

Seasonal forecasts

presented by:

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Seasonal Forecast

Worx



<https://tinyurl.com/ForecastProf>

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
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Seasonal Climate Forecasts

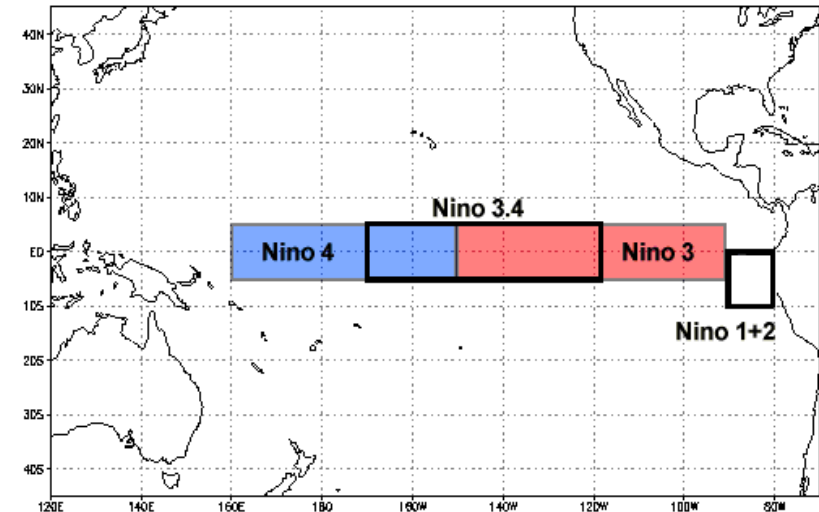
Latest Update: 14 November 2023

- The seasonal forecasts presented here by **Seasonal Forecast Worx** are based on forecast output of the coupled ocean-atmosphere models administered through the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) prediction experiment (<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME/>; Kirtman et al. 2014). NMME real-time seasonal forecast and hindcast (re-forecast) data are obtained from the data library (<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/>) of the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI; <http://iri.columbia.edu/>).
- NMME forecasts are routinely produced and are statistically improved and tailored for southern Africa and for global sea-surface temperatures by employees and post-graduate students in the Department of Geography, Geoinformatics and Meteorology at the University of Pretoria (<http://www.up.ac.za/en/geography-geoinformatics-and-meteorology/>). Statistical post-processing is performed with the CPT software (<http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/tools/cpt/>).
- Why do we apply statistical methods to climate model forecasts?
“...**statistical correction methods treating individual locations (e.g. multiple regression or principal component regression) may be recommended for today’s coupled climate model forecasts**”. (Barnston and Tippett, 2017).
- Why do we not use just a single model in our forecasts?
“...**multi-model forecasts outperform the single model forecasts...**” (Landman and Beraki, 2012).
- For the official seasonal forecast for South Africa, visit the South African Weather Service website at <http://www.weathersa.co.za/images/data/longrange/gfcsa/scw.pdf>

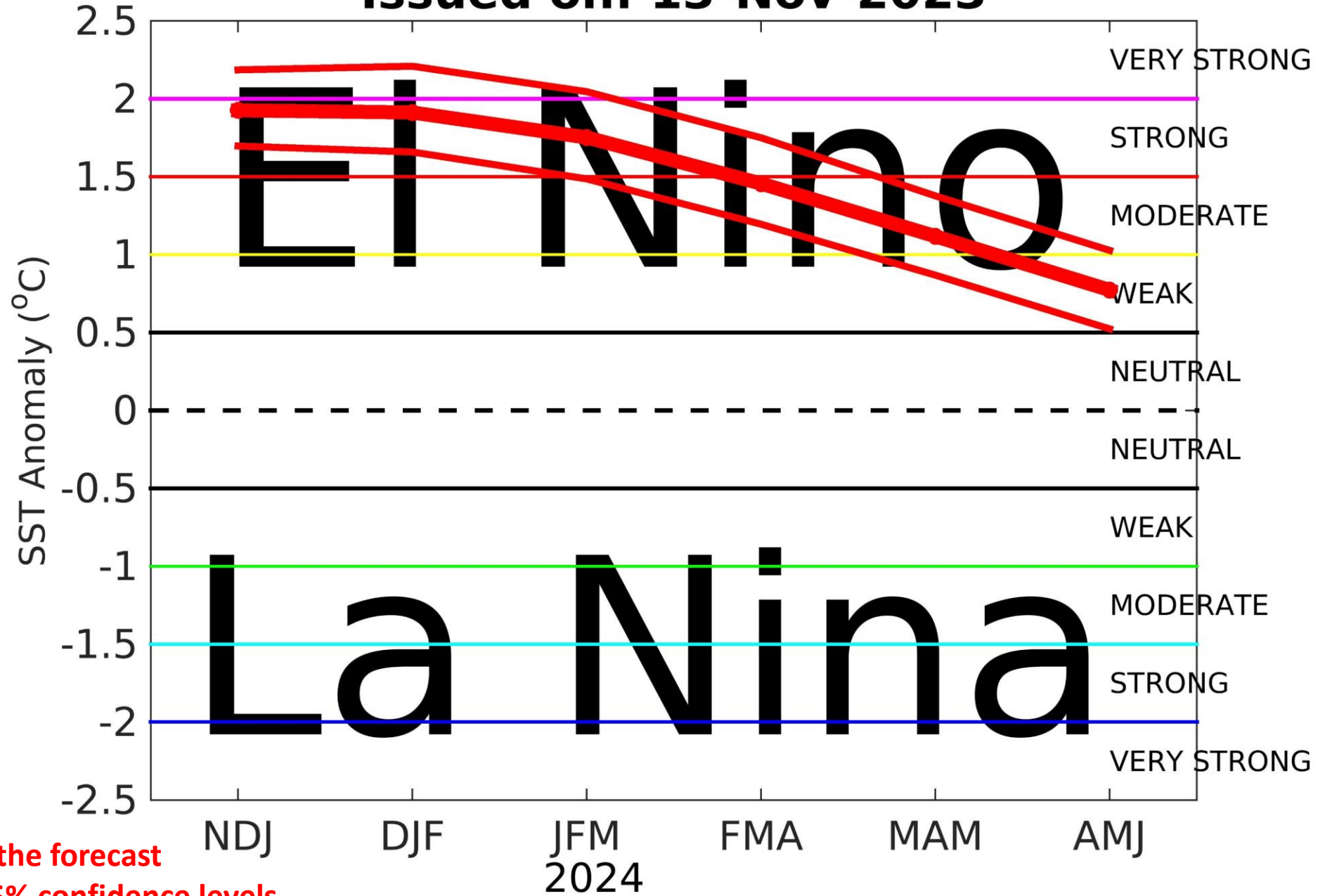
ENSO and Global SST Forecasts

Prediction Method

- Forecasts for global sea-surface temperature (SST) fields are obtained through a combination of NMME models and a linear statistical model, that uses antecedent SST as a predictor (Landman et al. 2011). Forecasts for the Niño3.4 area (see insert) are derived from the global forecasts.
- SST forecasts from the NMME models are variance and bias corrected.
- Three-month Niño3.4 SST forecasts are produced for three categories:
 - **El Niño:** SST above the 75th percentile
 - **La Niña:** SST below the 25th percentile
 - **Neutral:** Neither El Niño nor La Niña



CSiriMM Nino3.4 SST Forecast Issued on: 13-Nov-2023



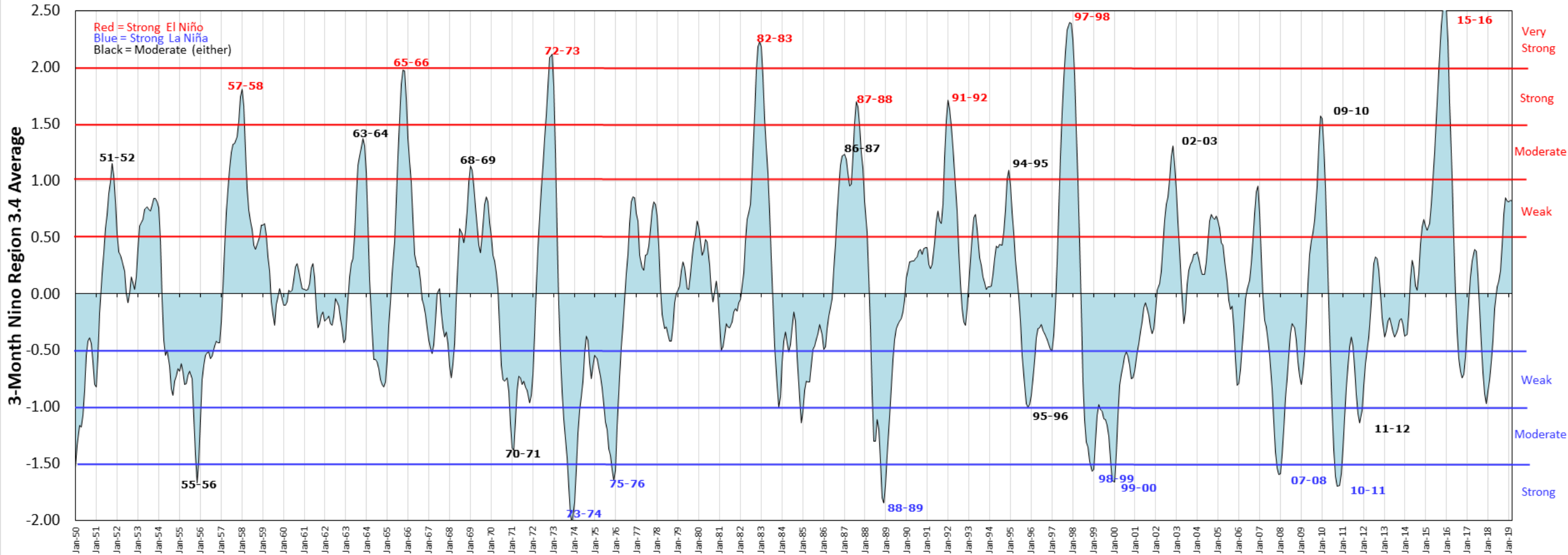
El Niño

La Niña

Middle red line: the forecast
Thin red lines: 25% confidence levels

Oceanic Niño Index (ONI)

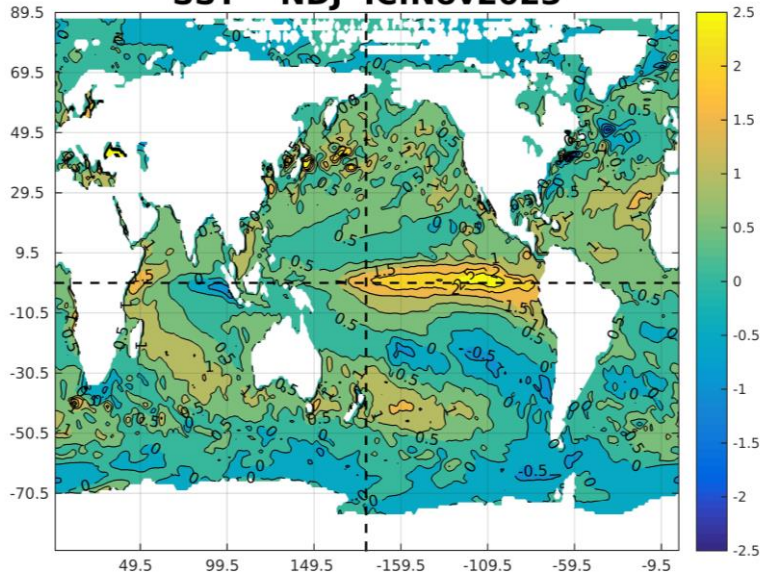
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensostuff/ensoyears.shtml



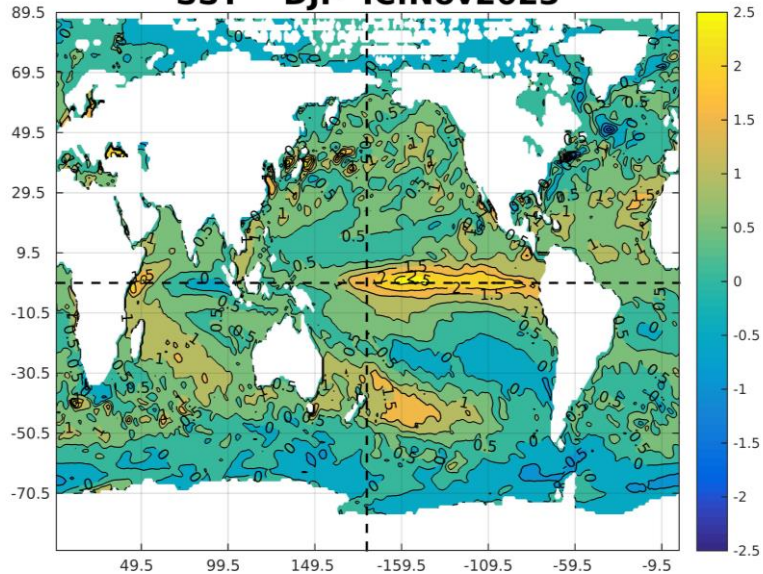
IC: the month in which the forecast was made

SST anomalies (in °C, where blue is cooler and orange is warmer)

