

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)

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| M02 J. Pinto, Cologne | M15 C. Raible, Bern |
| M08 M. Liberato, Lisbon | M16 A. Cocozza, 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**

