Supplement of

Attributing correlation skill of dynamical GCM precipitation forecasts to statistical ENSO teleconnection using a set-theory-based approach

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Figure S1: As in Figure 4 but for MAM seasonal precipitation forecasts generated in March.
Figure S2: As in Figure 4 but for JJA seasonal precipitation forecasts generated in June.
Figure S3: As in Figure 4 but for SON seasonal precipitation forecasts generated in September.
Figure S4: As in Figure 6 but for MAM seasonal precipitation forecasts generated in March.
Figure S5: As in Figure 6 but for JJA seasonal precipitation forecasts generated in June.
Figure S6: As in Figure 6 but for SON seasonal precipitation forecasts generated in September.
Figure S7: As in Figure 4 but for November (1-month lag) Niño3.4 index.
Figure S8: As in Figure 4 but for October (2-month lag) Niño3.4 index.
Figure S9: As in Figure 4 but for September (3-month lag) Niño3.4 index.
Figure S10: As in Figure 9 but for DJF seasonal precipitation with (a-b) November (1-month lag), (c-d) October (2-month lag) and (e-f) September (3-month lag) Niño3.4 index.
Figure S11: As in Figure 4 but for DJF seasonal precipitation forecasts generated in November (1-month lead).
Figure S12: As in Figure 4 but for DJF seasonal precipitation forecasts generated in October (2-month lead).
Figure S13: As in Figure 4 but for DJF seasonal precipitation forecasts generated in September (3-month lead).
Figure S14: As in Figure 9 but for DJF seasonal forecasts generated in (a-b) November (1-month lead), (c-d) October (2-month lead) and (e-f) September (3-month lead).