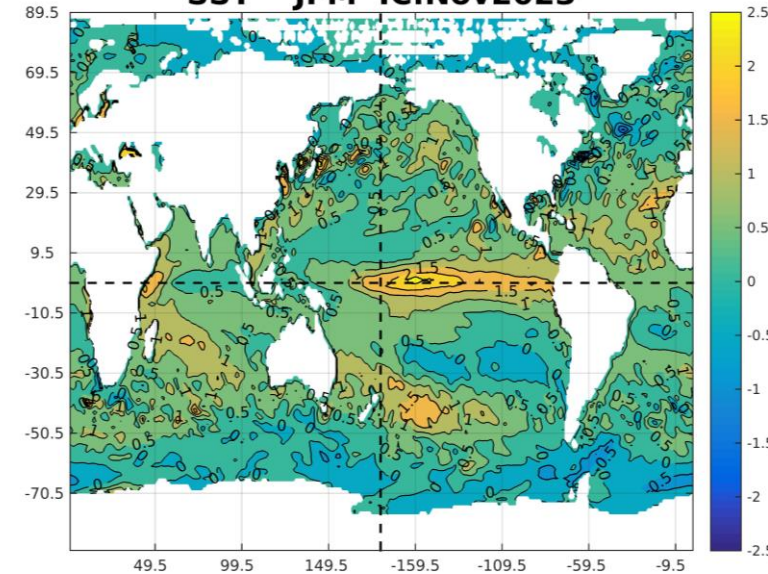
SST NDJ IC:Nov2023



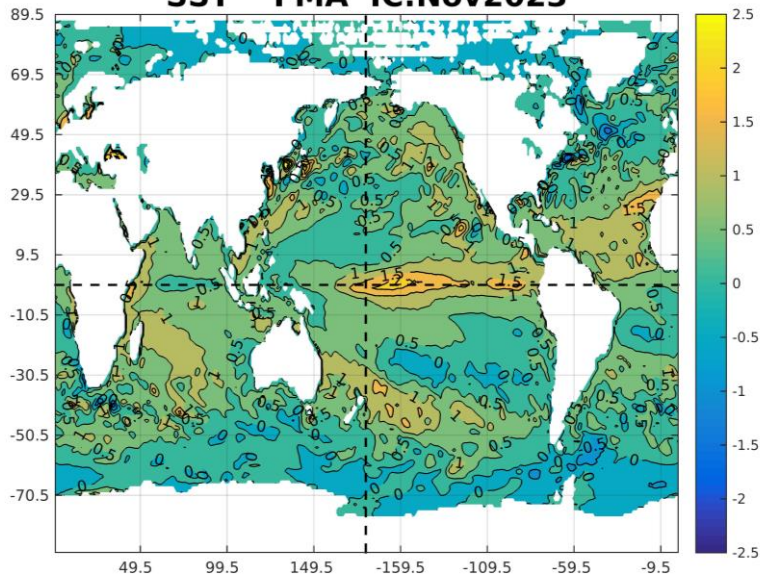
SST DJF IC:Nov2023



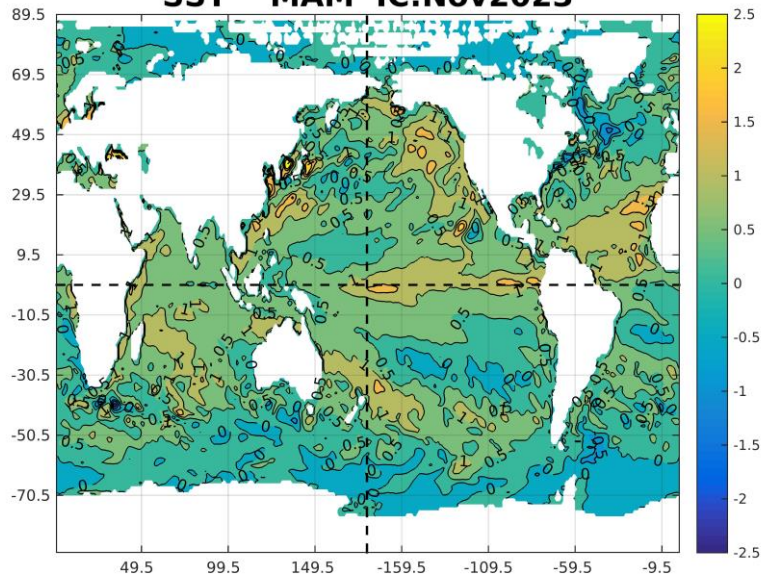
SST JFM IC:Nov2023



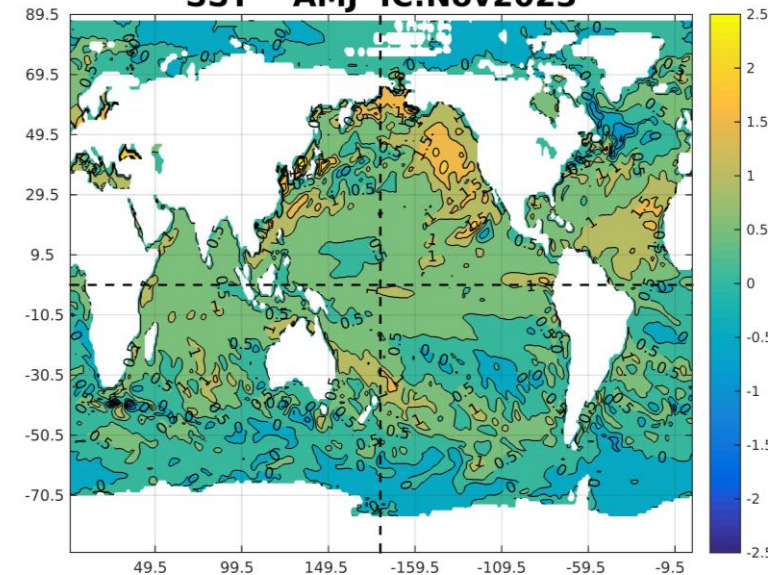
SST FMA IC:Nov2023



SST MAM IC:Nov2023

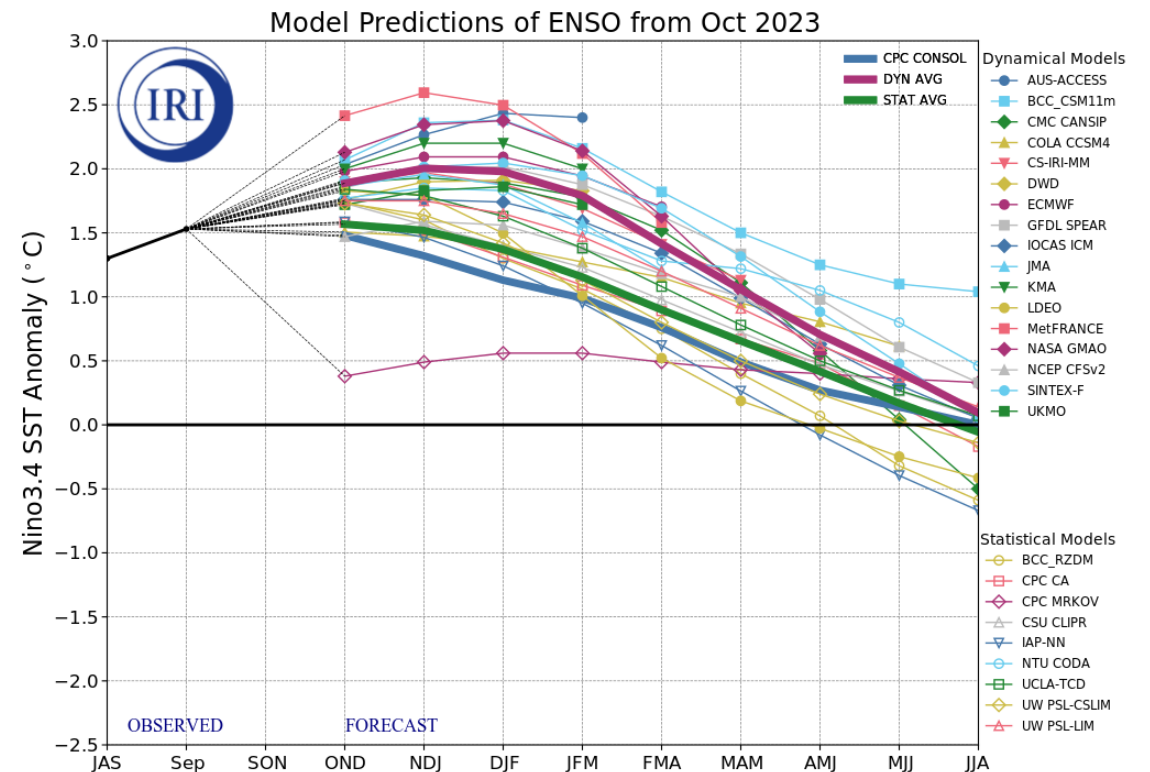
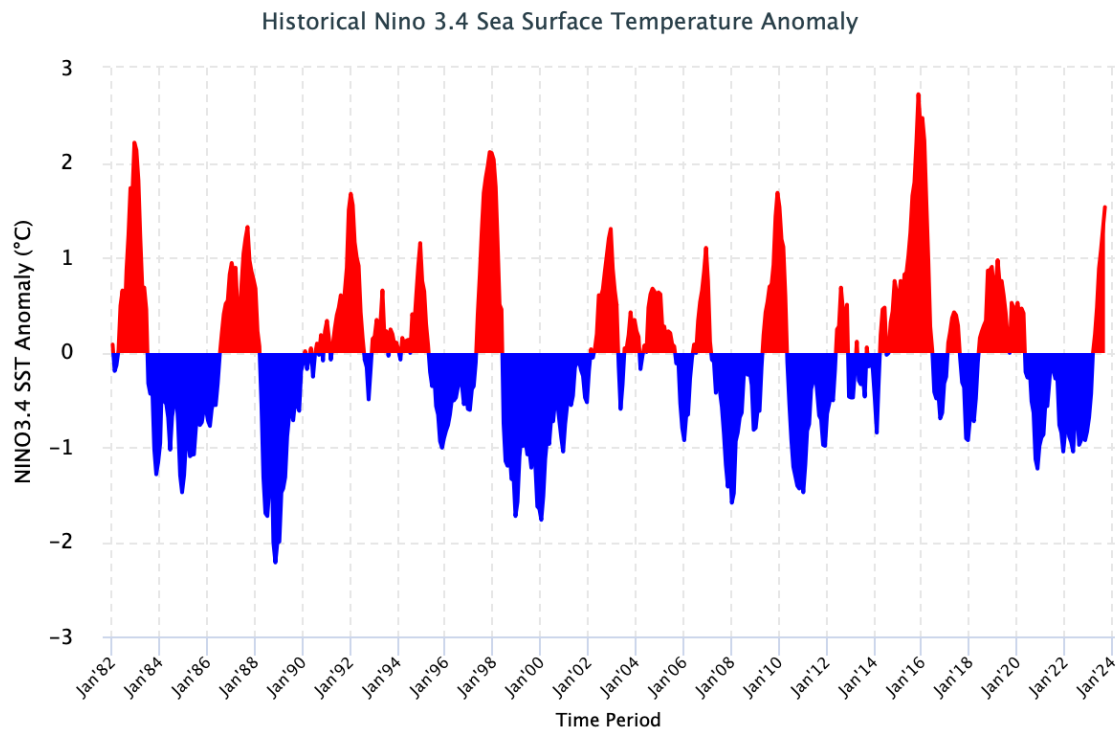


SST AMJ IC:Nov2023



Round-up: ENSO

- The UP model (on previous pages) is predicting a strong ($>1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) to very strong ($>2^{\circ}\text{C}$) El Niño event during the Austral mid-summer period, which is in agreement with some of forecasts produced internationally (right panel below)
- Heading towards ENSO-neutral by Autumn



Africa forecasts, south of 20°N

Prediction Method

- Three-month seasons for seasonal rainfall totals and average maximum temperatures of NMME ensemble mean forecasts are recalibrated to the Climatic Research Unit (CRU; Harris et al. 2014) grids (0.5°x0.5°). Probabilistic forecasts are subsequently produced from the error variance obtained from a 5-year-out cross-validation process (Troccoli et al. 2008). Forecasts cover a 6-month period.
- Forecasts are produced for three categories:
 - **Above:** Above-normal (“wet” rainfall totals / “hot” maximum temperatures higher than the 75th percentile of the climatological record)
 - **Below:** Below-normal (“dry” rainfall totals / “cool” maximum temperatures lower than the 25th percentile of the climatological record)
 - **Normal:** Near-normal (“average” season)

NEW!!!

- Verification of forecast performance:
 - ROC Area (Below-Normal) – The forecast system’s ability to discriminate dry or cool seasons from the rest of the seasons over a 23-year test period. ROC values should be higher than 0.5 for a forecast system to be considered skilful.
 - ROC Area (Above-Normal) – The forecast system’s ability to discriminate wet or hot seasons from the rest of the seasons over a 23-year test period. ROC values should be higher than 0.5 for a forecast system to be considered skilful.
 - The white areas on the forecast maps
 - Forecasts for the near-normal category do not have skill and are therefore not shown
 - Forecasts associated with ROC values less than or equal to 0.5 (no skill) are also not shown

Forecasts are probabilistic

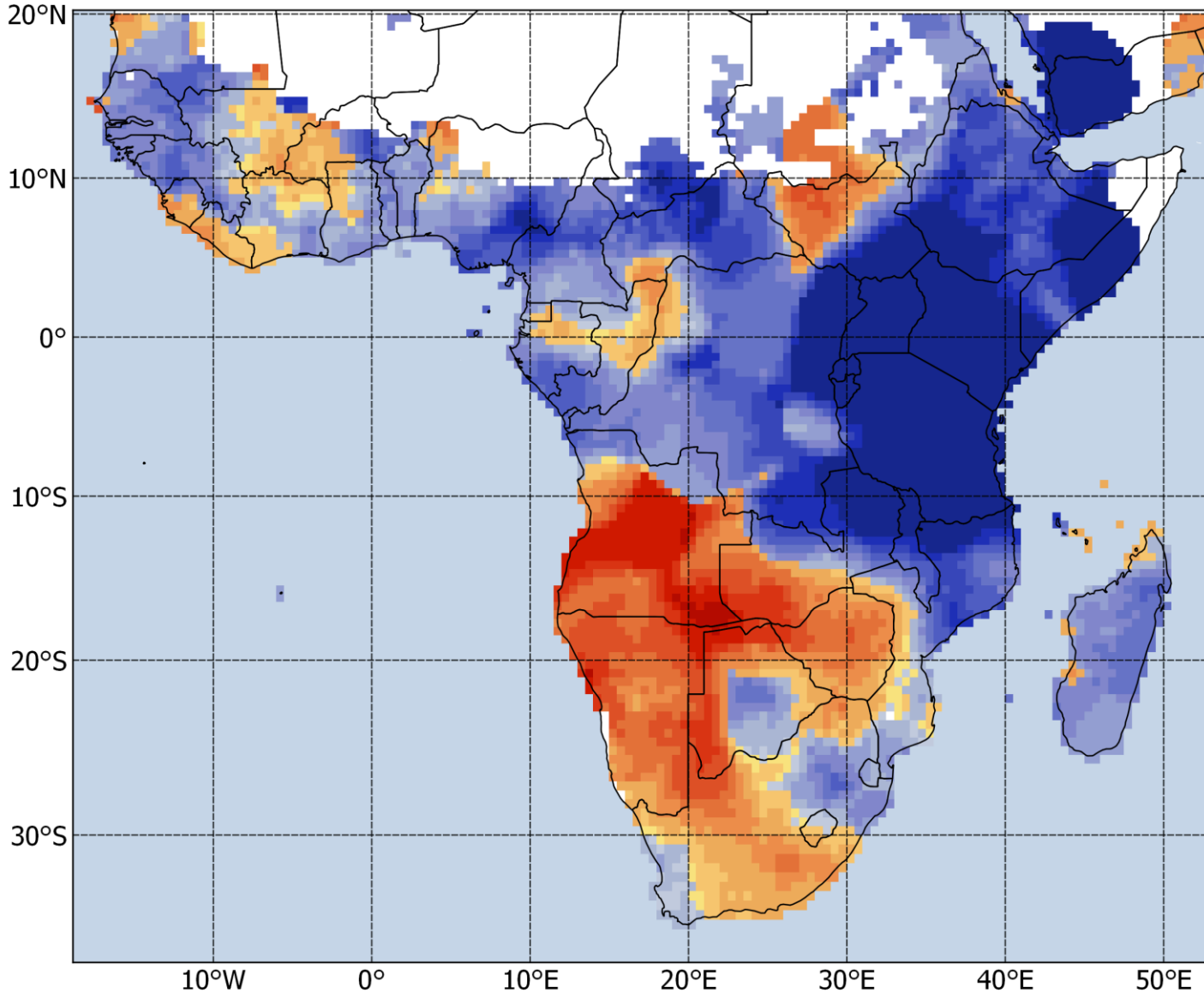
Probabilistic forecasts can help users understand risks and opportunities (forewarned is forearmed) in order to make more informed decisions.

The seasonal rainfall and maximum temperature forecasts to follow are expressed in probabilities, shown as the % chance of the most likely outcome of 3 categories. The colour of the scale reflects the most likely category and the % shows the probability of that outcome. Only ONE of the ROC area skill assessment maps should be consulted, depending on the category shown on the forecast map (Above- or Below-Normal), and the higher the ROC value, the more skilful the forecast for that pixel is. The probabilities shown are always less than 100% - so there is no absolute certainty that the less favoured outcome will not occur. For example, if the forecast claims a 75% chance of below-normal rainfall totals for a season (i.e. drought), it means that 1 out of 4 times it will **not** develop into a drought.

The nature of a probabilistic forecast implies that the less likely outcomes are always possible. In fact, for the probabilistic forecasts to be considered reliable, the less likely outcomes will and must occasionally occur.

