

The IMILAST project: Natural variability in cyclone characteristics and its method dependent assessment in the Southern Hemisphere

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Backgrounds

We investigate SH cyclone development in terms of natural **inter-annual variability** and the longer-term **linear trend**.

- 20 winter seasons (AMJJAS) of ERA-Interim 1.5° data (1989-2008) of
- 12 identification and tracking methods performed by the IMILAST-Team were analyzed, concerning track density, with the
- statistics algorithm from Cyclone Tracking Software of Murray and Simmonds (1991)

M02 J. Pinto, Cologne	M15 C. Raible, Bern
M08 M. Liberato, Lisbon	M16 A. Coccozza, Lecce
M09 X. Wang, Toronto	M18 M. Sinclair, Prescott
M11 U. Ulbrich, Berlin; G.C. Leckebusch, Birmingham	M20 H. Wernli, Mainz
M12 S. Gulev, Moscow	M21 M. Inatsu, Hokkaido
M14 S. Kew, Zurich	M22 M. Akperov, Moscow

12 Members

Conclusions

- Large differences in the number of identified cyclones and cyclone tracks between the methods, similar very small hemispheric trend
- No hemispheric trends in length and strength, slight positive in number
- Similar intra-seasonal distribution of number, length, and strength
- Method-to-Method Variability: High for absolute values of mean track density
- Natural Variability:
 1. Long term trend: similar signal in method inherent results
 2. Interannual variability: similar signal in all methods

✓ Although significant differences between the method exist in absolute numbers, **the basic statements to natural variability remain robust and coherent in between the methods**

