

Seasonal forecasts of Canadian winter precipitation by post-processing GCM integrations

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Sciences

II.3.3 Forecast Combination, Calibration and Verification

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- Collaborators: V.V. Kharin, N. Gagnon, A. Shabbar, H. Lin and Y. Tang

Based on HFP2 Output

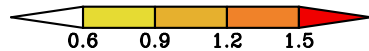
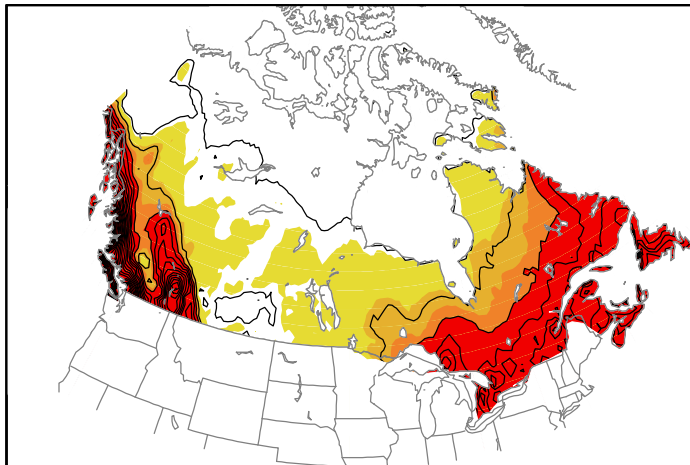
- 4 AGCMs (GCM2, GCM3, SEF, GEM)
 - 4-month integrations
 - 12 times/year
 - 10 members for each model
 - 1969 – 2003
-
- Initial conditions: NCEP reanalyses
 - SST: Persist anomaly of previous month

HFP2 and Data

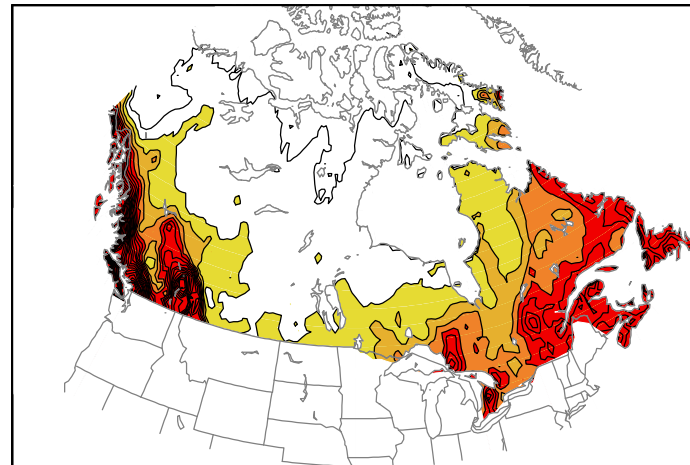
- Here we look at precip forecasts
 - Notoriously difficult in extra-tropics
 - Can a statistical post-processing improve dynamical forecasts?
- DJFM forecasts for Canada
- Observations
 - Monthly precip. - Climate Research Unit (CRU)
 - 500 hPa height -NCEP reanalysis

CRU Observations 1948/49 – 2001/02

a) Climatology



b) Standard deviation



DFJ, mm/day

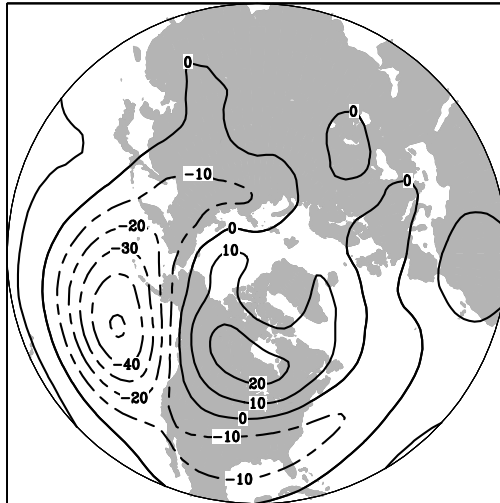
Basis for Statistical Approach

- Use observed link b/w Tropical Pacific SST and extra-tropical large-scale flow to correct dynamical precip. forecasts

