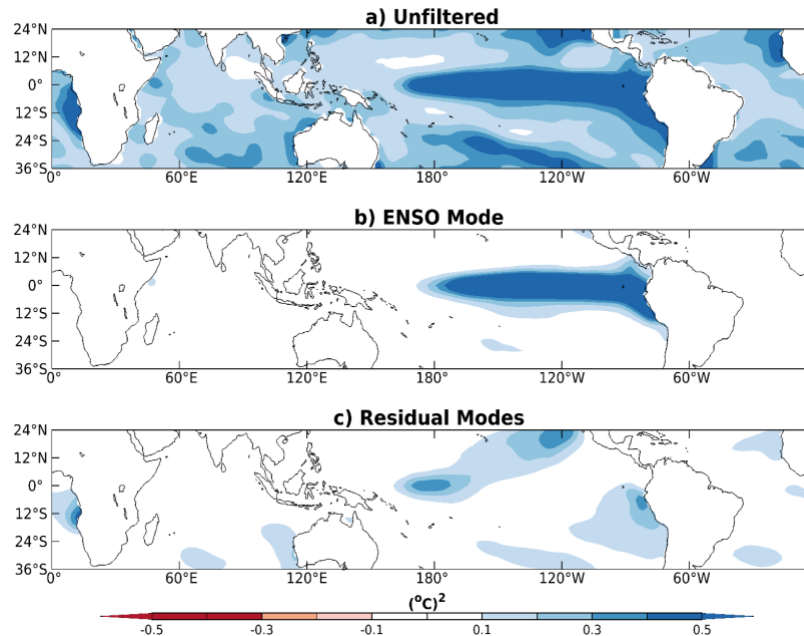


Figure S1: Year-round covariance between a) unfiltered SST anomalies with unfiltered SST anomalies, b) ENSO Mode SST anomalies with unfiltered SST anomalies and c) Remaining Modes SST anomalies with unfiltered SST anomalies. All fields are calculated in the truncated PC space of the CSLIM.

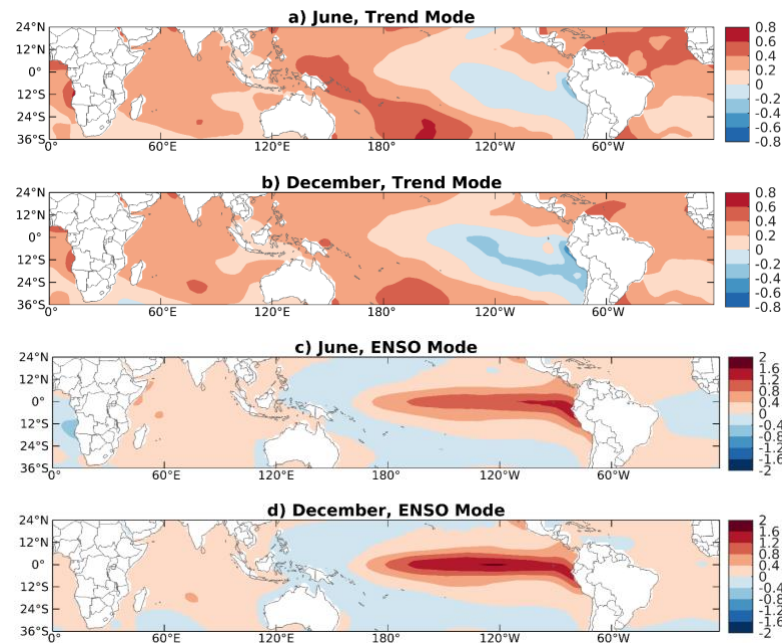


Figure S2: SST anomaly patterns of the a)-b) trend and c)-d) ENSO modes during June and December. Patterns are unitless.

