North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) based outlook and sub-seasonal forecast products

Shrad Shukla (UC, Santa Barbara) shrad@geog.ucsb.edu

Outline

- Recap of Precipitation and Temperature forecasts and skill analysis
- Recent precipitation and temperature forecasts and skill analysis
- Initial skill analysis of S2S products based on NMME forecasts
- Summary

North American Multimodel Ensemble (NMME) Forecasts



1400

- 9 models
- About 110 scenarios
- Updates monthly

Recap of NMME based forecasts



Observation



NMME's Precipitation forecast skill

- Limited skill beyond 1 month.
 - In some cases the skill is higher at longer leads than the short leads (e.g. January forecast made in October).
- March precipitation forecasts seems to be skilfull consistently going back to about 5 months in advance.



NMME's Temperature forecast skill (Fall-Winter)

- Limited skill beyond 1 month.
- June and July temperature forecasts seem to be most skillful consistently.

Lead-0 Lead-1 Lead-2 Lead-3 Lead-4 Lead-5 April May June h August 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.95 0.9 Temperature Skill (Correlation)

NMME's Temperature forecast skill (Spring-Summer)

 June and July temperature forecasts seem to be most skillful consistently.



Skill of forecasts made in February

- Skill of individual models varies.
 - In general the skill of NMME is equal to or more than the skill of him individual model.



Current Forecasts

36% 40

- .Below normal March precipitation in Southern California.
- Above normal June and July temperature forecasts in much of interior CA and Nevada.



Thttp://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME/

Sub-seasonal to Seasonal (S2S) forecast skill analysis

Data

- Observed Precipitation and temperature:
 - Livneh et al., 2013 gridded dataset was used.
 - The dataset is spatially aggregated to 1X1 degree to match the spatial resolution of the NMME models forecasts.
- <u>NMME forecasts:</u>
 - 3 of the NMME models (NASA's GEOS-5, CanCM3 and CanCM4) are used.
 - Total 30 ensemble members.

Forecast of mean P, Tmax and Tmin at S2S scale

Temperature max



Temperature min

5 days 10 days 30 days 60 days 90 days



5 days 10 days 30 days 60 days 90 days Oct, 01 Nov, 01 2 Dec, Jan, 01 Feb, 01 0.2 0.3 07 0.8 0.1 04 06 0.9 0.95 Correlation

Precipitation Forecast skill

- (1) The skill is the highest at short lead-times (<2 weeks).
- (2) The skill at seasonal scale (1 to 3 months) exists in forecasts made in early Jan and Feb.
- (3) Seasonal scale skill exists in Temperature forecasts made in April through June.

Forecast of frequency of extreme events over 4 weeks



Forecasting frequency of extreme Temperature events





50%-ile 75%-ile 80%-ile 90%-ile



Forecasting frequency of extreme precipitation events

- Limited skill in forecasting the frequency of extreme precipitation and heatwave level (>90%-ile P, Tmax or Tmin) events. Promising T skill exists in June forecasts, especially over non-costal areas.
- 2. Skill in April T forecast is promising because of its implication on snowmelt.

Summary

- "Limited" seasonal (>1 month) precipitation and temperature forecast skill.
- It's important to look at historical skill before utilizing operational forecasts.
- March precipitation, and June and July temperature seem to be most skilfull at seasonal scale.
- For the upcoming season, below normal March precipitation in Southern California, and above normal June, July temperature is likely.
- The NMME models (3 of them analyzed) have limited yet promising level of sub-seasonal skill (less than 1 month).
- Sub-seasonal skill analysis to be continued. Analysis to include large scale climate oscillations as well.

Shrad Shukla: shrad@geog.ucsb.edu