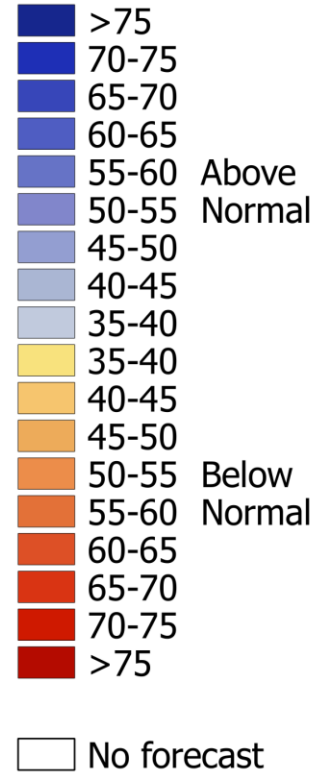
Note: Probabilistic forecasts are considered reliable when the forecast probability is an accurate estimation of the relative frequency of the predicted outcome. In other words, forecasts are reliable if the observation falls within the category (Below-, Near- or Above-Normal) as frequently as the forecast implies

NDJ 2023/24 Rainfall; ICs: Nov

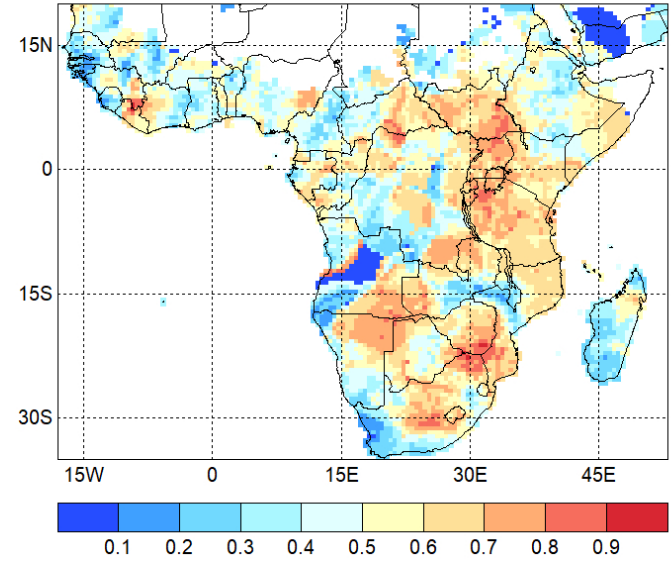


Legend

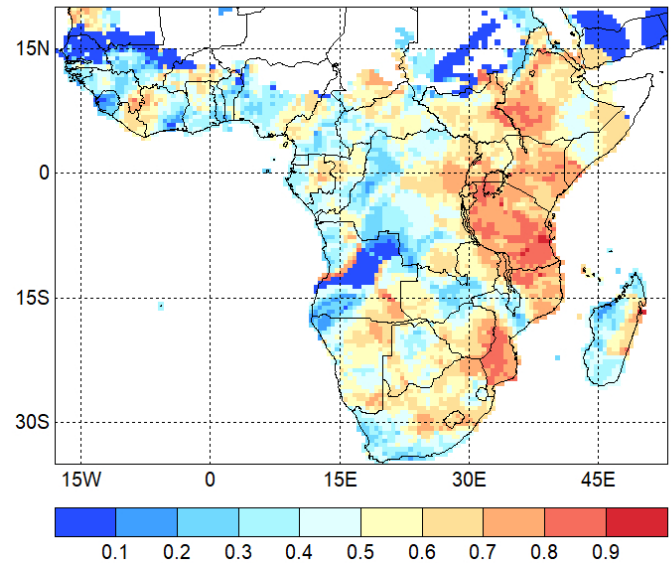
Rainfall Prob



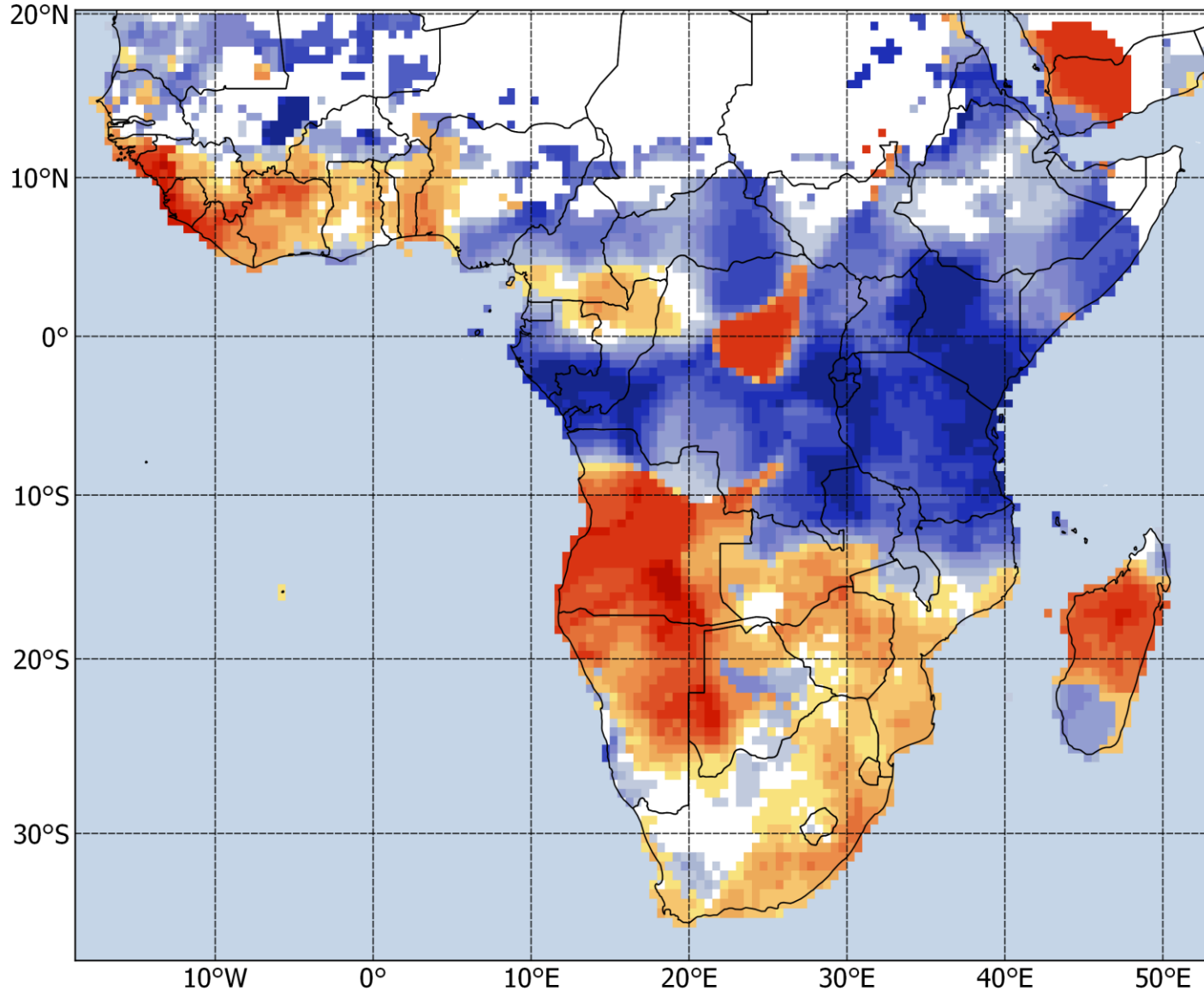
ROC Area (Above-Normal): NDJ Rainfall



ROC Area (Below-Normal): NDJ Rainfall

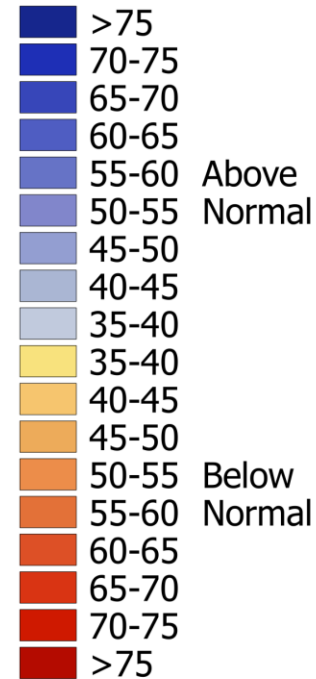


DJF 2023/24 Rainfall; ICs: Nov



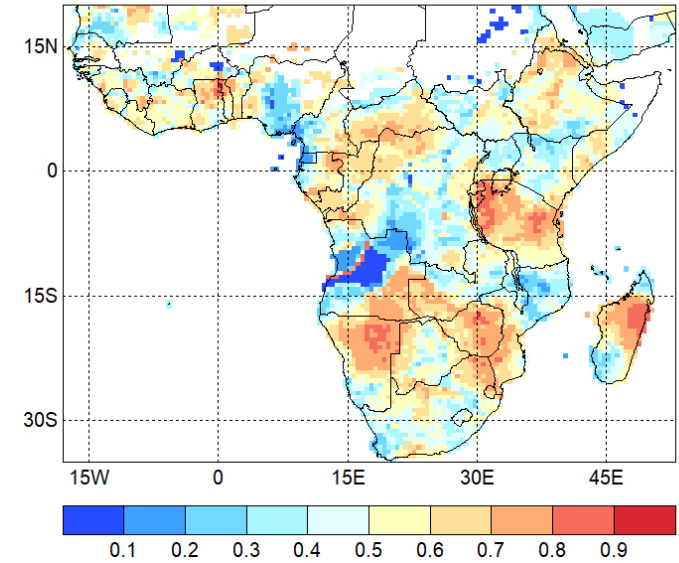
Legend

Rainfall Prob

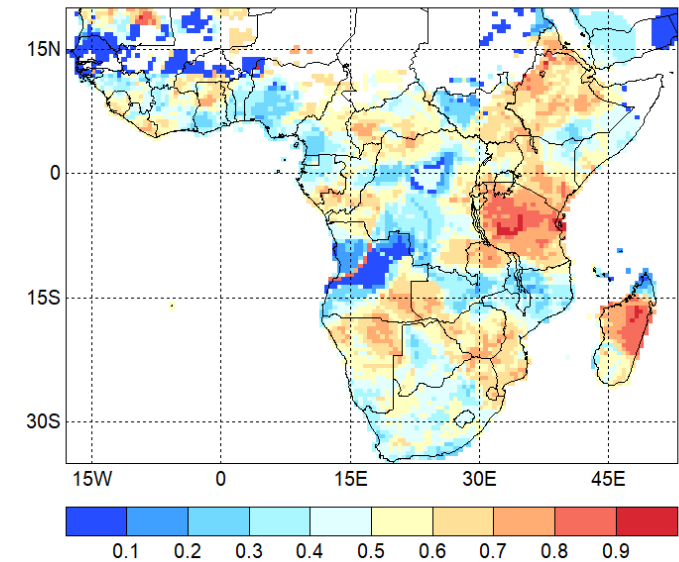


□ No forecast

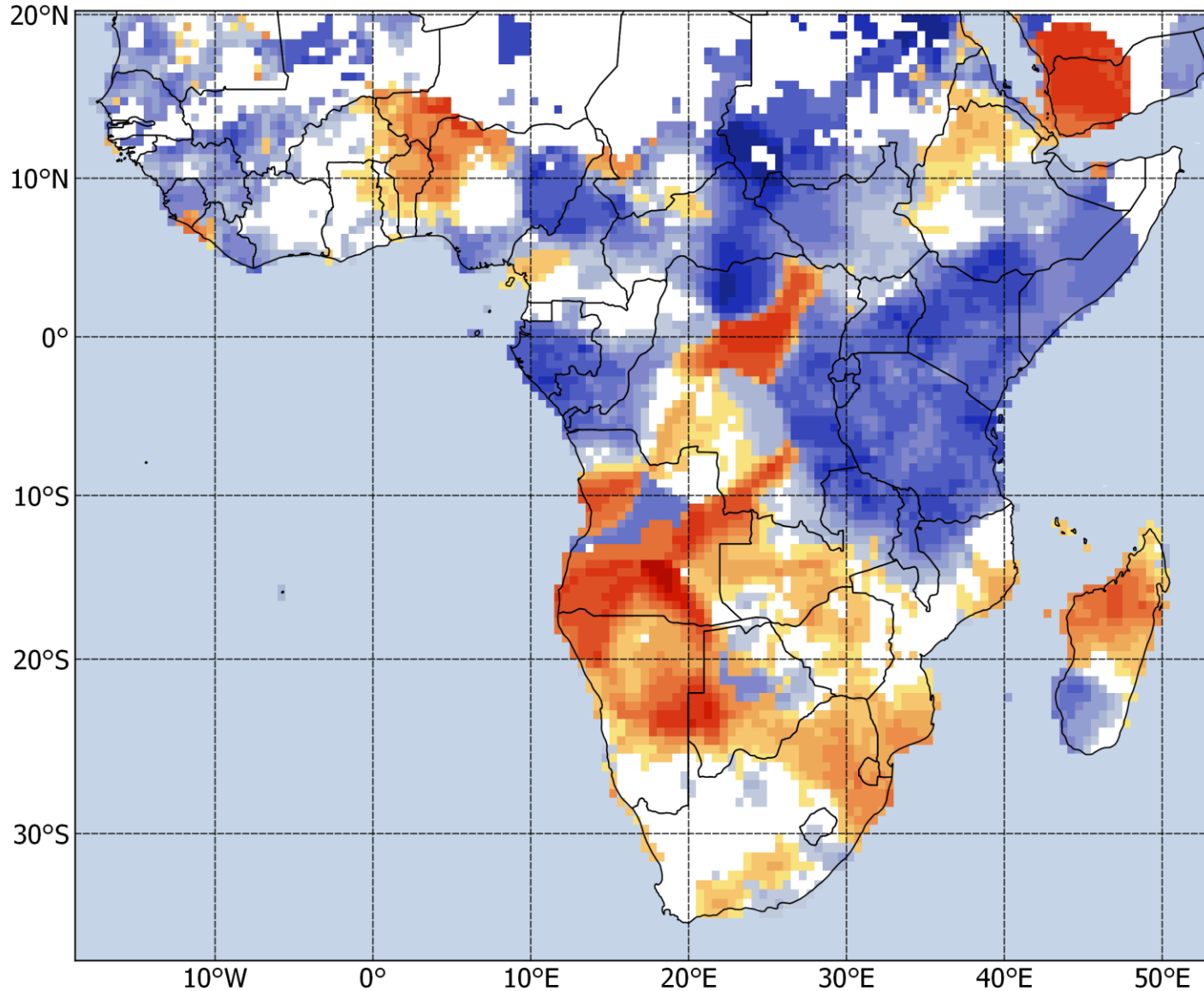
ROC Area (Above-Normal): DJF Rainfall



ROC Area (Below-Normal): DJF Rainfall

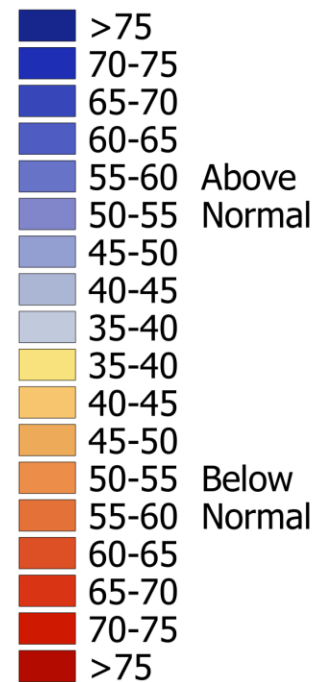


JFM 2024 Rainfall; ICs: Nov



Legend

Rainfall Prob

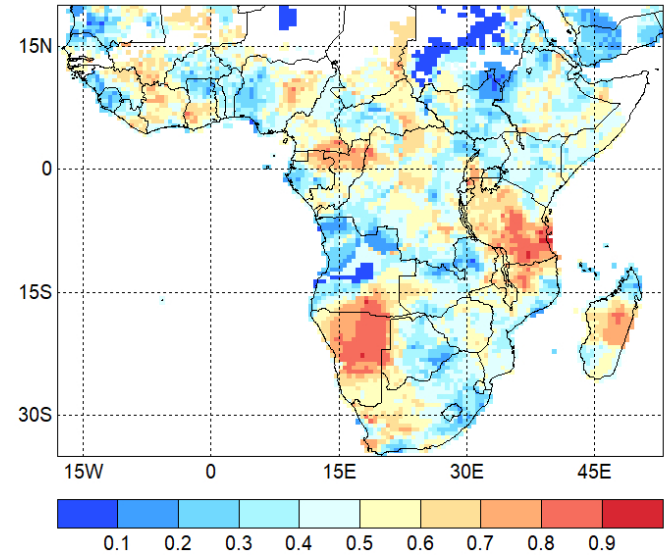


Above Normal

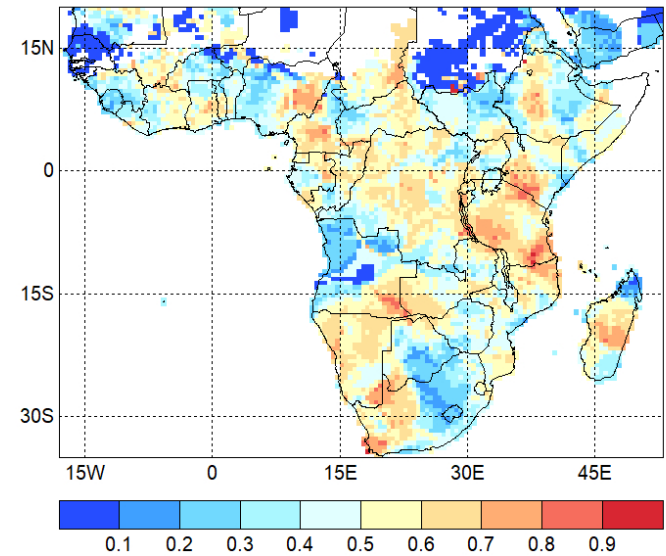
Below Normal

No forecast

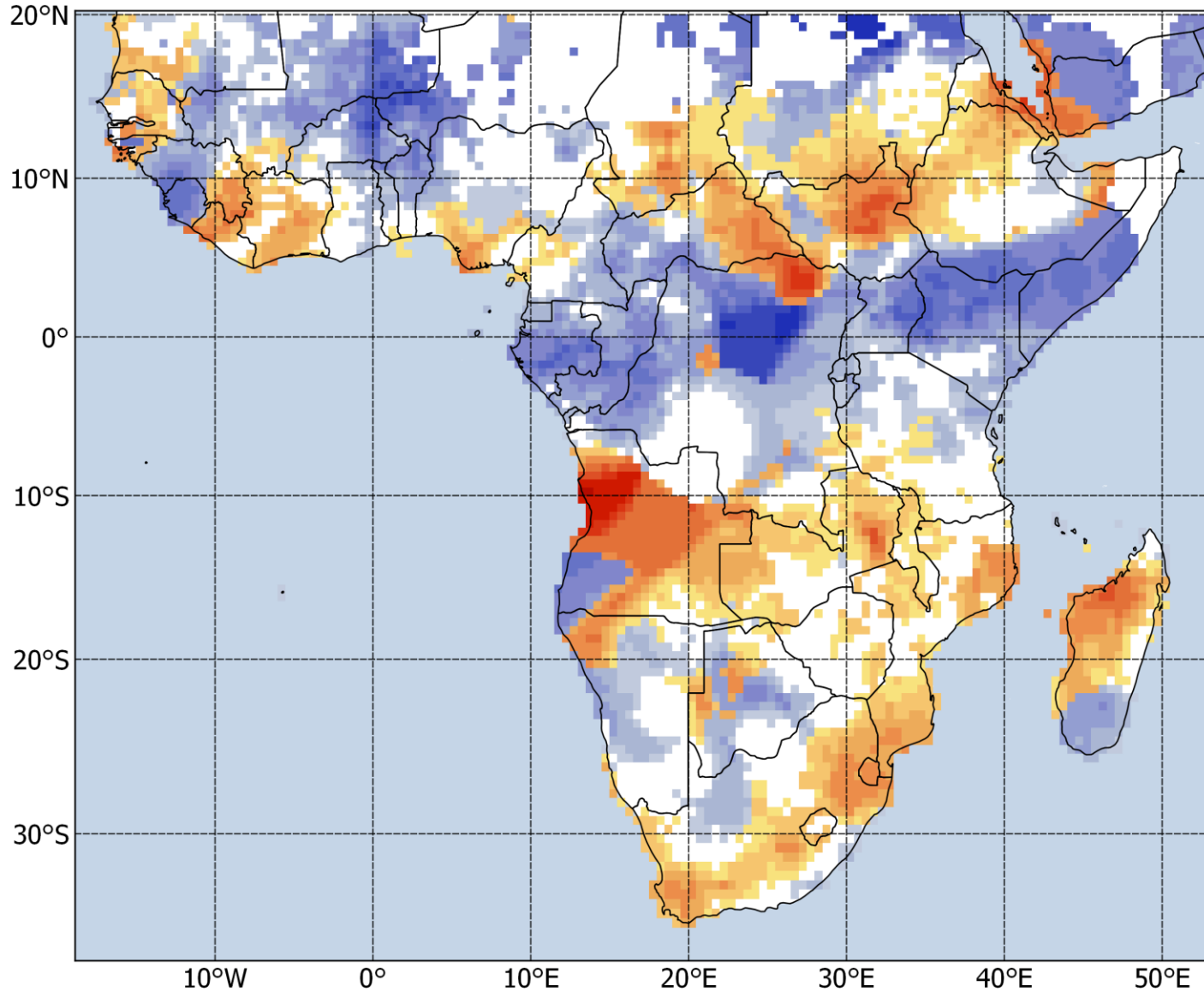
ROC Area (Above-Normal): JFM Rainfall



ROC Area (Below-Normal): JFM Rainfall

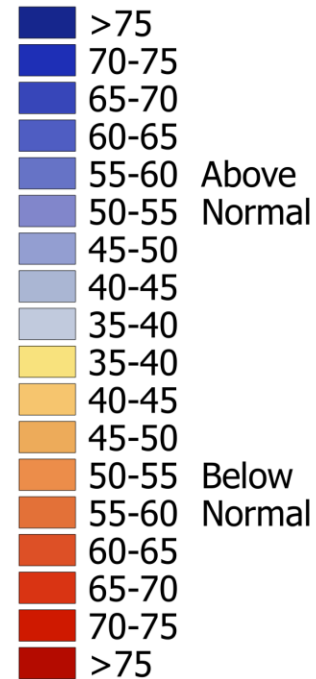


FMA 2024 Rainfall; ICs: Nov



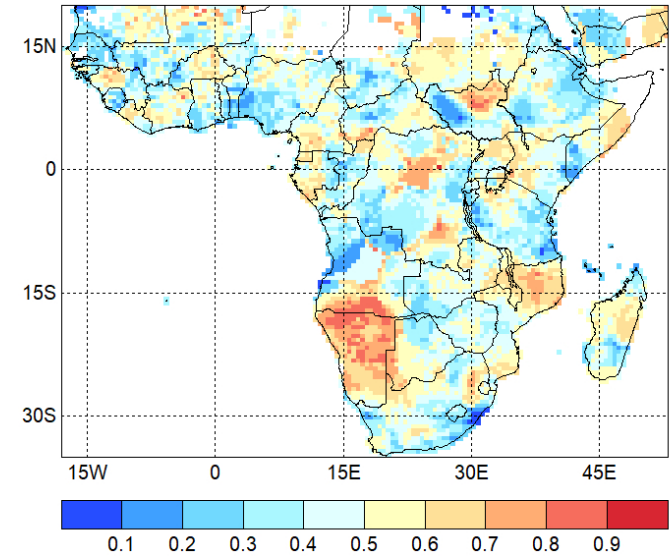
Legend

Rainfall Prob

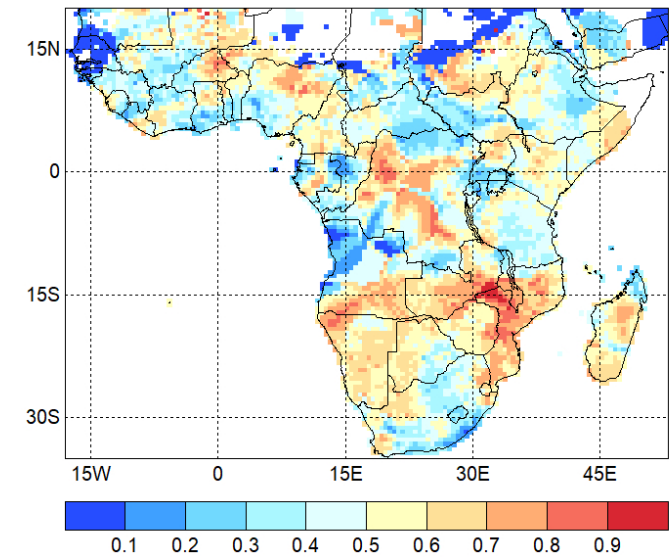


□ No forecast

ROC Area (Above-Normal): FMA Rainfall



ROC Area (Below-Normal): FMA Rainfall



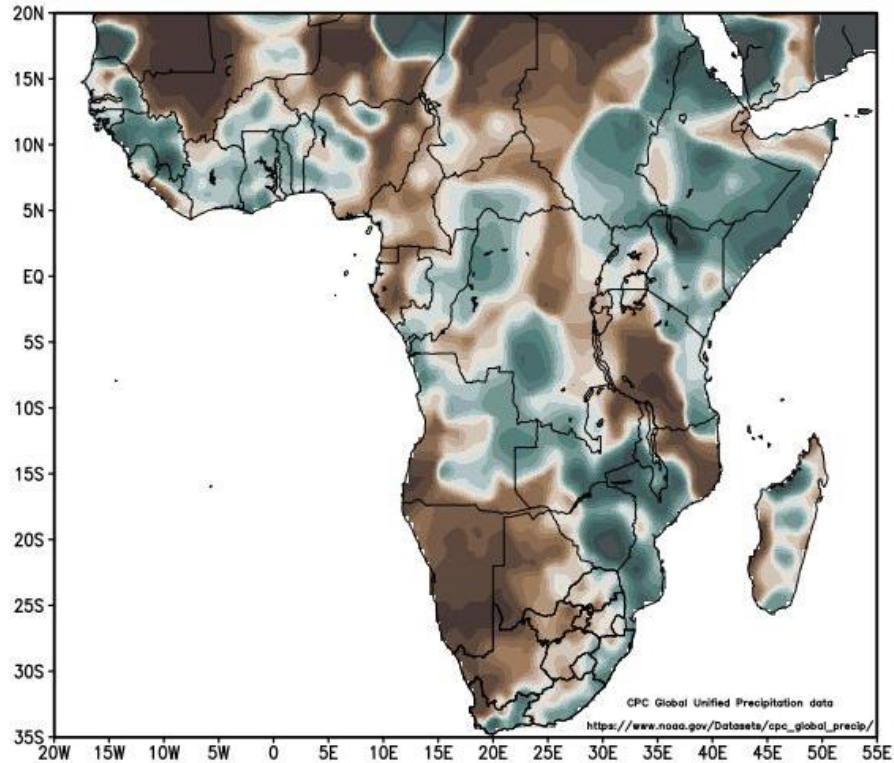
Round-up: Rainfall south of 15°S

Strong El Nino events (*as expected this summer*) are most often associated with below-normal rainfall totals over the summer rainfall region

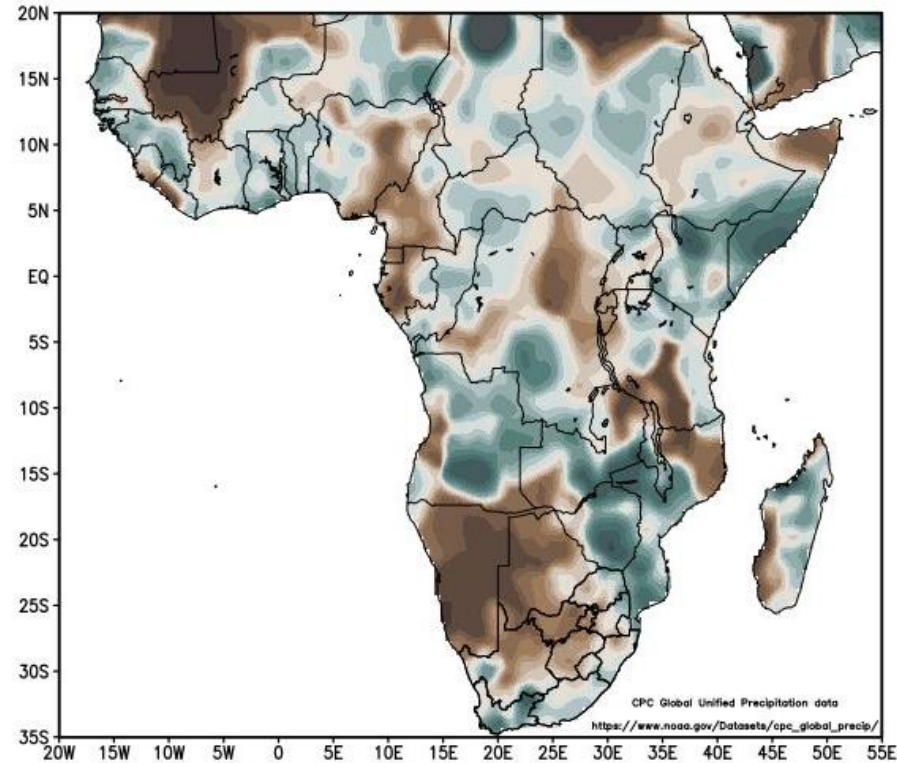
- NDJ: Enhanced probabilities of below-normal rainfall totals over mostly the central and western parts; rainfall conditions are more favourable over parts of the north-eastern region
- DJF and JFM: Enhanced probabilities of mostly below-normal rainfall totals
- FMA: Below-normal most likely, but some areas over the northwest may experience above-normal rainfall totals towards the end of the forecast period

Observed Rainfall

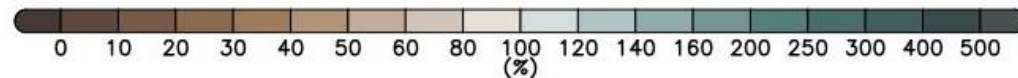
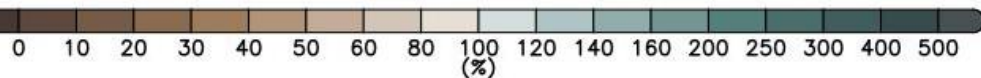
Rainfall (% of normal): October 2023
October long-term mean: 1981–2010



