Seasonal forecasts
presented by:

Seasonal Forecast Worx

Latest Update: 9 October 2018


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 for southern Africa?

“...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/home/seasonal](http://www.weathersa.co.za/home/seasonal)
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 predictor (Landman et al. 2011). Forecasts for the Niño3.4 area (see insert) are derived from the global forecasts.

• 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: 08-Oct-2018

El Nino

La Nina

SST Anomaly (°C)

OND 2018  NDJ  DJF  JFM 2019  FMA  MAM

VERY STRONG
STRONG
MODERATE
WEAK
NEUTRAL
NEUTRAL
WEAK
MODERATE
STRONG
VERY STRONG
SST anomalies
Round-up: ENSO

• Weak El Niño
• Central Pacific Ocean event
• ENSO-neutral by early 2019
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.
Round-up: SADC Rainfall

• Dry conditions over larger part of Namibia
• Rainfall expectations remain favourable over eastern parts
DJF 2018/19 Max Temp; ICs: Oct

ROC Area (Above-Normal): DJF Max Temp

ROC Area (Below-Normal): DJF Max Temp
Round-up: SADC Max Temp

• Mostly hot, especially over the central and western parts
References


• Kirtman, B. P. and Co-authors 2014: The North American Multimodel Ensemble: Phase-1 seasonal-to-interannual prediction; Phase-2 toward developing intraseasonal prediction. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society. 95, 585–601. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-12-00050.1


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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