



# Framing Performance Outcomes for Seasonal Predictions



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*February 15, 2011*





# Motivation



How can the CWG help the Climate Service work with external partners to frame performance outcomes?

Example: CPC Seasonal Outlook for Winter 2010-2011





# Outline



- 
- **Elements of Seasonal Prediction**
  - **Scientific Basis for Seasonal Prediction**
  - **Probabilistic Nature of Seasonal Outlooks**
  - **Rationale for CPC Winter Outlook 2010-11**
  - **Winter Wildcards**
  - **Preliminary Verification of Winter Outlook 2010-11**
  - **How can the CWG help frame performance outcomes?**



# Elements of Seasonal Prediction



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- **Existence and understanding of predictable low-frequency variability – ENSO, trend, ...**
  - **Forecast skill data over a long period (skill mask)**
  - **Coupled dynamical model forecasts**
  - **Statistical model forecasts**
  - **Objective consolidation of forecast tools**



# Scientific Basis for Seasonal Prediction



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**The scientific basis for Seasonal Prediction is the existence of predictable variability on long time scales.**

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- **ENSO**
- **Trends**
- **Warm season soil moisture anomalies**
- **Coastal SST**
- **Cold season snow cover**
- **PDO?**
- **Arctic sea ice?**
- **.....**



# Probabilistic Nature Of Seasonal Outlooks

## CPC Categories and Probabilities:

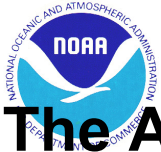
- **Seasonal outlooks are prepared for average temperature and total accumulated precipitation**
- **Three categories are used (terciles). These are BELOW-, NEAR- and ABOVE-normal (median), for temperature (precipitation).**
- **Regions where the likelihoods of the three categories are the same (33.33...% each) are designated as “EC”, for equal chances.**
- **In non-EC regions the labels on the contours give the total probability of the dominant category.**



# Rationale for CPC Winter Outlook 2010-2011

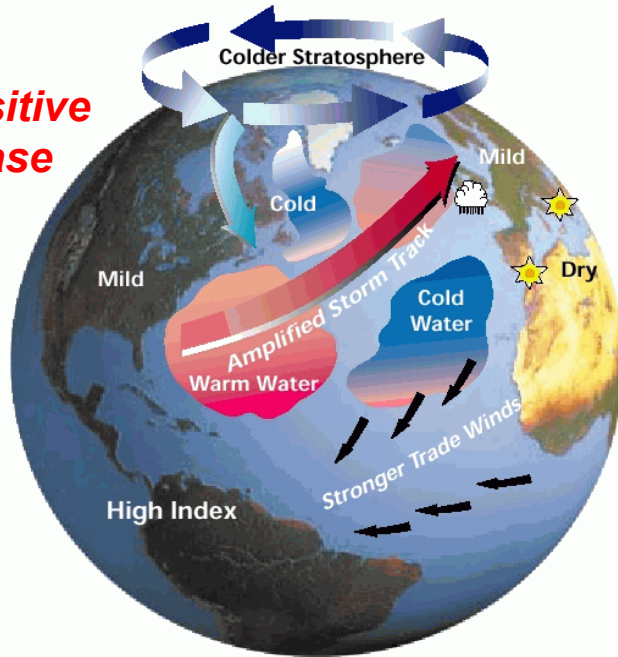
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- **Moderate/Strong La Niña conditions observed across the tropical Pacific.**
- **La Niña expected to persist or strengthen through the fall 2010 and persist through the winter 2010-11.**
- **NAO (AO) has been and continues to be erratic. Large swings possible in any year.**
- **Trends favor above-normal temperatures, especially over the northern part of the nation, although trends have weakened recently.**
- **La Niña impacts expected to dominate.**