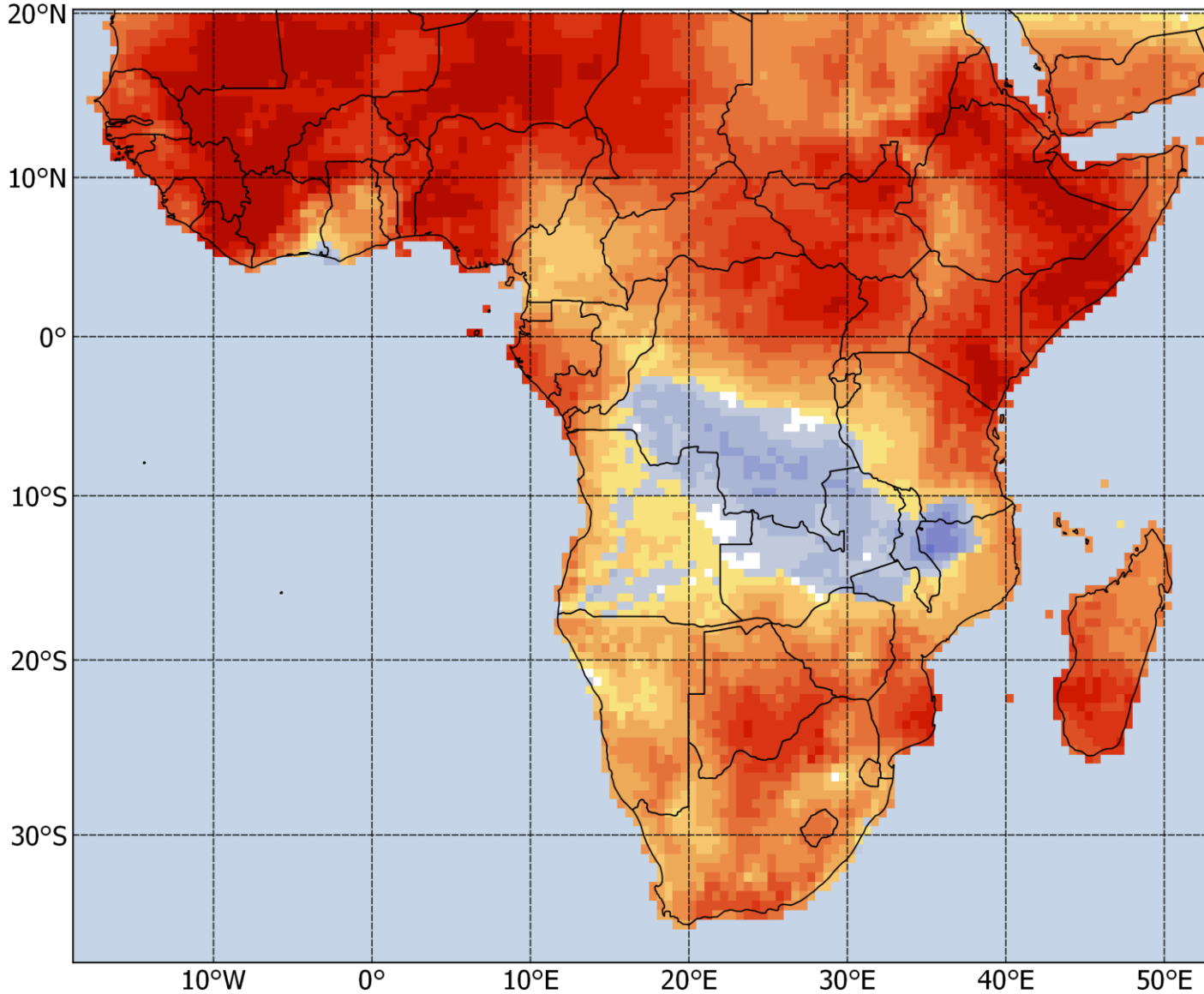
Rainfall (% of normal): August–September–October 2023
August–September–October long-term mean: 1981–2010



Recorded rainfall for October and the August-September-October season show below-normal rainfall over the brown areas and above-normal rainfall over the green areas

