## Recent changes to the IRI Net Assessment

International Research Institute for Climate and Society Columbia University, USA



#### **IRI DYNAMICAL CLIMATE FORECAST SYSTEM**



c. late 2008

# Changes

- Ocean forcing
  - LDEO + CA + CFSv2 mean and
  - 2 additional scenarios based on historical errors
- AGCM models
  - currently use: Echam4.5, CCM3.6, COLA, GFDL,
    FSU-COAPS (formerly ECPC)
- Experimental 1-tier system based on NMME

# **Post Processing**

- Pattern-based correction of ensemble means
  - Regression based on historical model runs
  - Spread estimate from historical forecasts with forecast SST
- Equal weighting of corrected models
- Forecast probabilities
  - Gaussian distribution for temperature
  - Transformed Gaussian for precipitation

#### Constructing forecast probabilities beyond tercile categories Shifted Gaussian



## Flexible format map room



## Flexible format map room



# Are regression (gridpoint) forecasts reliable in practice?



# Why over-confident?

- Spread too small? No.
- Signal too strong? Yes.
- MOS = a f + c
  - Correct signal variance =  $a^2$  Var (f)
  - Signal variance in practice

(a<sup>2</sup> + sampling variance) Var(f) > true sig. var.

M. Tippett

## Selecting predictor patterns



EOFs+ lasso



#### Plume Verification 2002–2011



During the recent decade dynamical ENSO prediction models outperformed their statistical counterparts to a slight but statistically significant extent, primarily because of their better forecasts when traversing the northern spring predictability barrier

#### Barnston, Tippett, L'Heureux, Li, DeWitt (BAMS, 2012)