# Winter Wildcards: The Arctic Oscillation / North Atlantic Oscillation and Changes in Winter Weather Patterns

**Positive  
Phase**



Strong polar vortex

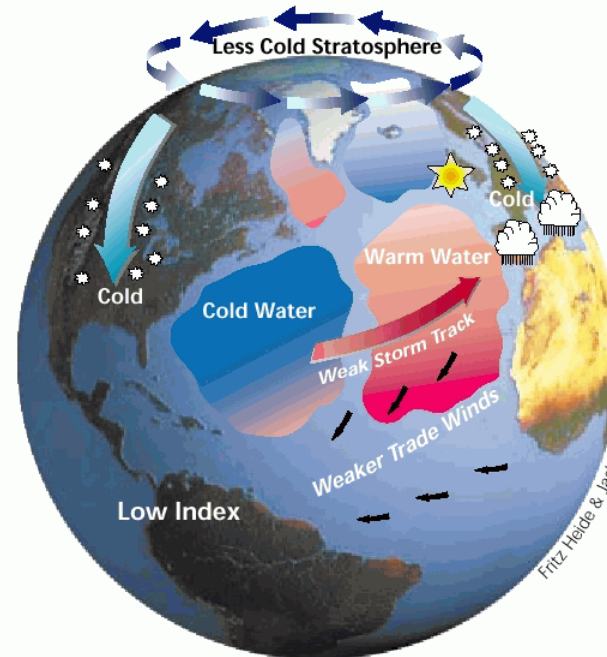
Cold pole

Warm mid-latitudes

More extreme warm days

Fewer snowstorms

**Negative  
Phase**



Weak polar vortex

Warm pole

Cold mid-latitudes

More extreme cold days

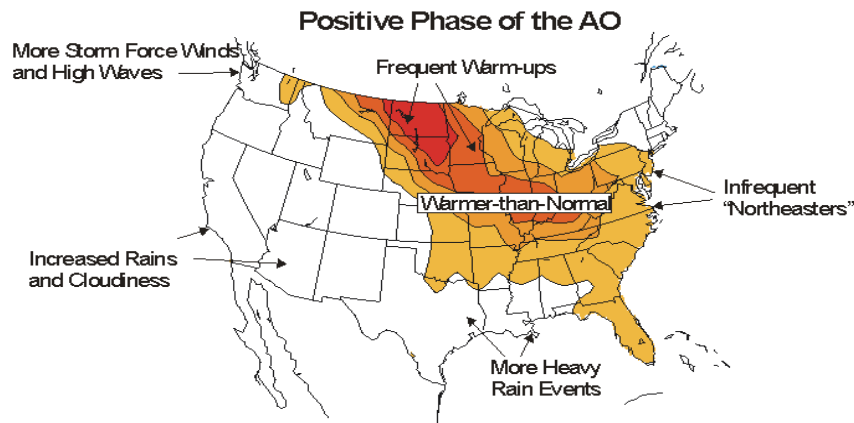
More snowstorms

Fritz Herde & Jack Cook, WHOI

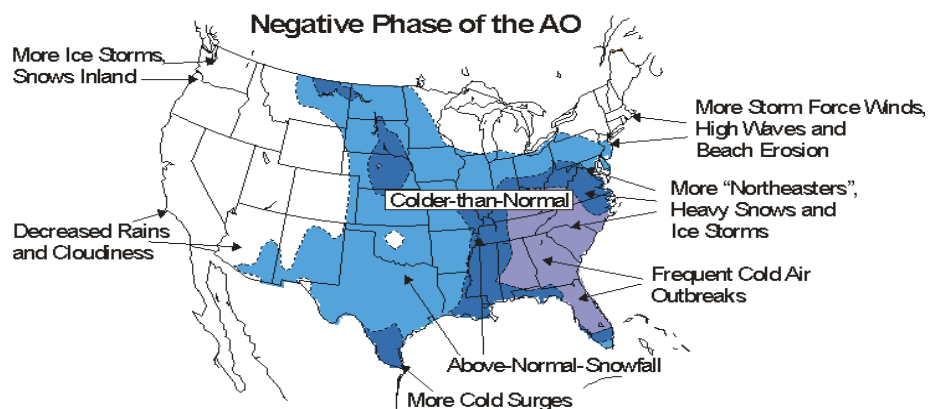




# Significant AO Impacts over US - Winter



**The AO Influences the number and intensity of significant weather events affecting the U.S.