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Near-term Hydroclimate outlooks based on the Community Earth System Model (CESM) Decadal Prediction Large Ensemble (DPLE)

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The CESM Decadal Prediction Large Ensemble

Experiment Name	CCSM4-DP	CESM-DP-LE	
<u>Model</u> -atm -ocn -ice -Ind	CCSM4 CAM4 (FV 1°, 26lvl) POP2 (1°, 60lvl) CICE4 (1°) CLM4	CESMI.I CAM5 (FV 1°, 30IvI) POP2 (1°, 60IvI) w/ BGC CICE4 (1°) CLM4	Active ocean biogeochemistry
Uninitialized Ensemble (UI)	6-member CCSM4 20 th century ensemble (Meehl et al., 2012)	40-member CESM 20th century Large Ensemble (Kay et al., 2015)	More robust assessment of the skill derived from
Forcing	-2005: CMIP5 historical 2006-: CMIP5 RCP 4.5	-2005: CMIP5 historical 2006-: CMIP5 RCP 8.5	external forcing
Initialization -method -atm -ocn -ice -Ind	full field UI CORE-forced FOSI CORE-forced FOSI UI	full field UI CORE*-forced FOSI CORE*-forced FOSI UI	Improved ocean initial conditions (reduced shock)
Ensembles -ensemble size -start dates -ensemble generation -simulation length	10 annual; Jan. 1 st 1955-2014 (N=60 Variable January start days + round-off perturbation of atm initial conditions 120 months	40 annual; Nov. 1 st 1954-2015 (N=62) round-off perturbation of atm initial conditions 122 months	Large ensemble size Now extended to 2017

CMIP5-era (2011)

CMIP6-era (2017)

OUTLINE

- Global overview of skill at predicting seasonal precipitation over land
 - Impact of initialization
- Focused examination of some select regions/seasons:
 - African Sahel (JAS)
 - Northern Europe (JAS)
 - Pacific Northwest (JAS)
 - Scandinavia (JFM)
 - Pacific NW (JAS)
- Towards an improved understanding of regional precipitation skill:
 - Skill (skill improvement) dependence on ensemble size
 - Skill dependence on lead time
 - What can be learned from skill spread?

Yeager et al., 2018: Predicting near-term changes in the Earth System: A large ensemble of initialized decadal prediction simulations using the Community Earth System Model, *Bull Amer Meteorol Soc*, in press, doi: 10.1175/BAMS-D-17-0098.1

CESM-DPLE: Boreal Summer (JAS) Precip

- 40-member-, pentadal-means
- Land-only data
- 5°x5° grid with 9-pt spatial smoother (each grid point represents 15°x15°)

- OBS = CRU-TS4.0 (Harris et al. 2014, Int J Climatol)
- Top row:

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- ACC(DPLE,OBS)
- Middle row:
- ΔACC relative to persistence
- Bottom row:
- \triangle ACC relative to 40-member LE





Yeager et al. (2018)

CESM-DPLE: Boreal Summer (JAS) Precip

- Local p values determined using block bootstrap resampling across time/member (Goddard et al. 2013)
- p>0.1 (not significant) indicated by "/"
- Global field significance (p<<0.1) using False Discovery Rate method (Wilks 2016) indicated by "•"



Yeager et al. (2018)

CESM-DPLE: Boreal Summer (JAS) Precip

- Complex picture requiring region-by-region scrutiny
- Overall, positive impact of initialization

- Noteworthy regions: African Sahel, W Europe, NW North America, S Africa, W Australia
- · Increasing skill with lead time in many regions



Yeager et al. (2018)

CESM-DPLE: Boreal Summer (JAS) Precip (detrended)

- Skill (and skill difference from UI) largely resilient to detrending → not simply an artifact of trend bias correction
- Increased skill in Africa, Saudi Arabia, South Asia, Brazil





CESM-DPLE: Boreal Winter (JFM) Precip

- Mixed impact of initialization
- Some increase of skill with lead time: East Asia, Western US

 Noteworthy skill/skill enhancement: N Europe & Eurasia, E Africa, W Australia



CESM-DPLE: Boreal Winter (JFM) Precip (detrended)

- Skill (and skill difference from UI) largely resilient to detrending
- Increased skill in central Africa



CESM-DPLE: Surface Air Temperature



-9 -4 -2.33 -1.5 -1 -0.67 -0.4 -0.25 -0.1 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9