



Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada

ECSC seasonal & decadal update

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Canada 

WGSIP 24
27-29 March 2023

Current ECCCG/GPC Montreal seasonal system

System	Debut	Climate models	NWP models	Ensemble	Coupled?	Range
HFP	1996	GCM2	SEF	2×6	N	3 mon
HFP2	2008	GCM2, GCM3	SEF, GEM	4×10	N	4 mon
CanSIPS	2011	CanCM3, CanCM4	-	2×10	Y	12 mon
CanSIPsv2	2019	CanCM4i	GEM-NEMO	2×10	Y	12 mon
CanSIPsv2.1*	2021 Dec	CanCM4i	GEM5-NEMO	2×10	Y	12 mon
CanSIPsv3	Mid-2024	CanESM5	GEM5.2-NEMO	2×20	Y	12 mon

HFP = Historical Forecasting Project CanSIPS = Canadian Seasonal to Interannual Prediction System

* <https://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/documentation/Models/NMME/CanSIPS-IC3/technote.pdf>

Mid-2024: CanSIPsv3

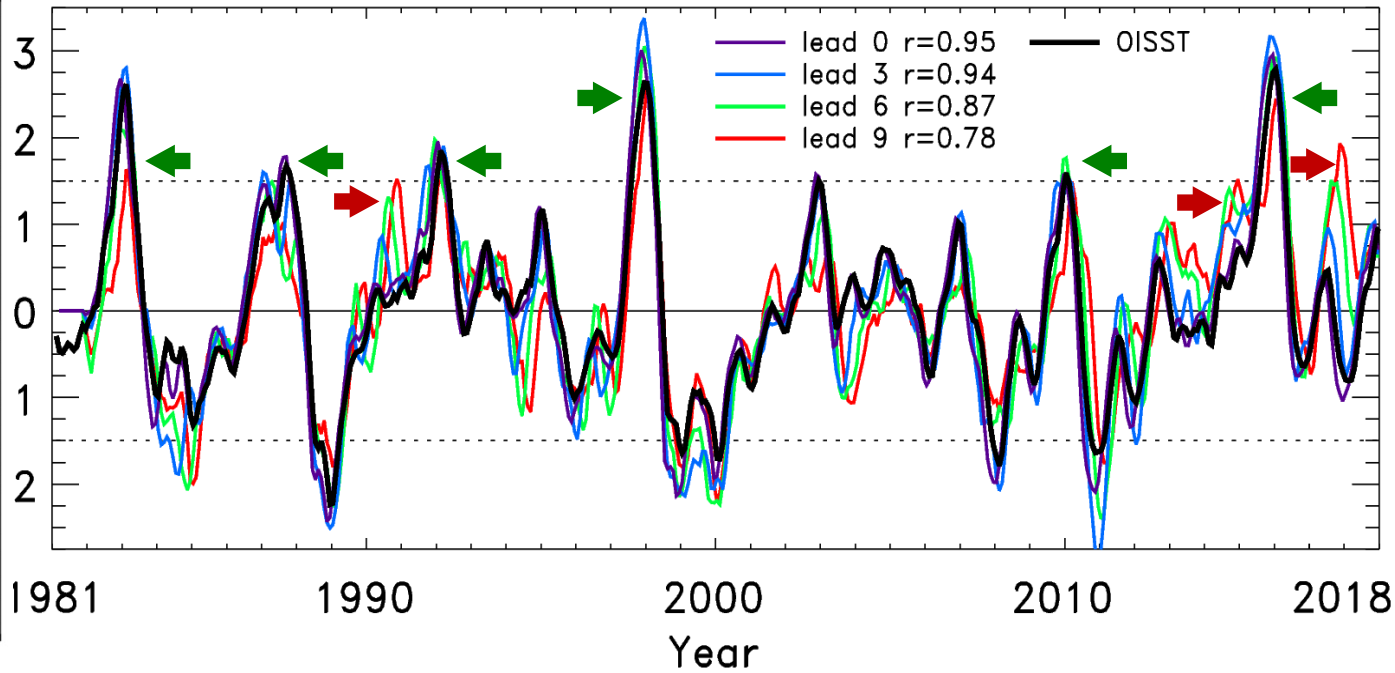
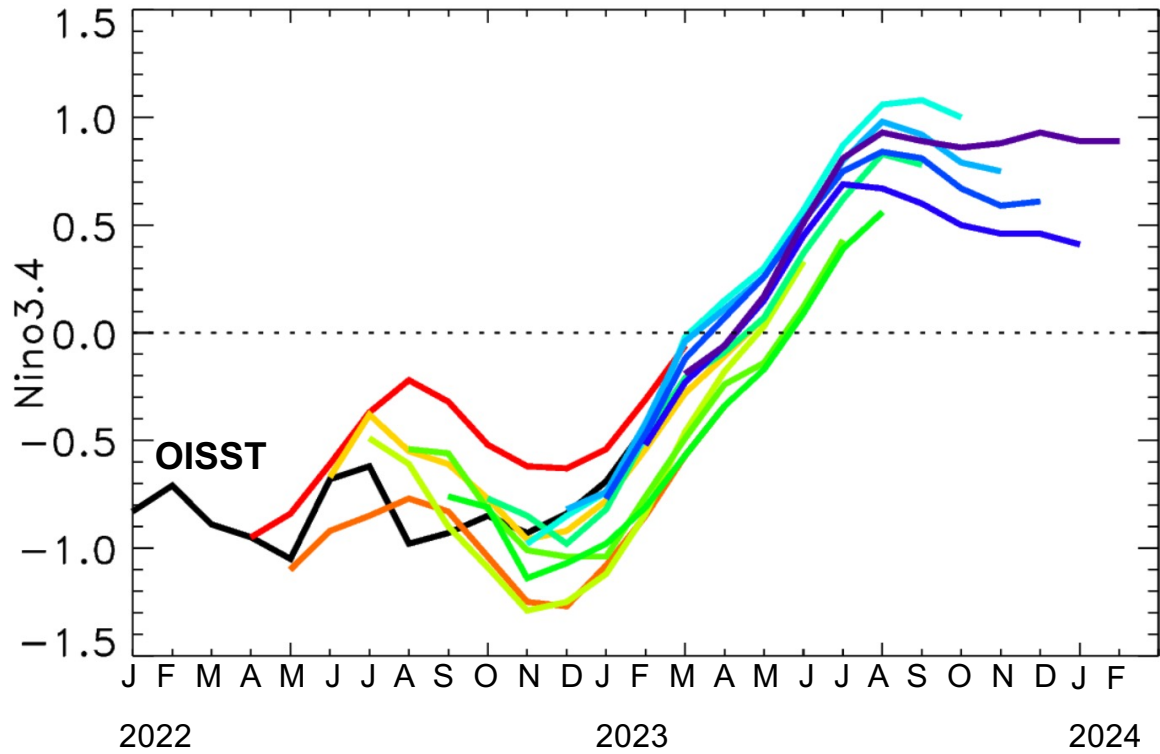
	Atmos	Ocean	Sea Ice	Land	BGC
• CanESM5:	CanAM5 T63/L49	+ NEMO ORCA1/L45	+ LIM2	+ CLASS3.6	+ CMOC/CTEM
• GEM5.2-NEMO:	GEM5.2 1°/L85	+ NEMO ORCA1/L50	+ CICE4	+ ISBA/SVS	