**



**Currently there is no reliable capability to forecast the seasonal phase .**

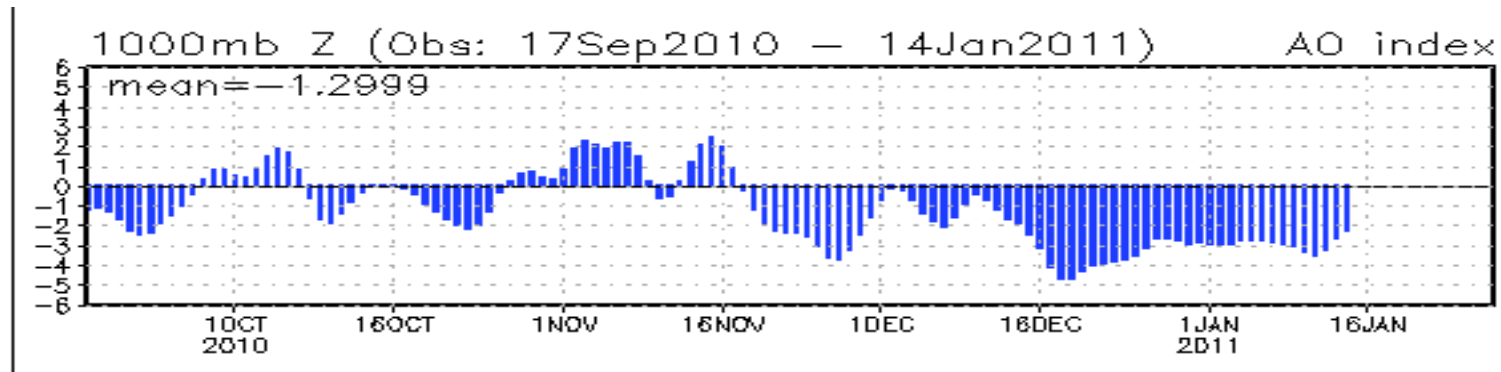


# Persistence of AO

(through mid-January 2011)



The AO has been negative since mid-November and significantly negative since mid-December.



What is causing the persistence of the AO?  
Could this have been predicted?

Possible Explanations:

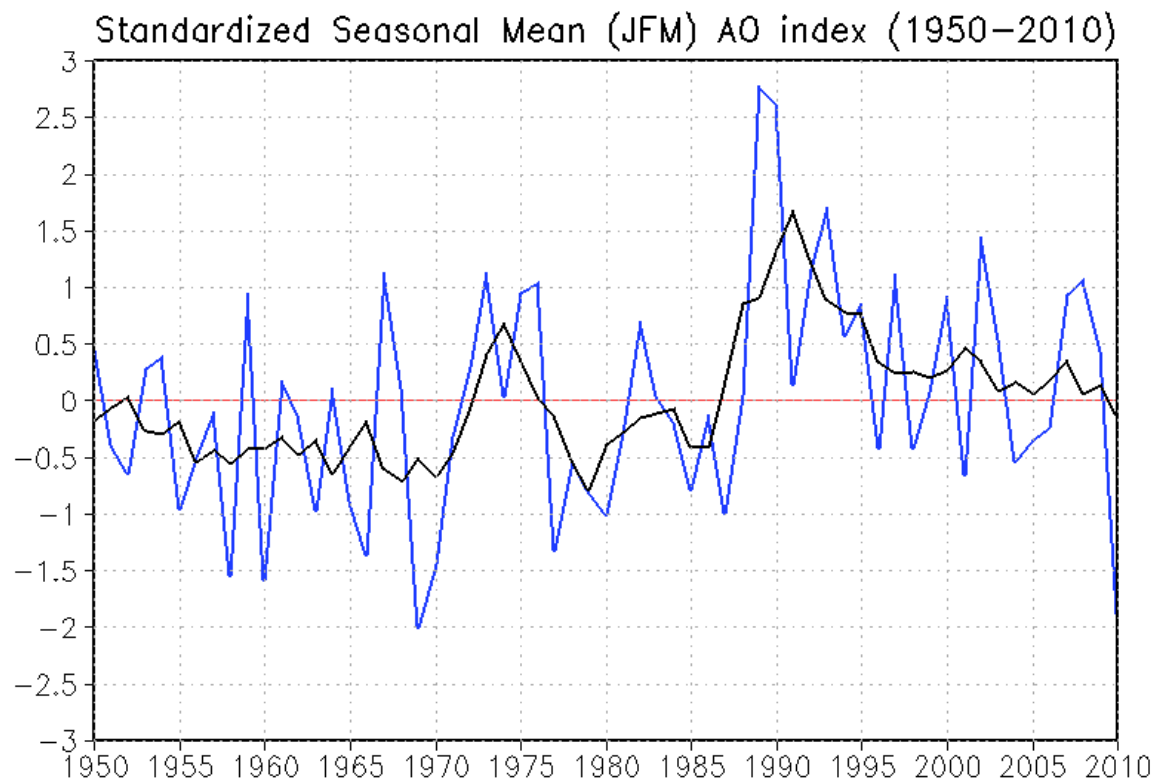
- Multi-decadal variability of AO/NAO?
- Forced by reduced arctic sea-ice?
- Fall Siberian snow cover?
- Persistence of AO from summer to winter?