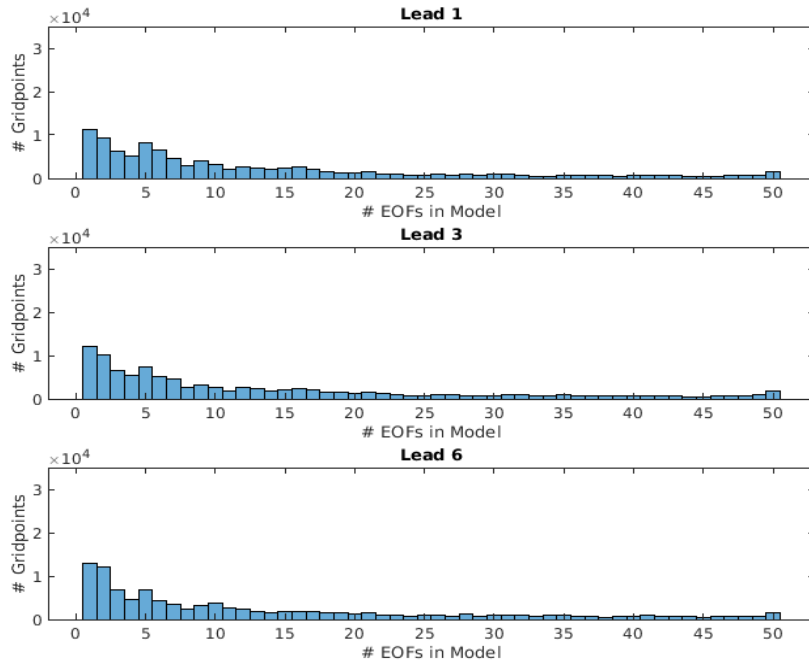


Figure S3: Distribution of the number of precipitation EOFs used in the optimized MLR model at each gridpoint for one, three, and six-month lead times and January - December verifications.

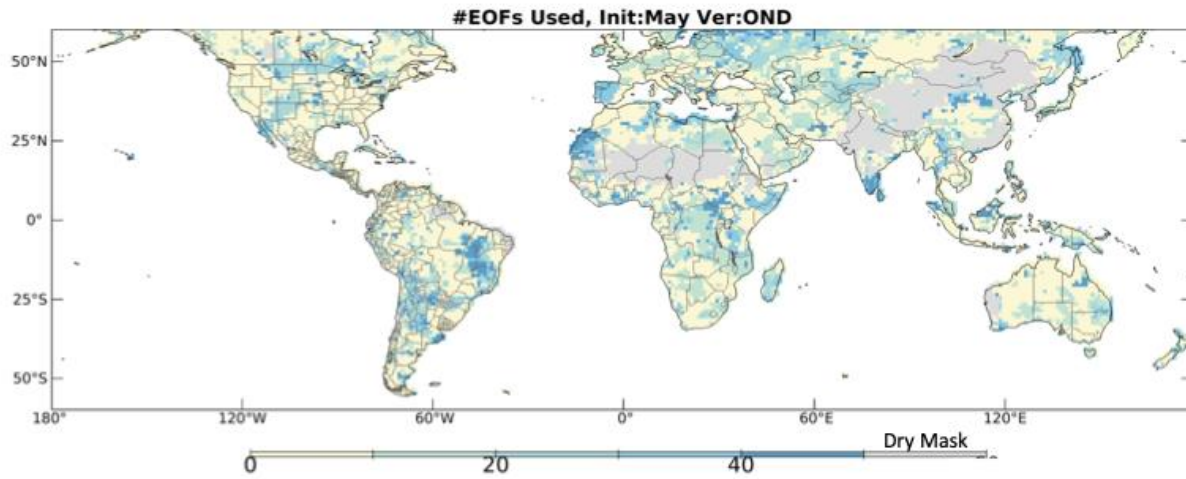


Figure S4: Spatial distribution of the number of precipitation EOFs used to maximize cross-validated precipitation skill, an example shown for a 6-month lead time for forecasts verifying in OND.

