

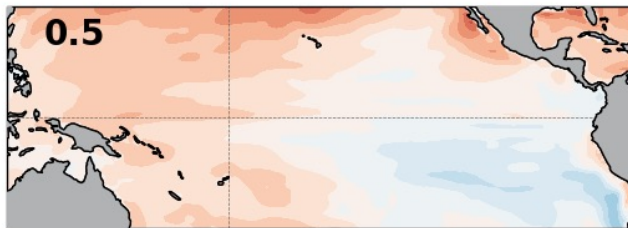
Prediction challenges associated with errors in linear trends of tropical Pacific sea surface temperature

Michelle L'Heureux (NOAA CPC), Michael Tippett (Columbia Univ.), and Wanqiu Wang (NOAA CPC)

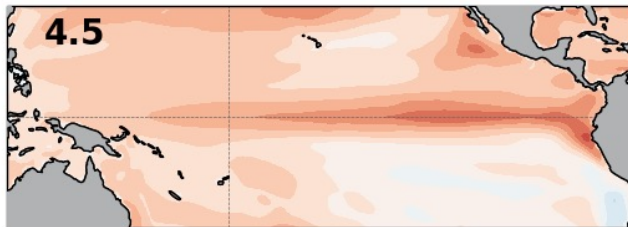
Key Take Away: SST trends in *initialized* climate model forecasts are **more positive** than observed trends across the tropical Pacific Ocean. This appears to be associated with an increase in El Niño False Alarms.

Trend in an NMME model

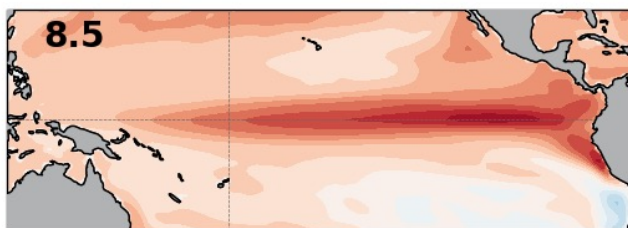
0.5-mth
lead time



4.5-mth
lead time



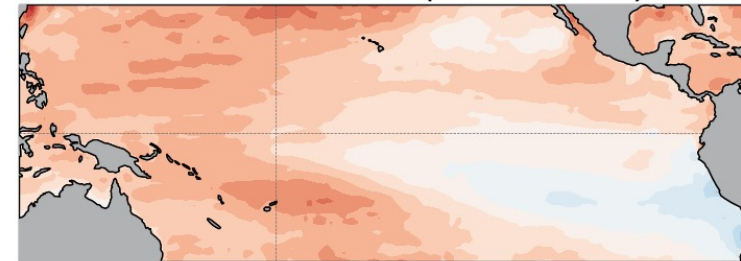
8.5-mth
lead time



-2.25 -1.50 -0.75 0.00 0.75 1.50 2.25
degrees Celsius change over January 1982 to December 2020

Should
look like

Observed Trend (1982-2020)



-2.25 -1.50 -0.75 0.00 0.75 1.50 2.25
degrees Celsius change over January 1982 to December 2020

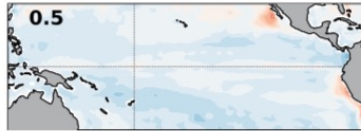
Open-Access Publication:

L'Heureux, M.L., Tippett, M. K., Wang, W. (2022). Prediction Challenges from Errors in Tropical Sea Surface Temperature Trends. *Front. clim.*
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fclim.2022.837483>

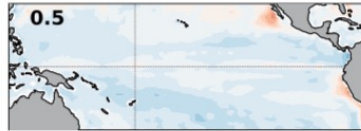
~40 year linear trend (1982-2020) computed separately for each forecast lead time and model in the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME)
Linear Trend Error (forecast minus the observations) is too positive in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Most evident by the ~4.5-month lead and beyond.

0.5-mth
lead time

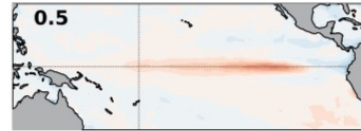
GFDL-CM2p5-FLOR-A06
Trend Error



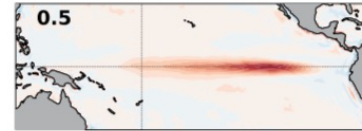
GFDL-CM2p5-FLOR-B01
Trend Error



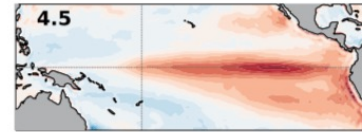
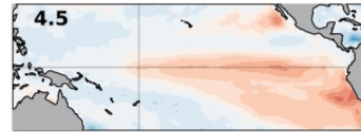
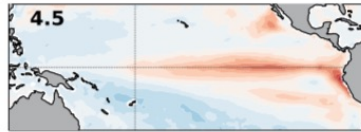
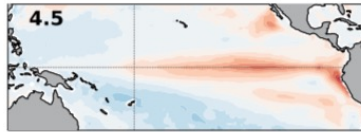
COLA-RSMAS-CCSM4
Trend Error