# Multi-Decadal Variability of the Winter AO



- 1950s and 60s dominated by negative AO
- Late 1980s through early 2000s positive AO
- Return to negative values???

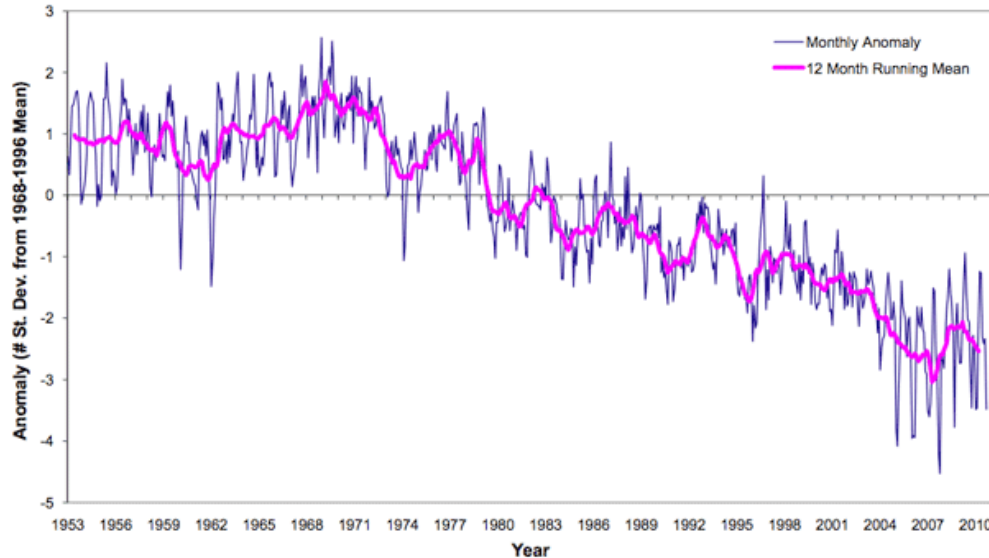




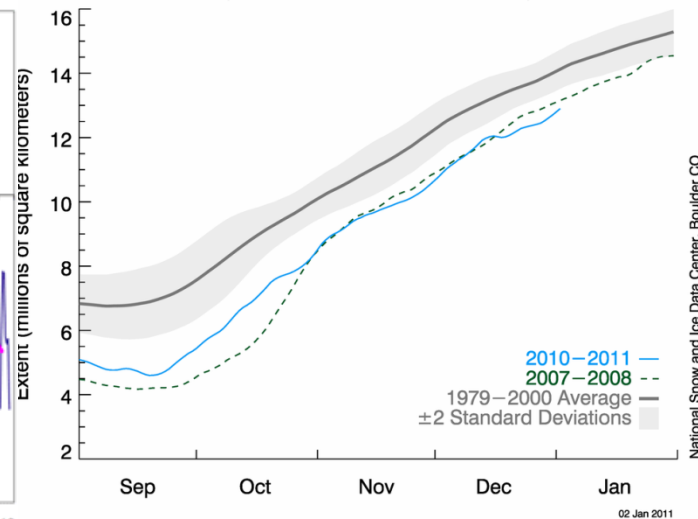
# Arctic Sea Ice and the AO Phase

- Arctic sea ice has been decreasing since 1970.
- Extreme minimum sea ice extent was observed in late 2007 during a period of positive AO values.