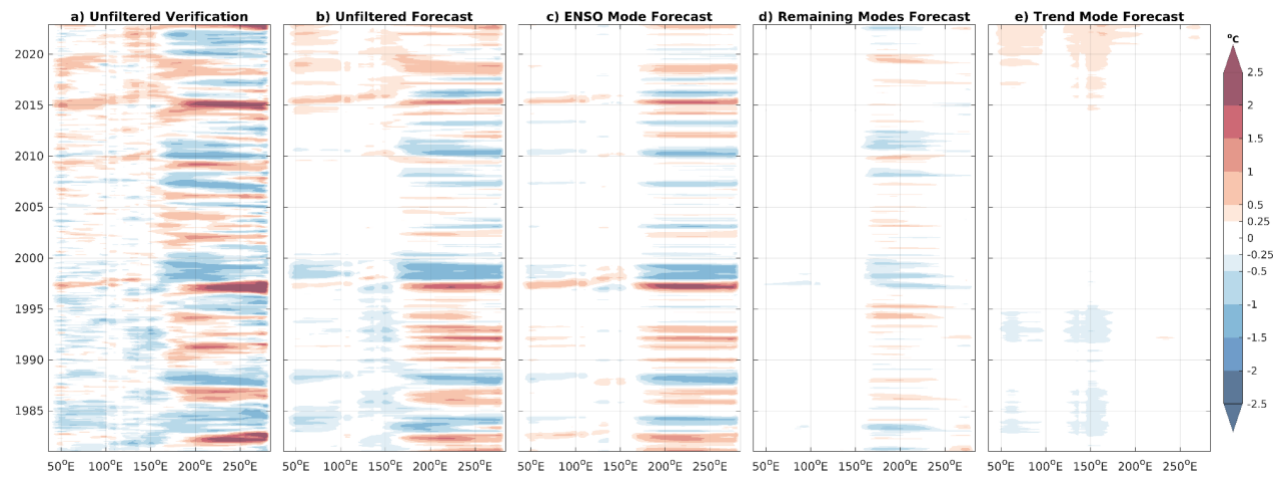


Figure S5: As in Figure 1 but for 9-month lead time SST forecasts.

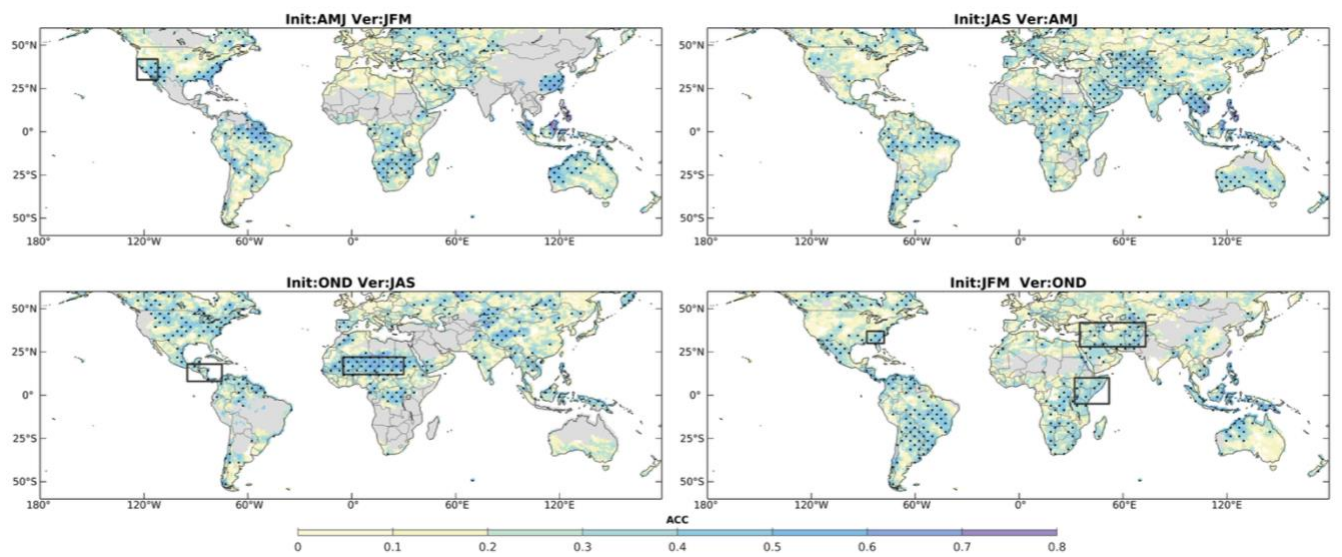


Figure S6: As in Figure 4, but for 9-month lead time precipitation forecasts.

