



# **Dynamical Seasonal Prediction of Indo-Pacific Climate at the Bureau of Meteorology**

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**BMRC**





# Overview of BoM Dynamical Seasonal Prediction System

Predictive **A**tmosphere-**O**cean **M**odel for **A**ustralia

System Components

Forecast Procedure

Hindcast skill

*Drift and Intrinsic Model Behavior (MJO, ENSO and IOD)*

'06 El Niño/ Pos IOD

'07 La Niña/Neg IOD

## Beyond Niño3

*Regional climate*

*Predictability of inter-El Niño SST (flavors, vintages, modoki)*

Predictability of Leeuwin Current (**proxy**)





## POAMA: Coupled Seasonal Forecast Model

- Atmosphere: BAM 3.1 global spectral model
  - T47, 17 Vertical levels
  - Mass Flux Convection, CAPE tendency closure
- Ocean: ACOM2, based on MOM2
  - Meridional: 0.5deg between 9S and 9N
  - Zonal: 2 deg
  - 25 Vertical levels (12 in upper 185m)
  - “tuned” Indonesian throughflow and mixing
  - Simple sea ice model (Semtner 1976)
- Ocean Atmospheric Sea Ice Soil (OASIS) coupler
- Salinity relaxed to Levitus, otherwise no flux corrections are applied.





## Hindcasts 1980-2005:

- AMIP Atmos I.C.
- Assimilated (T) Ocean I.C. (piggybacks on POAMA)
- 9 mnth forecast, 3 times per month, 1 d apart

## Operational forecasts:

- NWP Atmos I.C.
- Assimilated Ocean I.C.
- 9 month forecast everyday (30 per month)

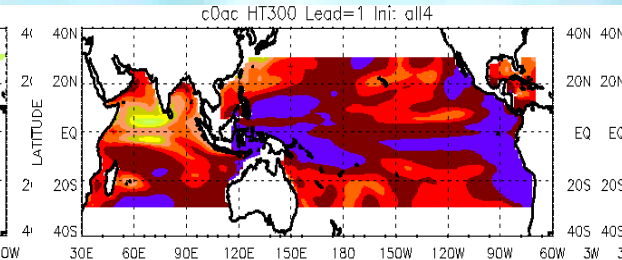
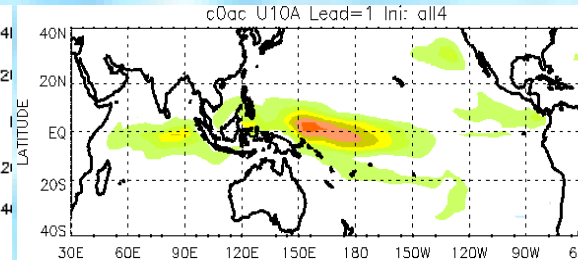
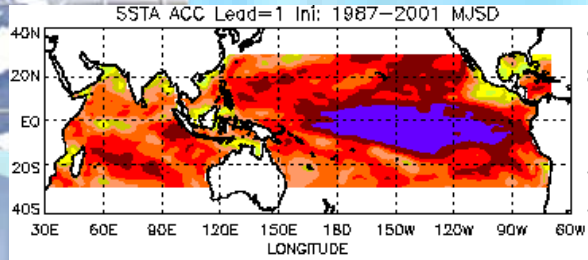
## Coupled climate model

Behavior of MJO/ENSO/IOD modes, drift sensitivity exps (e.g., decouple Indian or Pacific)

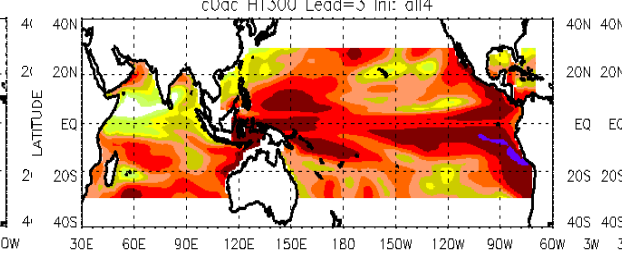
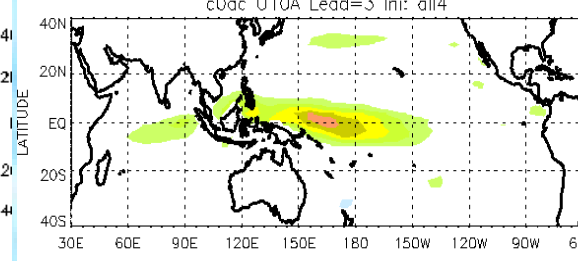
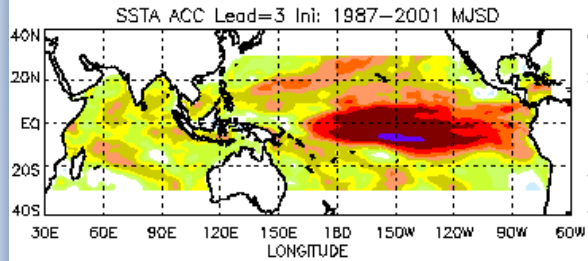


# Skill (ACC) from hindcasts 1987-2001 (monthly data)

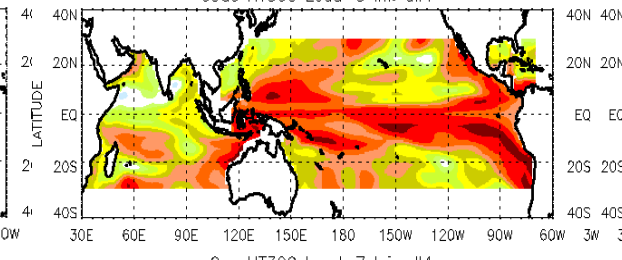
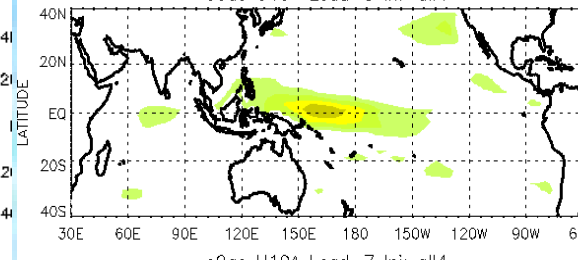
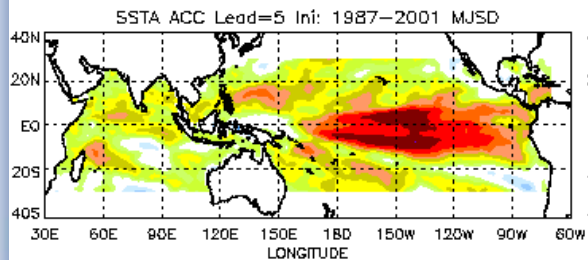
+1