- Sea ice extent for winter 2010-2011 has been lower than during 2007-08 since mid-October, and with negative AO phase.

Arctic Sea Ice Extent Standardized Anomalies  
Jan 1953 - Sep 2010



Arctic Sea Ice Extent  
(Area of ocean with at least 15% sea ice)

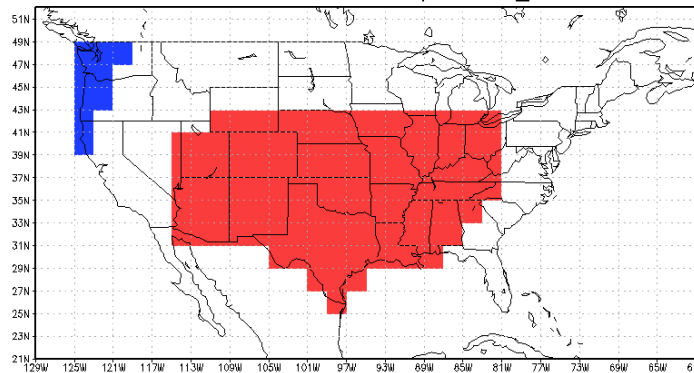




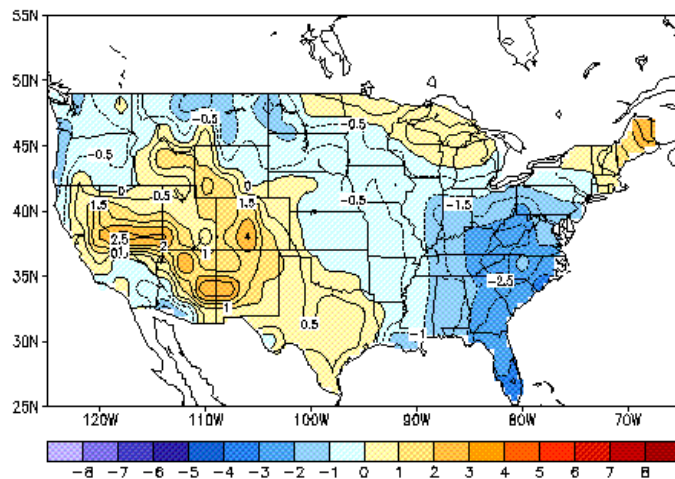
# Preliminary Verification

## NDJ 2010-2011 Temperature Outlook (Verification to date)

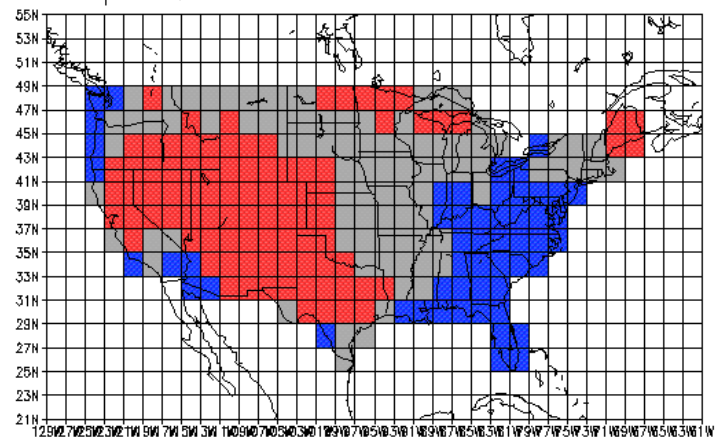
Nov-Dec-Jan 2010-11 Temp Official\_Forecast



