

Working Group on Subseasonal to Interdecadal Prediction 24th
session

European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
Reading, UK 27-29 March 2023

CSIR Climate Modeling Highlights

Asmerom F. Beraki

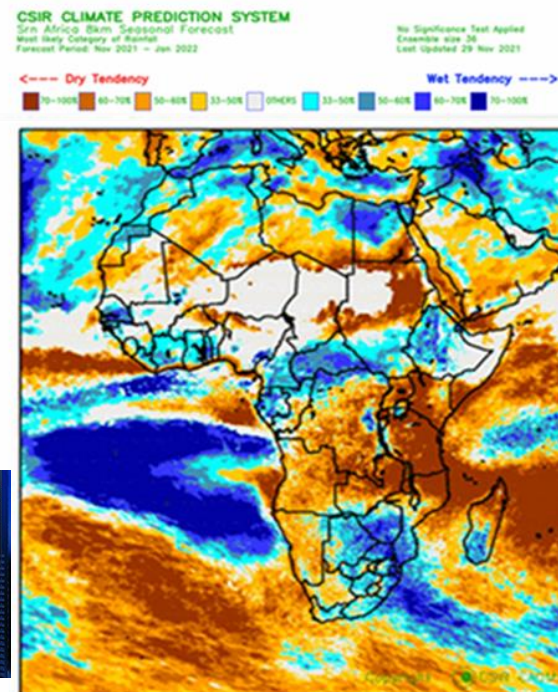
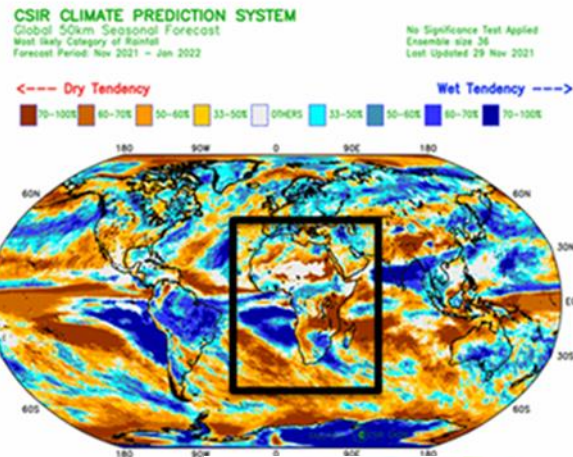
Principal Researcher (Climatologist): CSIR-Smart Places,
Holistic Climate Change, Pretoria, South Africa

Extra-ordinary staff: University of Pretoria - *Department of
Geography, Geoinformatics and Meteorology*, Pretoria, South
Africa

