

Supporting Information for “Seasonal Forecasts of the Exceptional Northern Hemisphere Winter of 2020”

Simon H. Lee¹, Zachary D. Lawrence^{2,3}, Amy H. Butler^{2,4}, and Alexey Y.

Karpechko⁵

¹Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, Reading, UK

²Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES), University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA

³NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory (PSL), Boulder, Colorado, USA

⁴NOAA Chemical Sciences Laboratory (CSL), Boulder, Colorado, USA

⁵Finnish Meteorological Institute, Helsinki, Finland

Contents of this file

1. Table S1
2. Figures S1 to S2

Table S1. Details of the 6 seasonal forecast models used in this study. In a “burst” ensemble the entire ensemble is produced at the same time, while “lagged” ensembles are produced as a collection of smaller ensembles over several days. The number in parentheses indicates the hindcast ensemble size. Accessed from <https://confluence.ecmwf.int//display/CKB/Description+of+the+C3S+seasonal+multi-system>.

Center	Model	Ens. Type	Ens. Size (Hindcasts)	Resolution
CMCC	CMCC-SPS3	Burst	50 (40)	1° lat-lon L46
DWD	GCFS 2.0	Burst	50 (30)	T127 L95
ECMWF	SEAS5	Burst	51 (25)	Tco319 L91
Météo-France	System 7	Lagged	51 (25)	TL359 L91
NCEP	CFSv2	Lagged	120 (24)	T128 L64
UKMO	GloSea5-GC2	Lagged	60 (28)	N216 L85