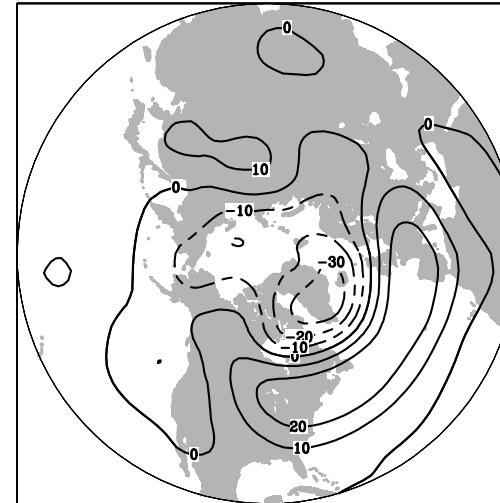
Identification of the forced patterns

Tropical/extra-tropical link in observations: November SST vs DJF Z500

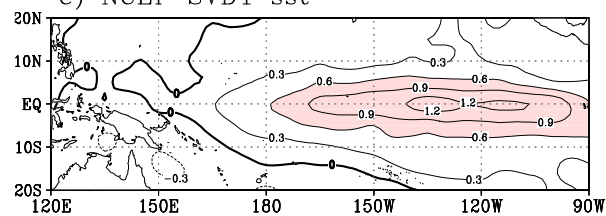
a) NCEP SVD1 z500



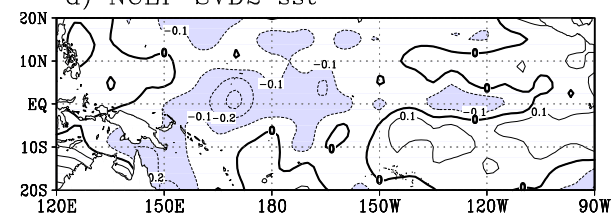
b) NCEP SVD2 z500



c) NCEP SVD1 sst



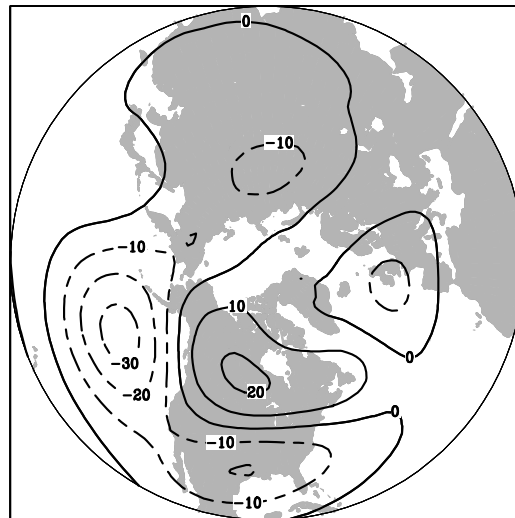
d) NCEP SVD2 sst



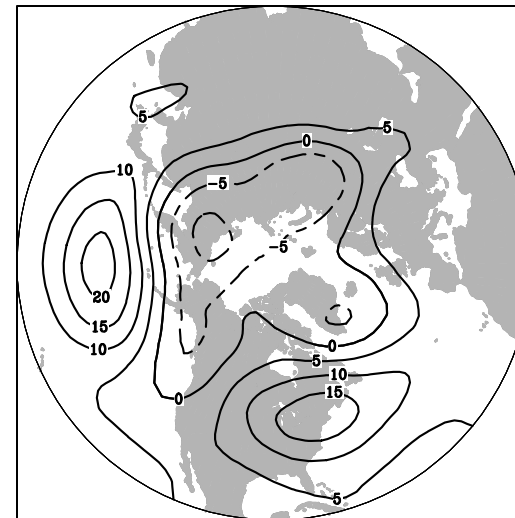
Identification of the forced patterns

Tropical/extra-tropical link in GCM3: November SST vs DJF Z500

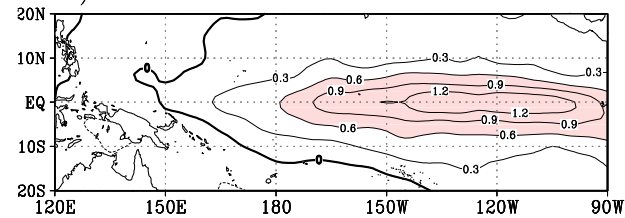
a) GCM3 SVD1 z500



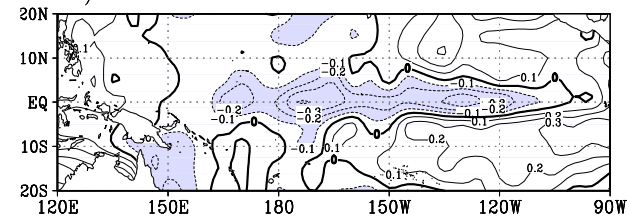
b) GCM3 SVD2 z500



c) GCM3 SVD1 sst



d) GCM3 SVD2 sst



Correlation with observed PNA and NAO indices

	APC1 vs PNA		APC2 vs NAO	
	DJF	JFM	DJF	JFM