ECCEC long range ENSO outlook

Short lead  Long lead

Recent

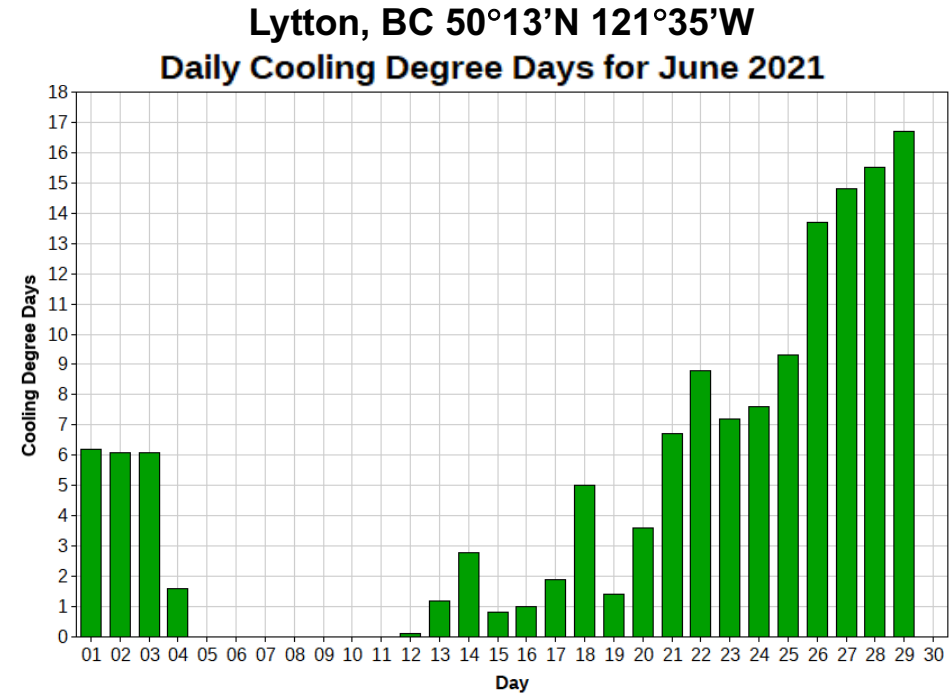
Historical



 Long-range El Niño hits
 False alarms

New seasonal products based on daily/subdaily data

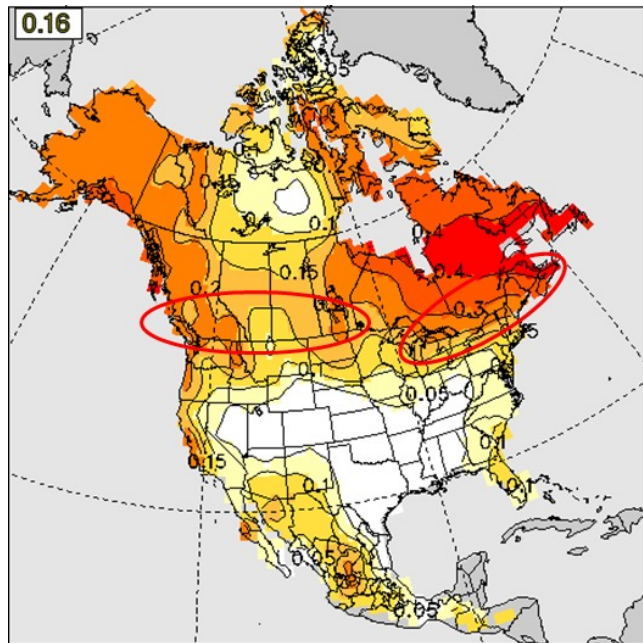
- Daily/subdaily seasonal hindcast & forecast data for >30 variables provided to Copernicus since mid-2021
- This opens possibilities for developing products such as
 - **cooling degree days** = accumulation of daily mean temperatures $>18^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - **heating degree days** = accumulation of daily mean temperatures $<18^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - **growing degree days** = accumulation of daily mean temperatures $<N^{\circ}\text{C}$, $N= 4, 5, 10\dots$
 - number of **wet days** exceeding threshold precipitation, e.g. 1 mm
- Potentially useful for energy, agriculture, etc.
- For DD, add daily T2m anomalies to 5-day smoothed daily ERA5 climatology for 1991-2020



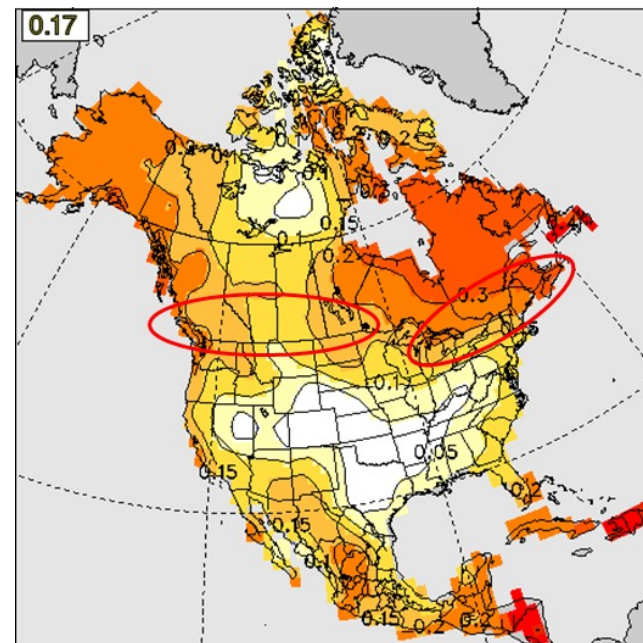
CRPSS Heating/Cooling Degree Days vs T2m