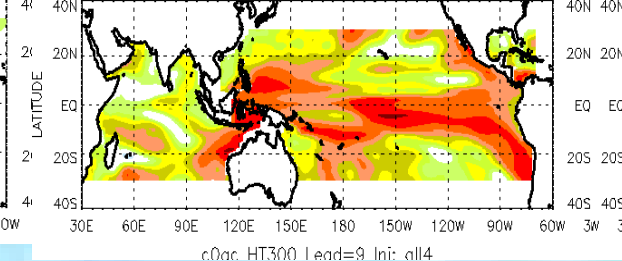
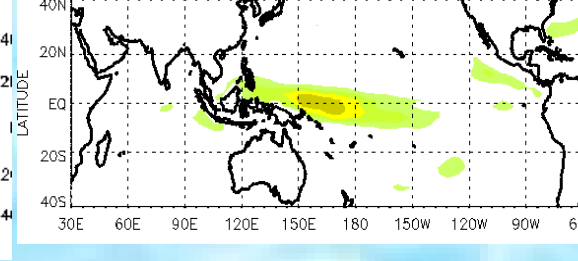
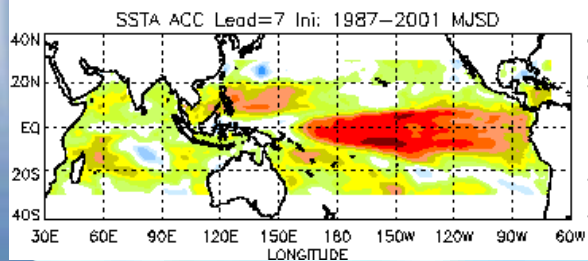
+3



+5



+7

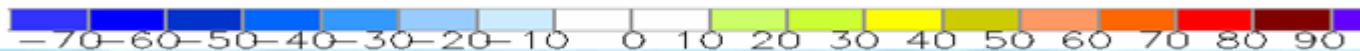


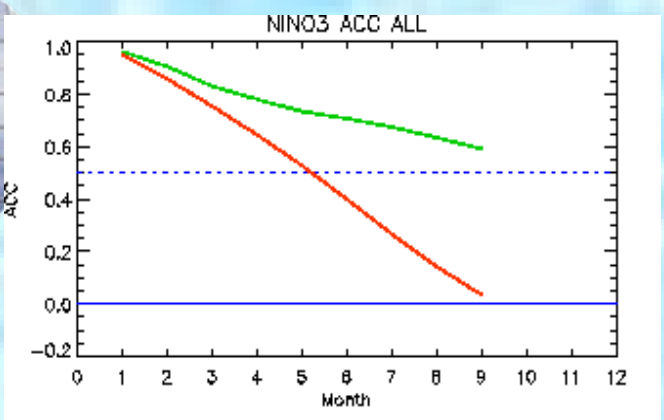
c0ac HT300 Lead=9 Ini: all4

**SST**

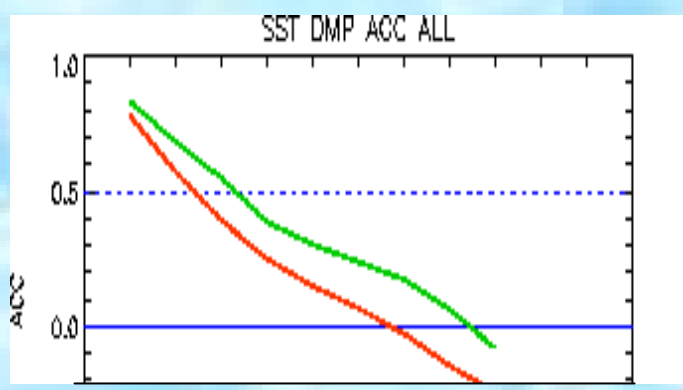
**Sfc Zonal wind**

**Thermocline**

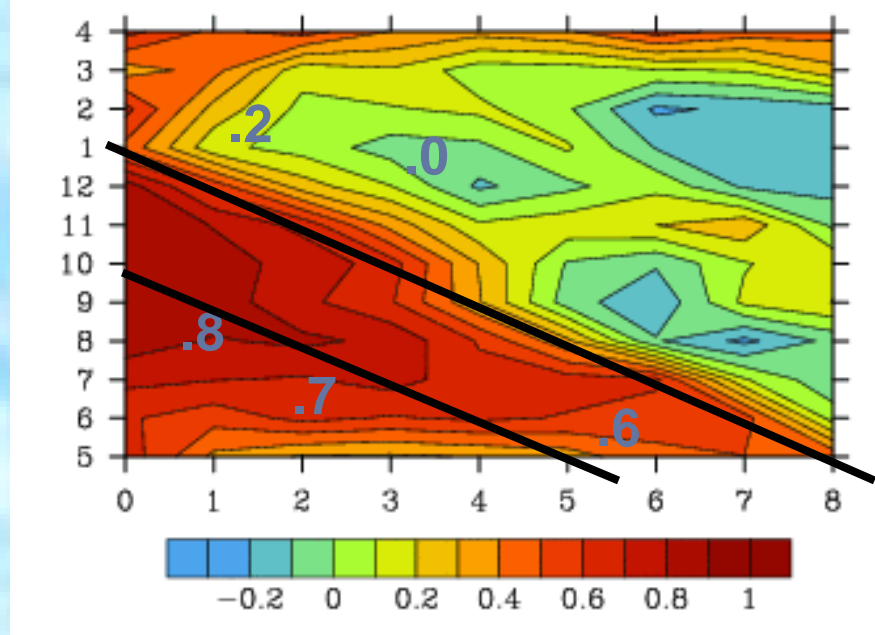
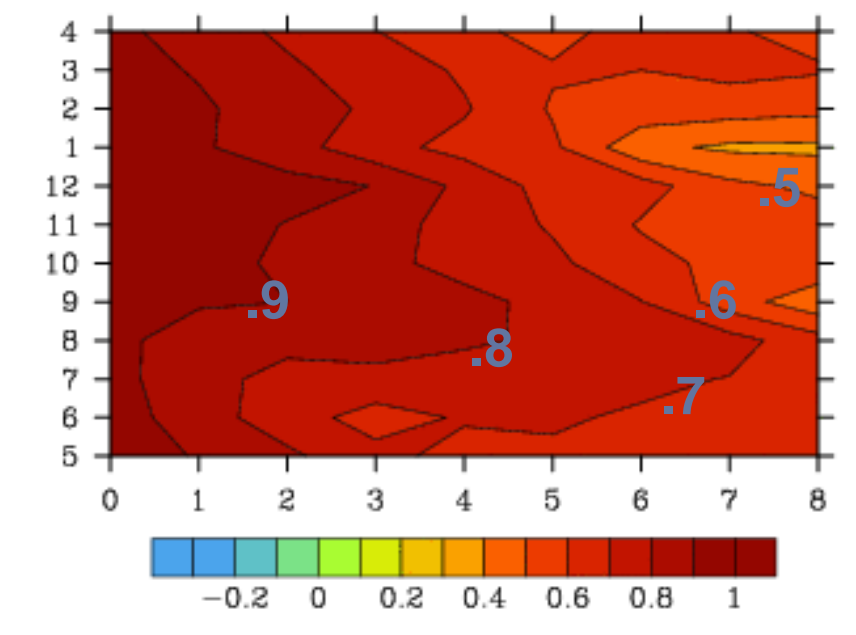