Mean Temp (C) Anomaly  
Nov 1 - Jan 12 2011



Temperature Verification Nov 1 -Jan 12 2010

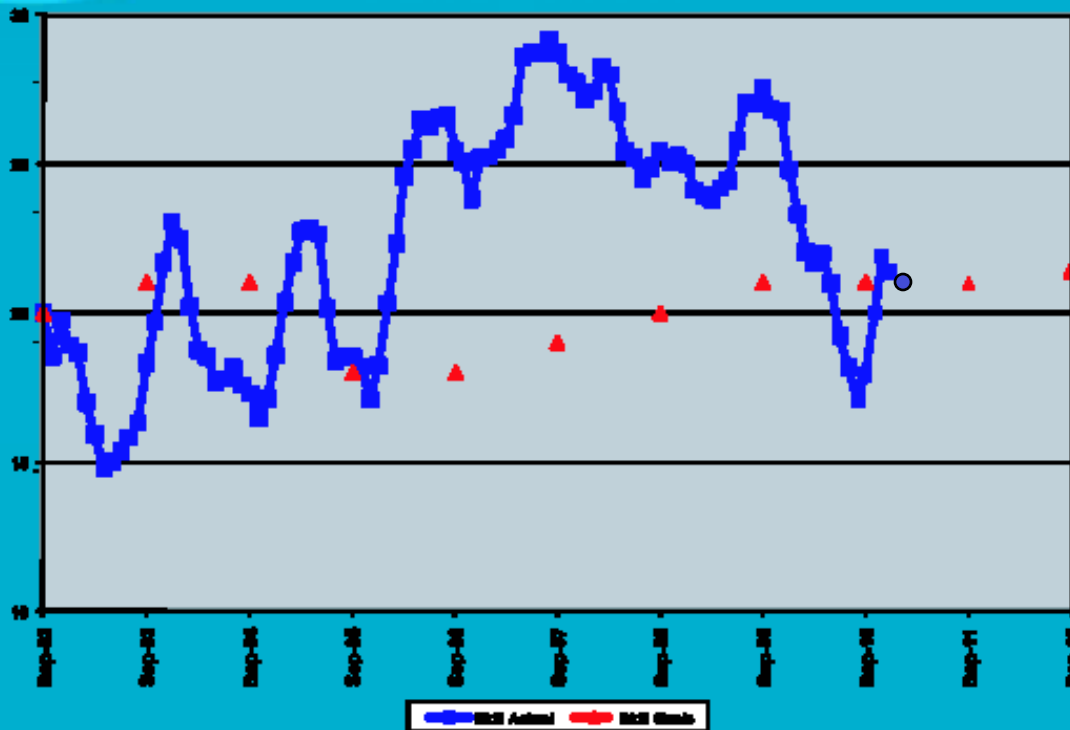




# GPRA (through OND 2010)



## U.S. Seasonal Temperature - Skill



NDJ running near 0, will drop GPRA to 20.6 (slightly below target)



# Framing Performance Outcomes for Seasonal Predictions



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**Areas where the CWG can help CS work with external partners to frame performance outcomes (for seasonal outlooks)**

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- **Improve evaluation:**

- Performance metrics
  - Verification techniques

- **Explain scientific basis:**

- Uncertainties
- Probabilistic nature
- Predictability

- **Engage in problem focused assessments:**

- Provide context and perspective on what is occurring and why it is occurring (inc. case selection, attribution reports, reviews, etc.)
- Provide advice on research directions to improve predictions (inc. observations, modeling, predictability and prediction)