DJF 1991-2020
Lead 0 months

CanSIPsv2.1
HDD

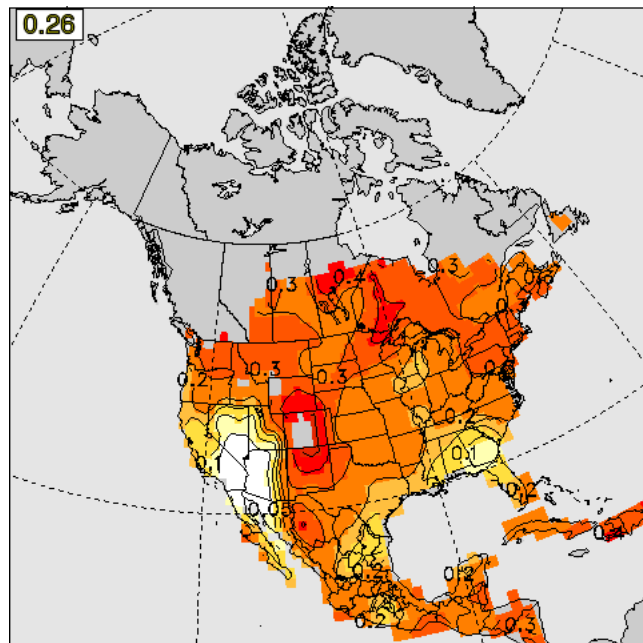


CanSIPsv2.1
T2m

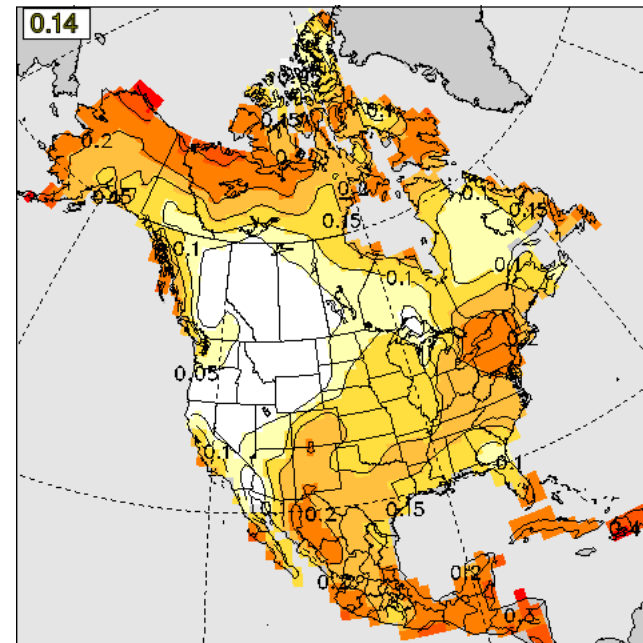


SON 1991-2020
Lead 0 months

CanSIPsv2.1
CDD

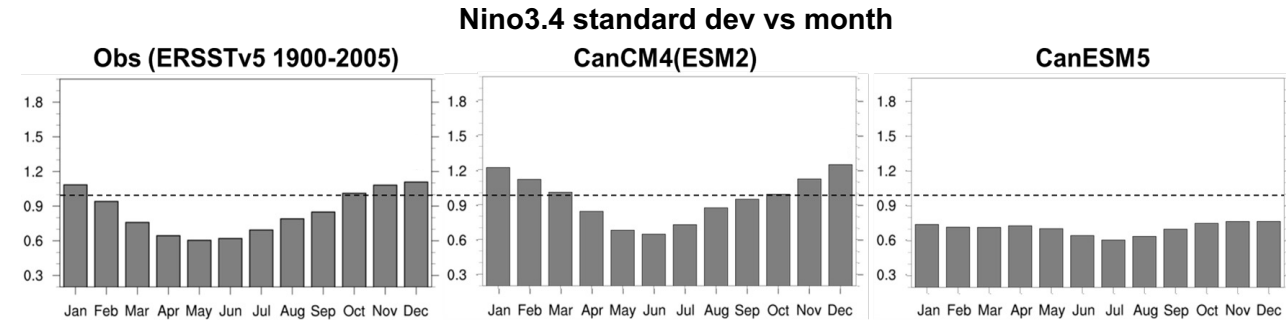


CanSIPsv2.1
T2m

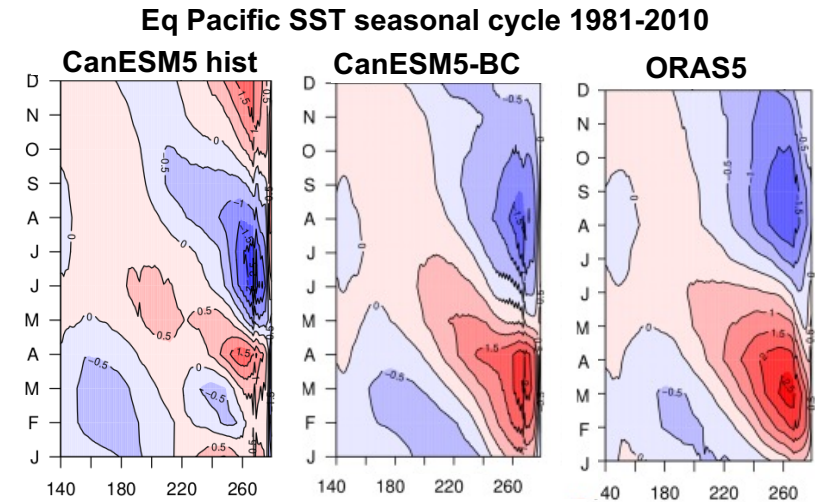
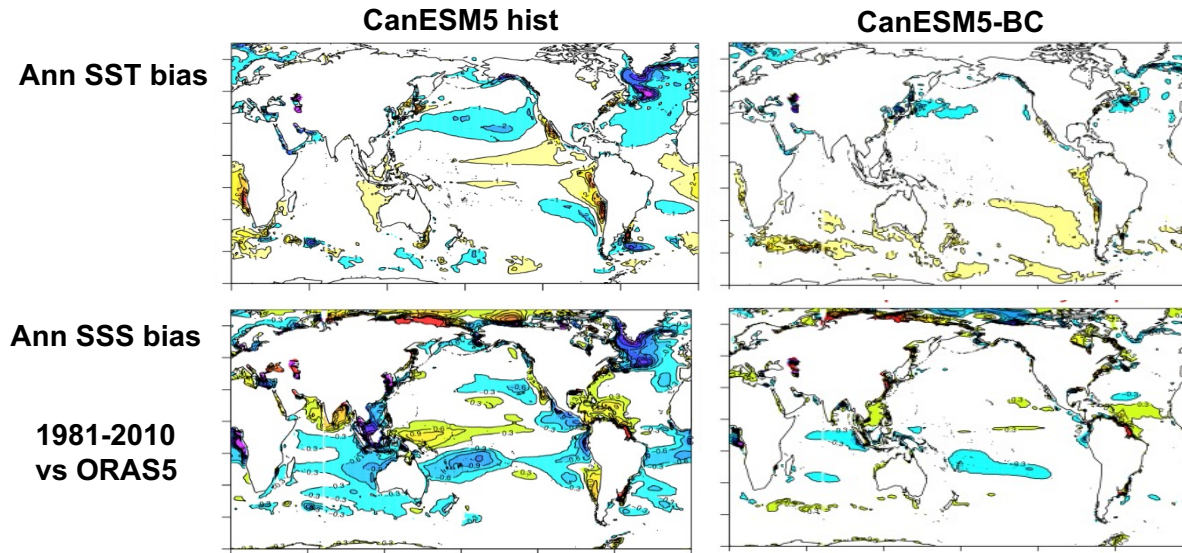


CanESM5 development for seasonal forecasting

- CanESM5, CCCma's CMIP6 ESM, has been "slow-tracked" for seasonal/decadal operations due to
 - Very high equilibrium climate sensitivity (5.6°C)
 - Inaccurate ENSO amplitude and seasonality →