Nino3 skill

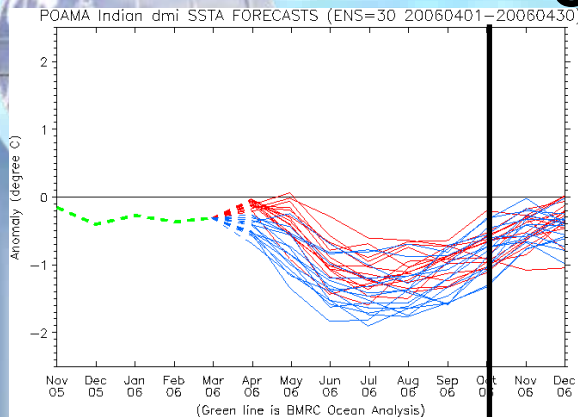


DMI skill

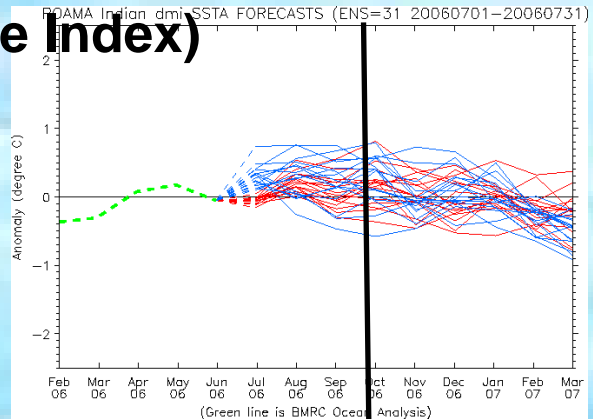




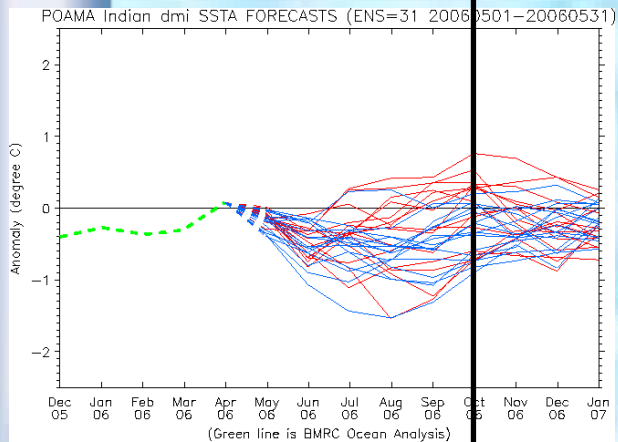
# Operational Forecasts IOD 2006 (Dipole Mode Index)