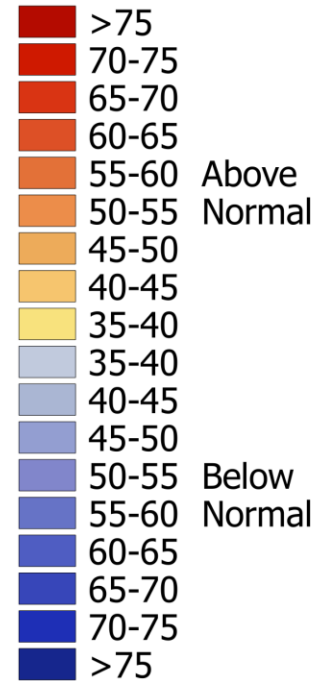


NDJ 2023/24 Max Temp; ICs: Nov



Legend

Max Temp Prob

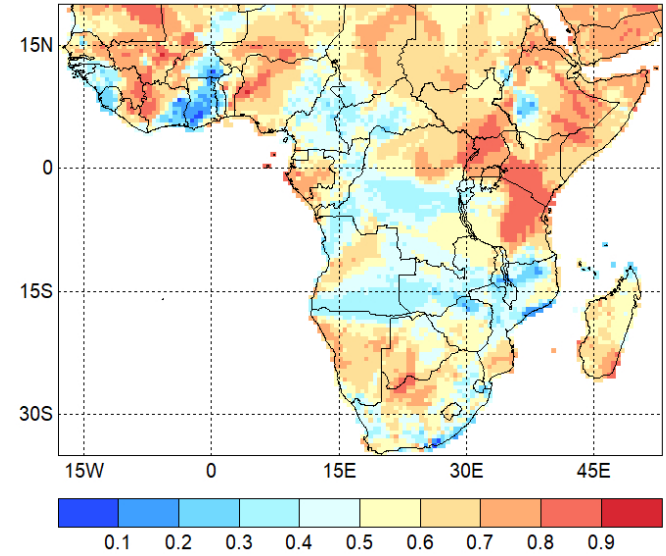


Above Normal

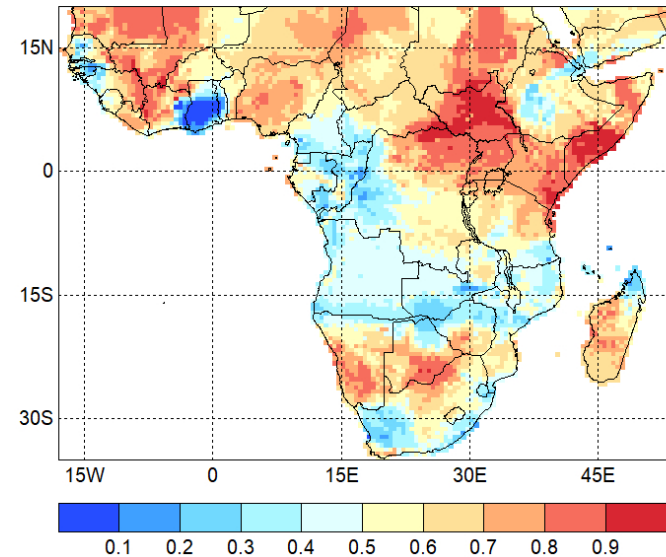
Below Normal

No Forecast

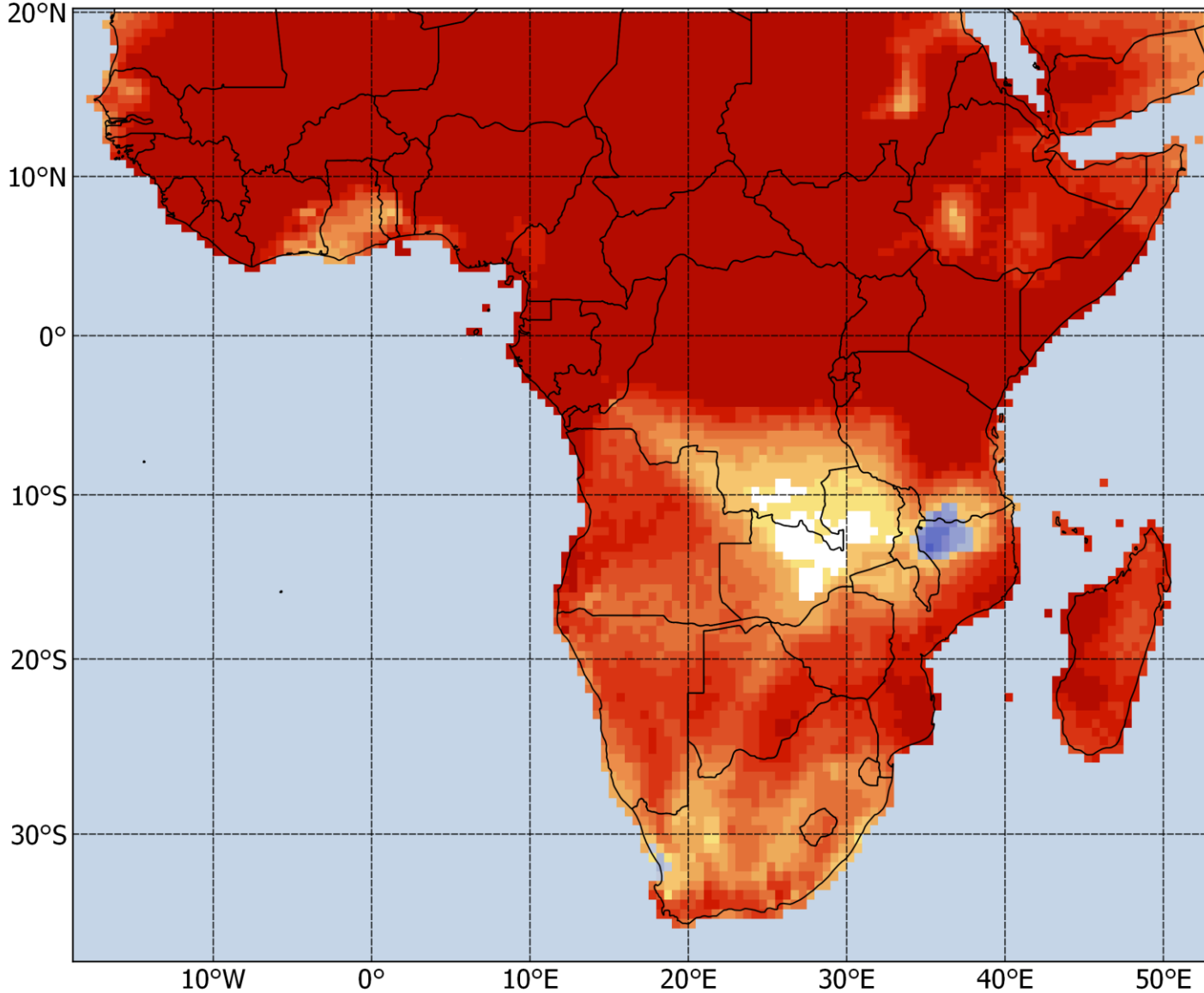
ROC Area (Above-Normal): NDJ Max Temp



ROC Area (Below-Normal): NDJ Max Temp

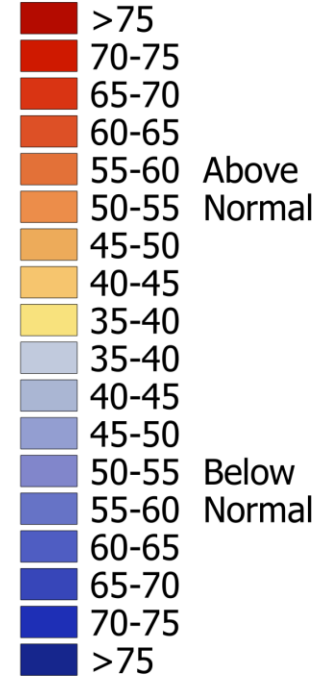


DJF 2023/24 Max Temp; ICs: Nov



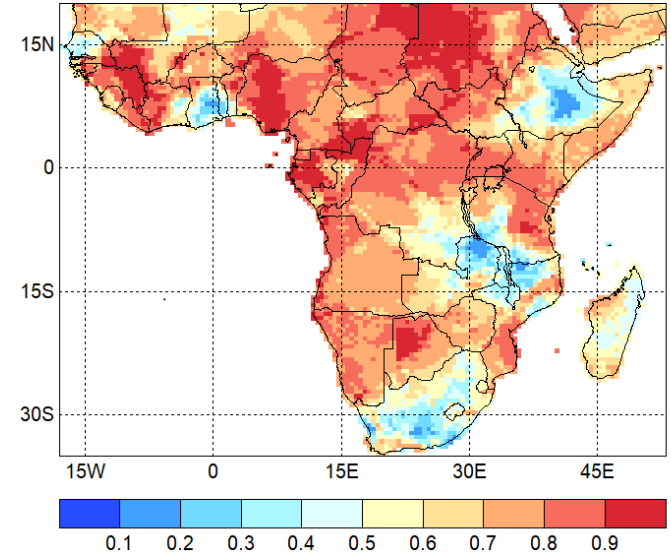
Legend

Max Temp Prob

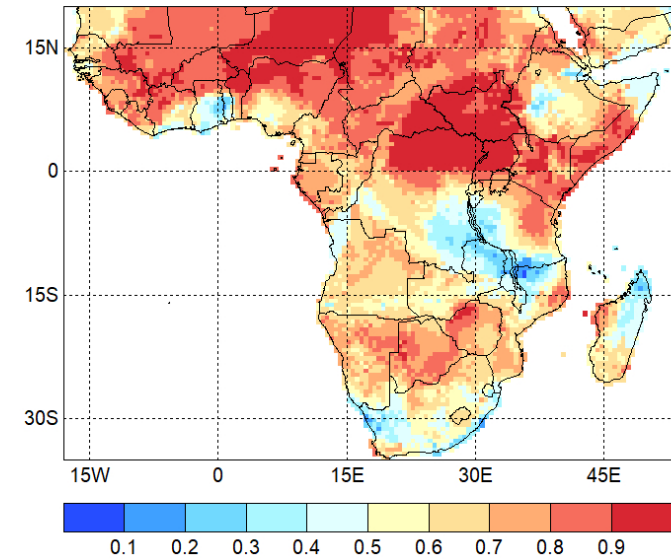


□ No Forecast

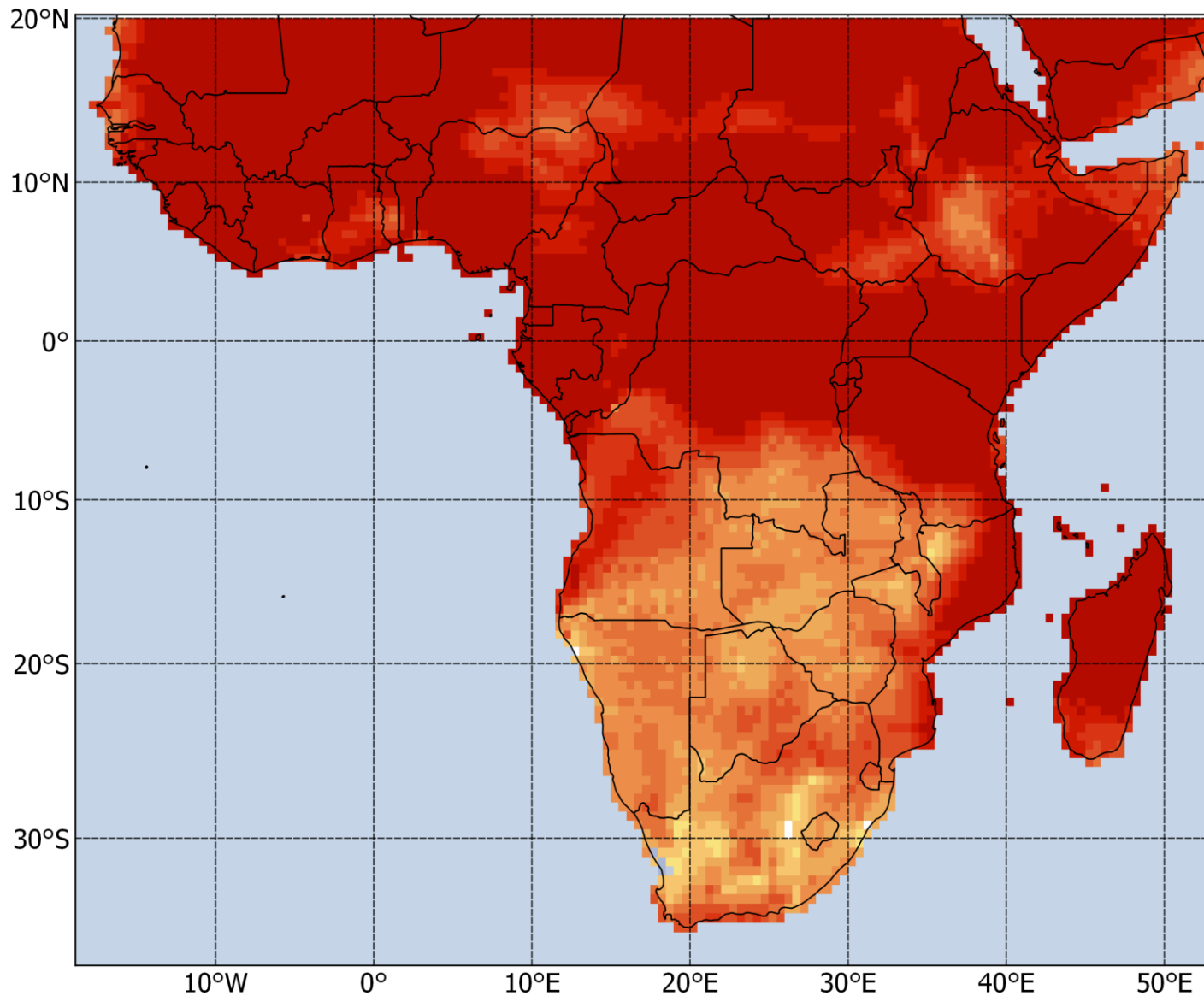
ROC Area (Above-Normal): DJF Max Temp



ROC Area (Below-Normal): DJF Max Temp

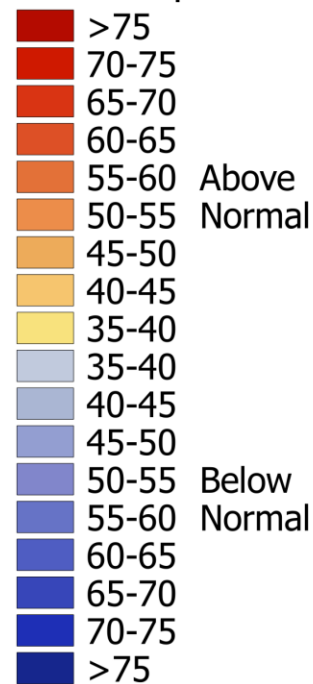


JFM 2024 Max Temp; ICs: Nov



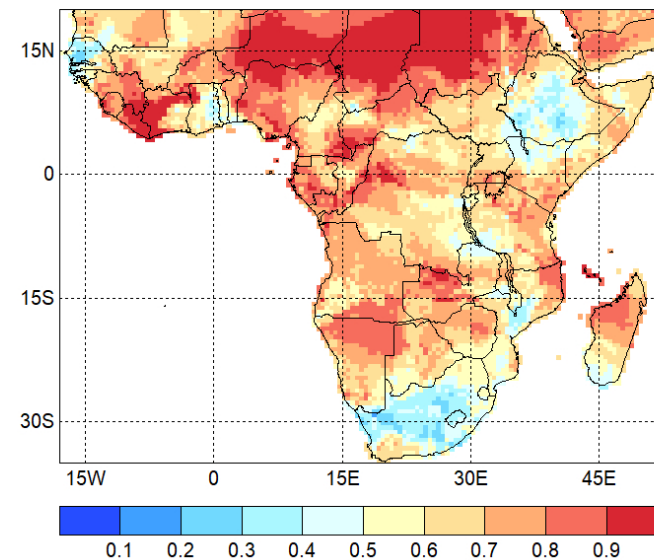
Legend

Max Temp Prob

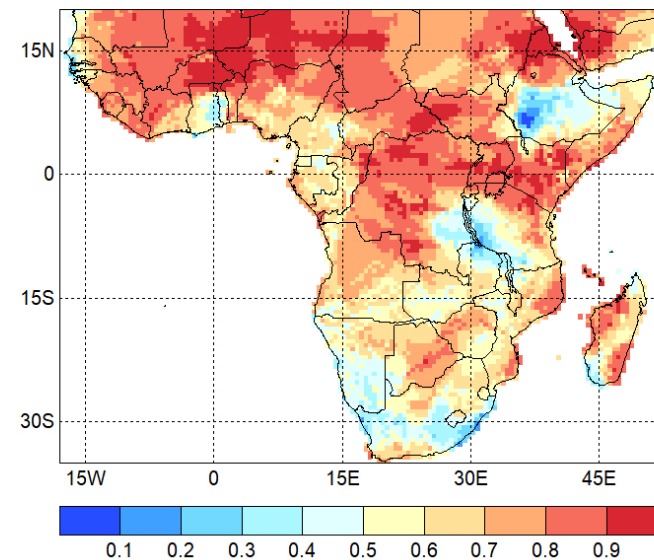


No Forecast

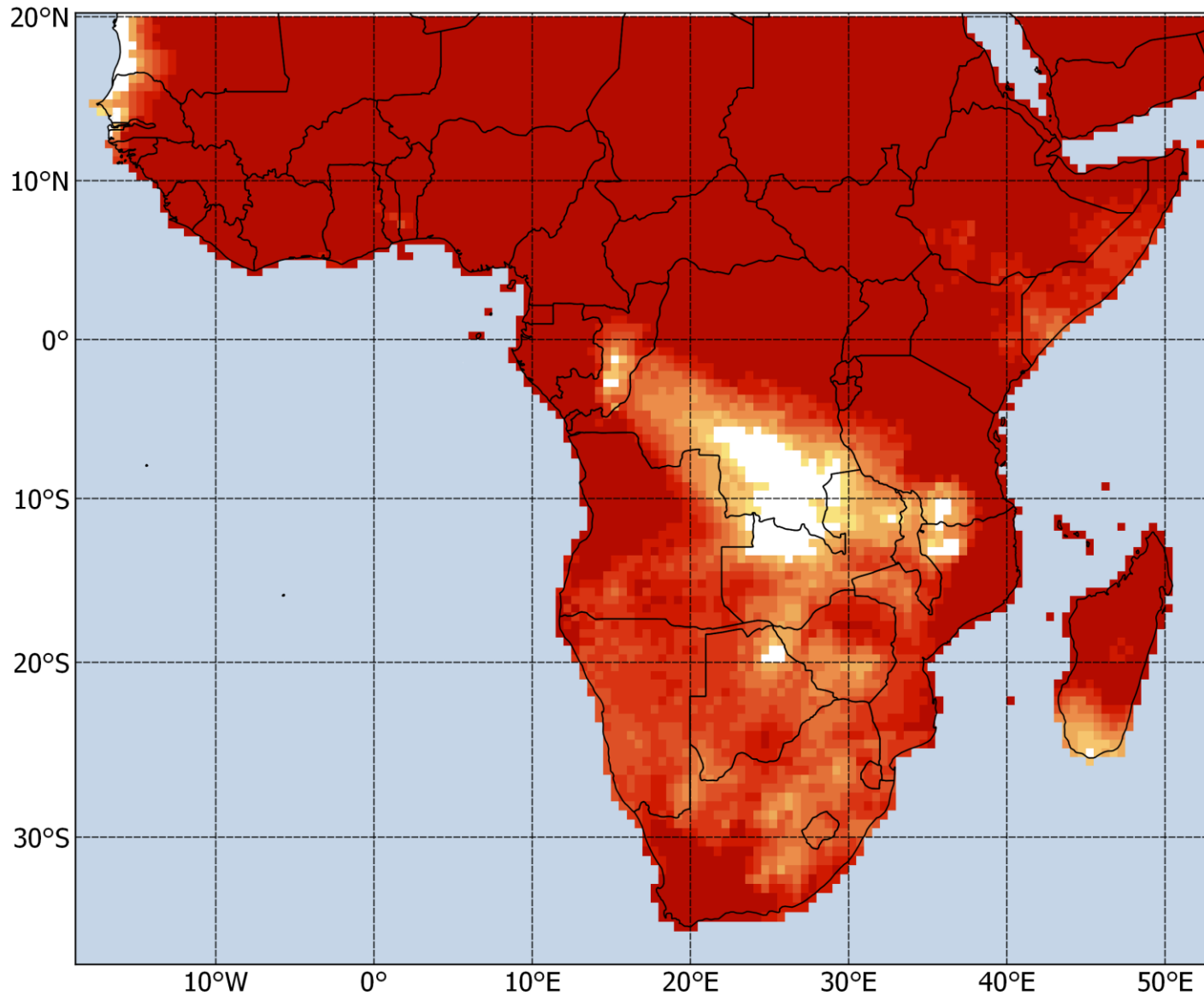
ROC Area (Above-Normal): JFM Max Temp



ROC Area (Below-Normal): JFM Max Temp

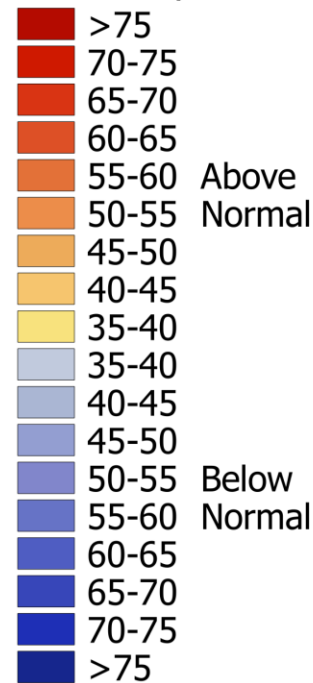


FMA 2024 Max Temp; ICs: Nov



Legend

Max Temp Prob

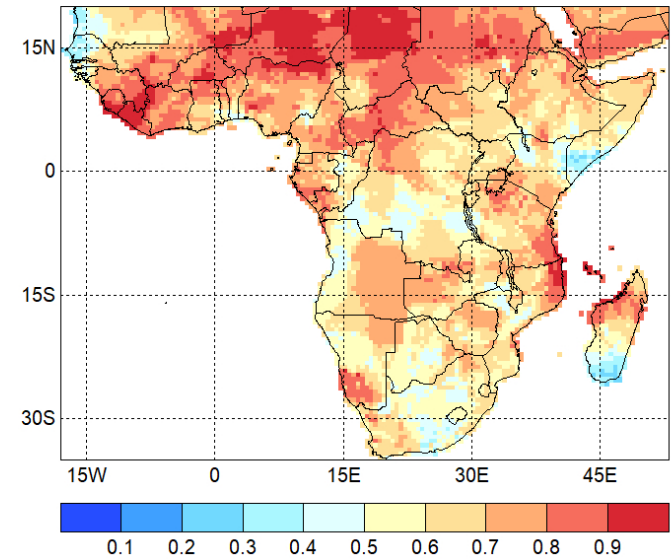


Above
Normal

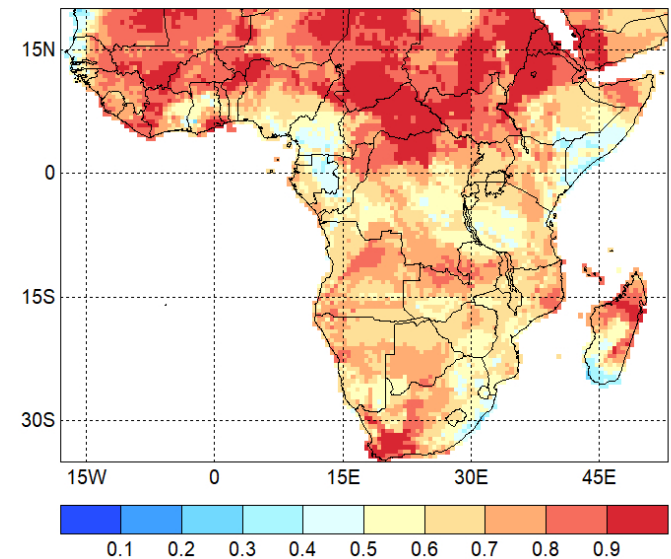
Below
Normal

No Forecast

ROC Area (Above-Normal): FMA Max Temp



ROC Area (Below-Normal): FMA Max Temp



Round-up: South of 15°S Max Temp

- Above-normal maximum temperatures over the entire region are highly likely during the forecast period

Tailored Forecasts