- Have experimented with **online atm/ocn bias correction** using method of Kharin and Scinocca (GRL, 2012)
 - Nudge atmosphere to ERA5, ocean T/S to ORAS5, calculate 1981-2010 monthly climatology of nudging terms
 - Apply as non-interactive adjustments to tendencies



- Bias correction improves CanESM5 seasonal skills, which compare well to CanCM4i (except for ENSO)

Global mean ACC averaged over all target seasons, 0-9 month lead (1991-2020) →

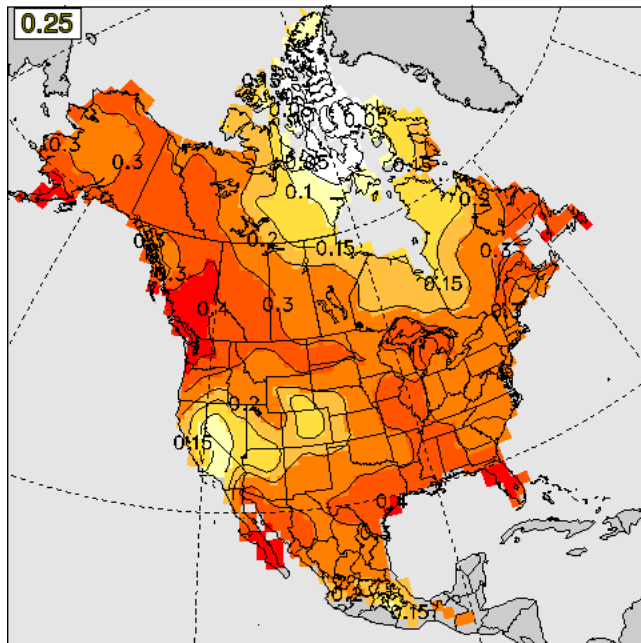
	CanCM4i	CanESM5	CanESM5-BC
Nino3.4	0.79	0.71	0.68
T2m land	0.33	0.36	0.37
Precip land	0.101	0.096	0.117

Extra slides

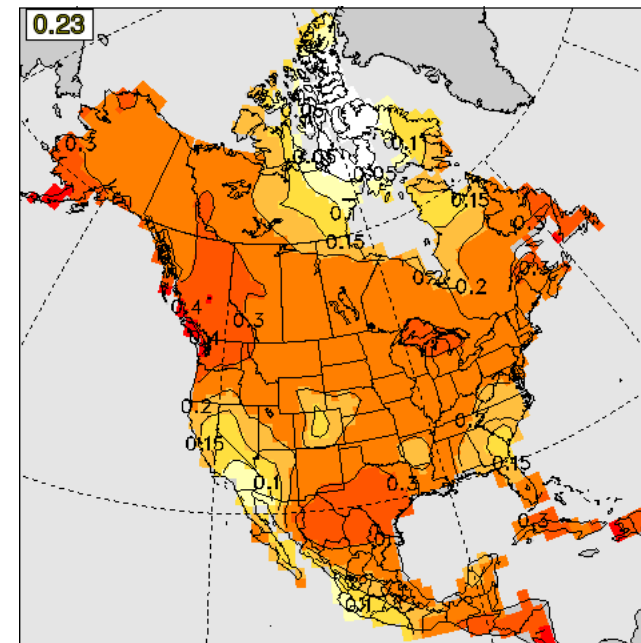
CRPSS Heating/Cooling Degree Days vs T2m

MAM 1991-2020
Lead 0 months

CanSIPsv2.1
HDD

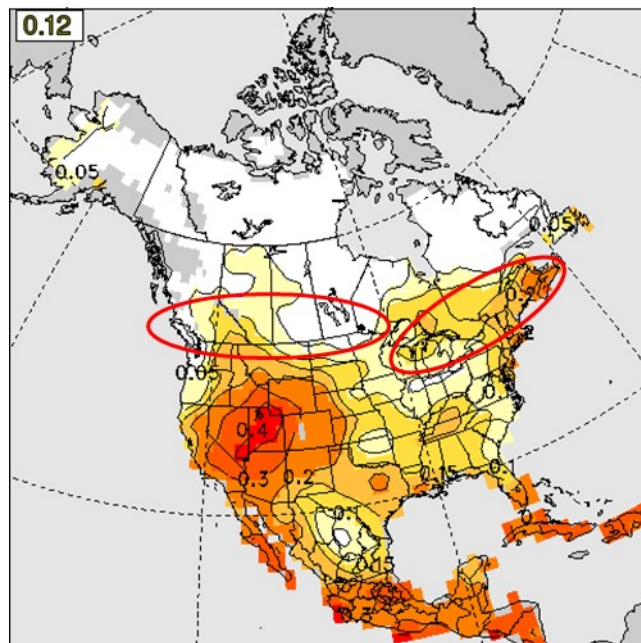


CanSIPsv2.1
T2m

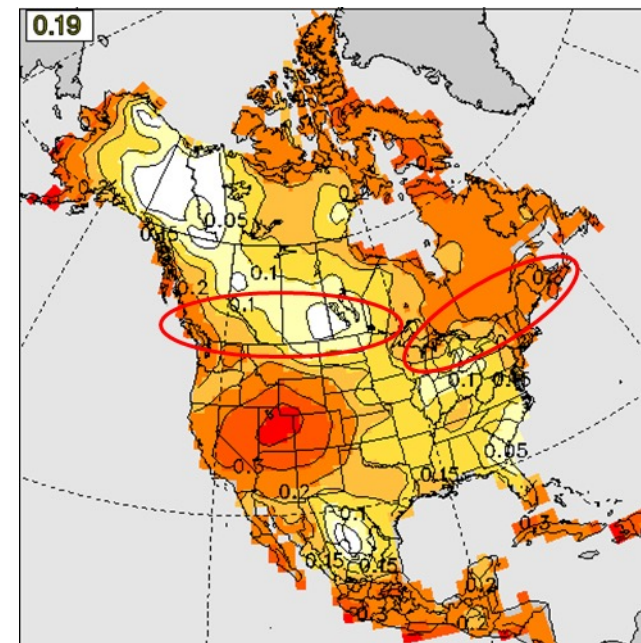


JJA 1991-2020
Lead 0 months

CanSIPsv2.1
CDD



CanSIPsv2.1
T2m



NOAA Population weighted degree day outlook

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/pacdir/DDdir/ddforecast.txt>

MONTHLY TOTAL DEGREE DAY FORECAST

BASE 65 F

NWS CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER COLLEGE PARK MD

300 PM EDT THU 18 AUG 2022

NEW ENGLAND

(CT ME MA NH RI VT)

NORMALS

(1981-2010)