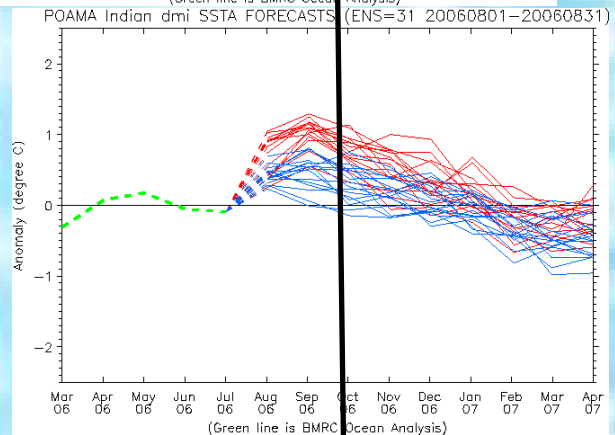
April starts



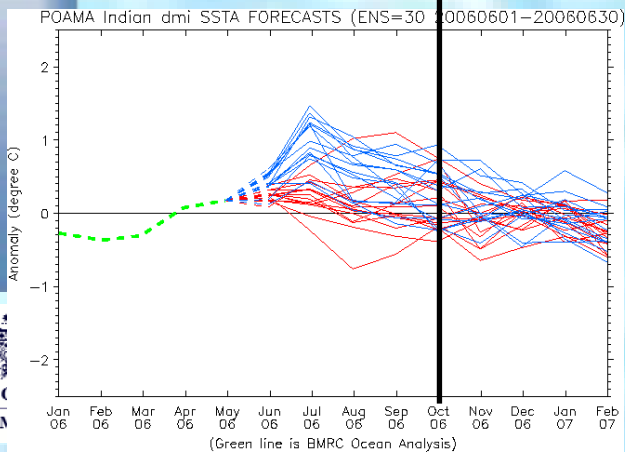
July starts



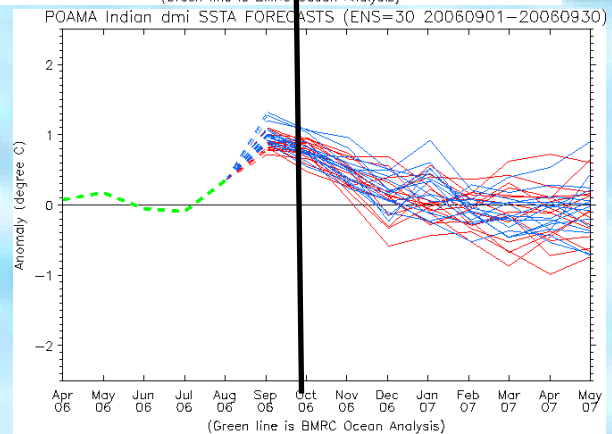
May starts



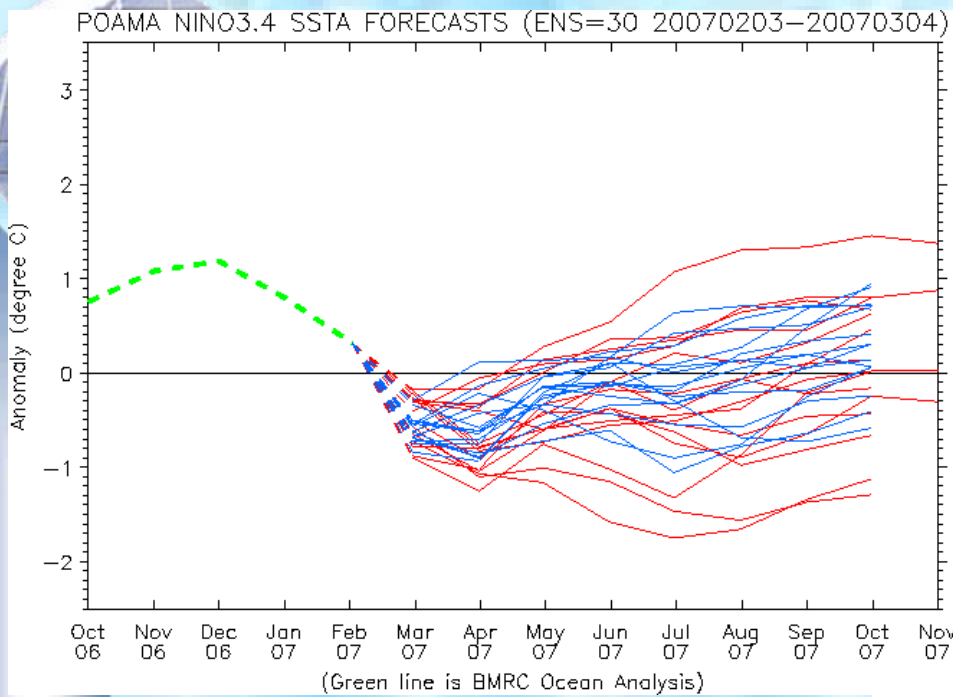
Aug starts



June starts



Sep starts

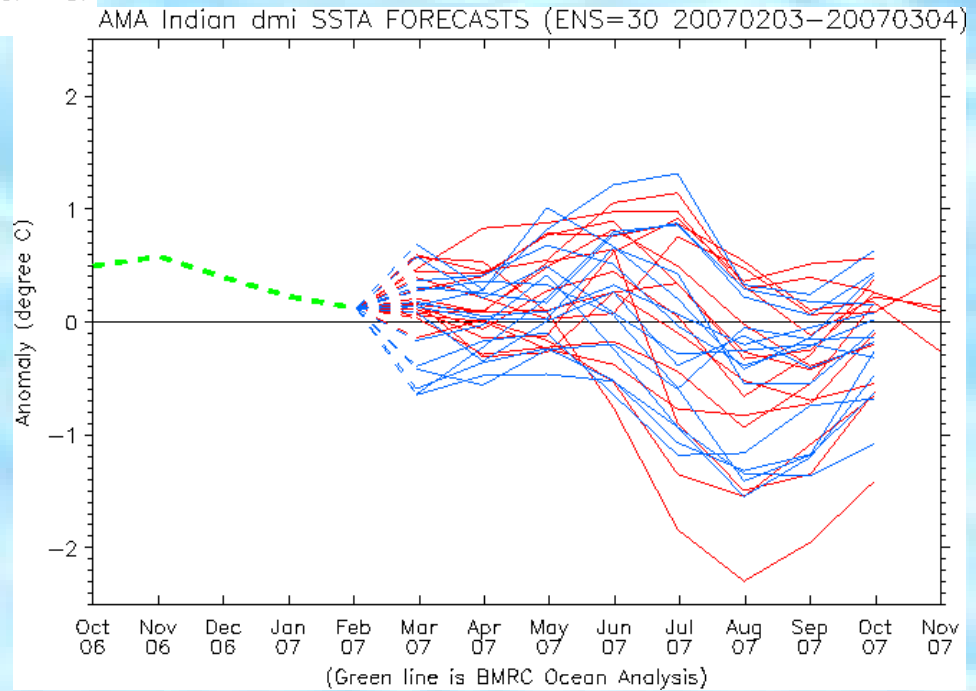


# Most recent POAMA Forecasts (03/02/07-04/03/07)

weak La Niña/neg IOD?

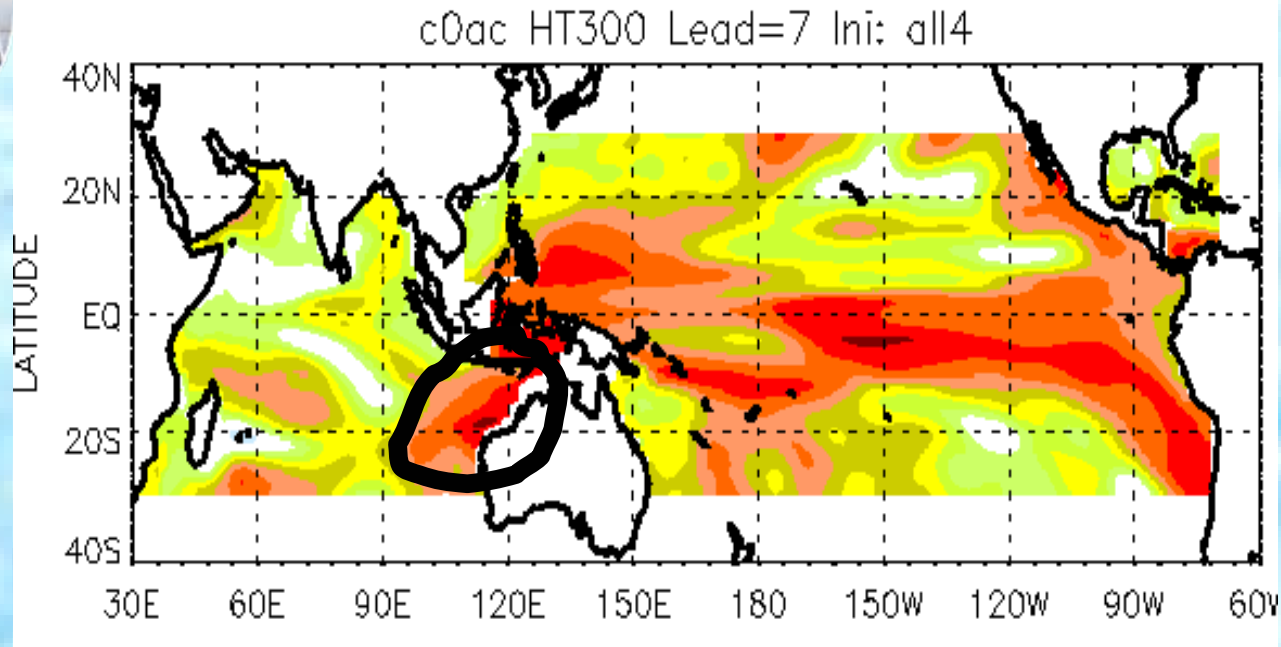
Nino34

DMI





## Skill (cor) Heat Content (300m) at Lead Time 7 mnth



**Where does predictable signal in heat content (sea level) on NW shelf come from?**

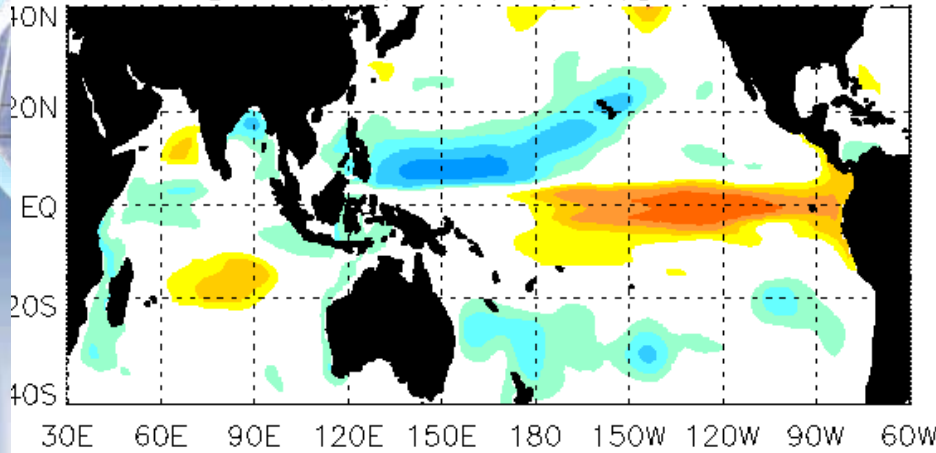
*Primarily ENSO oceanic teleconnection via ITF*

