Seasonal forecasts

presented by:

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https://tinyurl.com/ybrb3a72

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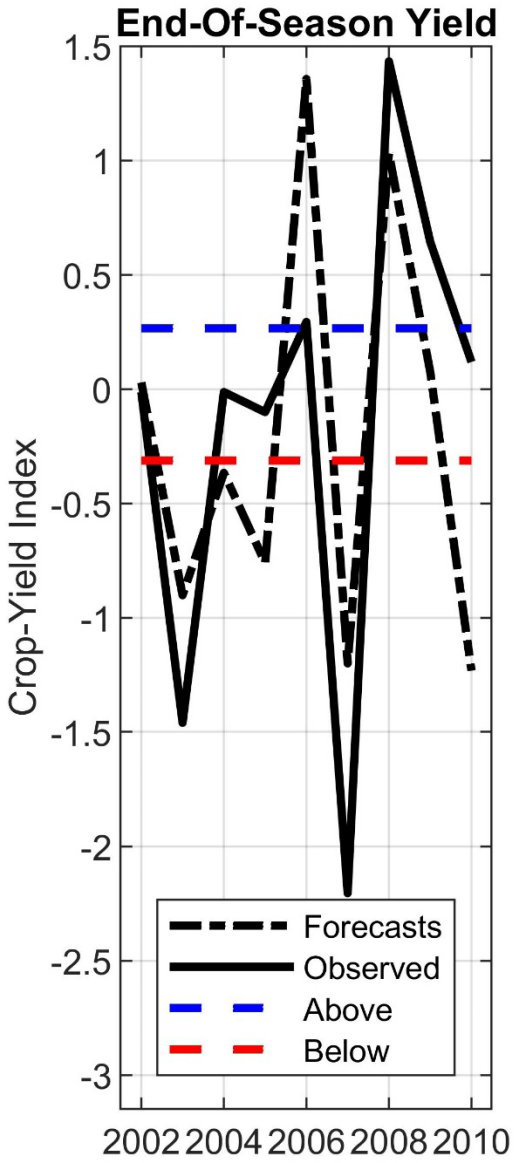
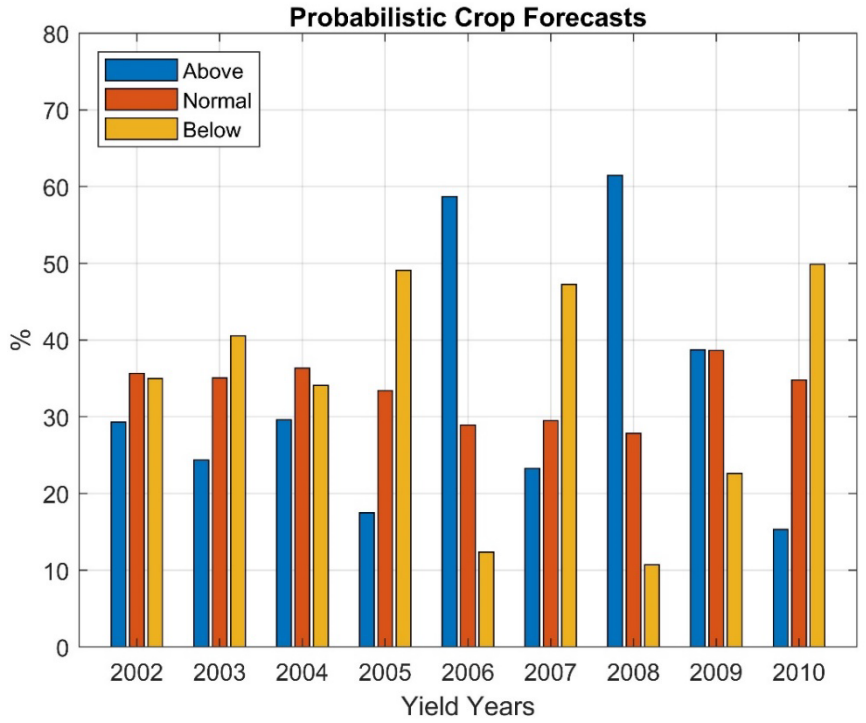
Seasonal Forecast Worx

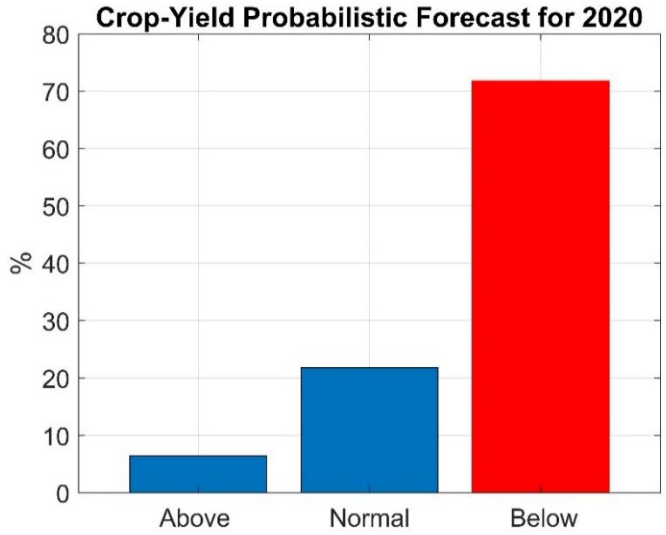
Latest Update: 11 July 2020

Are you a farmer who wants to make use of science-based seasonal predictions for your farm? If you are interested to be part of an initiative at the University of Pretoria that involves the development of seasonal forecast systems for farms, specifically tailored to farmers' needs, please send an email to WALandman1981@gmail.com

Have a look at this example of end-of-season crop yield forecasts for a farm near Bapsfontein. The farmer provided several decades of crop-yield data and these data were subsequently used to create a crop forecast model specific to the farm







Above is the crop-yield forecast for the coming season. The forecast is for enhanced probabilities of below-normal (low) crop yield for the farm. The farmer may be able with support to use this forecast information to plan for the coming season

On the left are time series of forecast and observed crop yields at the time of harvest for the years indicated. Next to the time series are probabilistic forecasts over the same 9-years for below- (low yields), near- (about average) and above-normal (high yields). For example, in 2008 the forecast and observed index values are high and positive (figure on the left), and the highest predicted probability is for above-normal yield (figure in the middle).

Share your data and become part of this initiative

- 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).

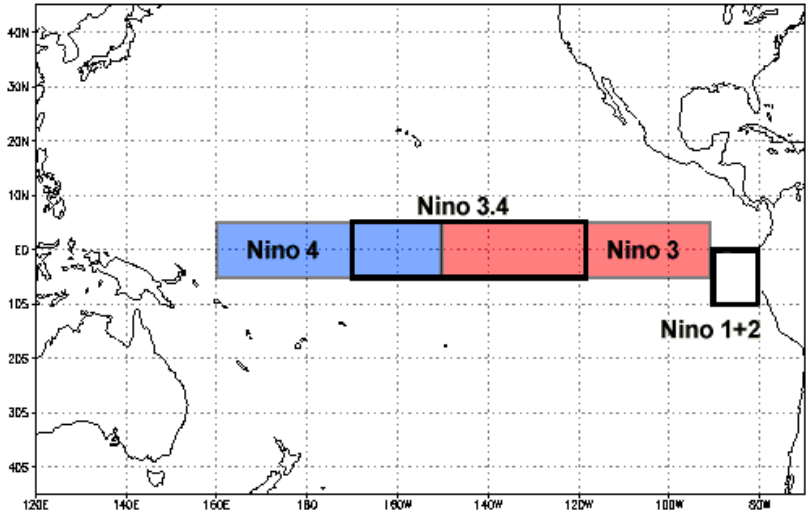
- For the official seasonal forecast for South Africa, visit the South African Weather Service website at http://www.weathersa.co.za/images/data/longrange/gfcsa/scw.pdf

