S2S model biases can affect predictability of North American weather and climate

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Sources of Predictability for the North American weather and climate

ISV

Remote Source of predictability

Atmospheric teleconnections on S2S time scales

ΙΔ

Local Source of predictability

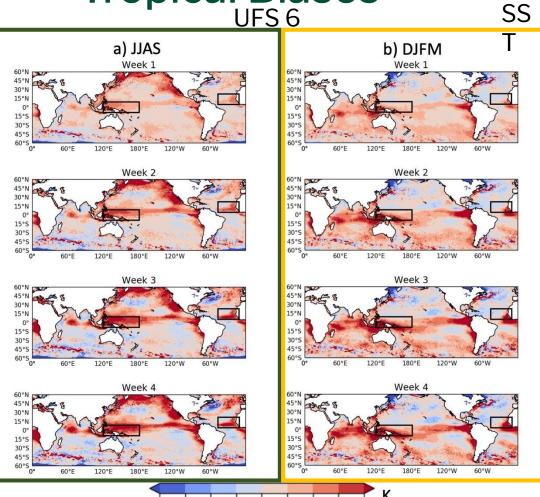
Local land-atmosphere interaction processes

MLO

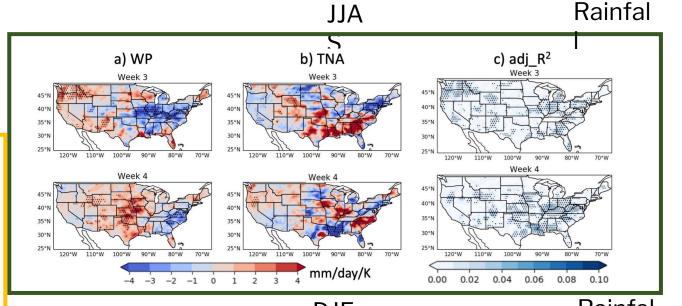
Regional Source of predictability

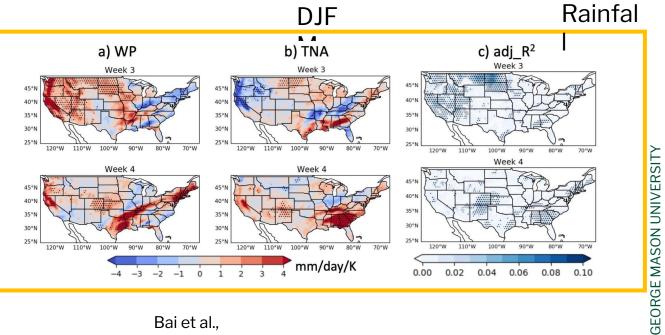
Midlatitude oscillations

Tropical Biases



-0.8-0.6-0.4-0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

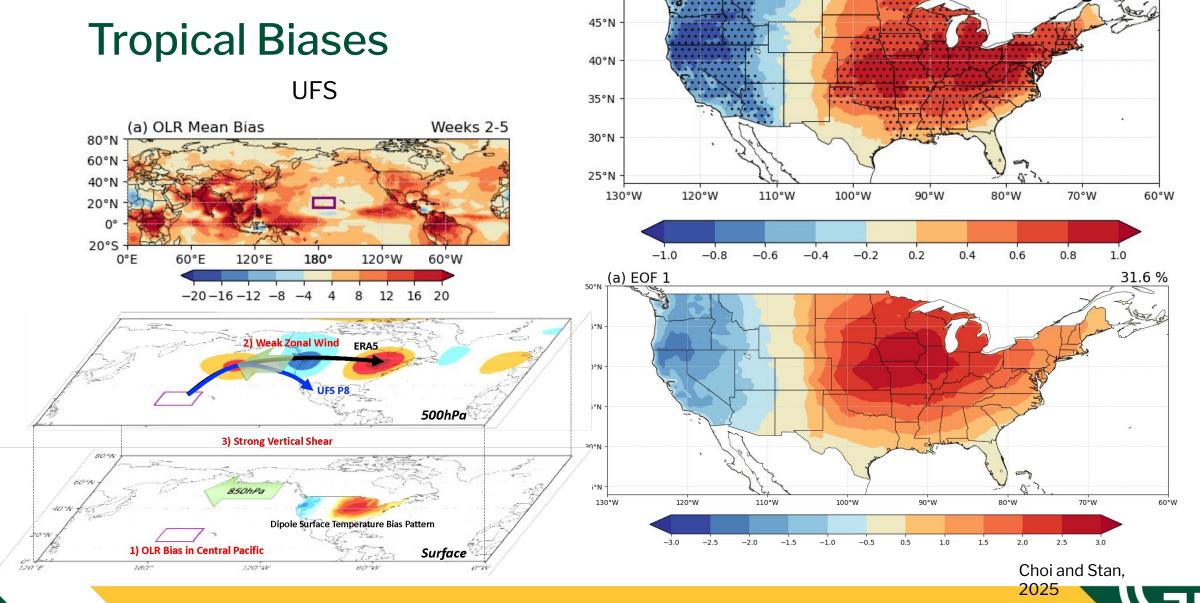




Bai et al., 2023



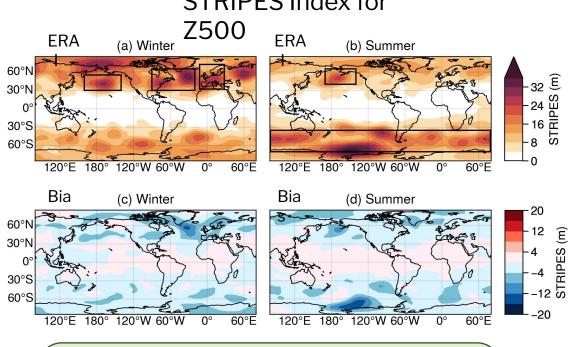