# Framing Performance Outcomes for Seasonal Predictions



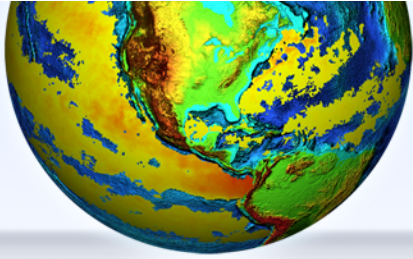
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## Performance Metrics

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- **How can we make PM's an integral part of the climate story?**
  - **Connect what we are measuring to a broader outcome**
  - **Assist users in decision making**
  - **Communicate levels of uncertainty**
  - **Include progress and value of climate services**
  - **Demonstrate how close we are getting to desired outcomes**

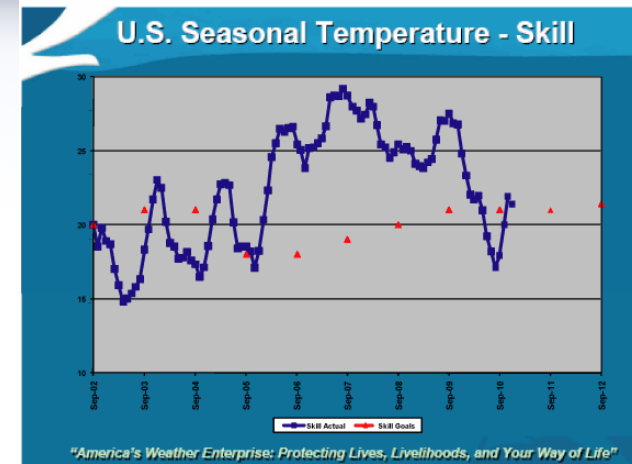




# CPC Performance Measures

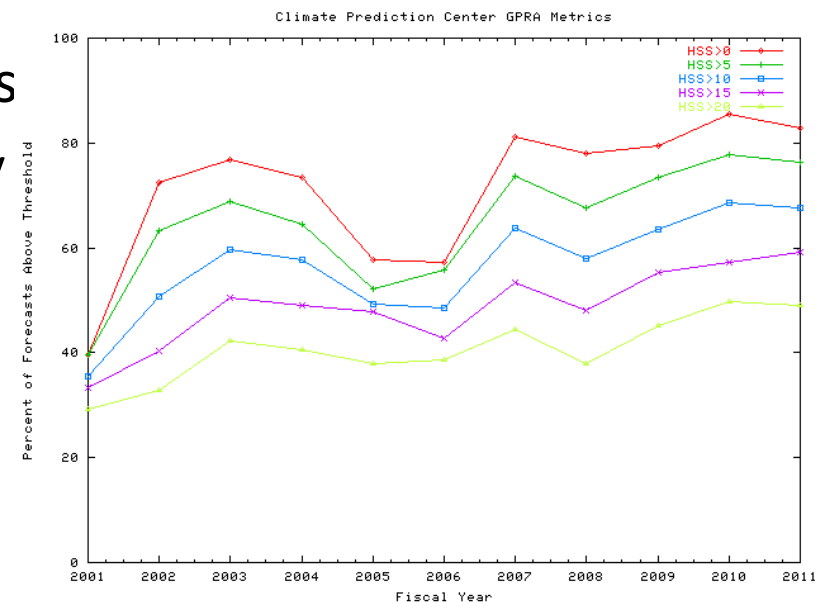
Old

- ☑ Skill of US seasonal temperature outlooks (GPRA)
  - ☑ A measure of **Progress** in seasonal forecasts



New (Proposed)

- ☑ % of CPC forecasts above thresholds
  - ☑ Combines US extended range, monthly and seasonal temperature and precipitation outlooks
  - ☑ The trend shows **Progress**
  - ☑ The thresholds allow users to determine what fraction of CPC forecasts may be useful for their decisions.



February 16, 2011