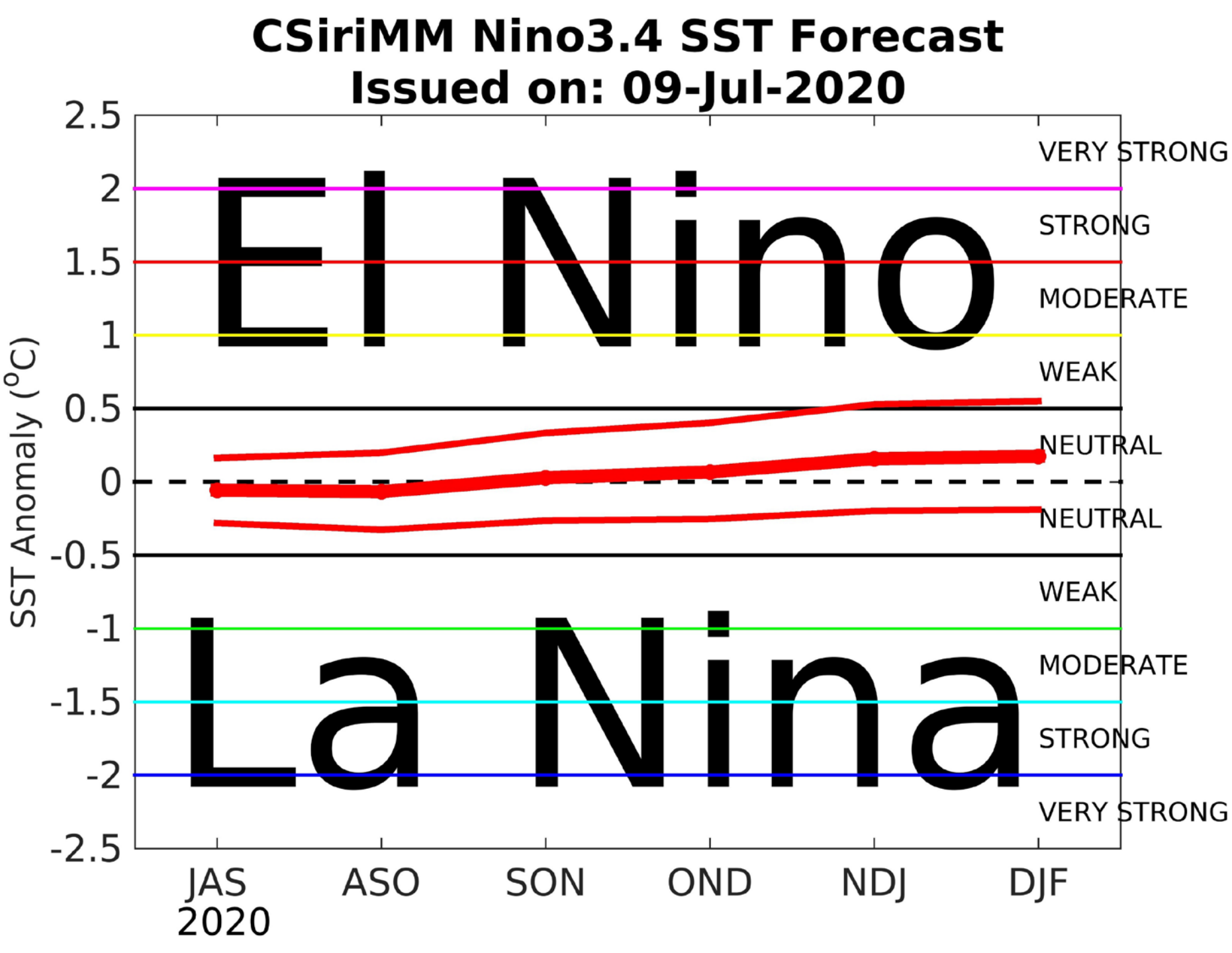
South African Weather Service

ENSO and Global SST Forecasts

Prediction Method

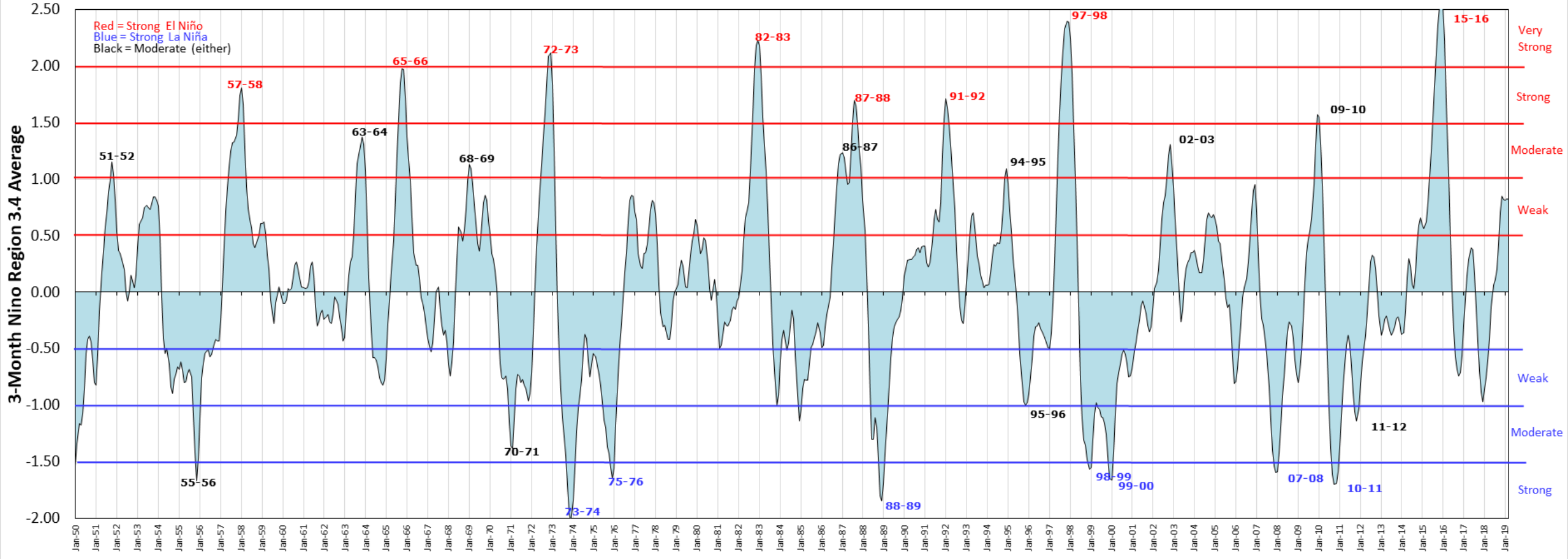
- Forecasts for global sea-surface temperature (SST) fields are obtained through a combination of NMME models and a linear statistical model, that uses antecedent SST as a predictor (Landman et al. 2011). Forecasts for the Niño3.4 area (see insert) are derived from the global forecasts.
- SST forecasts 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



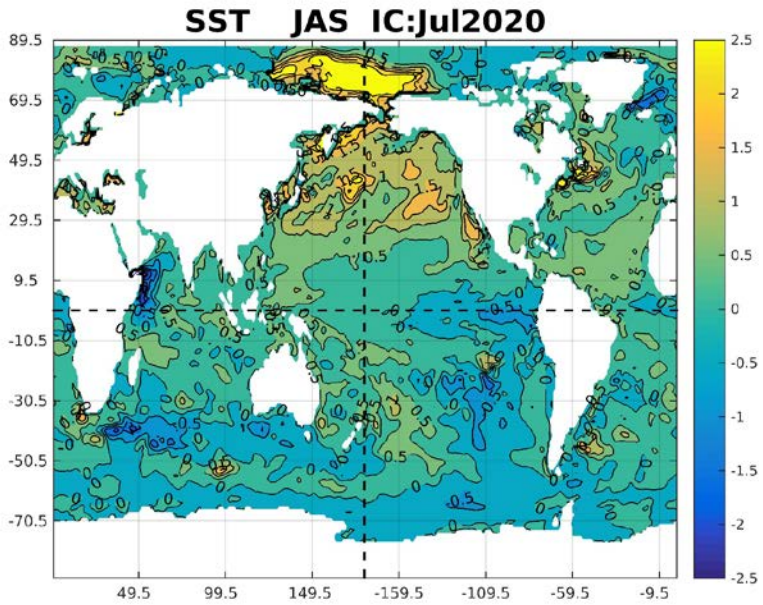

CSiriMM Nino3.4 SST Forecast
Issued on: 09-Jul-2020
El Nino
La Nina
VERY STRONG
STRONG
MODERATE
WEAK
NEUTRAL
NEUTRAL
WEAK
MODERATE
STRONG
VERY STRONG
SST Anomaly (°C)
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
-0.5
-1
-1.5
-2
-2.5
JAS
2020
ASO
SON
OND
NDJ
DJF

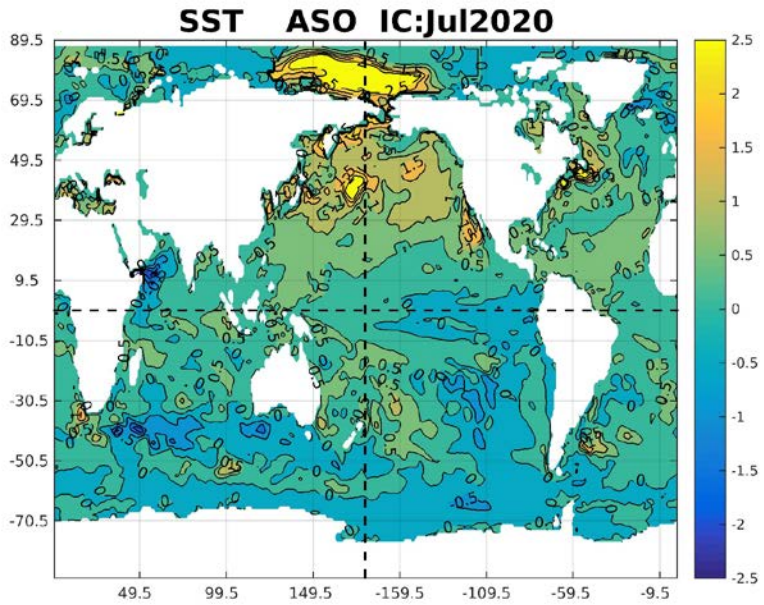
Oceanic Niño Index (ONI)

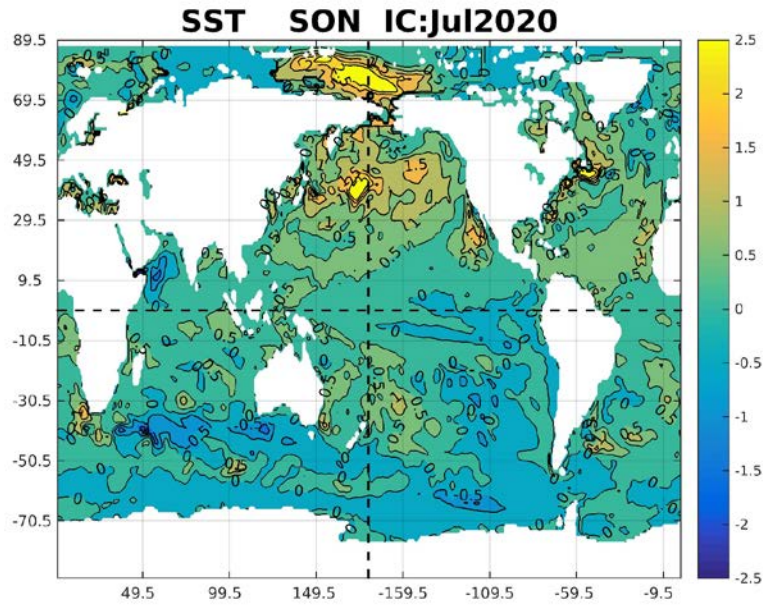
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensostuff/ensoyears.shtml