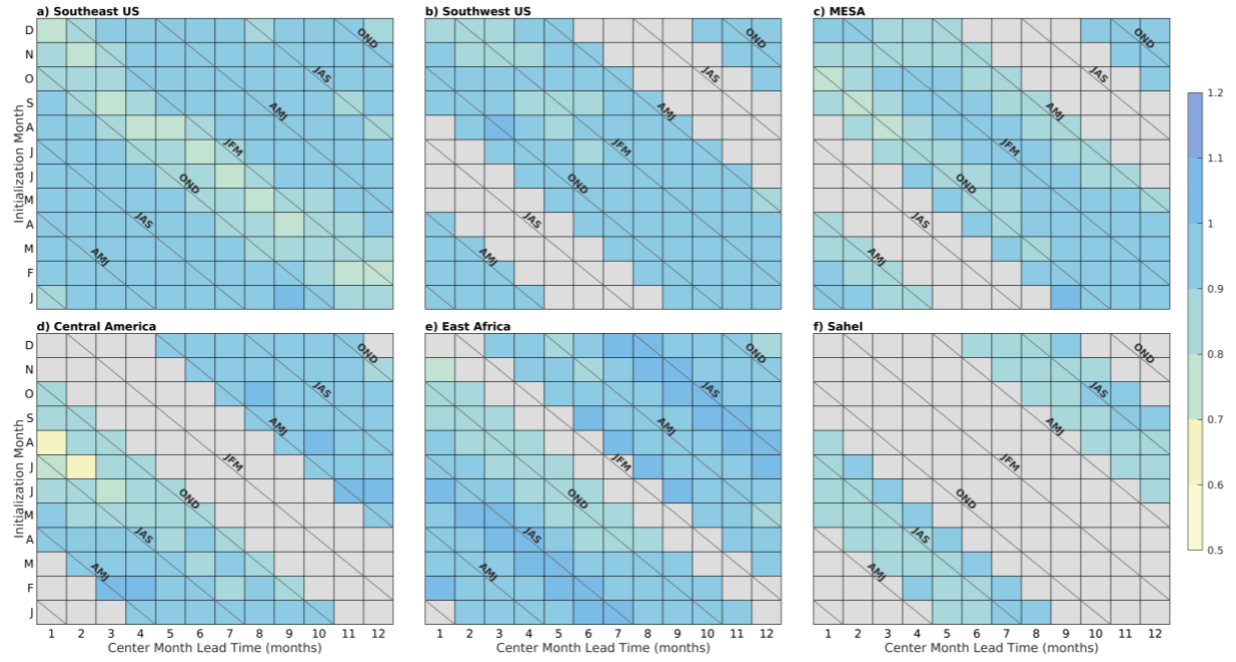


Figure S7: $RMSE_{std}$ for area-averaged precipitation forecasts in six regions (see Figure 4 for regions).

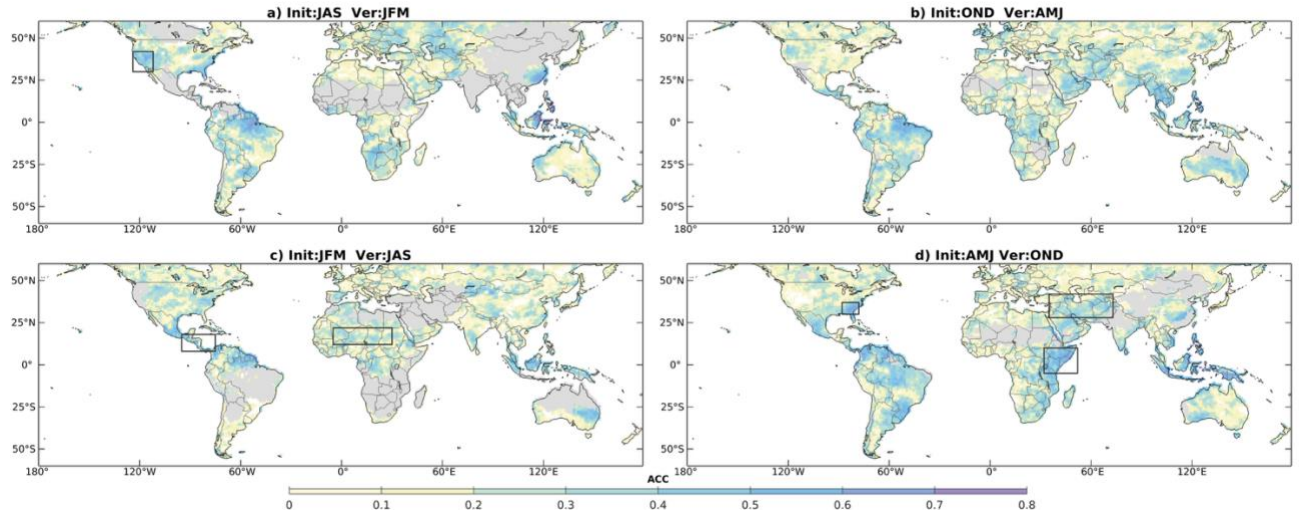


Figure S8: As in Figure 4 but for the ENSO mode contribution to precipitation forecasts.