GCM2	0.58	0.59	0.30	0.40
GCM3	0.49	0.62	0.57	0.47
SEF	0.45	0.55	0.47	0.42
GEM	0.53	0.59	0.39	0.31

In the model forecasts

- The time evolution of the model forced Z500 patterns (SVDs)
 - Time series of SVD1 correlates with PNA index time series
 - Time series of SVD2 correlates with NAO index time series
- We use those time series as predictors

The Statistical Scheme

- At each grid point:

- Training:

 - Generate spatial structures a_1, a_2, a_3 with

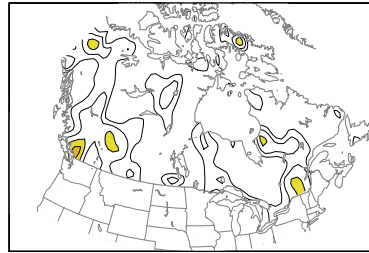
$$P_{\text{obs}}(t) = a_1 \text{APC}_1(t) + a_2 \text{APC}_2(t) + a_3 \text{APC}_3(t) + \varepsilon$$

- Forecasts:

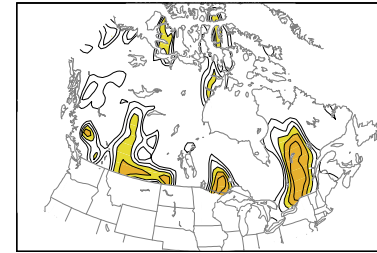
$$P_{\text{forc}}(t) = a_1 \text{APC}_1(t) + a_2 \text{APC}_2(t) + a_3 \text{APC}_3(t)$$