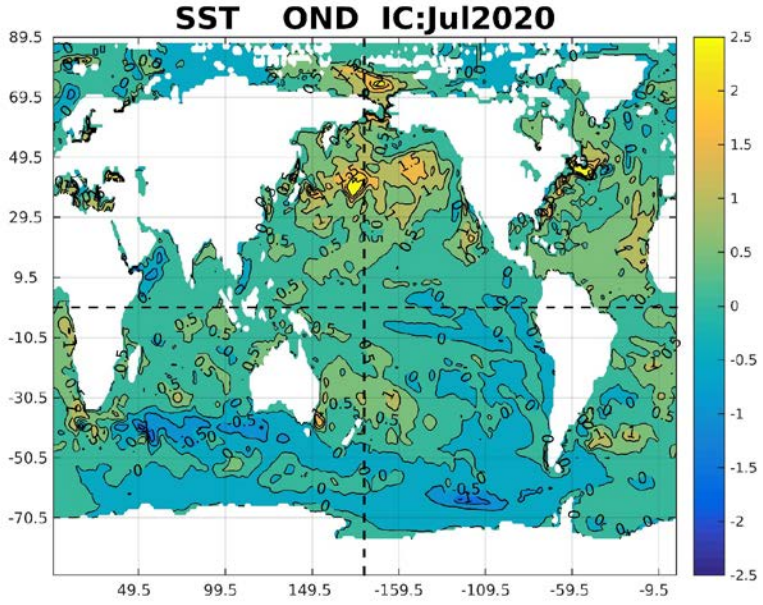


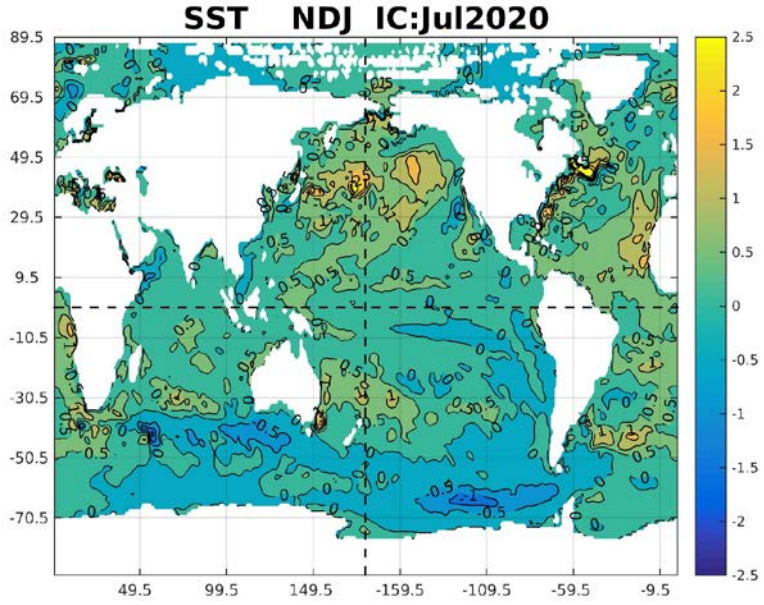
SST anomalies

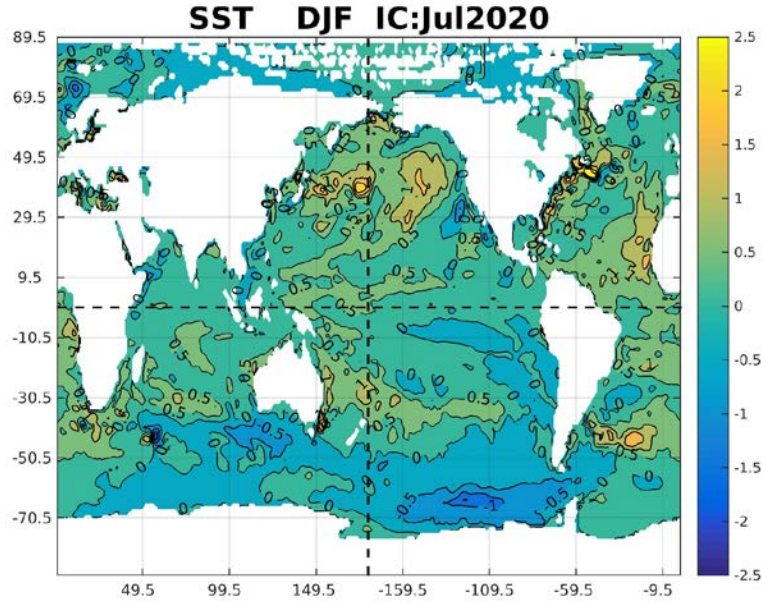












Round-up: ENSO

- ENSO-neutral conditions most likely to continue towards summer

Southern Africa Forecasts

Prediction Method

- Three-month seasons for seasonal rainfall totals and average maximum temperatures of NMME ensemble mean forecasts are interpolated to Climatic Research Unit (CRU; Harris et al. 2014) grids (0.5°x0.5°), by correcting the mean and variance biases of the NMME forecasts. 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" / "hot", rainfall totals / maximum temperatures higher than the 75th percentile of the climatological record)
  - **Below:** Below-normal ("dry" / "cool", rainfall totals / maximum temperatures lower than the 25th percentile of the climatological record)
  - **Normal:** Near-normal ("average" season)
- Verification:
  - ROC Area (Below-Normal) – The forecast system's ability to discriminate dry or cool seasons from the rest of the seasons over a 32-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 32-year test period. ROC values should be higher than 0.5 for a forecast system to be considered skilful.

Forecasts are probabilistic

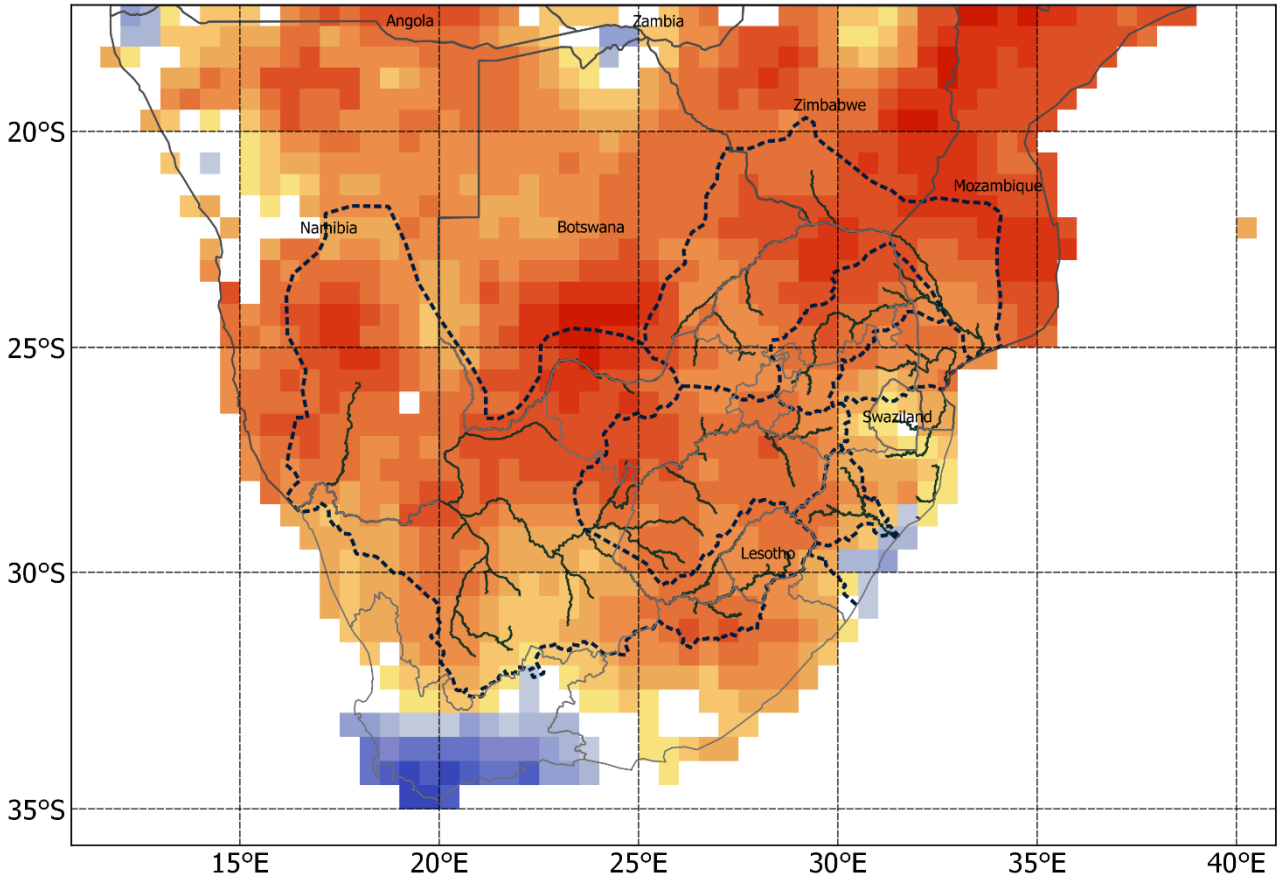
Probabilistic forecasts can help users understand risks and opportunities (forewarned is forearmed) in order to make more informed decisions.

The seasonal rainfall and maximum temperature forecast to follow are probabilities (% chance) of only the most likely outcome for below-, near-, or above-normal (B, N or A). 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% 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 (B, N or A) as frequently as the forecast implies

JAS 2020 Rainfall; ICs: Jul



Legend

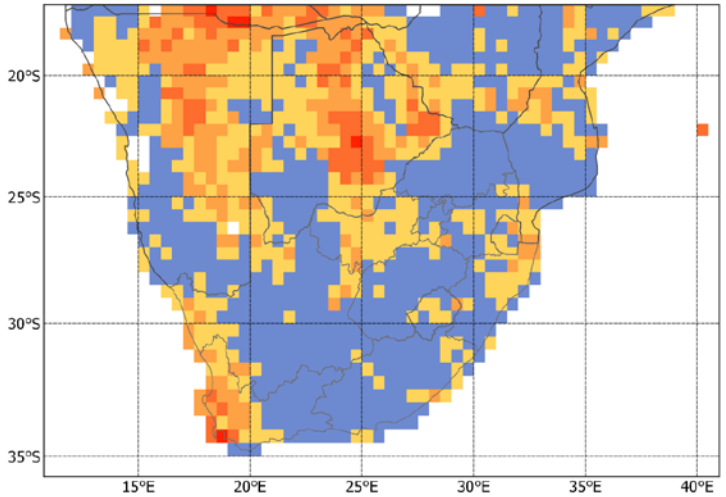
Catchment Area

Main Rivers

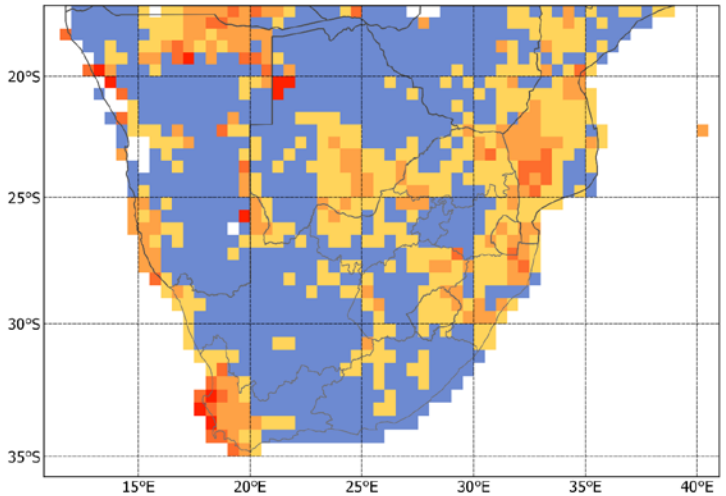
Rainfall Prob

>75	
70-75	
65-70	
60-65	
55-60	
50-55	Above
45-50	Normal
40-45	
35-40	
35-40	
40-45	
45-50	
50-55	Below
55-60	Normal
60-65	
65-70	
70-75	
>75	