**Is it of any practical use?**

*Drives Leeuwin Current variations*

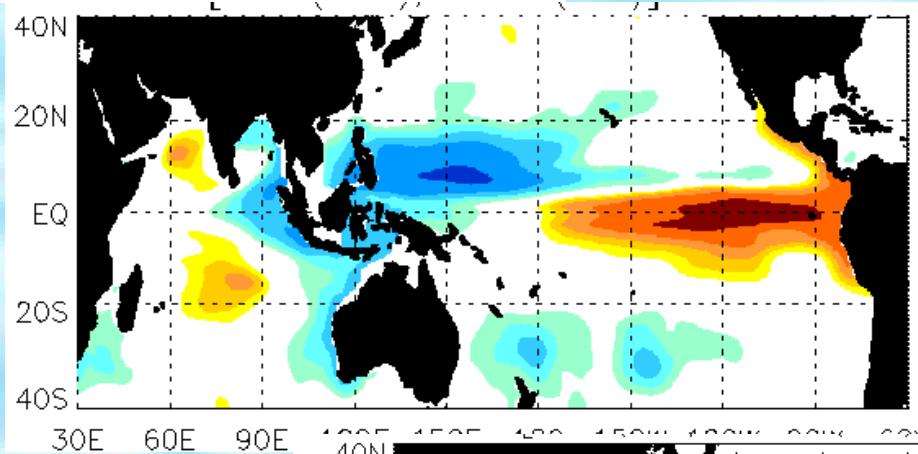


CORR[T400(JJA),NINO34(DJF)] 1982-2002

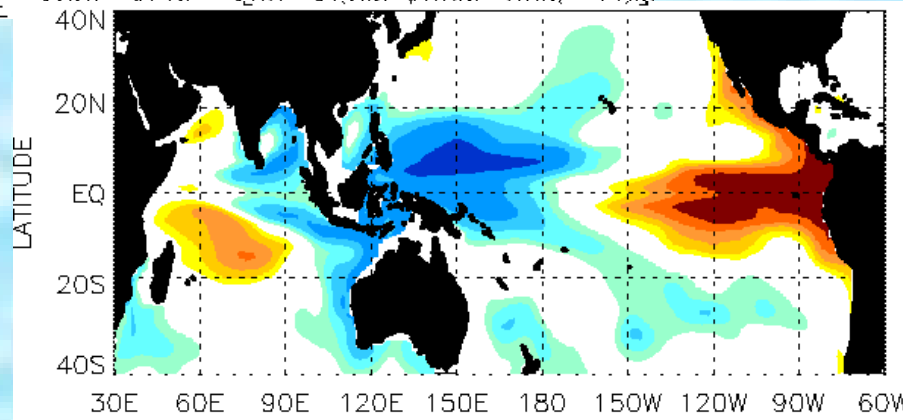


**Observed heat content  
correlated with  
Nino34(DJF)**

**POAMA Assimilation 1982-2002  
JJA (-2)**