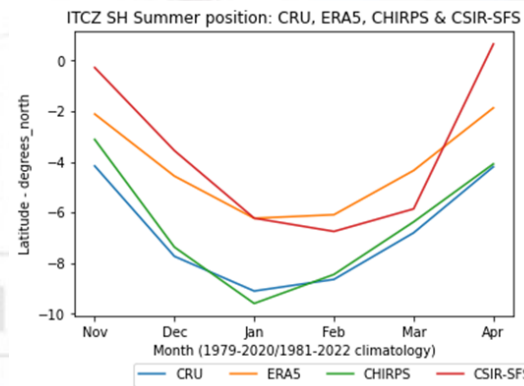
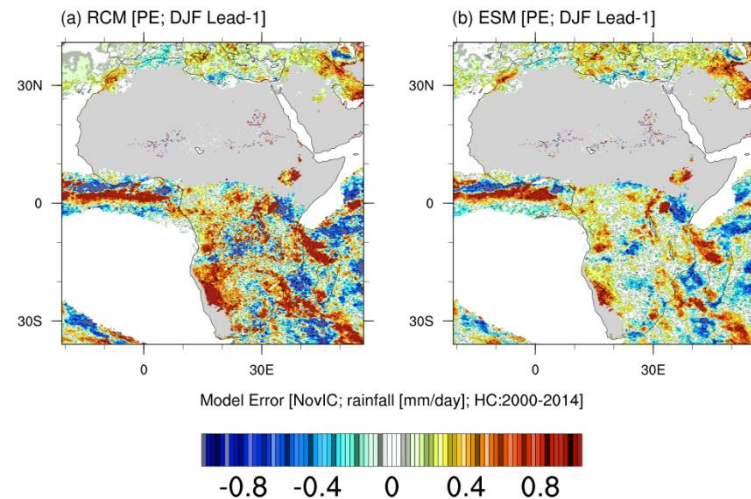
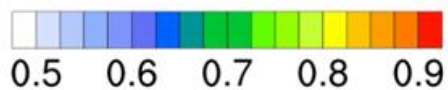
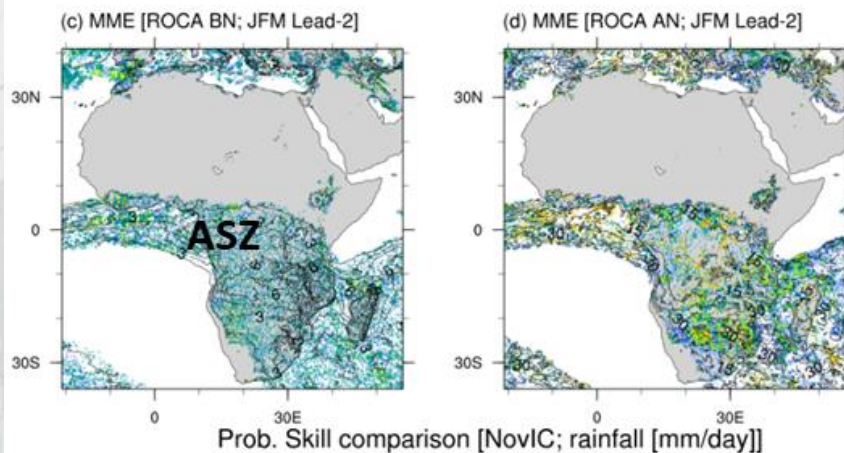
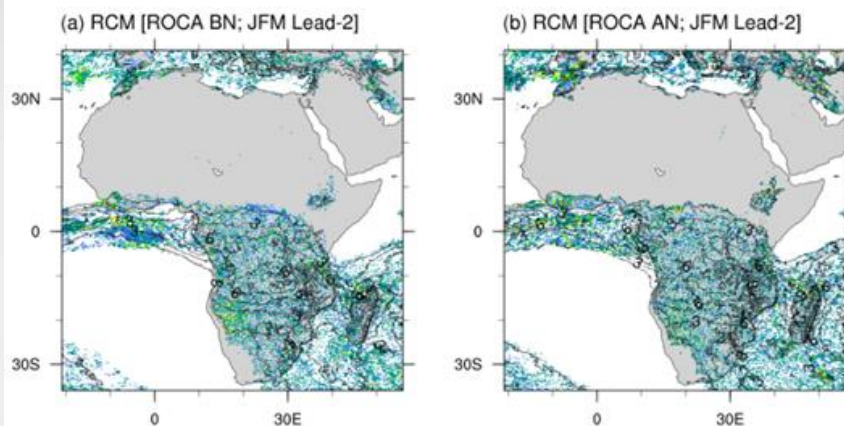