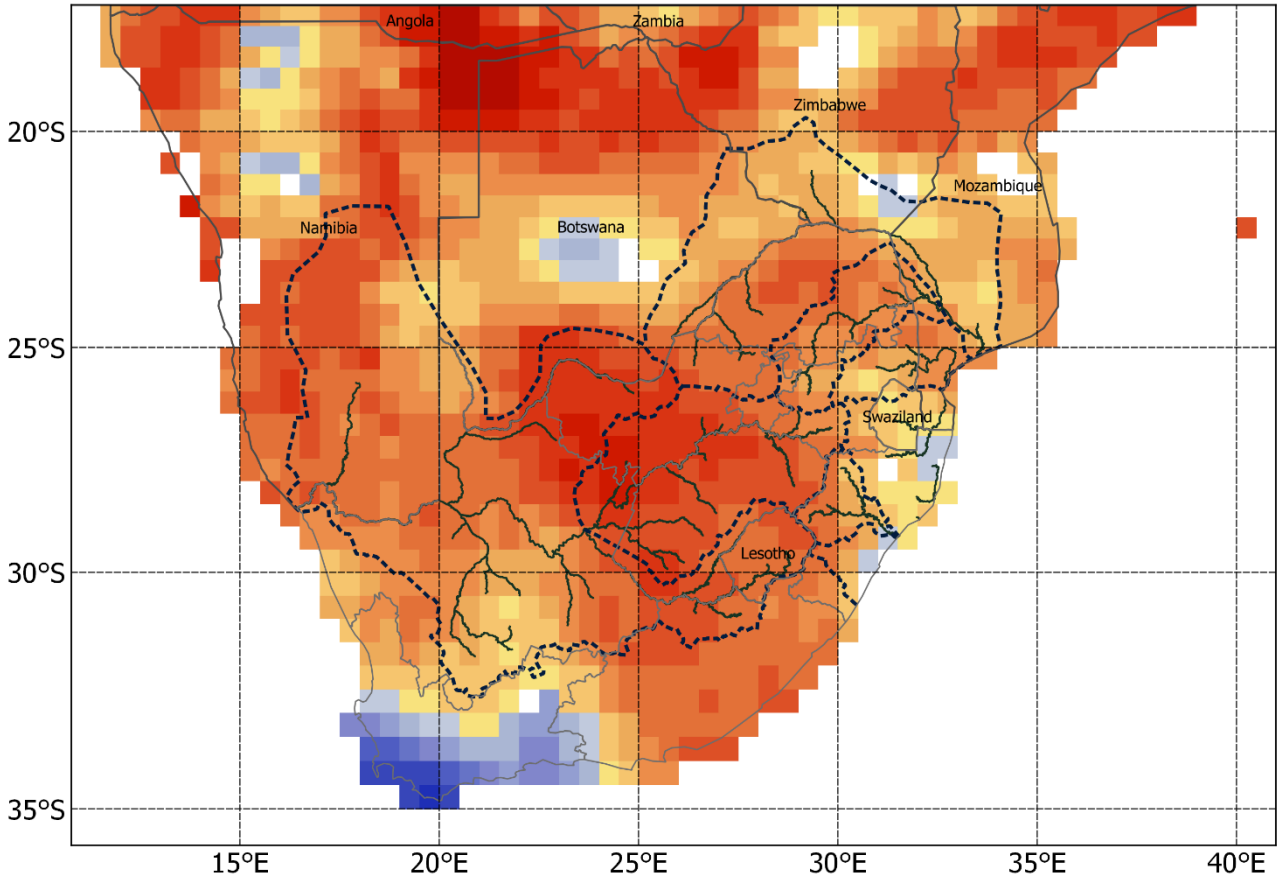
ROC Area (Above-Normal): JAS Rainfall



ROC Area (Below-Normal): JAS Rainfall



ASO 2020 Rainfall; ICs: Jul



Legend

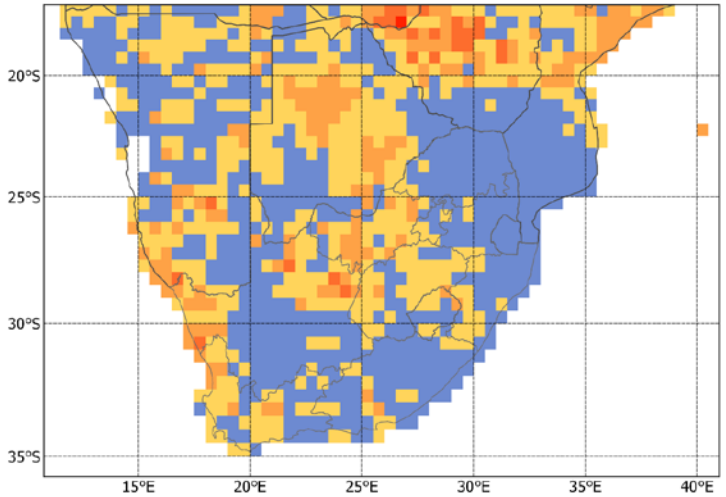
Catchment Area

Main Rivers

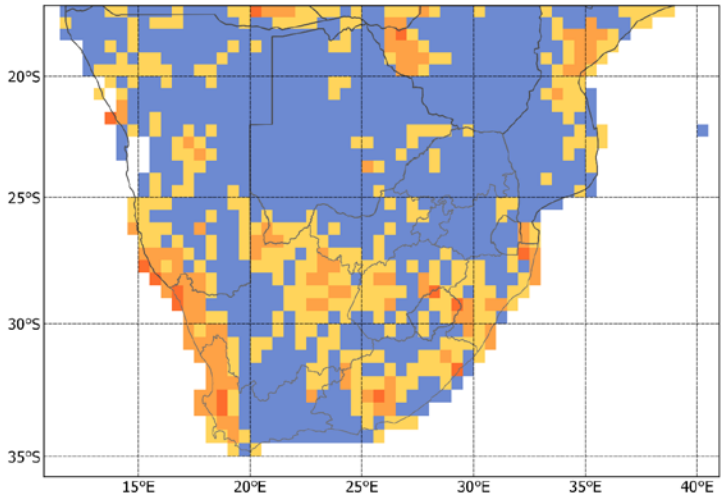
Rainfall Prob

>75	
70-75	
65-70	
60-65	
55-60	
50-55	Above
45-50	Normal
40-45	
35-40	
35-40	
40-45	
45-50	
50-55	Below
55-60	Normal
60-65	
65-70	
70-75	
>75	