Translating forecasts into indices on a range of relevant space and time scales that can inform regional decision-making. The following forecasts are shown to indicate the potential of seasonal forecasting for real-life applications

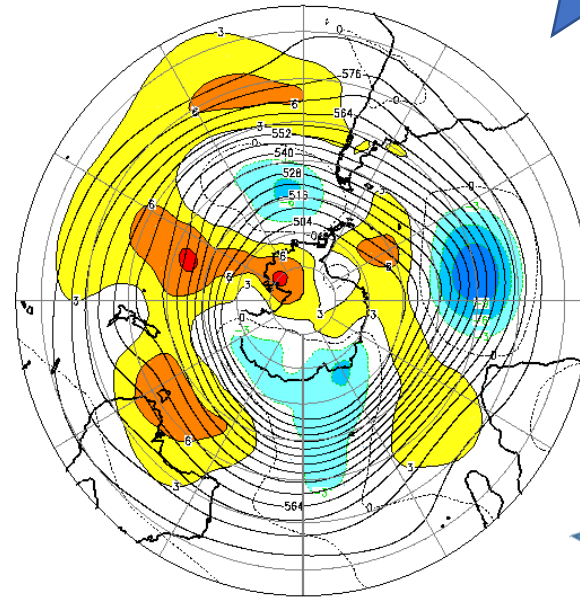
1. Bapsfontein end-of-season-yield three-category probabilistic forecast for 2024
2. Probabilistic three-category rainfall forecast for the farm of Robbie Kingsley for Dec-Jan-Feb 2023/24
3. Probabilistic three-category malaria forecast for Limpopo for Dec-Jan-Feb 2023/24
4. Probability of exceedance Dec-Jan-Feb 2023/24 inflow forecast for Lake Kariba, Zambia/Zimbabwe
5. Probabilistic rainfall forecast for Jan-Feb-Mar 2024 for the farm Buschbrunnen near Grootfontein, Namibia

The prediction scheme

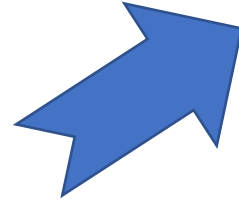
1. Phenomena to be predicted should contain a climate signal (e.g. ENSO) in the data;
2. Observed and model time series must be over sufficiently long enough periods so that robust statistical relationship can be developed;
3. and some form of quality control of the observed data had taken place.



Climate models of the NMME



Seasonal forecast of the climate models, statistically linked to observed values



Riverflow



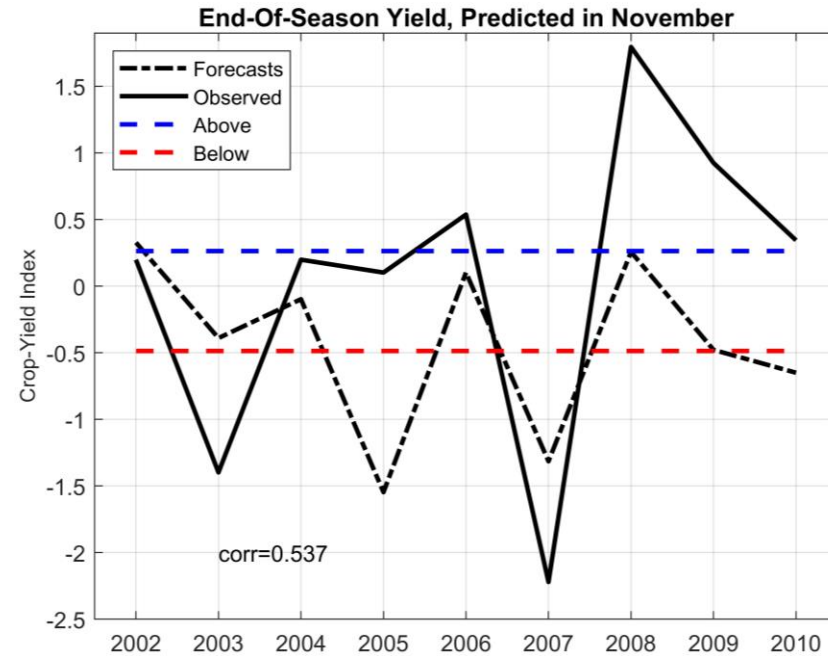
Malaria



Dry-land crop yield

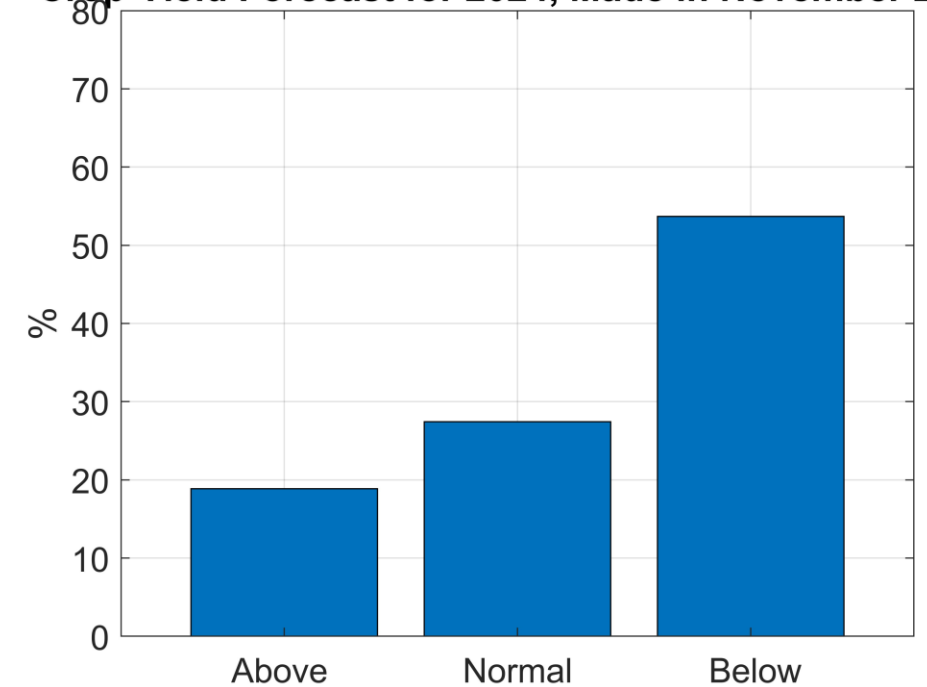
Dry-land crop-yield data and forecasts for a farm near Bapsfontein, South Africa