FORECAST

DEPARTURE

YEAR	MONTH	HEATING			COOLING			HDD	CDD	HDD	CDD
		90%	MEAN	10%	90%	MEAN	10%				
2022	9	57.	107.	149.	12.	32.	66.	138.	24.	-31.	8.
2022	10	341.	425.	503.	1.	2.	3.	465.	0.	-40.	2.
2022	11	588.	693.	785.	0.	0.	0.	731.	0.	-38.	0.
2022	12	885.	1037.	1166.	0.	0.	0.	1086.	0.	-49.	0.
2023	1	1006.	1204.	1421.	0.	0.	0.	1260.	0.	-56.	0.
2023	2	882.	1005.	1144.	0.	0.	0.	1053.	0.	-48.	0.
2023	3	814.	893.	991.	0.	0.	0.	928.	0.	-35.	0.
2023	4	481.	546.	630.	0.	0.	0.	572.	0.	-26.	0.
2023	5	182.	256.	328.	3.	9.	18.	281.	7.	-25.	2.
2023	6	21.	47.	82.	39.	80.	123.	57.	65.	-10.	15.
2023	7	1.	9.	22.	135.	207.	281.	11.	180.	-2.	27.
2023	8	6.	20.	37.	118.	175.	237.	24.	147.	-4.	28.
2023	9	61.	113.	158.	11.	31.	65.	138.	24.	-25.	7.
2023	10	339.	426.	506.	1.	2.	3.	465.	0.	-39.	2.
2023	11	580.	686.	780.	0.	0.	0.	731.	0.	-45.	0.

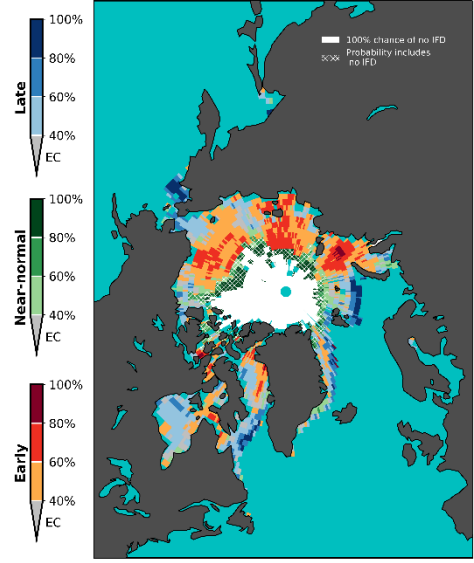
...

Probabilistic Ice-Free / Freeze-Up Date Forecasts

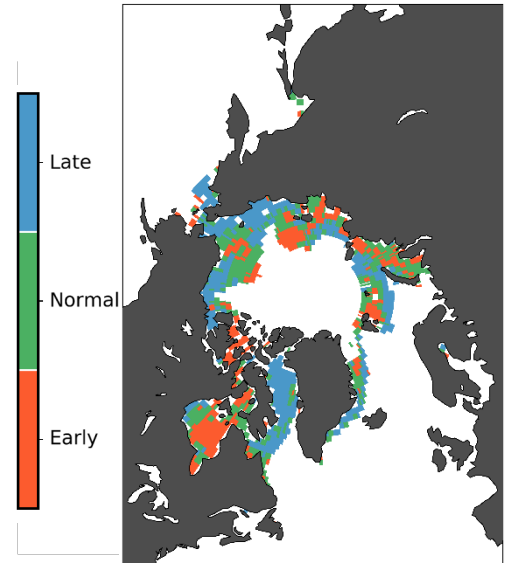
Dates that sea ice concentration falls below / rises above 50%

Verification of
2022 Ice-Free
Date** from 1 May

Forecast



Observed

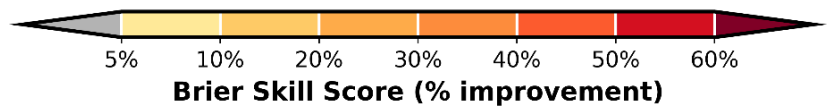
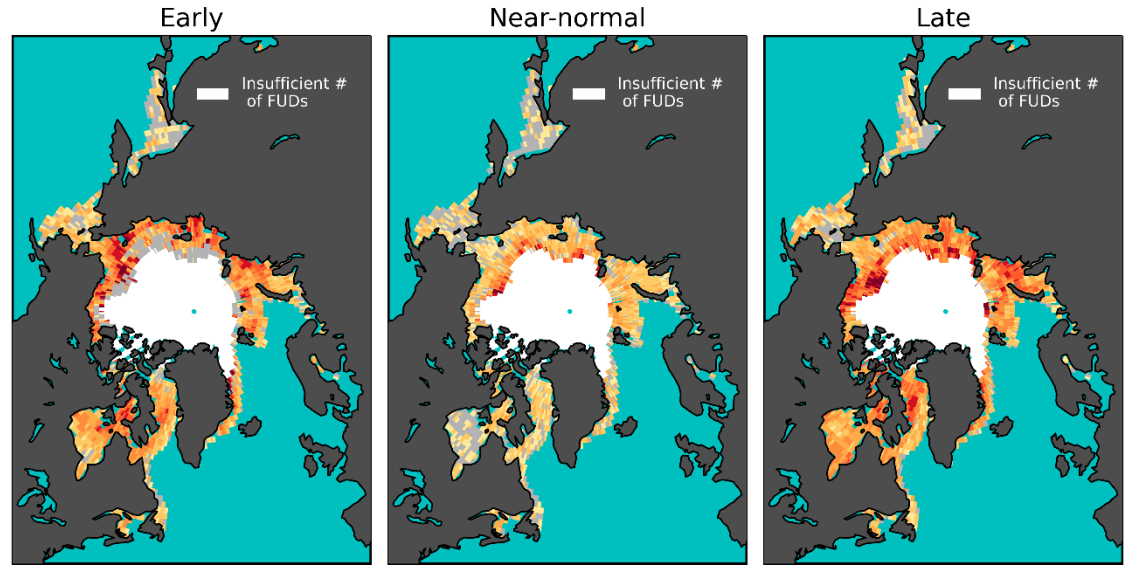


**compared to 2013-2021 average



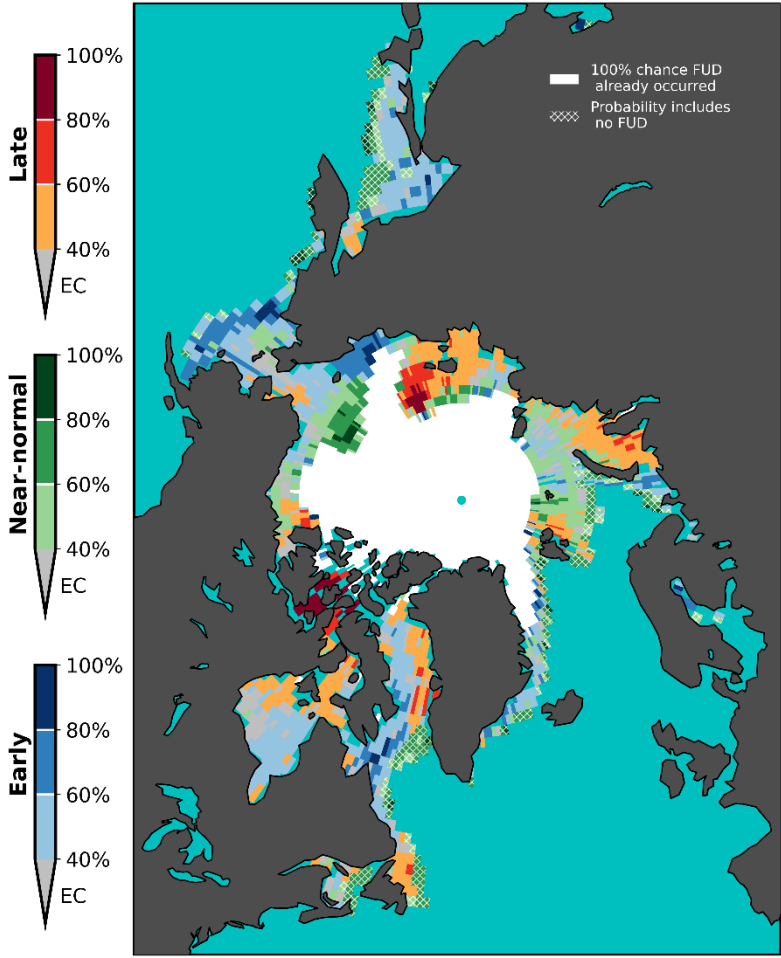
CanSIPsv2.1 Historical FUD Skill, Init: October 1, 2000-2021