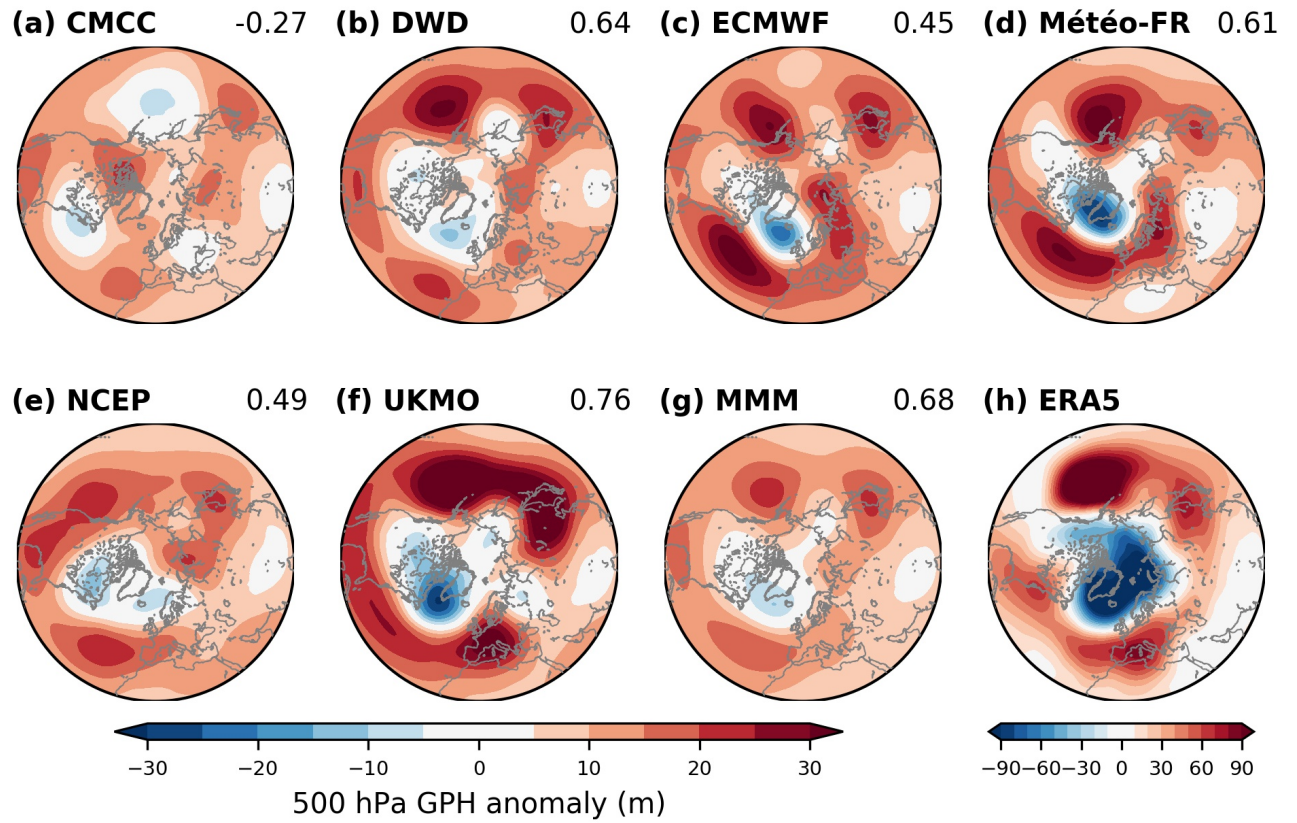


Figure S1. As Figure 1 (a–h) in the main text, but for forecasts nominally initialized on 1 October 2019.

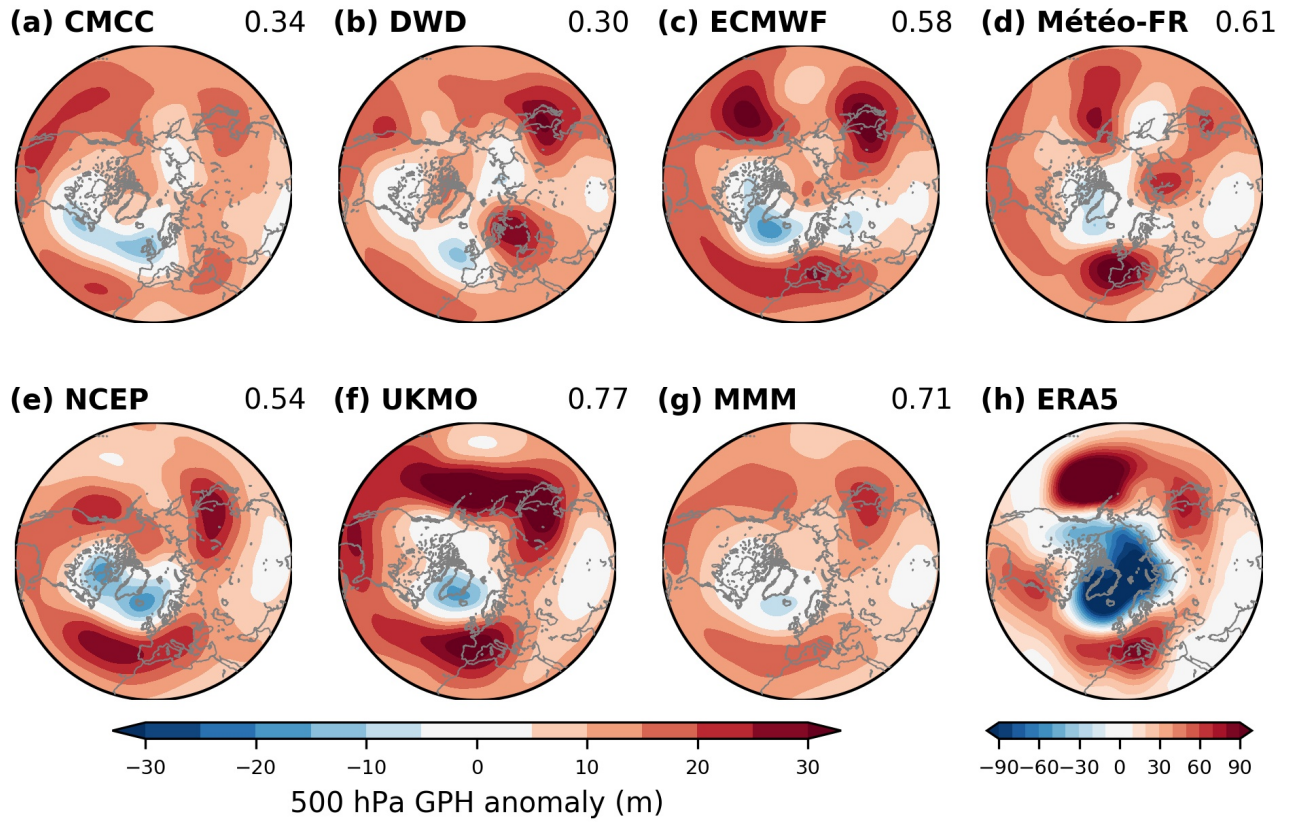


Figure S2. As Figure S1 but for forecasts nominally initialized on 1 November 2019.