

Figure 5: Change (ANV-CCM) in zonal average condensate mixing ratio q_c (mg kg^{-1}) due to prognostic anvil representation. Contour interval is 2 mg kg^{-1} . Shading indicates values < 0 . Data are from ensemble averages of 5 simulated Januaries from 1985–1989.

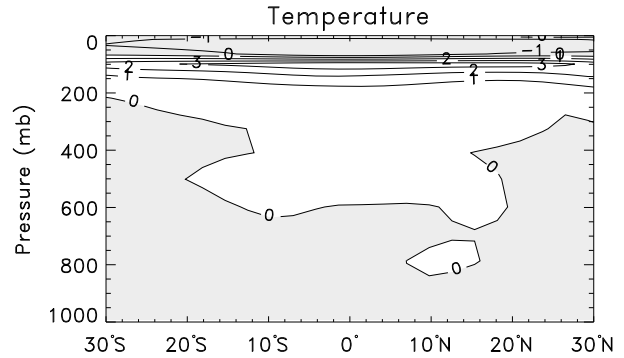


Figure 7: As in Figure 5 but for temperature T ($^{\circ}\text{K}$). Contour interval is $.1 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}$.

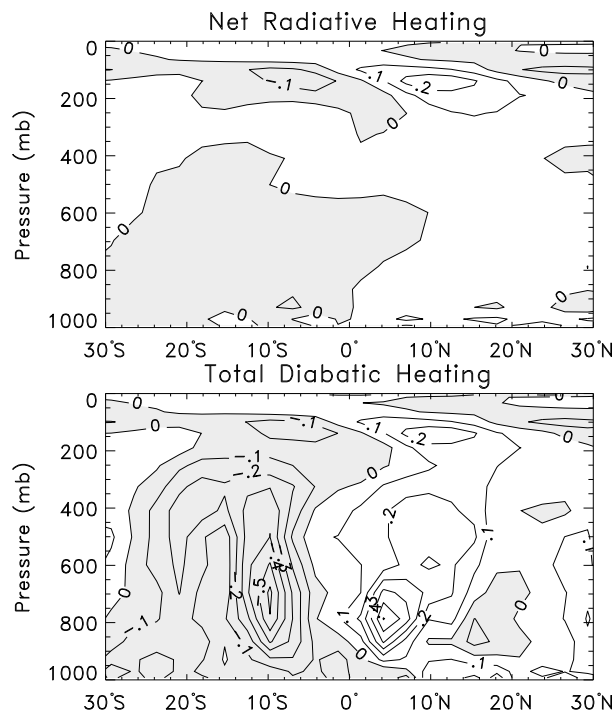


Figure 6: As in Figure 5 but for (a) radiative heating Q_R only, and (b) total diabatic heating Q_T . Contour intervals are $.1 \text{ K day}^{-1}$.

1 Contents

Important greyscales were inadvertently omitted from Figures 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 13 of Zender and Kiehl [1997]. The omission does not affect the results of the study, but does make interpretation of these figures very difficult. These corrigenda show the figures with the greyscales correctly rendered.

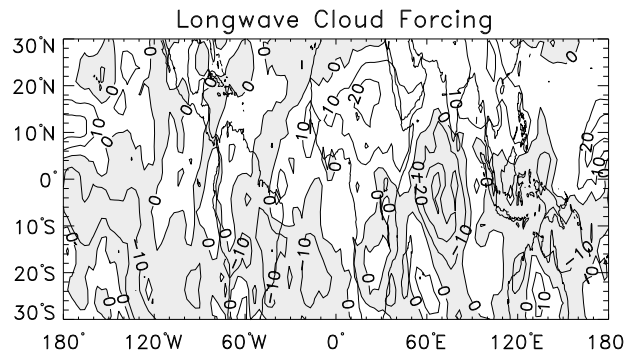


Figure 9: As in Figure 5 but for longwave cloud forcing LWCF (W m^{-2}). Contour interval is 10 W m^{-2} .

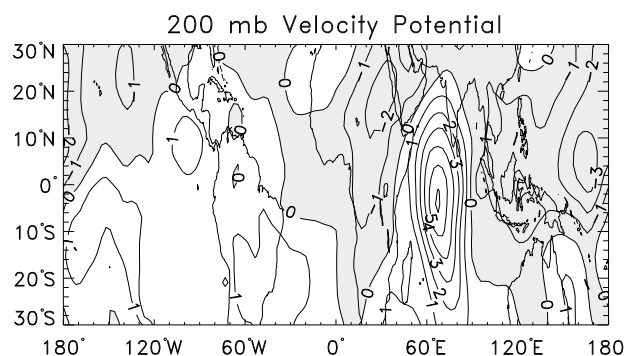


Figure 10: As in Figure 5 but for 200 mb velocity potential χ ($\text{m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$). Contour interval is $1 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Shading indicates less subsidence (more divergence).

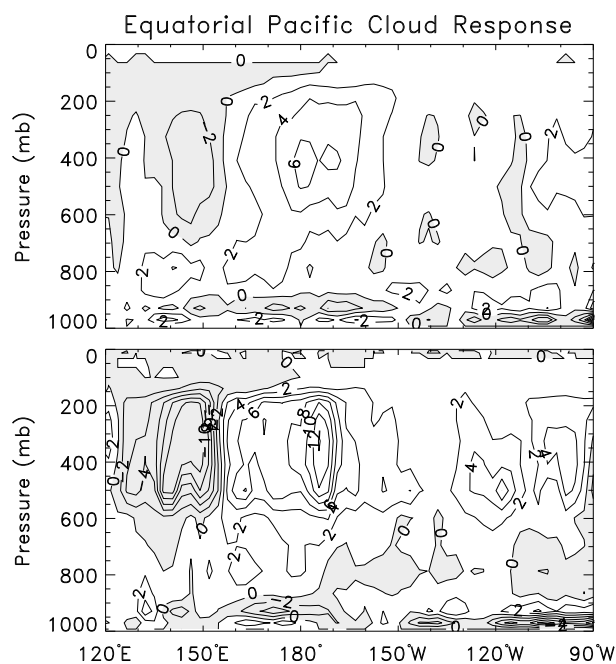


Figure 13: Longitude-height profile of the 1987–1985 difference in Spring quarter (March, April, and May) mean condensate q_c (mg kg^{-1}) over the equatorial Pacific (averaged 10°S – 10°N , ocean only) simulated by (a) CCM and (b) ANV. Contour interval is 2 mg kg^{-1} . Shading indicates q_c decrease from 1985 to 1987.

References

- Zender, C. S., and J. T. Kiehl, Sensitivity of climate simulations to radiative effects of tropical anvil structure, *J. Geophys. Res.*, *102*, 23793–23803, 1997.