JJA

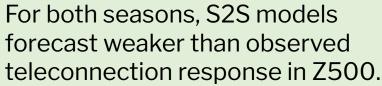


(b) Regressed T2m

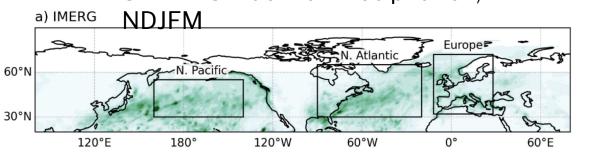
MJO Teleconnections: Tropospheric Pathway

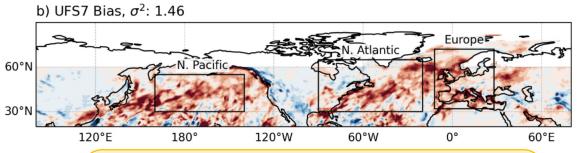






STRIPES Index for Precipitation,





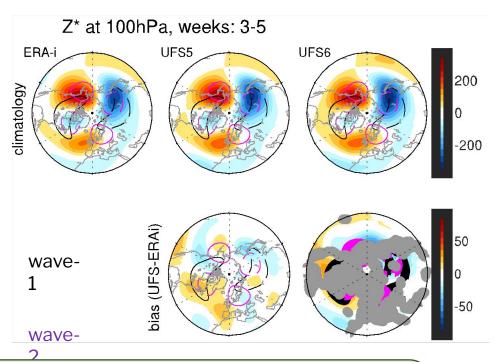
In boreal winter, the UFS model forecasts weaker than observed teleconnection response in rainfall.

Wang et al., 2025

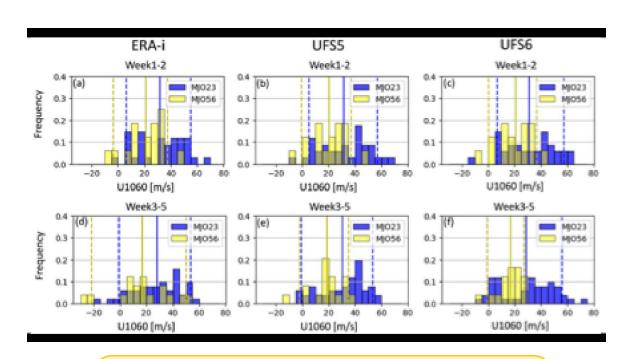
Stan et al., 2022

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MJO Teleconnections: Stratospheric Pathway



UFS prototypes have biases in the stationary planetary waves in the lower stratosphere.

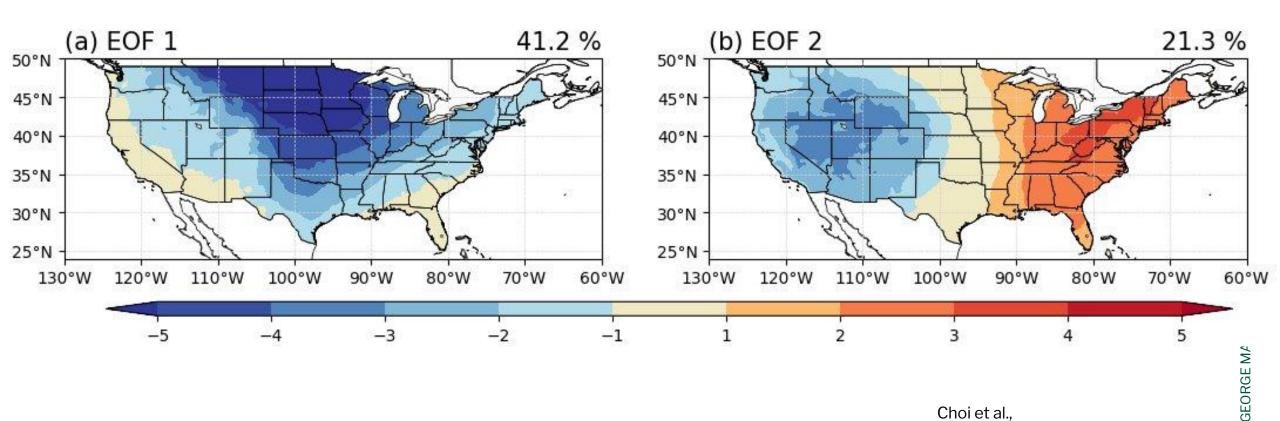


UFS prototypes predict a stronger polar vortex.