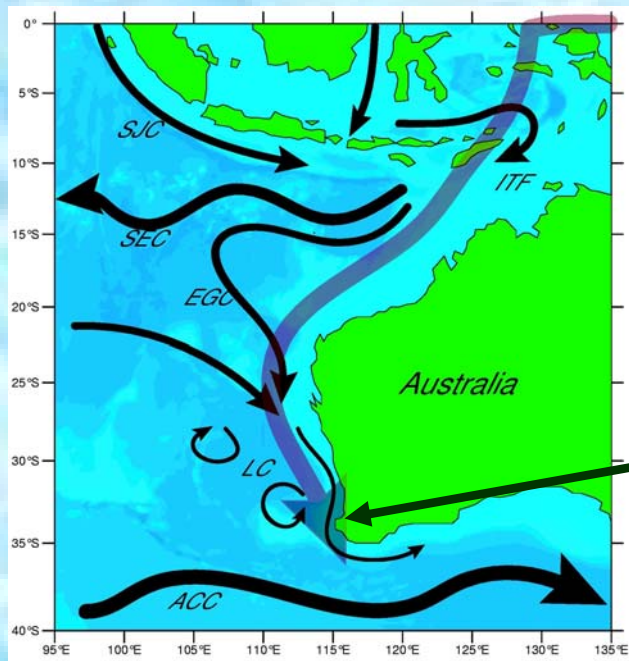


**SON (-1)**

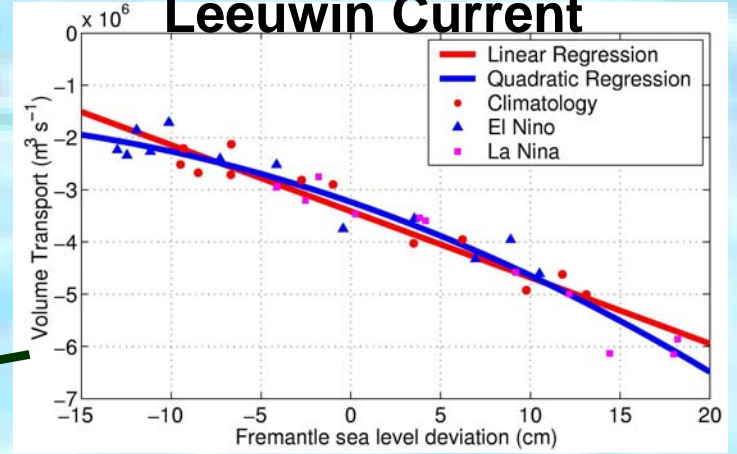


**DJF (0)**



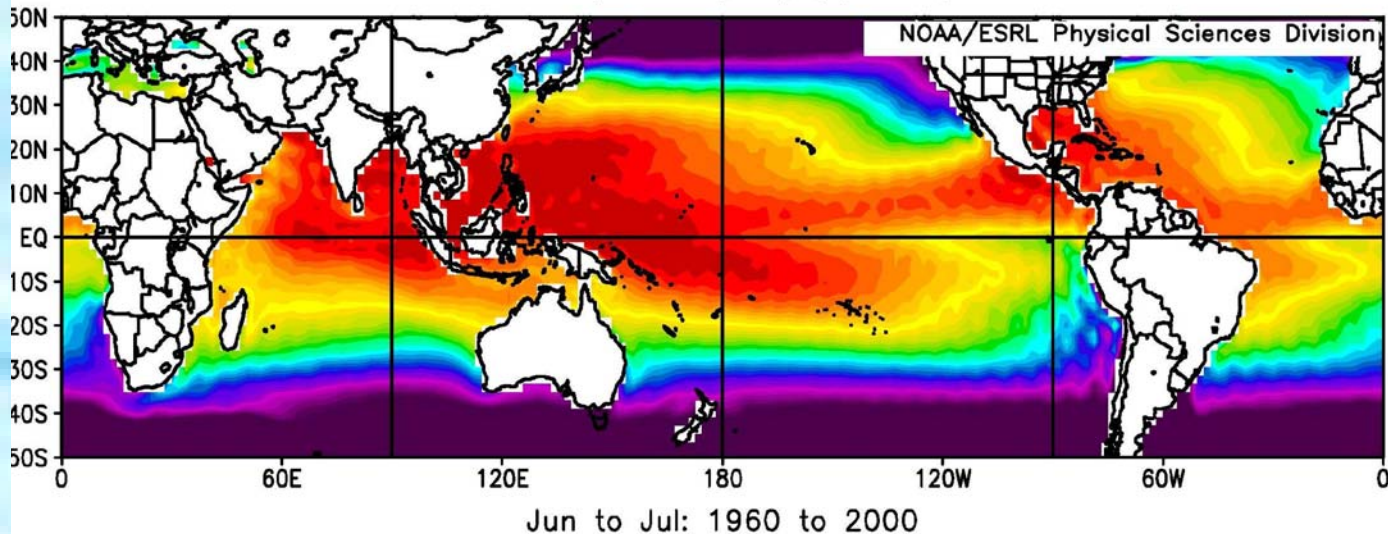


# Volume transport Leeuwin Current



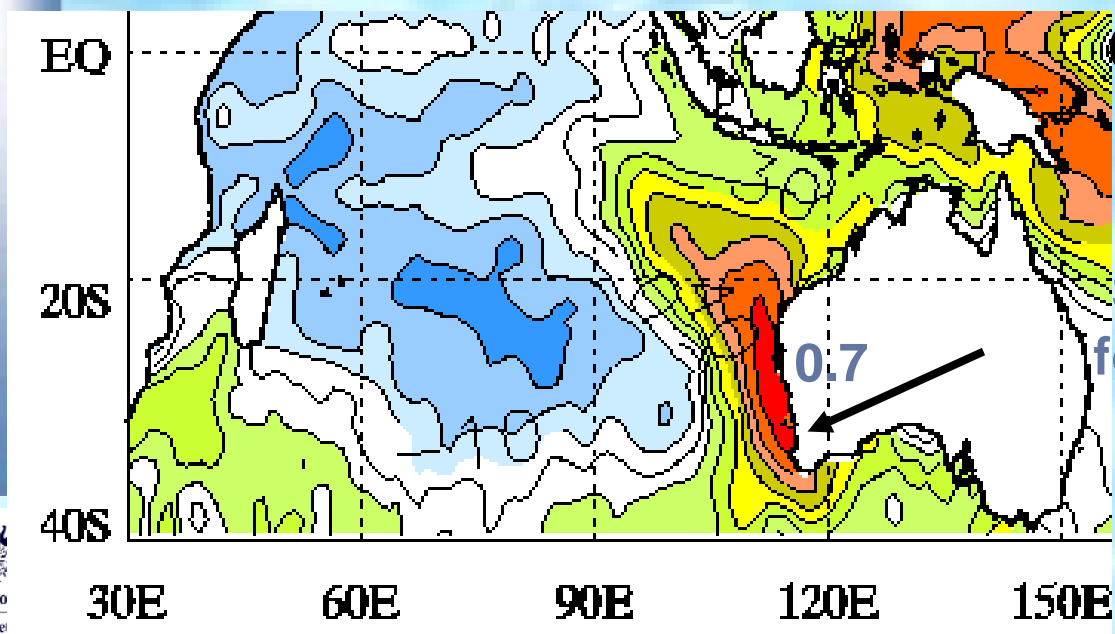
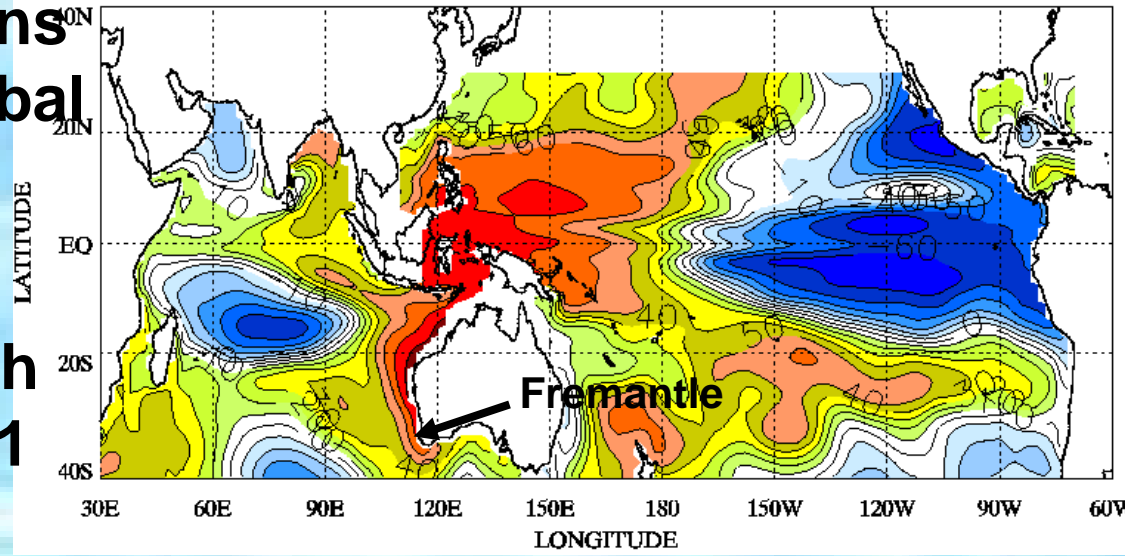
# Fremantle Sea Level Ming Feng

