

Table 5. Full details of the optimal regression tree for variation among runs differing only in the hardware and software used to run them shown in Fig. 6

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1) root 4762 181208.100 4.262006
  2) midware=classic_only 1613 28799.220 1.704048 *
  3) midware=cpdnboinc,mixed 3149 136448.700 5.572258
    6) ct>=7.5e-05 2501 69979.290 4.813425
      12) ct>=0.00025 1429 18752.840 3.941799 *
      13) ct< 0.00025 1072 48693.600 5.975322
        26) entcoef>=6 449 7340.963 4.295852 *
        27) entcoef< 6 623 39173.430 7.185726
          54) cw< 2.5 517 19230.380 6.197885 *
          55) cw>=2.5 106 16977.890 12.003780
            110) eacf< 1.5 69 2793.099 7.329011 *
            111) eacf>=1.5 37 9864.886 20.721600
              222) rhcrit< 2.5 30 3872.840 16.248260 *
              223) rhcrit>=2.5 7 2818.901 39.893090 *
    7) ct< 7.5e-05 648 59470.940 8.501024
      14) entcoef>=6 324 9075.658 5.316987 *
      15) entcoef< 6 324 43825.800 11.685060
        30) eacf< 1.5 184 14599.000 8.670641 *
        31) eacf>=1.5 140 25357.420 15.646870 *

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Each node is given on a separate numbered line, the indentation indicating the depth in the tree, starting at the root. Following the node number in order is (i) the statement evaluated at the node, (ii) the number of model runs arriving at that node, (iii) their deviance, and (iv) their mean value (CV% of climate sensitivities among model runs with identical parameters and starting conditions). An asterisk indicates a terminal node.