Our approach, activities and achievements in climate research

Andrew W. Robertson and IRI Climate Group

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Approach

- Use-inspired climate forecasting and climate science research
- Collaborative climate and interdisciplinary research
- Participatory capacity building research



What we mean by "Use-inspired climate forecasting and climate science research"

R&D needed to produce salient & credible climate information for better real-world management of climate related risks/climate change adaptation

(counter examples: deterministic seasonal forecasts and raw downscaled CMIP projections)



Examples



Operational Products: Net Assessment & ENSO Outlook

- Multi-institutional 2-tier seasonal forecasting system since late 1990s
- Currently 2 AGCMs run in house, 4 outside, plus CFSv2
- Parametric multimodel combination/ calibration
- Large set of additional GCM products run each month for research & partner use



Seasonal forecast "Net Assessments"



Is this the extent of reliable seasonal forecast information?



Net assessments were visited 52,000 times in 2012 - "Global Public Good"

Forecasting the full distribution: "Flexible" Forecasts Maprooms







Description Dataset Documentation More Information Contact Us

Precipitation Flexible Seasonal Forecast

This seasonal forecasting system consists of probabilistic precipitation seasonal forecasts based on the full estimate of the probability distribution.

Probabilistic seasonal forecasts from multi-model ensembles through the use of statistical recalibration, based on the historical performance of those models, provide reliable information to a wide range of climate risk and decision making communities, as well as the forecast community. The flexibility of the full probability distributions allows to deliver interactive maps and point-wise distributions that become relevant to user-determined needs.

The default map shows globally the seasonal precipitation forecast probability (colors between 0 and 1) of exceeding the 50th percentile of the distribution from historical 1981-2010





IRI DYNAMICAL CLIMATE FORECAST SYSTEM



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IRI

Verification of IRI's Seasonal Climate Forecast

Skill Category	(Measures of Discrimination +)		
Score:	GROC \$	variable: Precipitation + Season: Feb-Mar-Apr + Lead: 0.5 month Lead +	

Description of Score

The generalized ROC score (GROC), like the ROC, shows the degree of correct probabilistic forecast discrimination, even if the forecasts have biases or calibration problems. However, unlike ROC, GROC is generalized to encompass all forecast categories (below, near, and above normal) collectively, rather than being specific to a single category.

For more information download the Full Score Descriptions File: Score Descriptions Document

Generalized ROC (GROC): Lead 0.5 months, Precipitation Forecast Skill: FMA





ENSO *QUICK LOOK* February 16, 2012 A monthly summary of the status of El Niño, La Niña and the Southern Oscillation, or "ENSO", based on NINO3.4 index (120-170W, 5S-5N)

A majority of the ENSO prediction models call for weak La Niña conditions during the February-March period, transitioning to neutral conditions during the March-May period with the most likely time of dissipation occurring in early April.





ENSO pages were visited 99,000 times in 2012







New IRI/CPC Joint ENSO Forecasts



IRI recently began working with CPC to issue a joint ENSO forecast.

Benefits to CPC

 Expanded forecast lead time
 Co-branding on IRI/CPC ENSO plume
 Having a partner in drafting the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussion



Areas of Future

GCM Products made at IRI





Forecast Development + Diagnostics & Modeling

- New US NMME and coupled model collaborations
- Forecast calibration/MME methodologies
- Verification metrics development
- Downscaling and forecast tailoring



NMME Data Services

iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/expert/home/.tippett/.NMME/.Verification/

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IRI Climate progam National Multimodel Ensemble



The National Multimodel ×

Data Library

Maproom

The National Multimodel Ensemble

There is ample evidence of the need for a US national multimodel seasonal-to-interannual prediction system. It is in the Nation's interest to have a multi-model seasonal-to-interannual prediction capability independent of information that may be available from outside sources. The advantage of a MME prediction system is that it, in addition to providing additional forecast information for the surface air temperature and precipitation outlooks that are currently products of the Climate Prediction Center (CPC), the MME can also provide information about fields and phenomena that the US has specific interest in predicting: ENSO cycle, monsoons, intraseasonal variability and the Madden-Julian Oscillation. (Ben P. Kirtman and Dughong Min)

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Coupled GCMs in IRIDL Real-time + Hindcasts

- NMME (CFSv2, CCSM3, GFDL, NSIPP, Env-Canada)
- UKMO-GloSea5
- POAMA (Australian BoM)
- ECMWF (SST)



Downscaling: Dynamical or Statistical?



Anomaly correlation skill for April-June season



GCM T42 simulations w/obs SST, 1977–2004 Robertson et al. (2013, MWR)

Predictability of "Weather within Climate"



Pearson's Correlation



Pearson's Correlation



The International Research Institute for Climate and Society EARTH INSTITUTE | COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY JJAS rainfall correlation skill (ECHAM4-CA: made from June I)

Why is frequency more predictable than intensity?



Rainfall at individual stations and station-average (NW India)

Rainfall occurrence frequency is more spatially coherent than intensity.



Moron et al. (2007, JCL)

Predictability of Philippines Rice Production **Based** on CGCM hindcasts

CLIMATE PREDICTABILITY TOOL Evaluating seasonal climate predictability IR



Koide et al. (2013, JAMC)





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1980-2007

AGRHYMET Training (2012) on predictability of agroclimate and hydrological quantities (incl. monsoon onset dates & river discharge)

Map of covariability between May SST and Rainfall Onset Dates



Evaluating seasonal climate predictability

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Timescales decomposition



At particular locations, data may include "filled" values, where instrumental measurements are lacking. Since the presence of many filled values may degrade analysis results, a screening procedure has been implemented, whereby individual gridpoints are rejected if their records contain too many such

Greene, Goddard & Cousin (2010, EOS)

Jan 2000

Jan 1980

1920

Jun-Sep interannual component

1940

1960 Time



<u>Research</u>: Models say that IF the subtropical North Atlantic warms up more than the global tropics, then the Sahel could get wetter...



Stochastic Simulation Framework





(Greene, et al. 2012, WRR)

Funding and research partners

- Federal science agencies individual Pl'd grants (NOAA, NASA, NSF, DOE, ONR)
- Cooperative Agreements with NOAA and USAID
- Climate service/development projects



Linkages

- CLIVAR/US-CLIVAR
 - Scientific Steering Group, Co-Chair (L. Goddard)
 - Process Studies and Model Improvement panel (US) (A. Giannini)
 - Predictability, Prediction and Applications Interface panel (US)(A. Barnston)
 - -Variability of the African Climate System (S. Mason)
- WCRP
 - -Working Group on Regional Climate (S. Mason)
 - Working Group on Seasonal to Interannual Prediction (A. Robertson)
 WCRP-WWRP/THORPEX Subseasonal to Seasonal Prediction Project planning group, Co-Chair (A. Robertson)
- WMO
 - Expert Team on Climate Services Information System (CCI), Chair (S. Mason)
 - Joint Working Group on Forecast Verification Research (S. Mason)
- NOAA Modeling, Analysis, Prediction & Projection (MAPP) Task Force
 L. Goddard, A. Barnston, B. Lyon, S. Mason, M. Tippett,



Opportunity to use information on *multiple* time scales



Red Cross - IRI example



What's next?

- New flexible seasonal forecast MME Net Assessment based on partnerships with climate modeling centers in US and internationally
- Pan-timescale climate forecast information from sub-seasonal to decadal
- Robust in-house climate research (forecasting, diagnostic, modeling) in collaboration with LDEO, CU, NOAA, universities, regional centers, NMHSs ...
- Tailored product development, esp. using IRIDL



Thank You!