Surface Skin Temperature(SST) (C) Composite Mean



# How do sea level variations at Fremantle relate to global heat content (sea level) variations?

## Correlate Sea Level with Heat Content 1987-2001



## Correlation Fremantle Sea Level with SST (1980-2003)

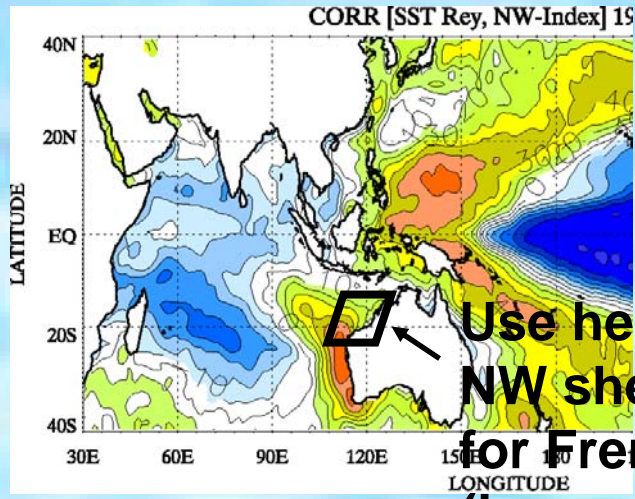
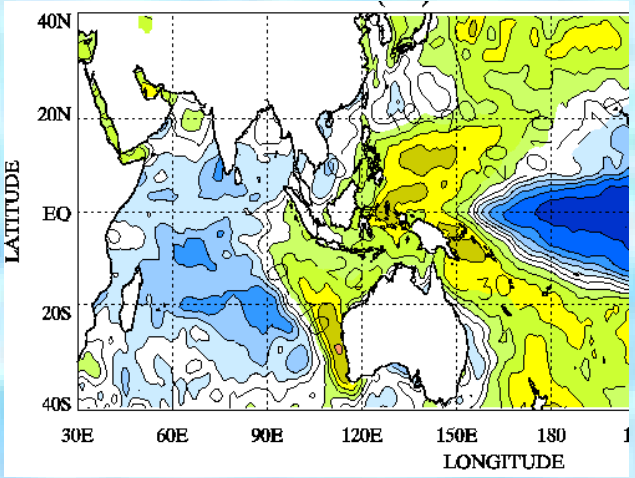
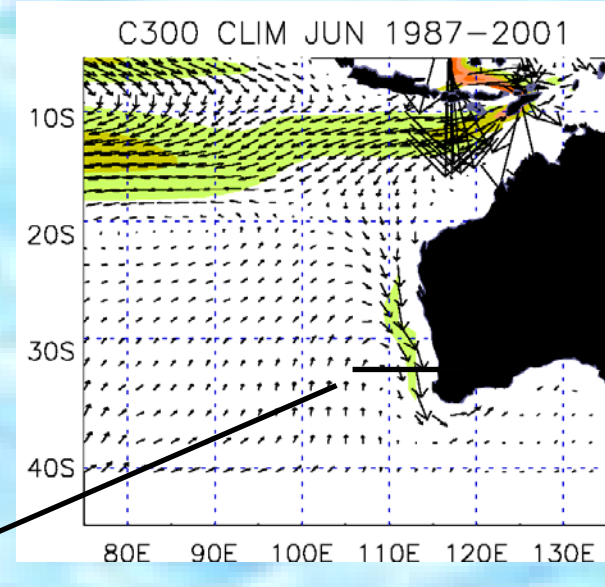
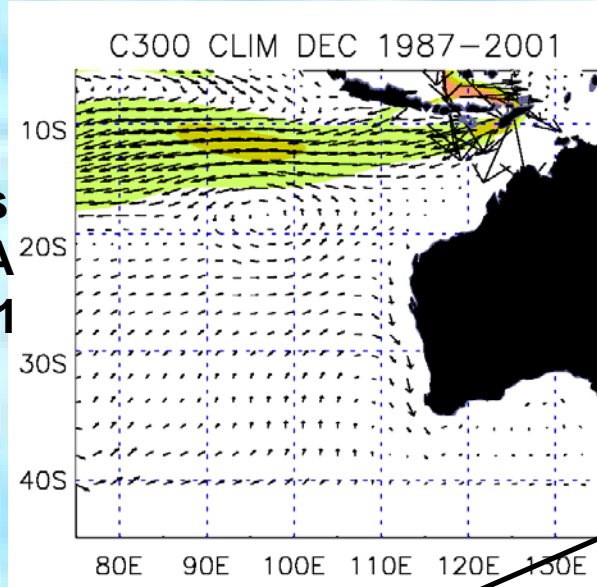
Sea level Fremantle proxy for variations in strength of Leeuwin Current






# Model supports Leeuwin Current, why not use predictions of Leeuwin Current directly?

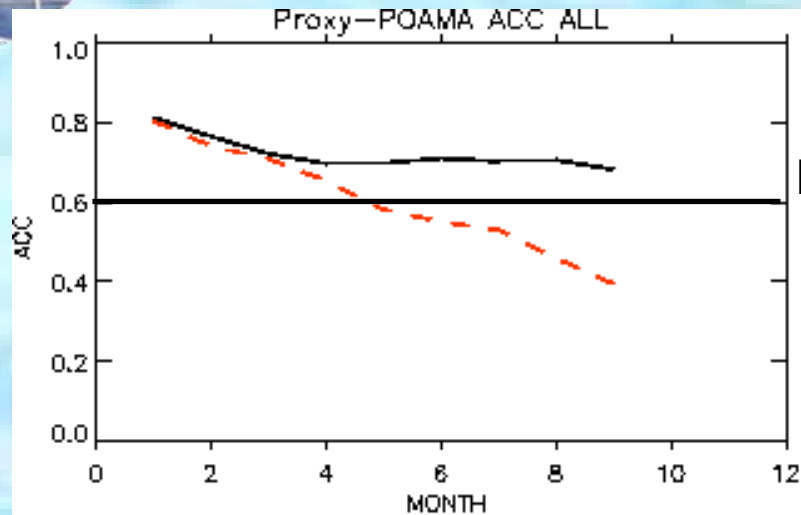
Upper ocean currents (0-300m) from POAMA assimilation 1987-2001



Use heat content NW shelf as proxy for Fremantle SL (Leeuwin Current)

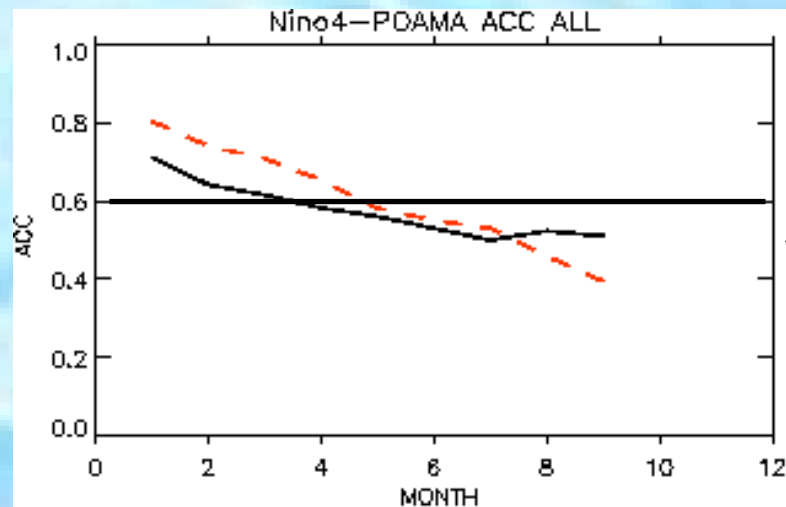


# Use POAMA predictions of heat content on NW shelf (or Nino4) to predict Fremantle sea



$$\text{Fremantle SL}(t) = \text{POAMA HC}(t) * \text{reg}(0)$$

where reg(0) is cross validated simultaneous regression between observed Fremantle SL and heat content on NW shelf from POAMA 1980-2005



$$\text{Fremantle SL}(t) = \text{Nino4}(t) * \text{reg2}(0)$$

where reg2(0) is simultaneous regression between observed Fremantle SL and Nino4 SST index from POAMA