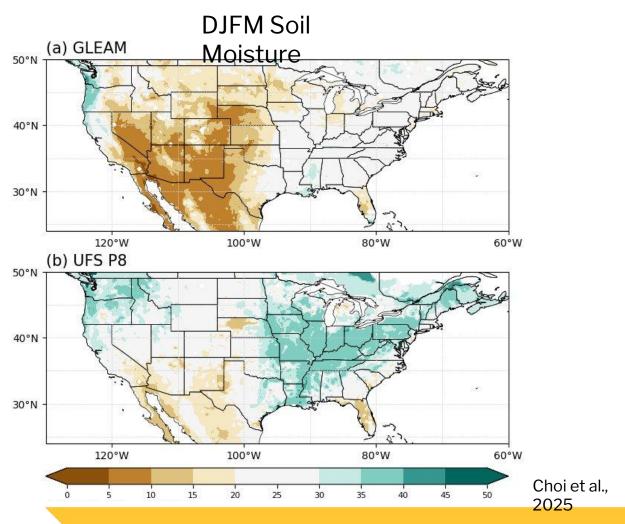
Garfinkel et al., 2024

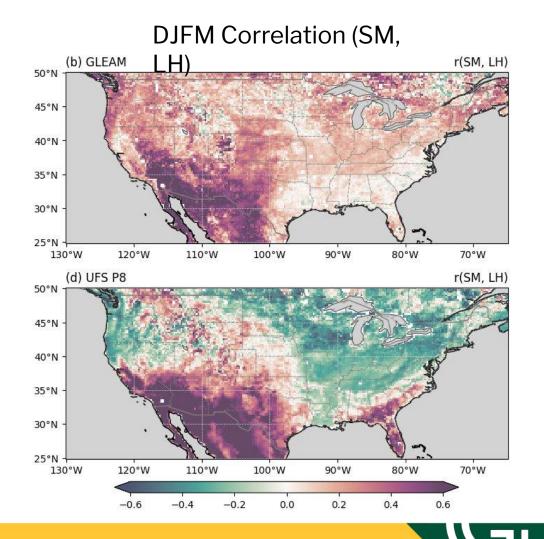
Local Land-Atmosphere Interactions

DJFM T2m bias

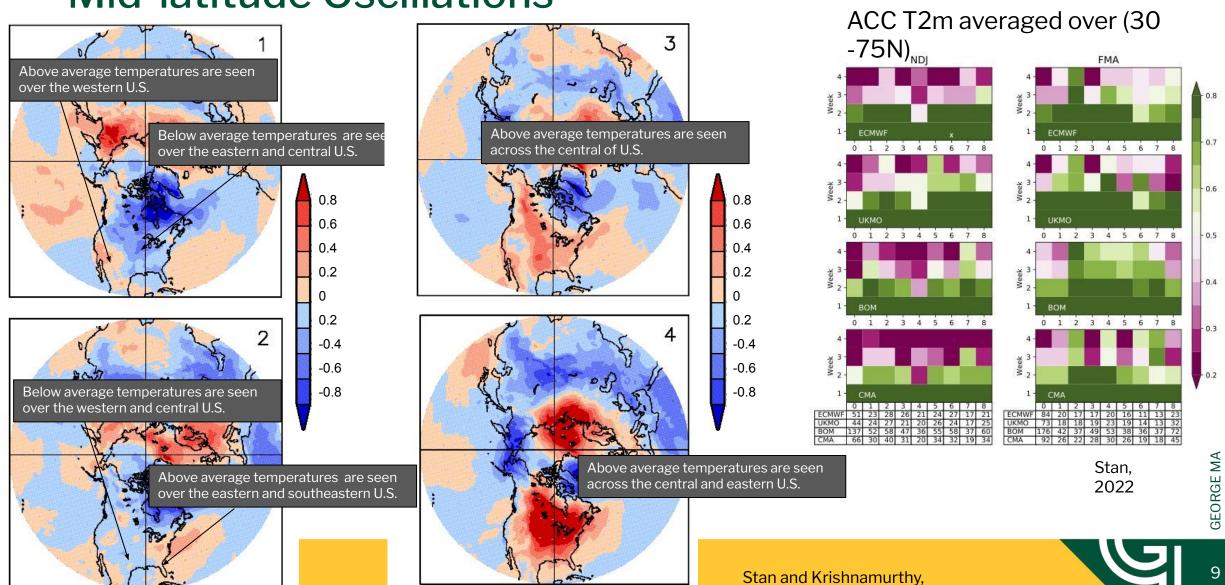


Local Land-Atmosphere Interactions





Mid-latitude Oscillations



2019

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S2S model biases affecting predictability of North American weather and climate



Tropical SST biases (WP and NA); summer and winter precipitation



Central Pacific OLR: summer T2m



Upper tropospheric zonal wind: summer T2m



Vertical wind shear: summer T2m



MJO Teleconnections: large-scale circulation, precipitation, and T2m



Stratospheric polar vortex and stratosphere-troposphere coupling: T2m



Local land-atmosphere coupling: winter T2m



Mid-latitude oscillations