Relative to trend-adjusted climatology



2022-23 Freeze-Up Date forecast from 1 Oct

Probability for Early, Near-normal, or Late FUD
CanSIPsv2, init: 10/2022 (cf 2013-2021)



Dirkson, A., B. Denis, M. Sigmond and W. J. Merryfield, 2021: Development and calibration of seasonal probabilistic forecasts of ice-free dates and freeze-up dates. *Weather and Forecasting*, 30, 301-324, <https://doi.org/10.1175/WAF-D-20-0066.1>.

Ice-Free / Freeze-Up Dates (Probabilistic)

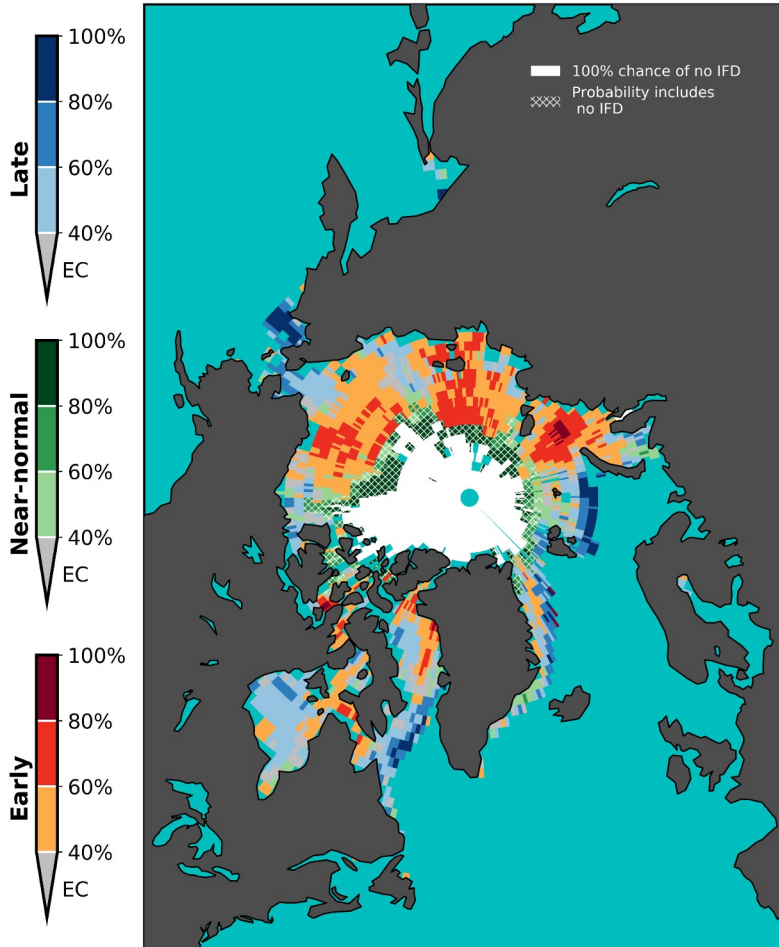
Dates that sea ice concentration falls below / rises above 50%

Verification of
2021 Freeze-Up
Date** from 30

Sep
Forecast

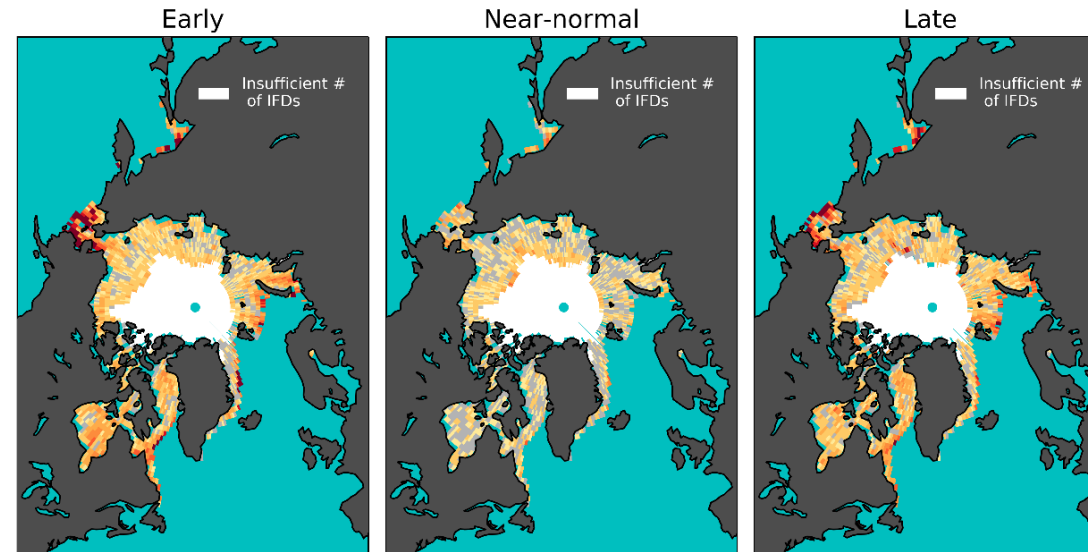
2022 Ice-Free Date forecast from 30 Apr

Probability for Early, Near-normal, or Late IFD
CanSIPsv2, init: 05/2022 (cf 2013-2021)



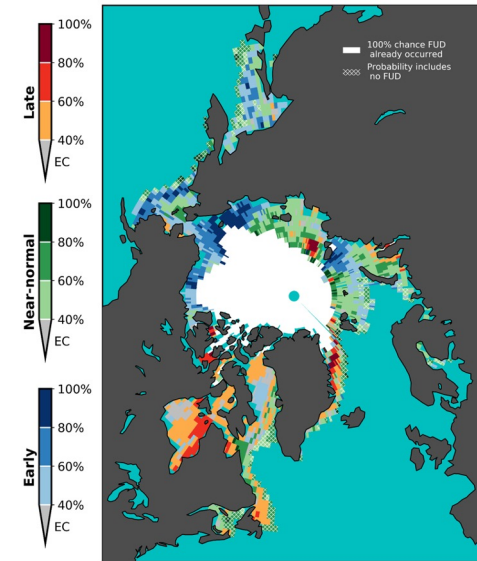
CanSIPsv2.1 Historical IFD Skill, Init: May 1, 2000-2021