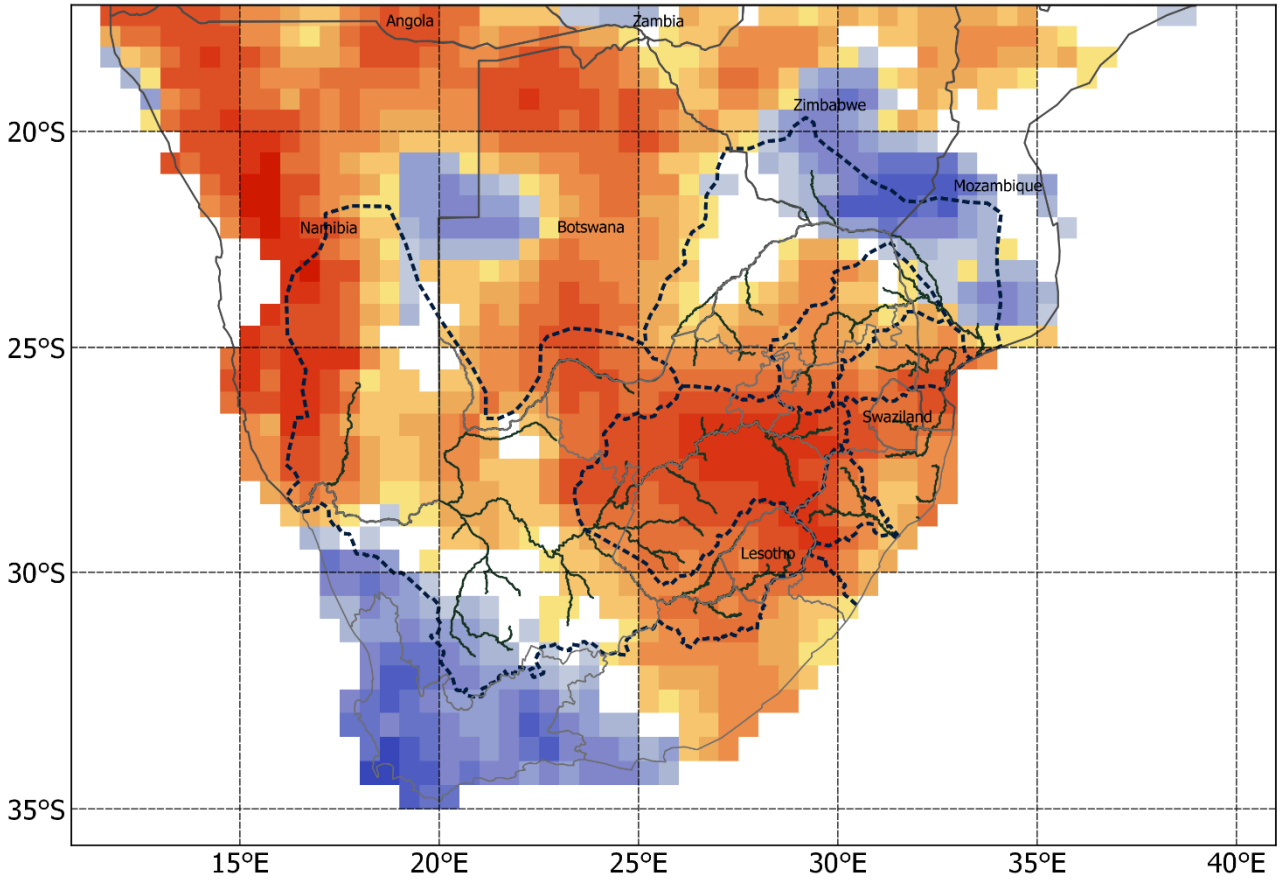
ROC Area (Above-Normal): ASO Rainfall



ROC Area (Below-Normal): ASO Rainfall



SON 2020 Rainfall; ICs: Jul



Legend

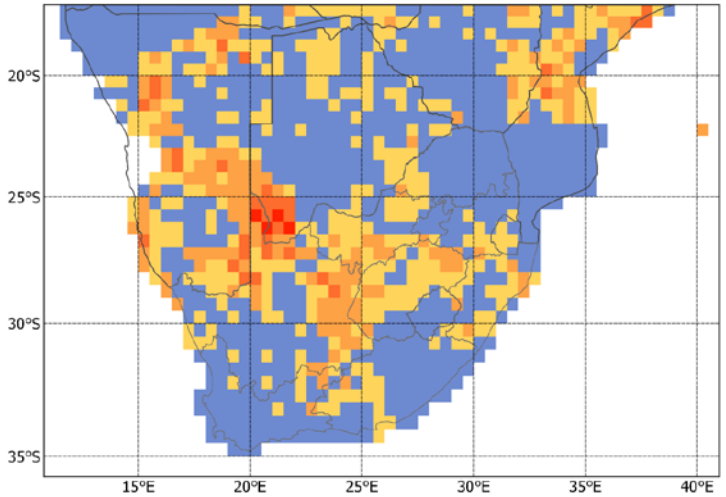
Catchment Area

Main Rivers

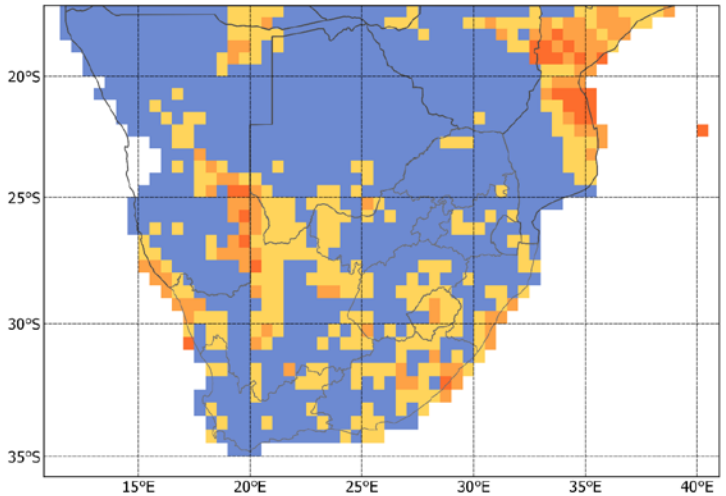
Rainfall Prob

>75	
70-75	
65-70	
60-65	
55-60	
50-55	Above
45-50	Normal
40-45	
35-40	
35-40	
40-45	
45-50	
50-55	Below
55-60	Normal
60-65	
65-70	
70-75	
>75	

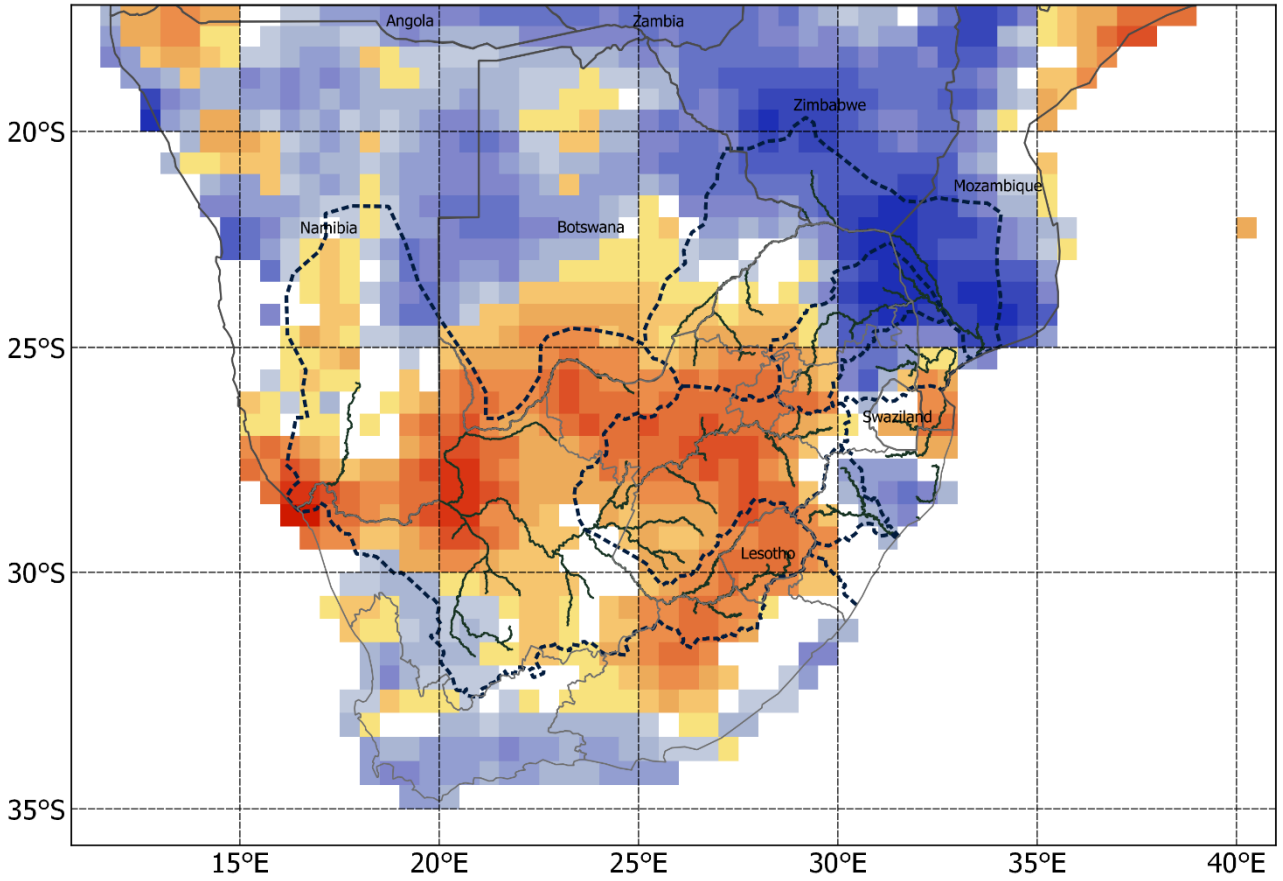
ROC Area (Above-Normal): SON Rainfall



ROC Area (Below-Normal): SON Rainfall



OND 2020 Rainfall; ICs: Jul



Legend

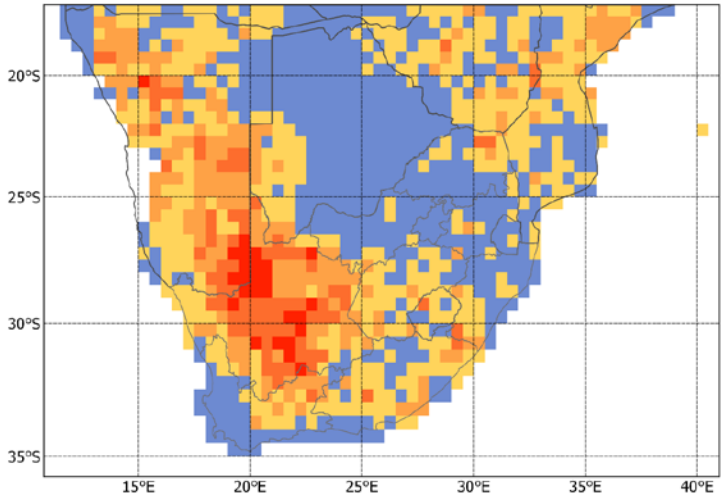
Catchment Area

Main Rivers

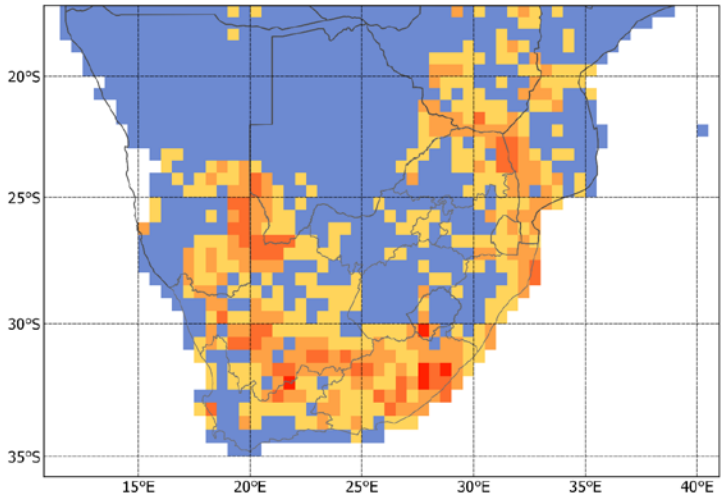
Rainfall Prob

>75	
70-75	
65-70	
60-65	
55-60	
50-55	Above Normal
45-50	
40-45	
35-40	
35-40	
40-45	
45-50	
50-55	Below Normal
55-60	
60-65	
65-70	
70-75	
>75	