Landman et al. (2019)



Re-forecasts for end-of-season crop yields

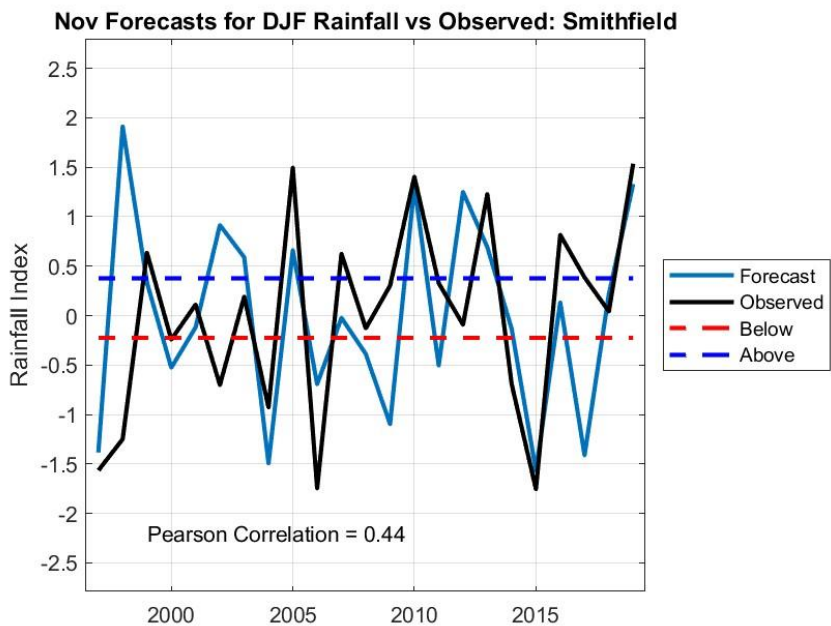
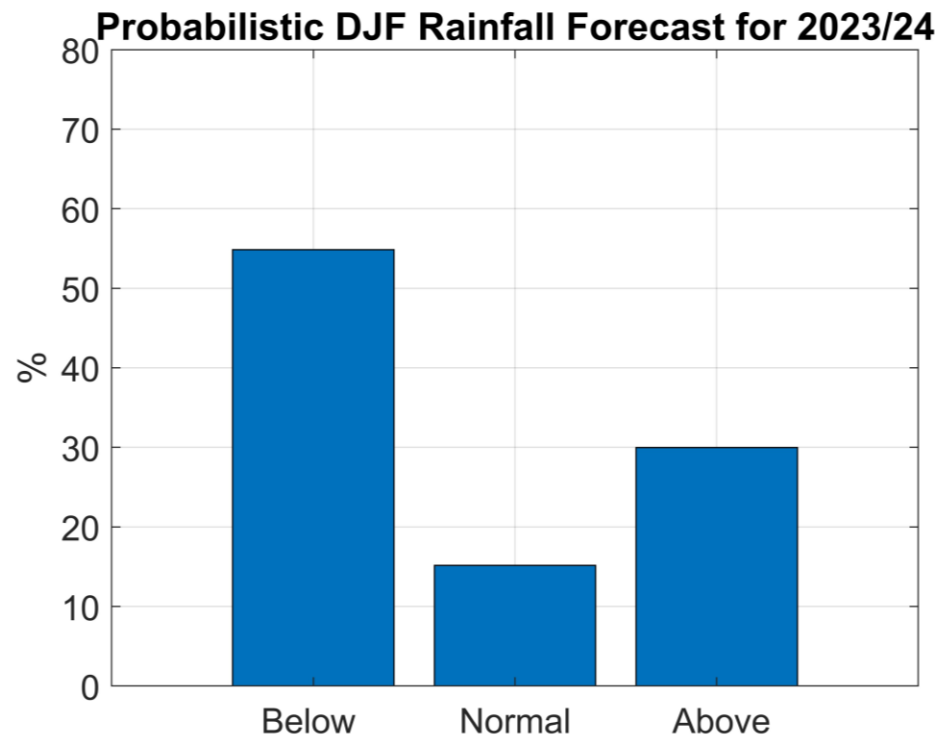
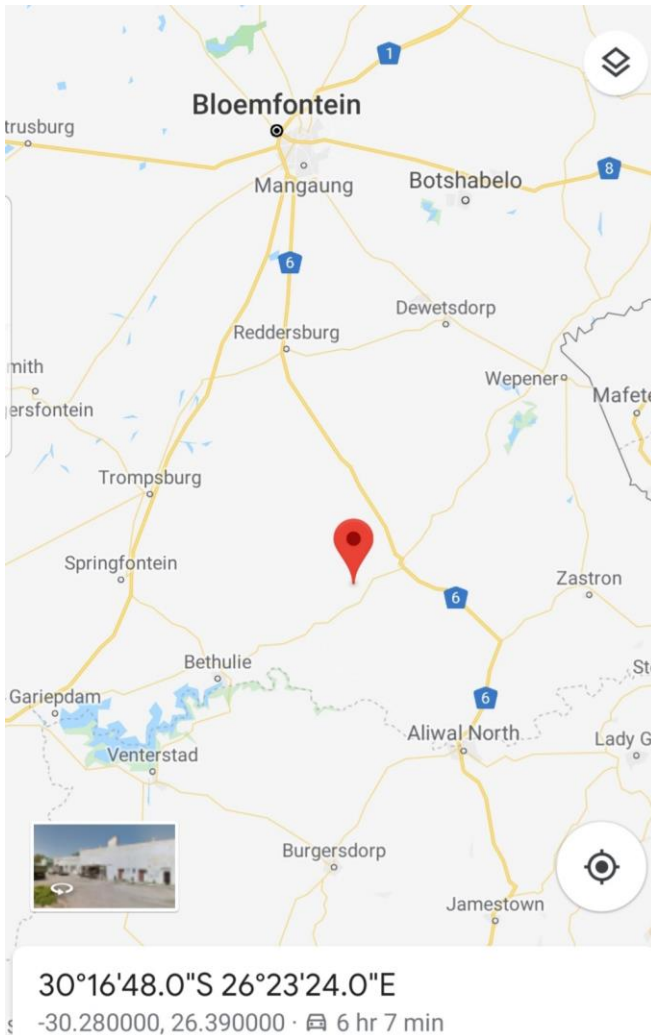
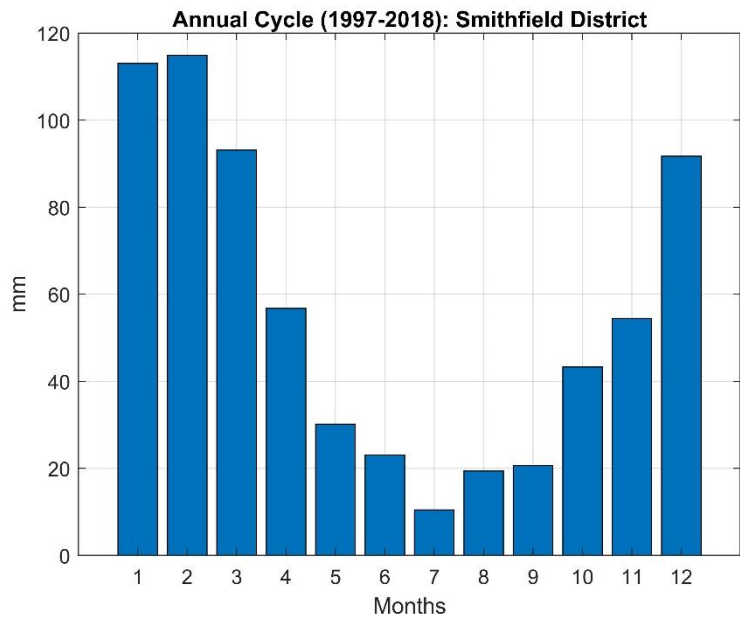
Crop-Yield Forecast for 2024, Made in November 2023



% is the probability of the respective categories to occur

Dec-Jan-Feb 2023/24 rainfall forecast for farm in the Smithfield district (see map). Rainfall data provided by the farmer, Mr. Robbie Kingsley

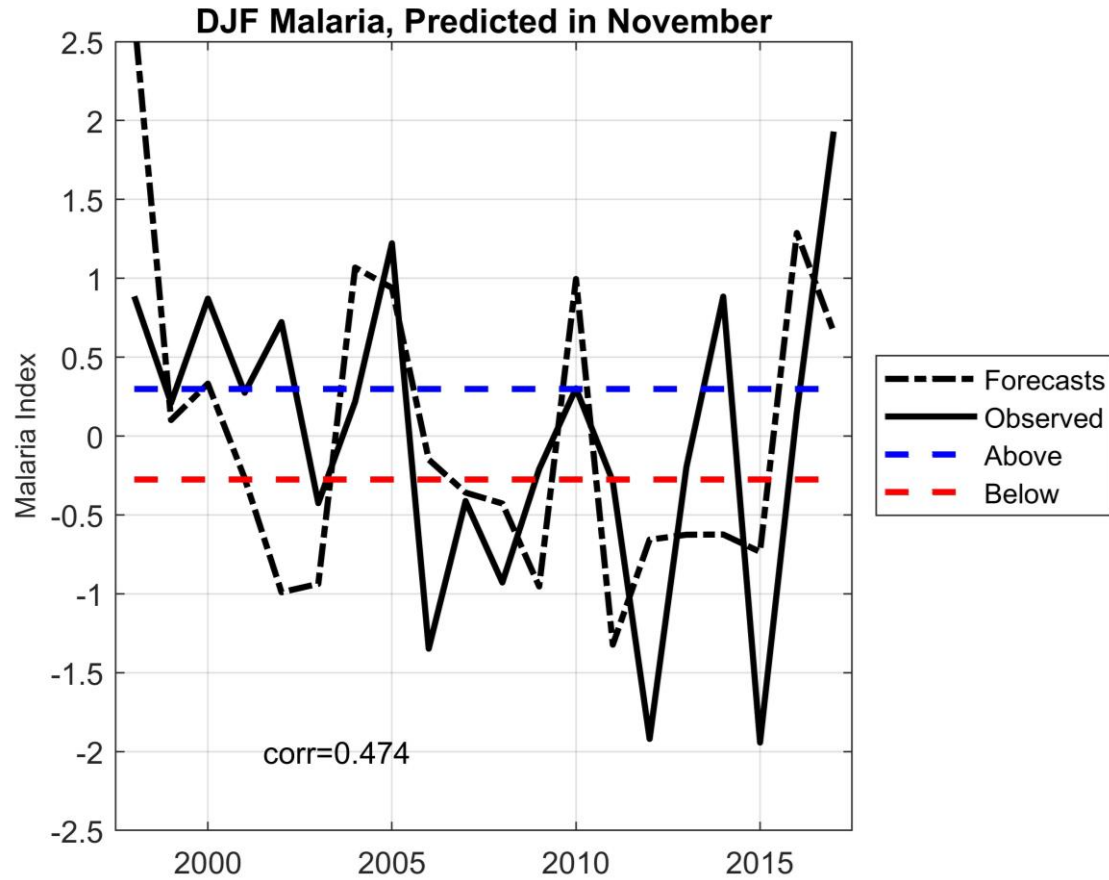
Landman et al. (2020a)



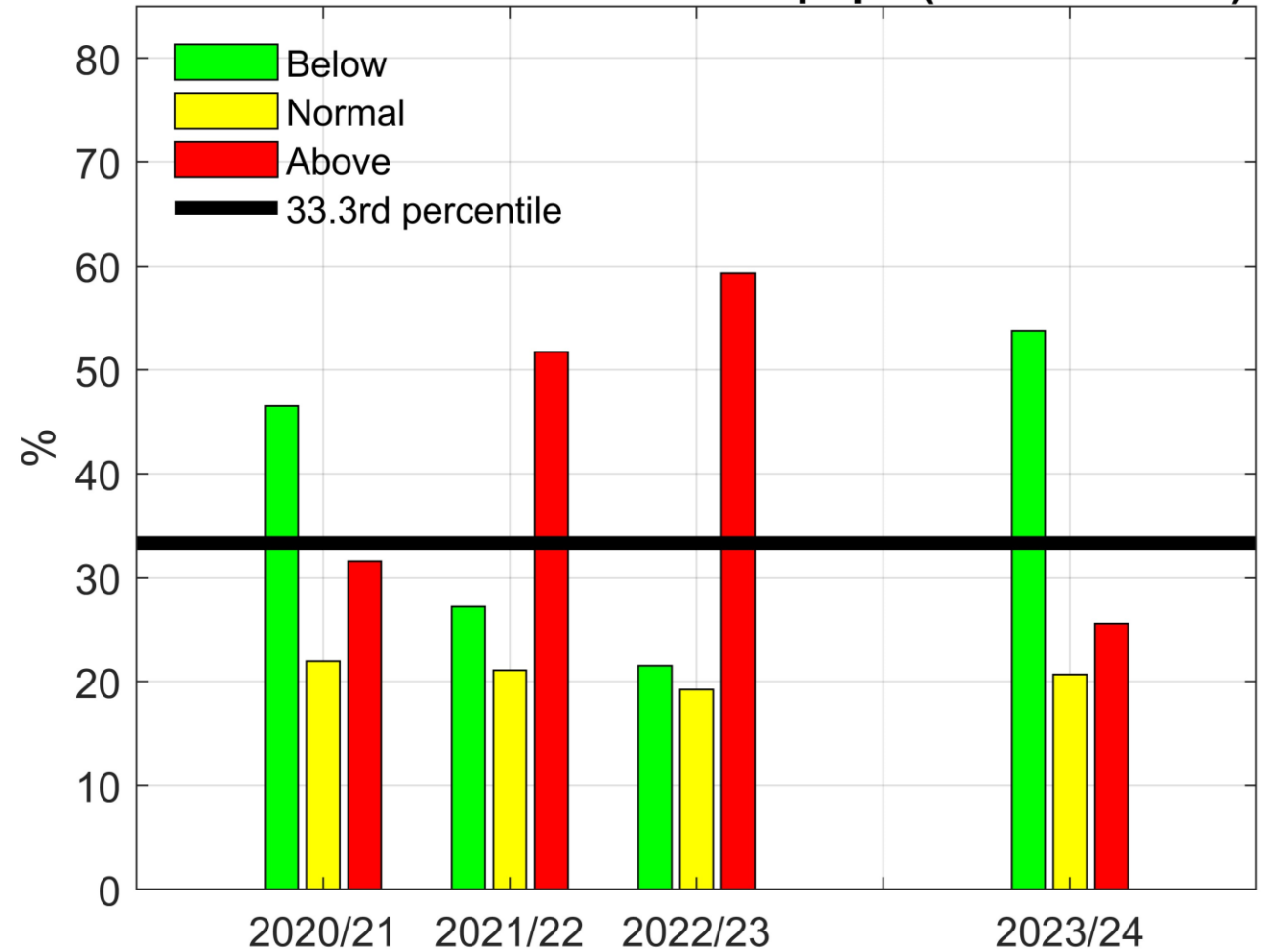
Malaria forecast

Landman et al. (2020b)