Skill of PR forecasts for DJF 1969/70 - 2001/02

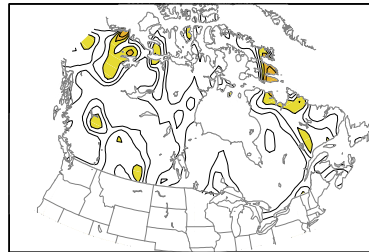
a) GCM2 original



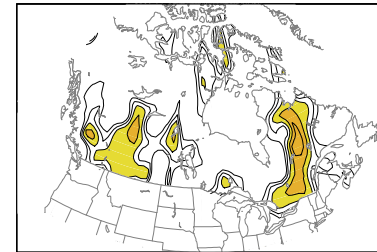
b) GCM2 corrected



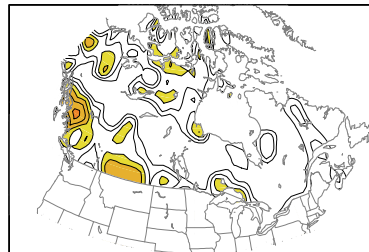
c) GCM3 original



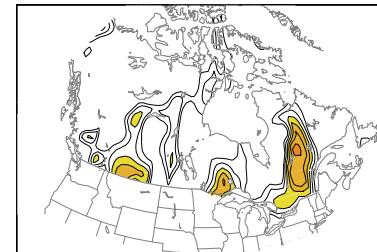
d) GCM3 corrected



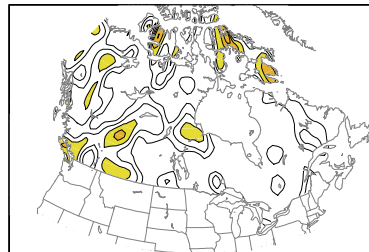
e) SEF original



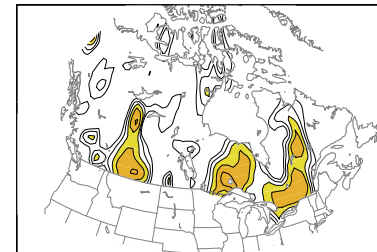
f) SEF corrected



g) GEM original

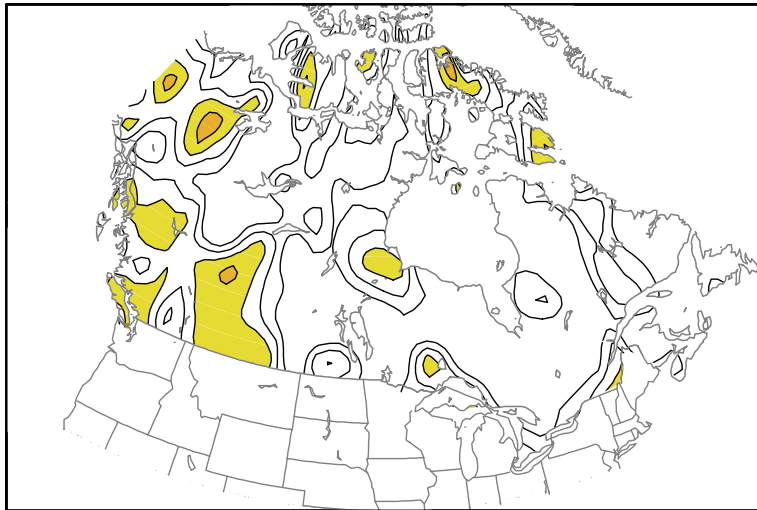


h) GEM corrected

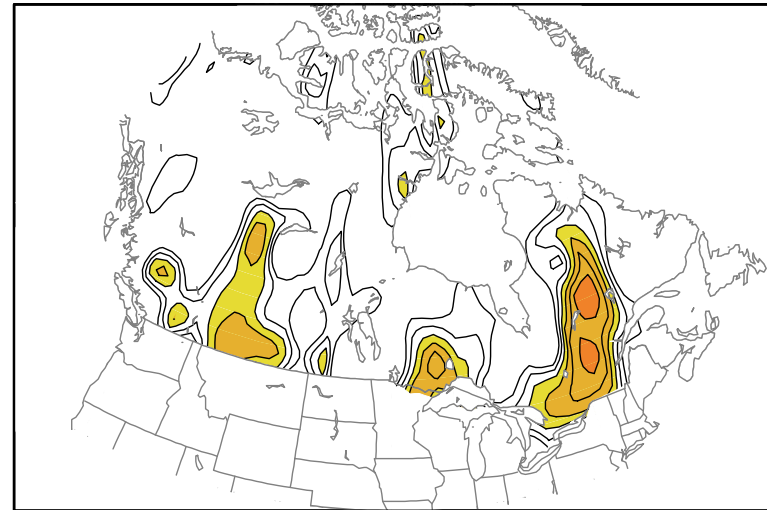


Skill of Precipitation Forecasts for DJF

a) 4models original

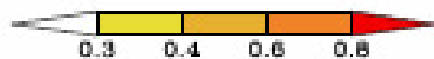
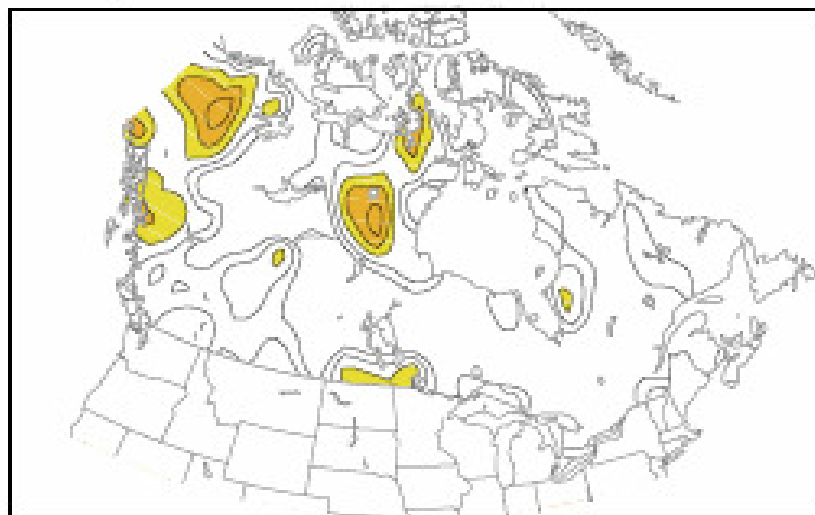


