Extratropical storms and ENSO teleconnection

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Extratropical seasonal climate prediction

- Understand the extratropical seasonal climate prediction sources at different lead time
 - Roles of ocean initial state (ENSO teleconnection)
 - Roles of atmospheric initial state (troposphere/stratosphere interaction)
- Understand the seasonal precipitation predictability of the western United States during 2015/16 El Niño

Understanding the predictability source of the first season prediction: Roles of atmosphere/land initialization



Understanding the predictability source of the first season prediction: Roles of stratosphere



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Understanding the predictability of winter 2015-16 precipitation over Western U.S.

Observed

FLOR Fcst with Ocean Obs. Ini.

FLOR Fcst with Ocean & Atm. Obs. Ini



For 1997-8: Pacific Forcing 2.4 dominant 1.2 0.4 For 2015-6: Ocean & -0.1 atmosphere -0.4 conditions

both important

Yang et al. (2017, submitted)

The cause of the flipped precipitation pattern over the western U.S. between 1997/98 and 2015/16 El Niño events





Northern wet anomalies: ocean state difference Southern dry anomalies: atmosphere/land state difference

Yang et al. (2017, submitted)



ENSO-teleconnected extratropical storm variations over the western U.S.: Canonical VS diversity







Summary

- Atmospheric/land initialization using observations could substantially improve the extratropical seasonal climate prediction.
- Stratosphere initial state plays important roles in predicting the extratropical surface climate.
- Atmospheric/land initialization could improve the regional climate (e.g., precipitation, storms) prediction even during the large El Niño events (2015/16).