Relative to trend-adjusted climatology

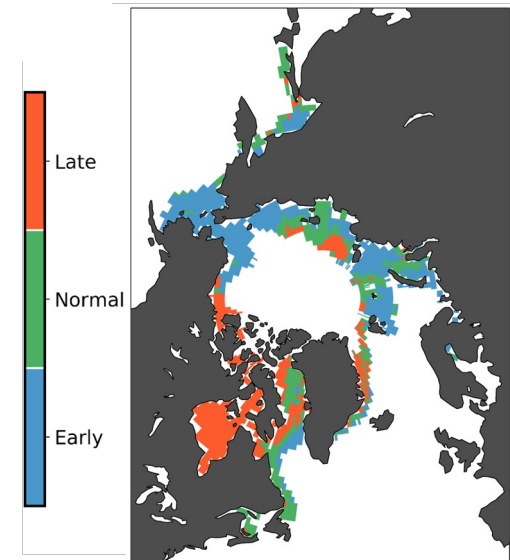


5% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%

Brier Skill Score (% improvement)



Observed



**compared to 2012-2020 average

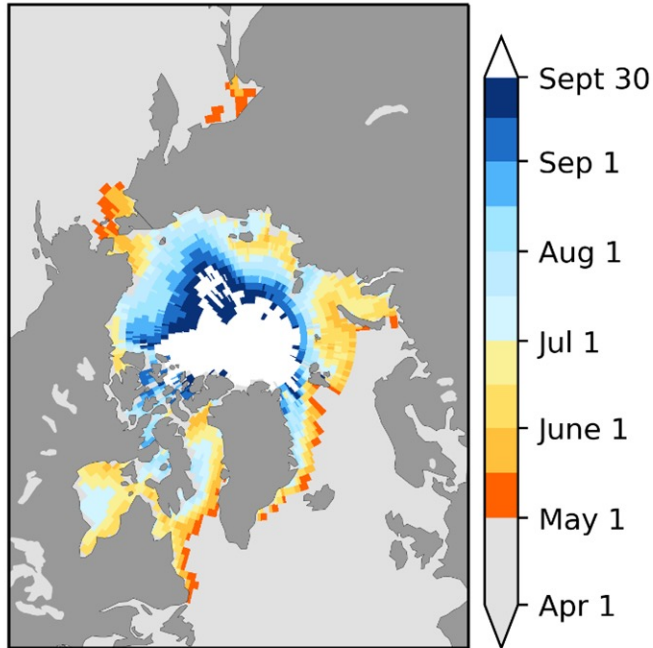
Dirkson, A., B. Denis, M. Sigmund and W. J. Merryfield, 2021: Development and calibration of seasonal probabilistic forecasts of ice-free dates and freeze-up dates. *Weather and Forecasting*, 30, 301-324, <https://doi.org/10.1175/WAF-D-20-0066.1>.

Ice-Free / Freeze-Up Dates (Deterministic)

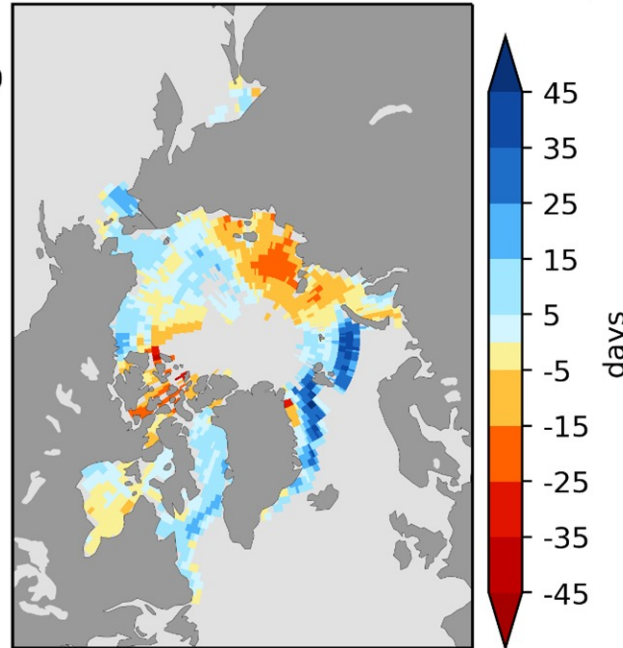
Dates that sea ice concentration falls below / rises above 50%

2022 Ice-Free Date forecast from 30 Apr

2022 Ice-Free Date
(bias corrected)

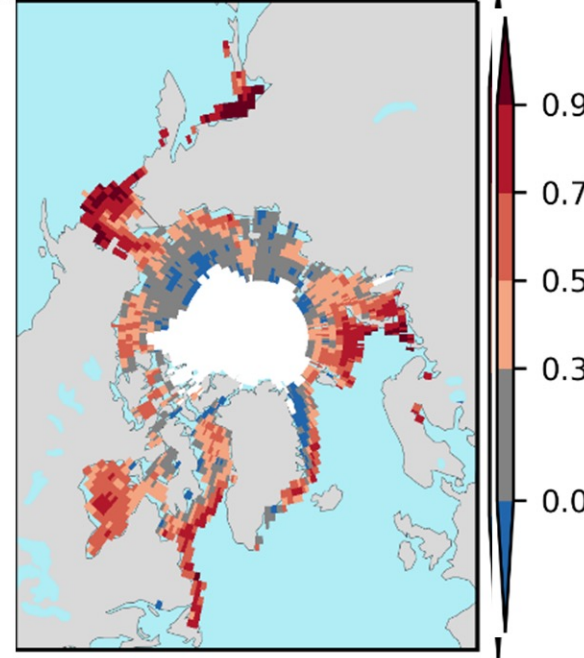


2022 Ice-Free Date
Anomaly*



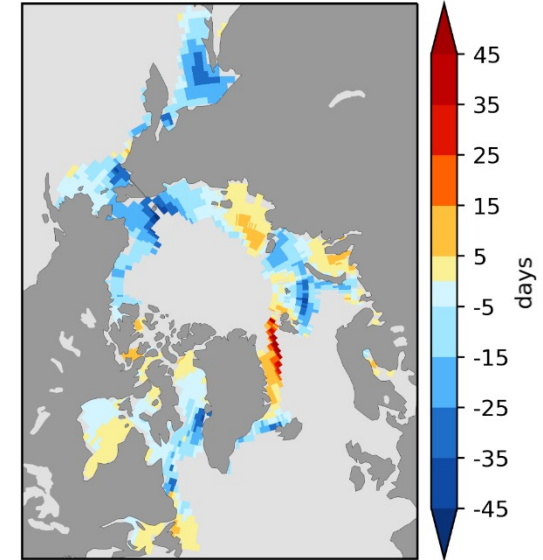
*compared to 2013-2021 average

Historical Skill 1990-2020
(anomaly correlation detrended)