Hindcasts



DJF Malaria Forecasts for Limpopo (Issued in Nov)

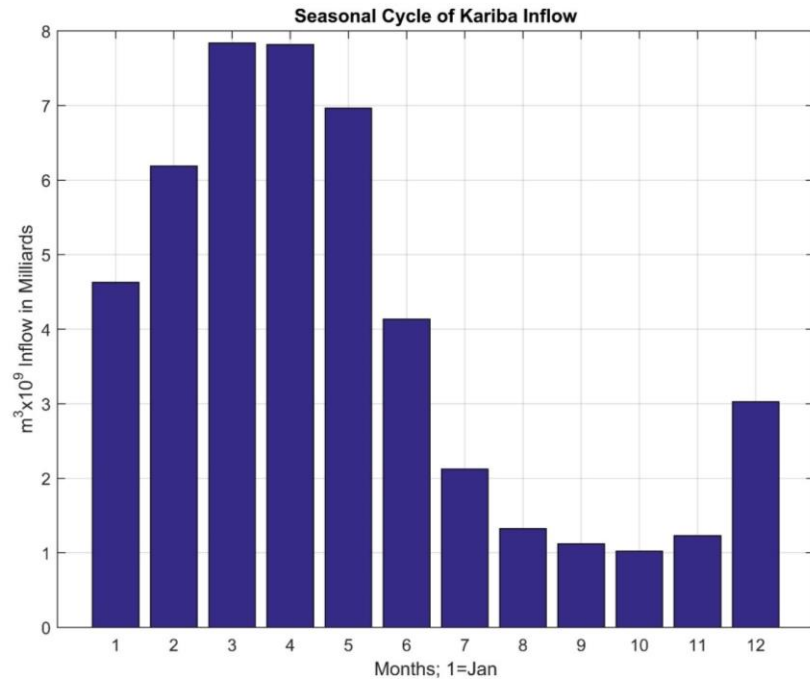


Retrospective

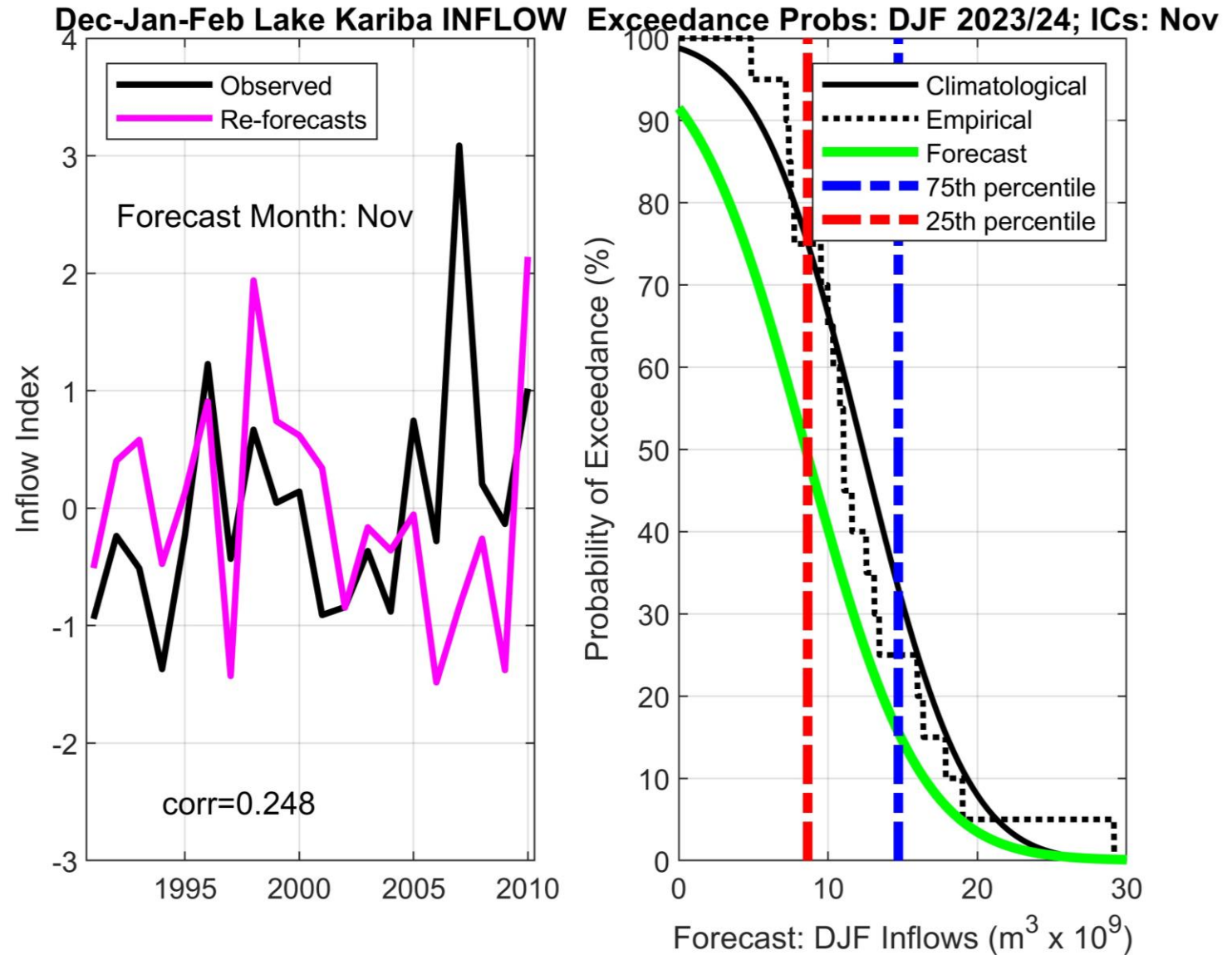
REAL-TIME

Inflow forecast for Lake Kariba: onset season of DJF

Muchuru et al. (2016)

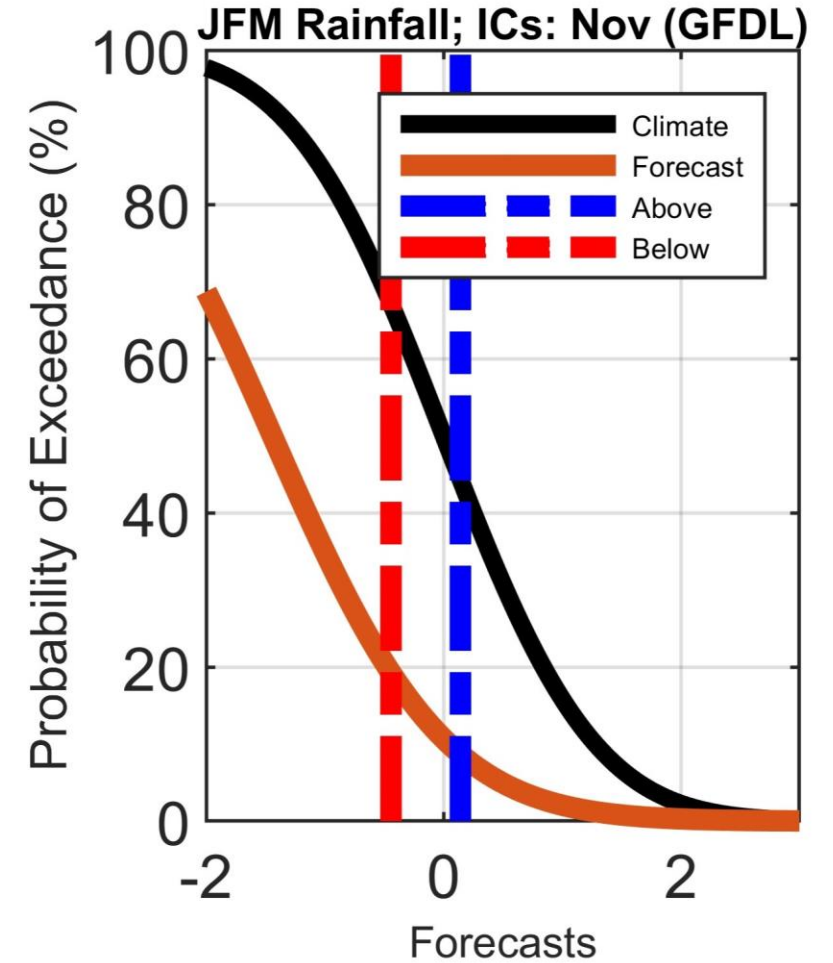
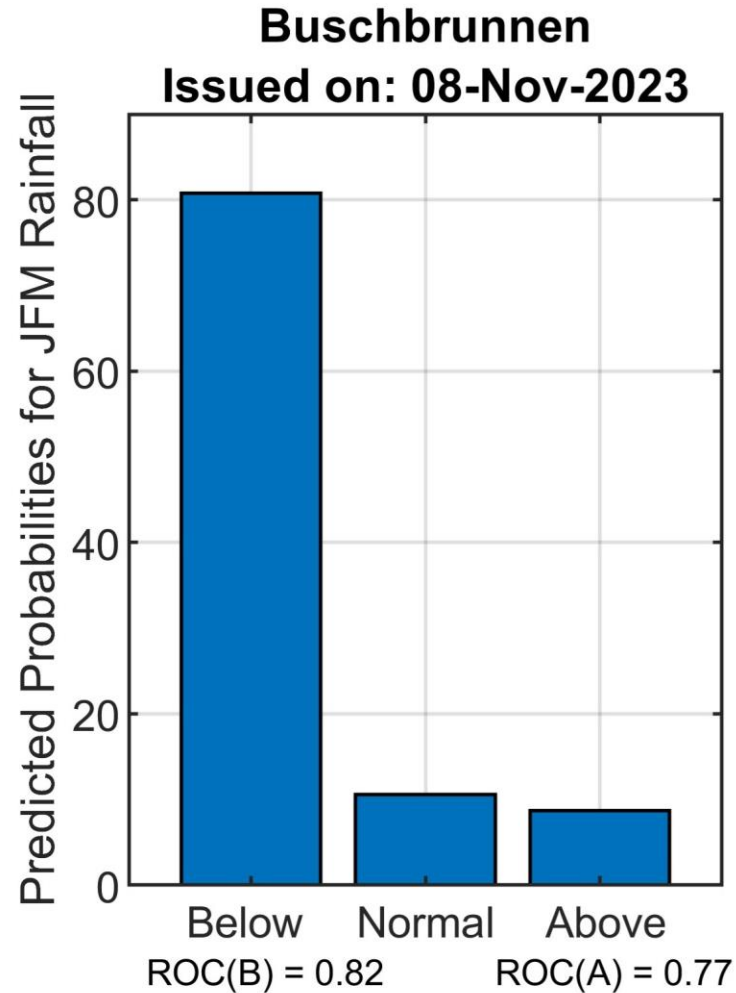
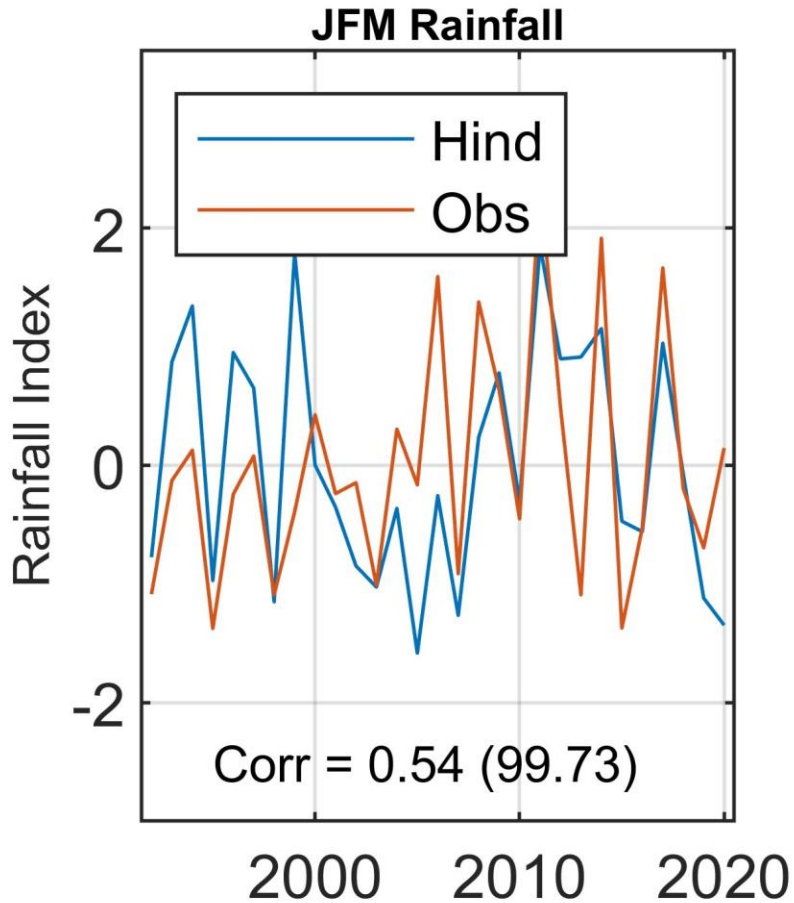


For the forecast on the far right: The black curve represents the climatological probability distribution of DJF inflows, and the green curve represents the predicted probability distribution for the coming DJF season. The vertical dashed lines represent the category thresholds. The easiest way to interpret the green forecast curve would be to consider a curve above (below) the thick black curve to be probabilistic forecasts for anomalously high (low) DJF inflows.



JFM rainfall forecast for the farm Buschbrunnen near Grootfontein, Namibia

Landman et al. (2016)



Round-up: Tailored products

- The tailored forecasts shown are in agreement with the expected outcome of mostly dry and hot conditions during El Nino seasons – low yield, rainfall and flows, and low malaria cases

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The forecast is produced by Prof Willem Landman of the University of Pretoria, South Africa, and issued on or around the 15th of each month. Please feel free to contact me at WALandman1981@gmail.com

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Disclaimer: The author has compiled this forecast guidance as a service to users for application in appropriate sectors, but cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies contained therein

Student participation in forecast system development



Stephanie Hinze, BSc (Honours)(Meteorology):

Statistical downscaling using large and high-resolution data sets, forecast displays for SADC rainfall and maximum temperatures, forecast verification



Surprise Mhlongo, BSc (Honours)(Meteorology):

Improving on SST forecast system through pattern correction, correlation vs covariance approaches, forecast output combination (multi-model approaches), mean and bias correction, and correct for skill



Shepherd Muchuru, PhD (Meteorology):

Statistical modelling to relate large-scale features to seasonal inflows into Lake Kariba in southern Africa. Two predictions systems: 1) using antecedent seasonal rainfall totals over the upper Zambezi catchment as predictor in a baseline model, and 2) using predicted low-level atmospheric circulation of a coupled ocean–atmosphere general circulation model as predictor.



Pearl Gosiambe, BSc (Honours)(Meteorology):

Development of hydro-climate predictions models for dam levels and downstream flows of the Vaal Dam. Predictors considered include historical rainfall over the catchment, SST and output from global climate models.



Idani Mandiwana, BSc (Honours) (Meteorology):

Seasonal rainfall forecast verification of real-time forecasts produced by SFW over the 5-year period from 2018 to 2022. Area is SADC south of 17° South.