ROC Area (Above-Normal): OND Rainfall



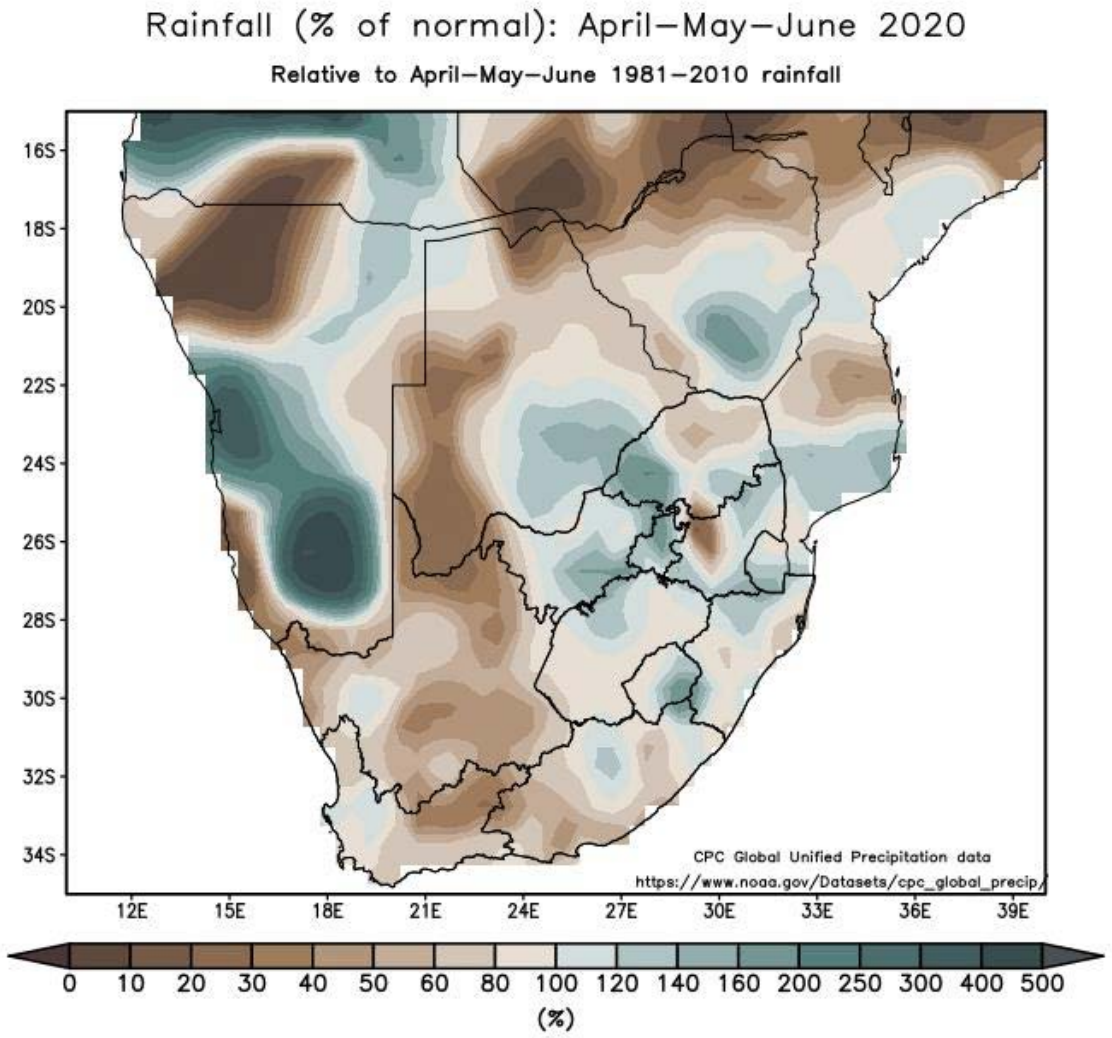
ROC Area (Below-Normal): OND Rainfall



Round-up: SADC Rainfall

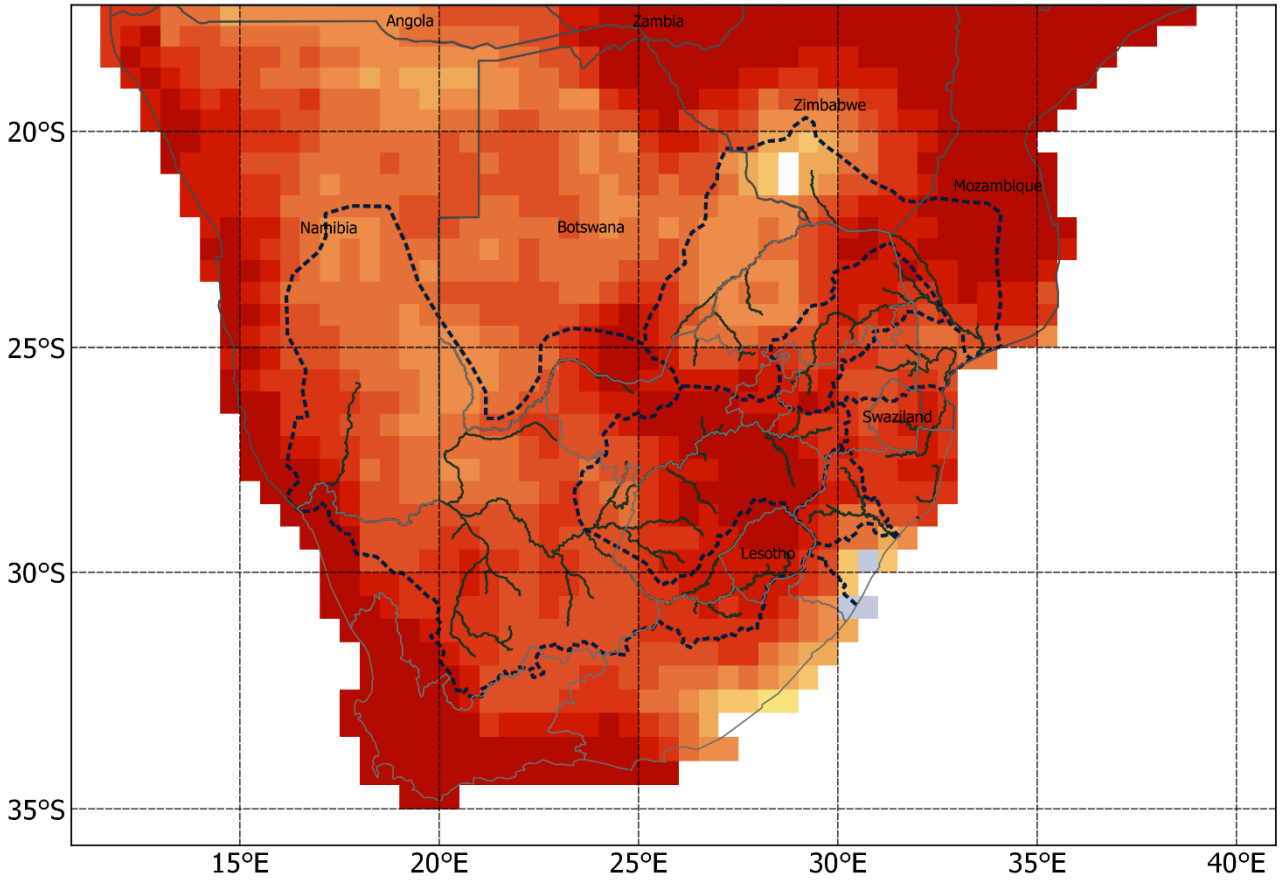
- Favourable rainfall outcomes over parts of the SW Cape during winter
- Possible favourable start to the summer rainfall season, mainly over the northern third of the region

Observed SADC Rainfall



Maps prepared by Dr Christien Engelbrecht

JAS 2020 Max Temp; ICs: Jul



Legend

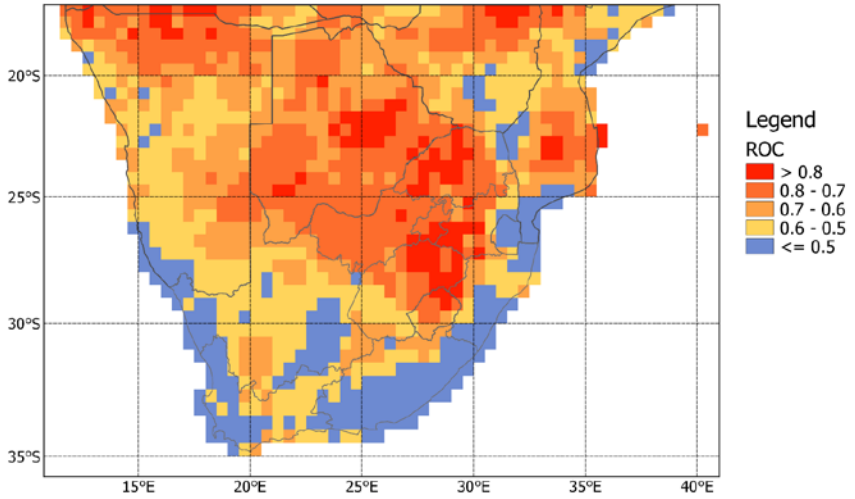
Catchment Area

Main Rivers

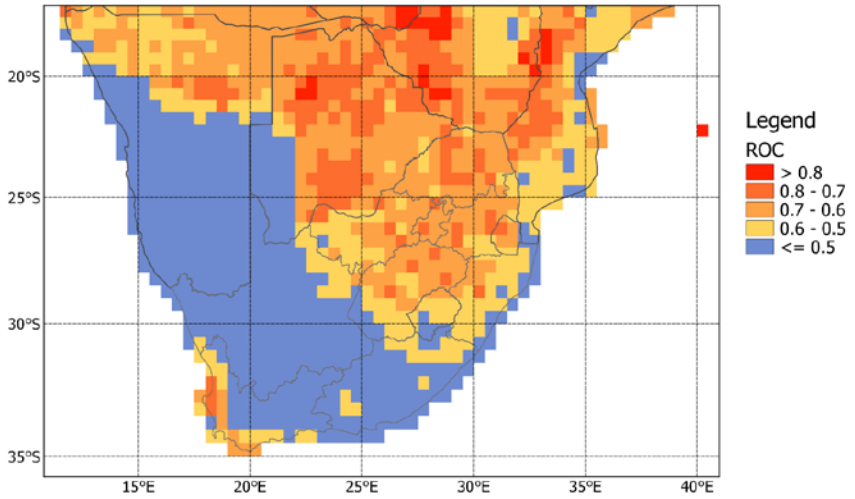
Max Temp Prob

>75	
70-75	
65-70	
60-65	
55-60	Above
50-55	Normal
45-50	
40-45	
35-40	
35-40	
40-45	
45-50	
50-55	Below
55-60	Normal
60-65	
65-70	
70-75	
>75	