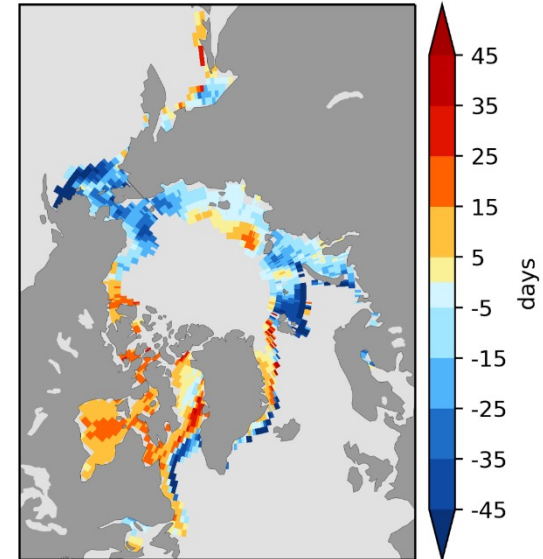


Verification of 2021 Freeze-Up Date** from 30 Sep

Forecast



Observed



**compared to 2012-2020 average

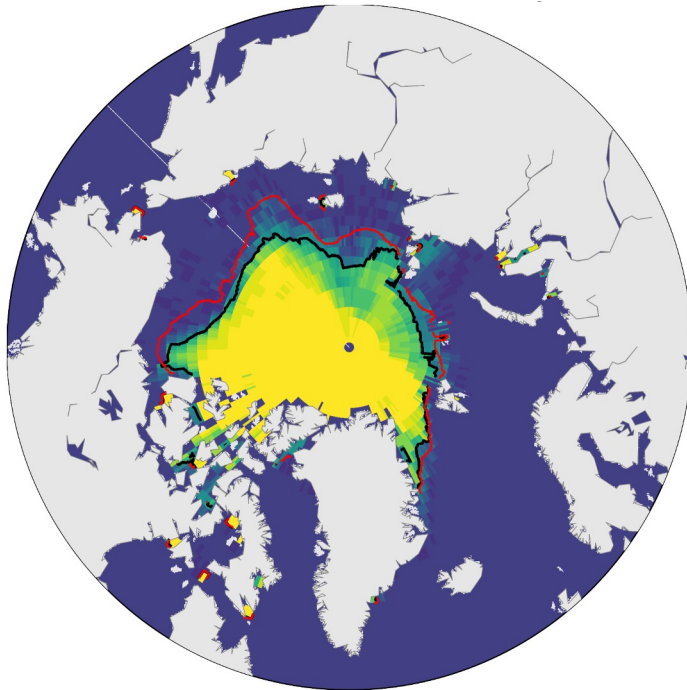
Sigmond, M., M. C. Reader, G. M. Flato, W. J. Merryfield and A. Tivy, 2016: Skillful seasonal forecasts of Arctic sea ice retreat and advance dates in a dynamical forecasting system. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 43, 12,457-12,465, <https://doi.org/10.1002/2016GL071396>.

Sea Ice Probability

Calibrated probabilities that monthly sea ice concentration exceeds specified threshold

Sep 2021 forecast from 30 Apr

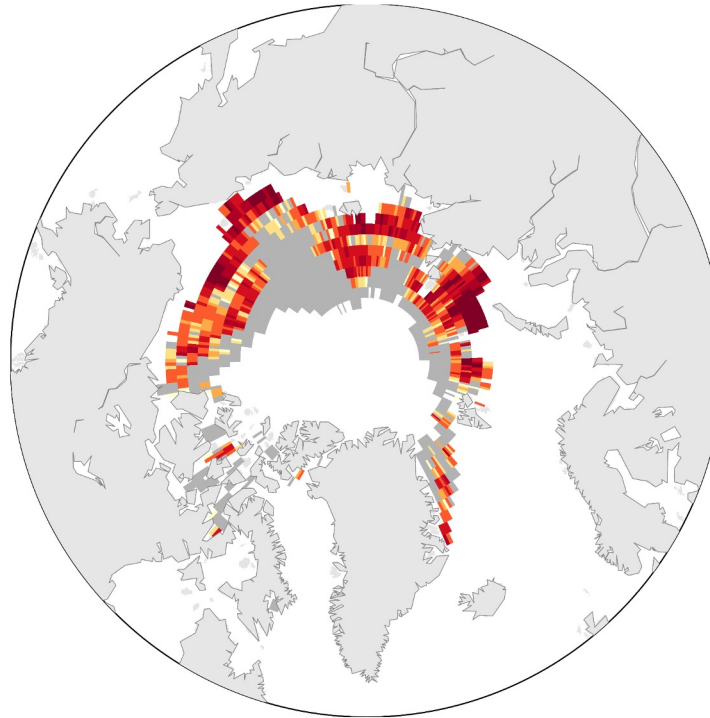
— fcst median ice edge
— obs 15% contour (2012-2020)



100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%

Probability for Sea Ice

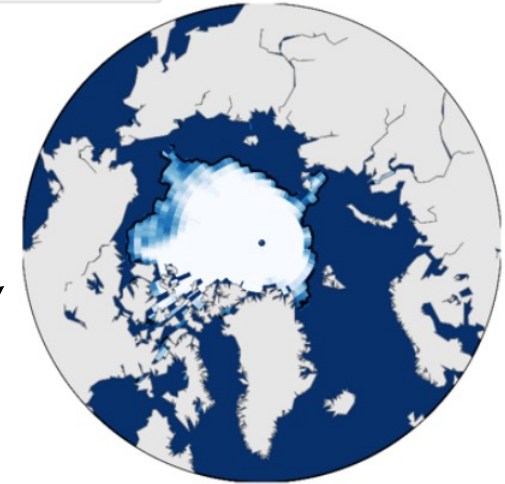
Historical skill (2000-2020) relative to trend-adjusted climatology



40%
30%
20%
10%
6%
2%
0%

Brier Skill Score (% improvement)

— observed ice edge
Observed

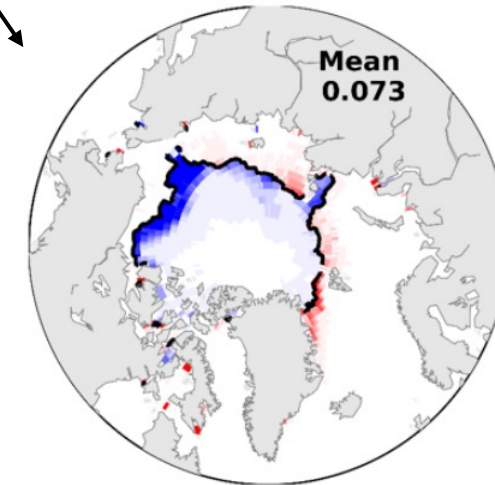


Verification

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Ice Concentration

Forecast Error



1.0 0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0

Brier Score
blue=under-predicted, red=over-predicted