**Un-exploited predictability in Indian Ocean,  
primarily ENSO related**

Future improvement with improved ocean initial conditions, improved resolution, and reduction of systematic errors (mean thermocline, ENSO mode and its teleconnection)

**Strong limiters of low latitude predictability**

Onset of Australian summer monsoon provides a strong predictability barrier

westerly basic state → loss of positive feedbacks  
(Bjerknes and/or SST-windpseed)

Large noise from MJO

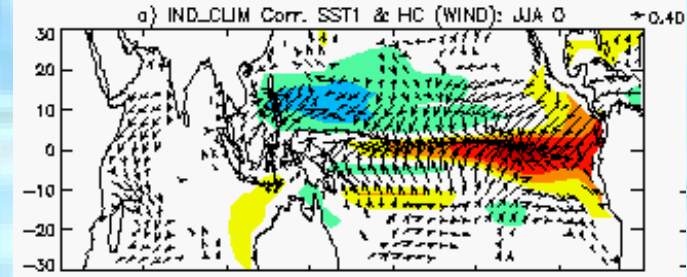
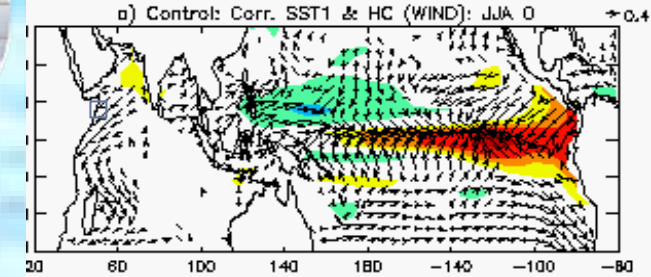




Control

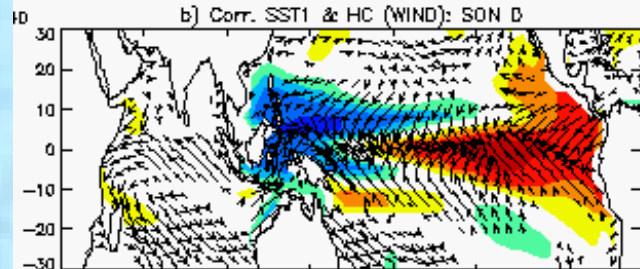
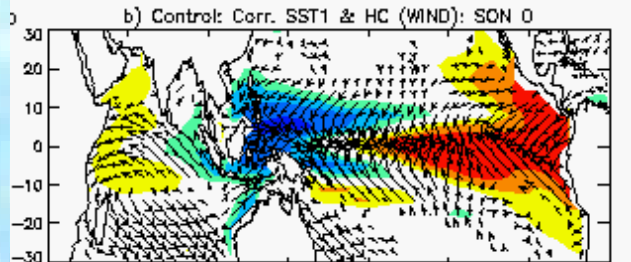
JJA

# Heat Content & Winds regressed onto Nino34

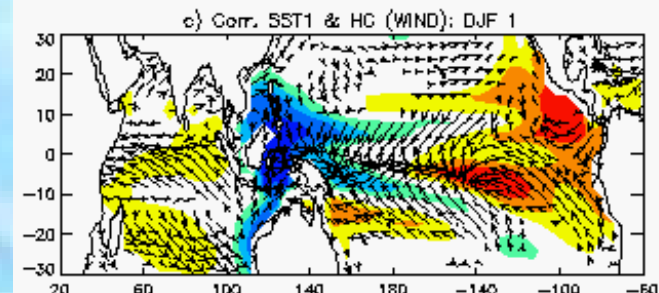
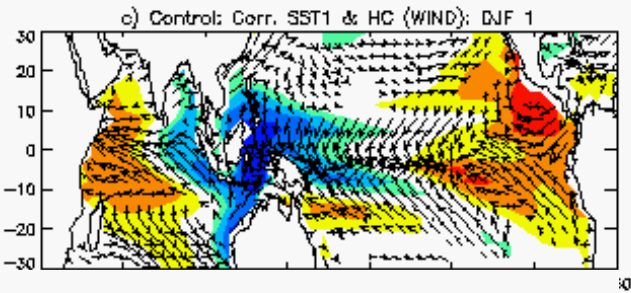


IndClim

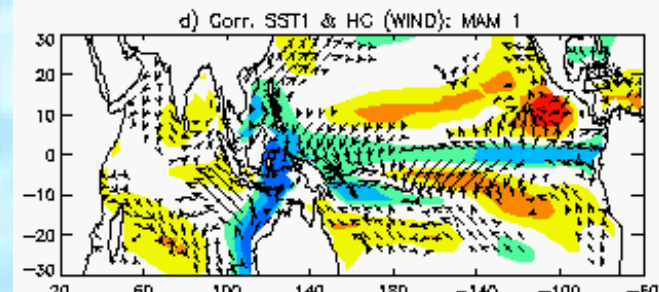
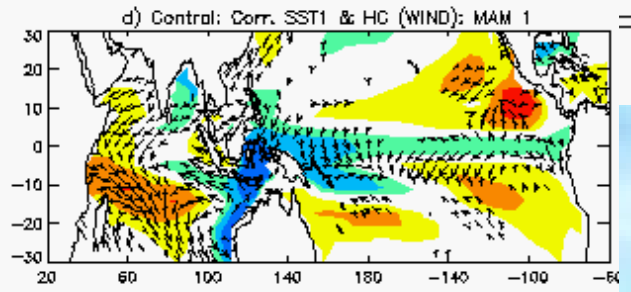
SON

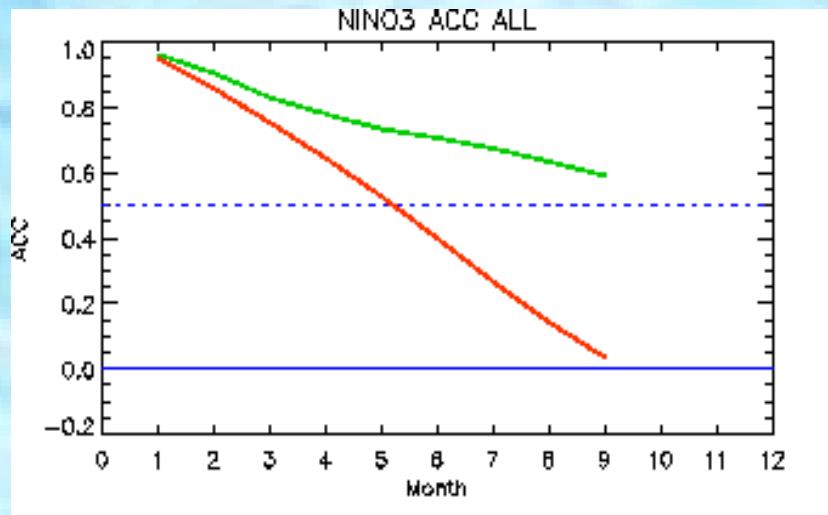


DJF



MAM





**green: POAMA**  
**red: persistence**

## Forecasts starting 1st Mar 1997

## Forecasts starting 1st Dec 1997