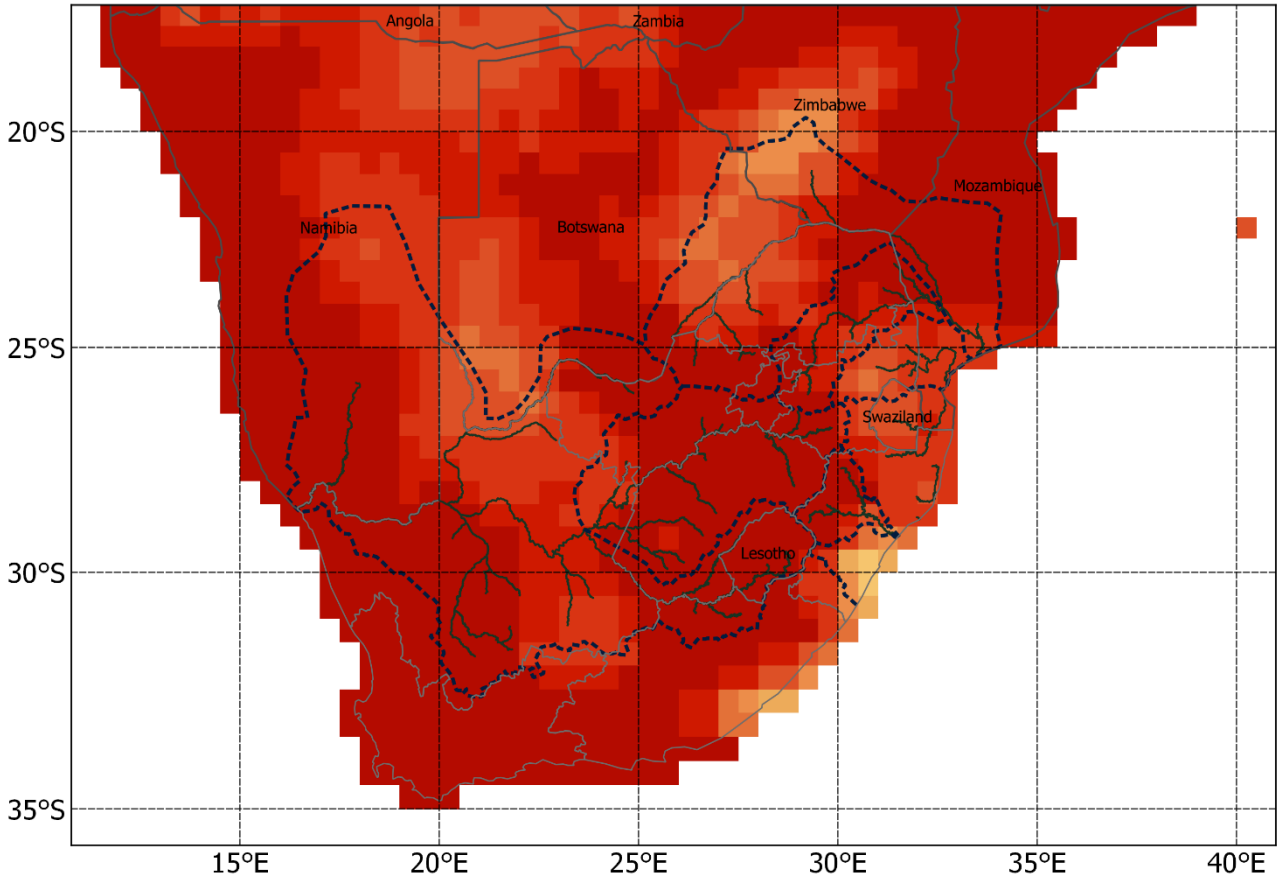
ROC Area (Above-Normal): JAS Max Temp



ROC Area (Below-Normal): JAS Max Temp



ASO 2020 Max Temp; ICs: Jul



Legend

Catchment Area

Main Rivers

Max Temp Prob

>75	
70-75	
65-70	
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35-40	
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45-50	
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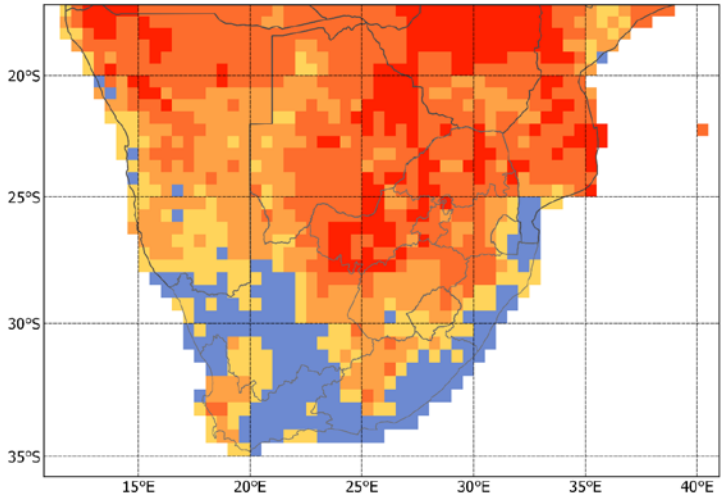
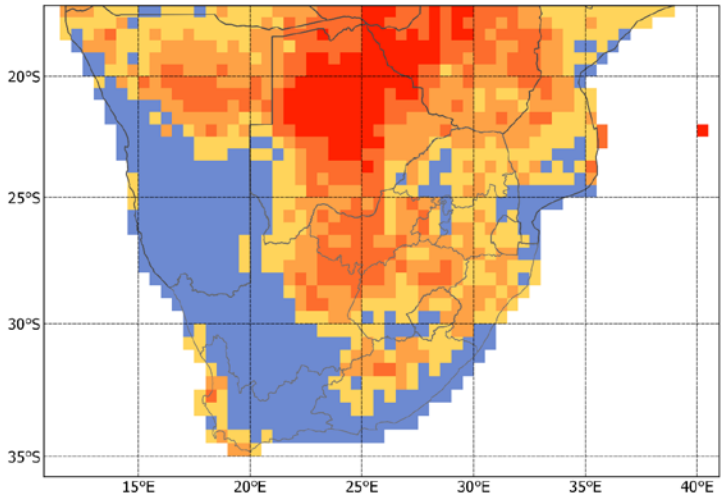
55-60	Normal
60-65	
65-70	
70-75	
>75	