b) 4models corrected

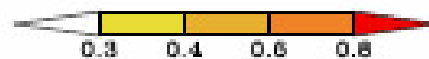
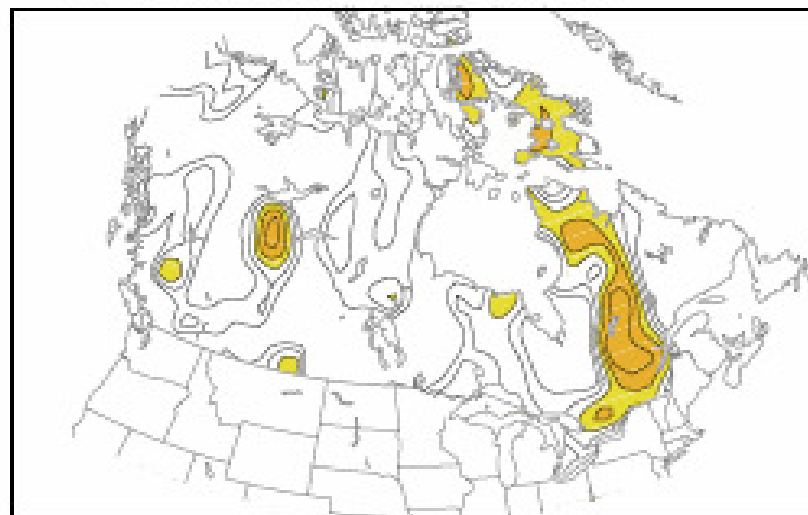


Skill of Precipitation Forecasts for JFM

a) 4models original



b) 4models corrected

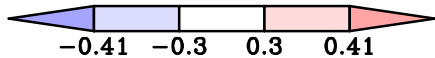
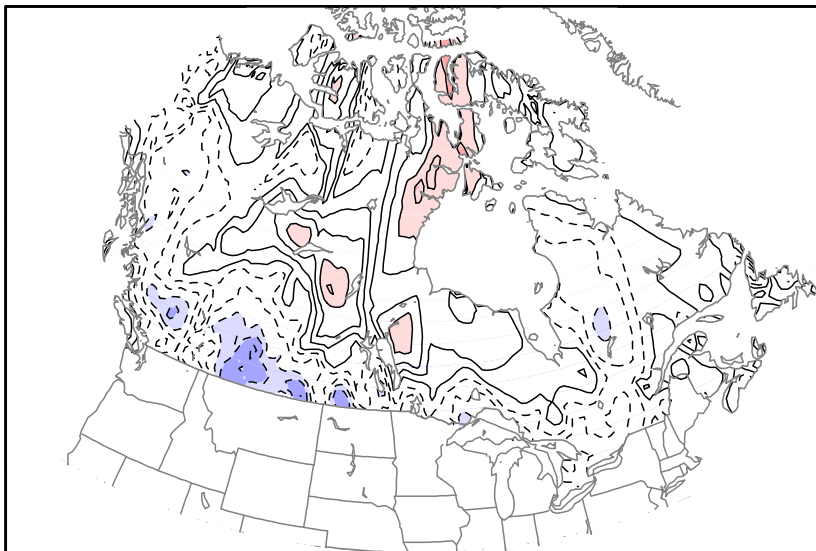


Concluding Remarks

- There is information content in the time series of the Z500 response to the Tropical SST anomalies
- Post-processing uses this information content to predict the precipitation
- The Canadian winter precipitation forecasts (one-month lead) have significant skill over the southern prairies and parts of Quebec and Ontario.

Association of observed PR with forced patterns

a) Correlation PR & APC1



b) Correlation PR & APC2