CSIR Seamless Forecasting System

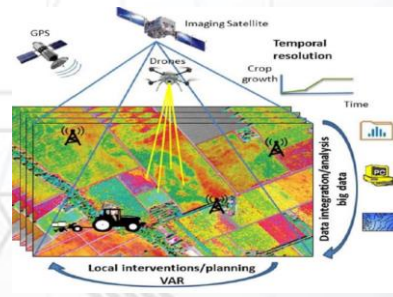
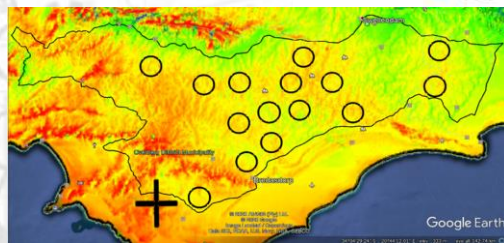
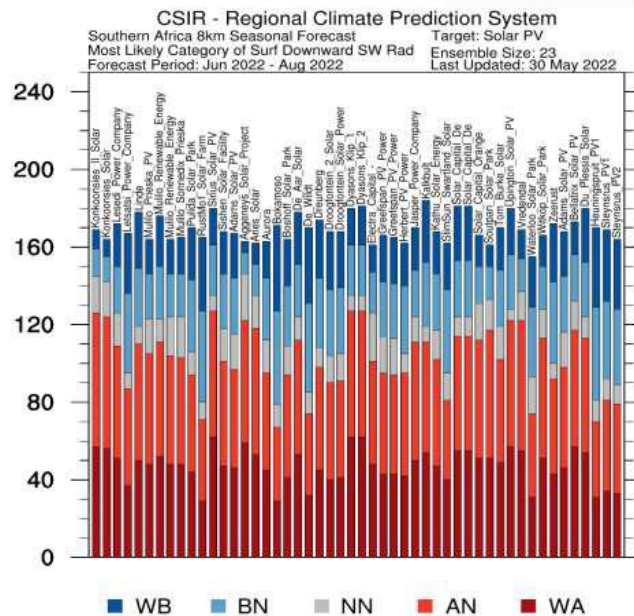
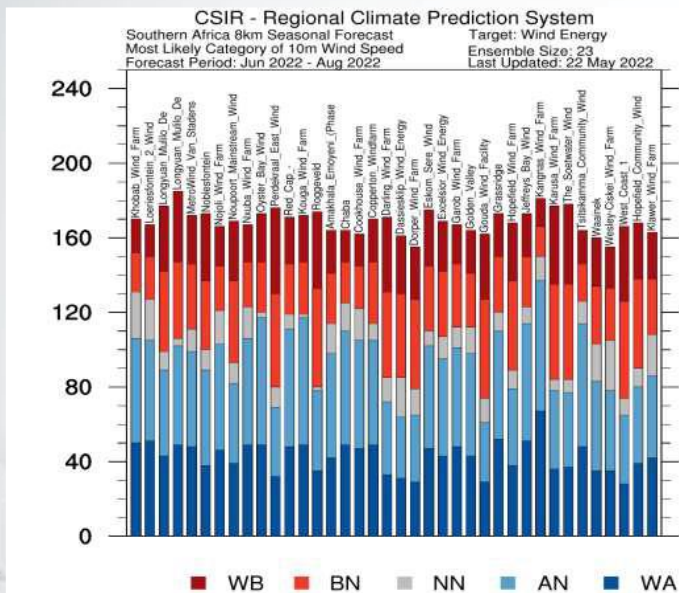
- CSIRO ES: ocean (Thatcher et al. 2015), atmosphere (McGregor and Dix 2008), biosphere (Kowalczyk et al., 2013) and dynamic sea-ice (O'Farrell 2004) models (also described in Beraki et al., 2020)
- All model components cast on a cube-based grid and can be applied either at quasi-uniform horizontal resolution to function as a global climate model, or in stretched-grid mode to function as a high-resolution regional climate model.
- C-grid uniformity is computationally economical as it negates the need for grid type or resolution reconciliation in message exchange
- A prognostic aerosol scheme with anthropic GHG and O₃ forcings
- A dynamic river routing scheme adapted from the CSIRO Mk3.5 climate model.
- Seamless (temporal and spatial) capability
- Uses the CHPC computational facility



Model Skill



Application



Thank You!



CSIR

Touching lives through innovation