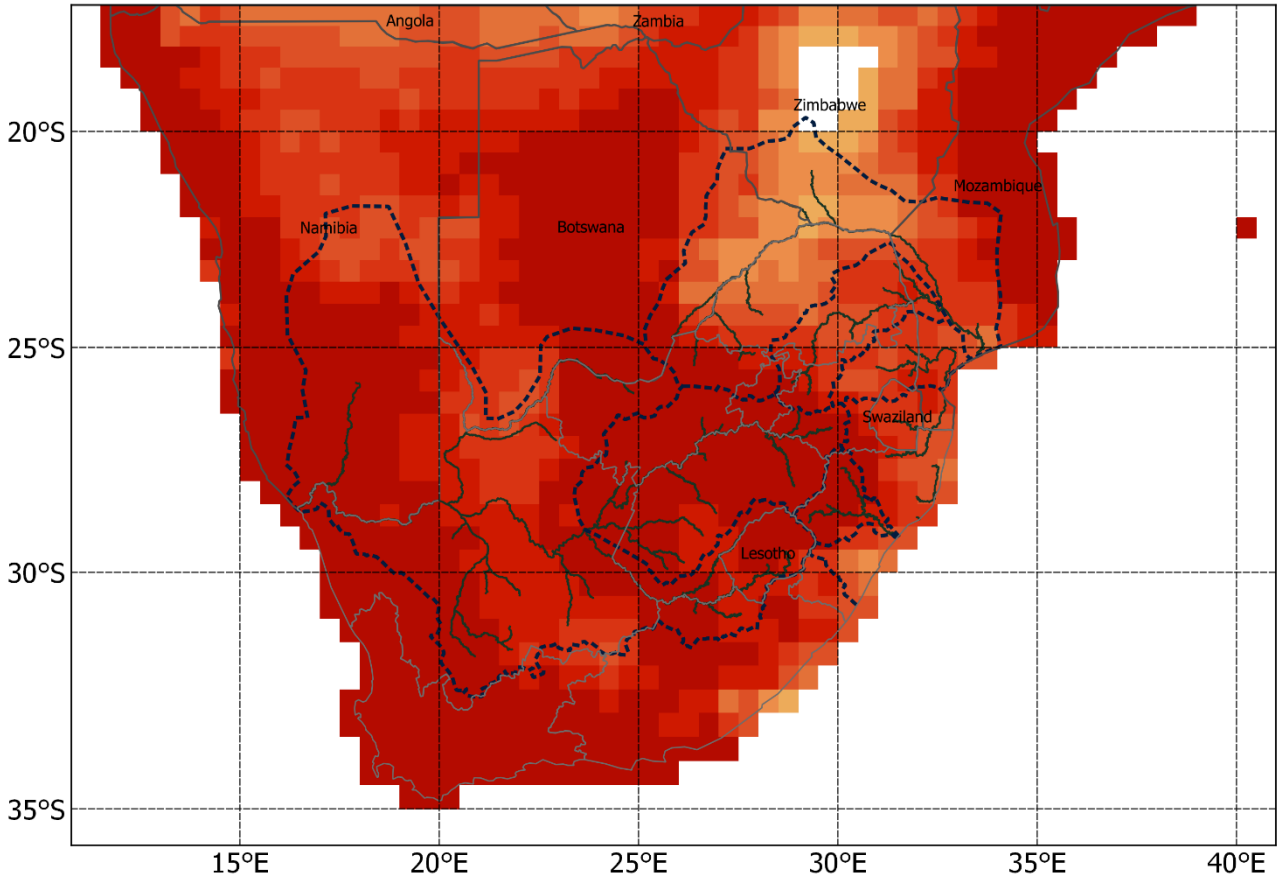
ROC Area (Above-Normal): ASO Max Temp



ROC Area (Below-Normal): ASO Max Temp



SON 2020 Max Temp; ICs: Jul



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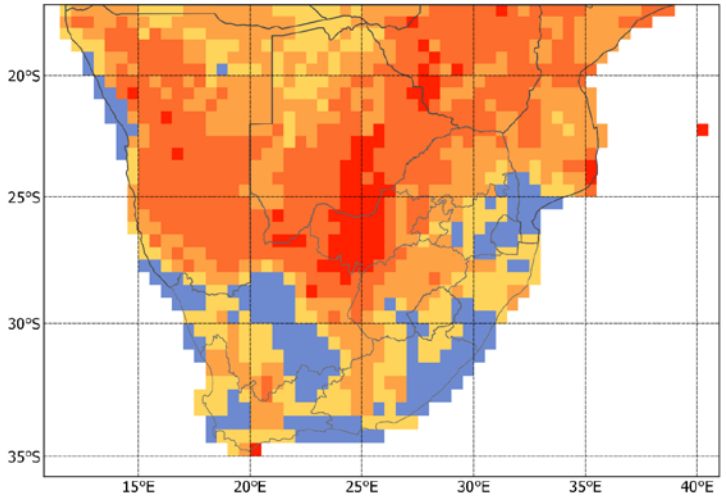
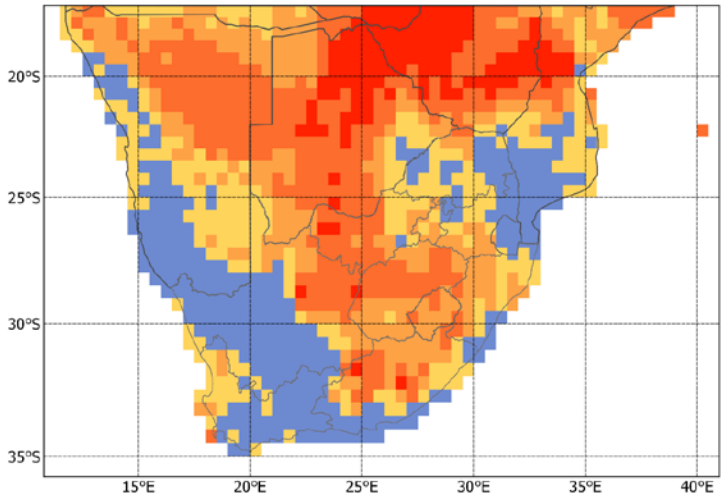
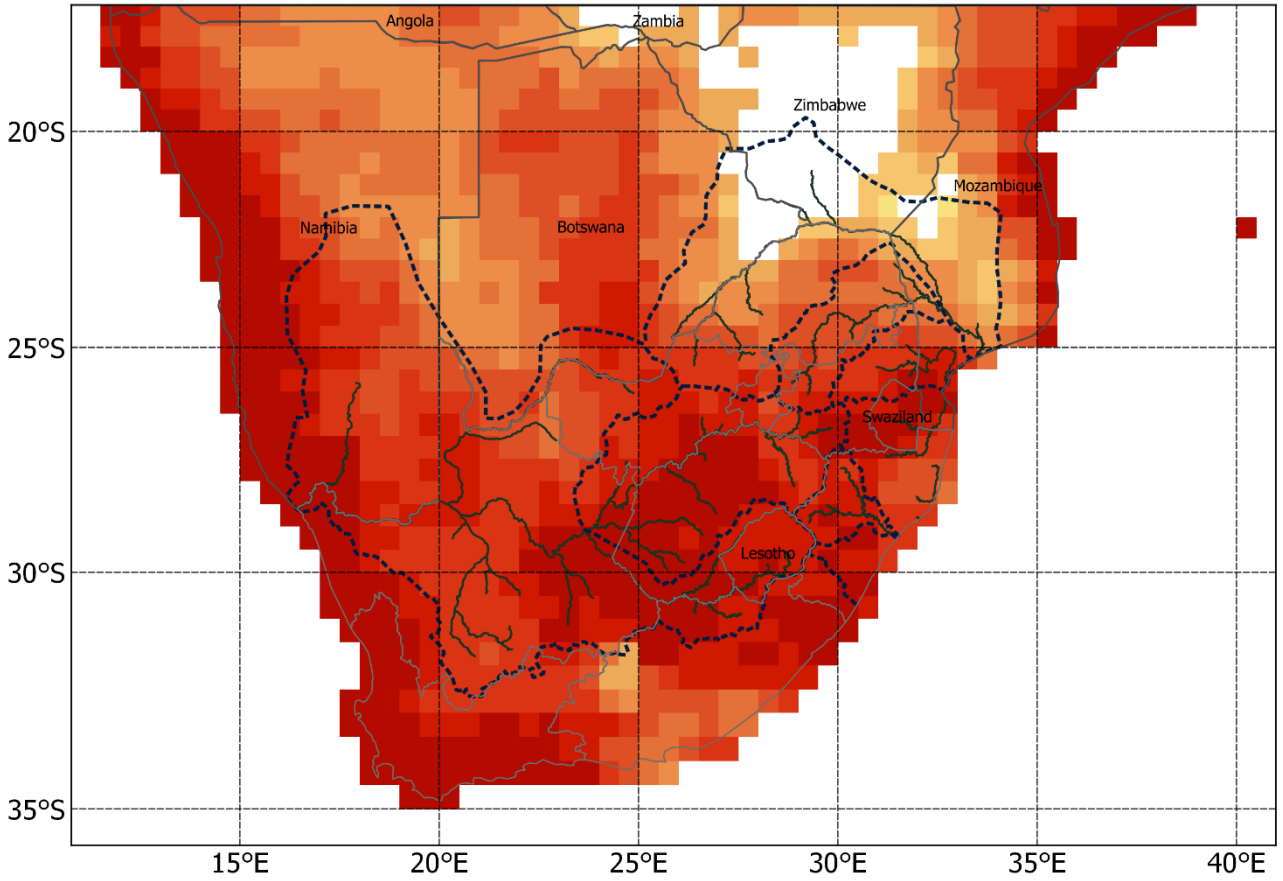
ROC Area (Above-Normal): SON Max Temp



ROC Area (Below-Normal): SON Max Temp



OND 2020 Max Temp; ICs: Jul



Legend

Catchment Area

Main Rivers

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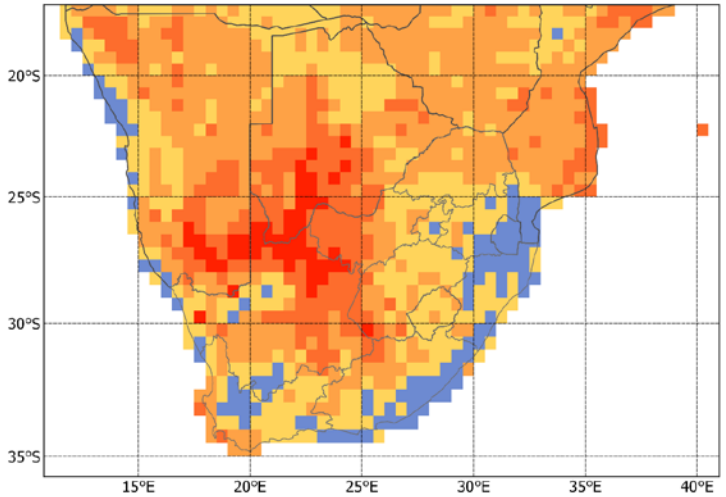
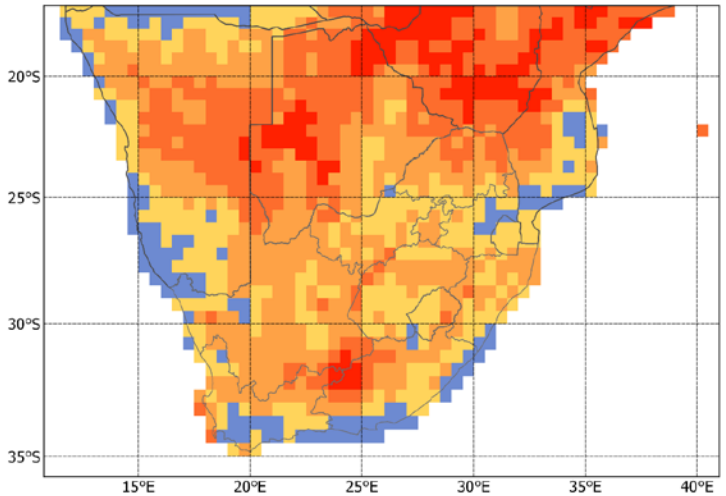
40-45	
45-50	
50-55	Below
55-60	Normal
60-65	
65-70	
70-75	
>75	

ROC Area (Above-Normal): OND Max Temp



ROC Area (Below-Normal): OND Max Temp



Round-up: SADC Max Temp

- Predominantly high maximum temperatures are likely over the larger part of the forecast region and period

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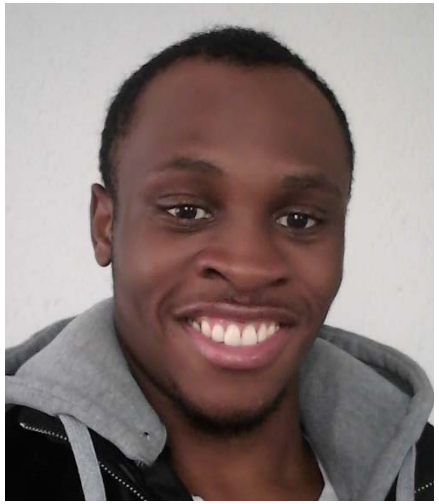
- ACCESS (Alliance for Collaboration on Climate and Earth System Science) through the project “Investigating predictability of seasonal anomalies for societal benefit”

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