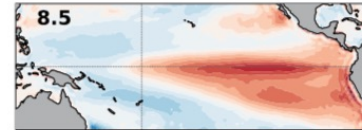
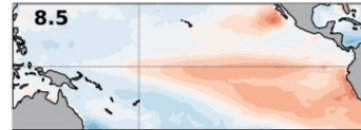
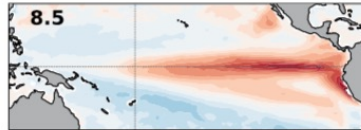
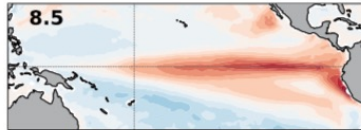
NCEP-CFSv2
Trend Error



4.5-mth
lead time

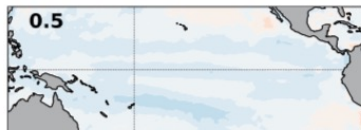


8.5-mth
lead time

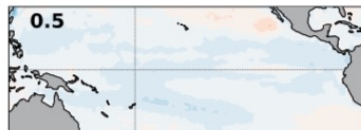


0.5-mth
lead time

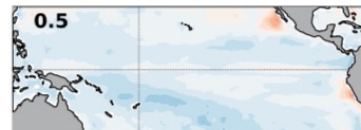
CanCM4i
Trend Error



GEM-NEMO
Trend Error



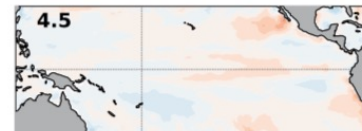
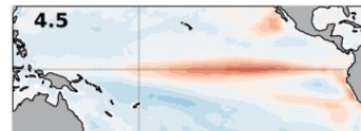
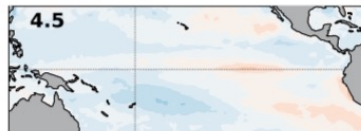
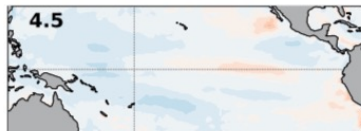
GFDL-CM2p1-aer04
Trend Error



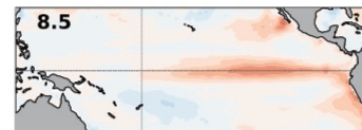
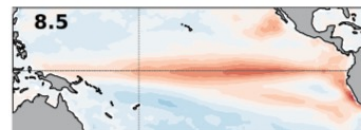
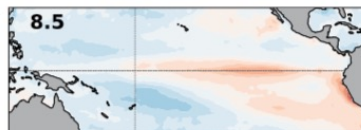
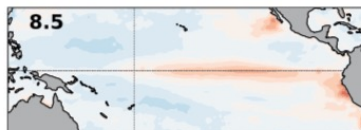
NASA-GEOS2S
Trend Error



4.5-mth
lead time



8.5-mth
lead time

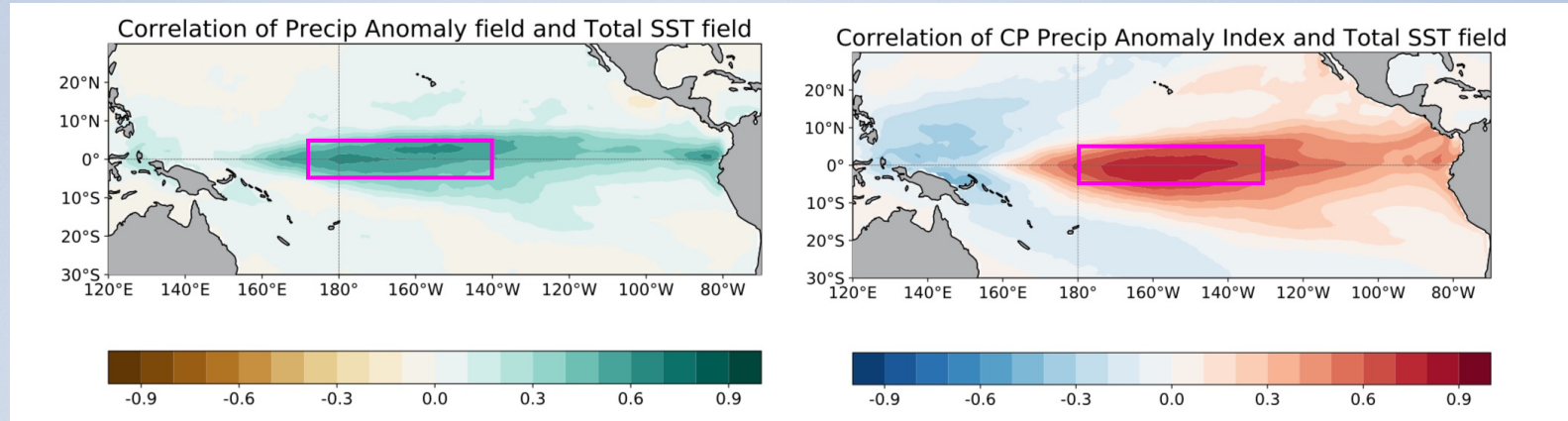


CFSv2 and CCSM4 have known initialization errors which manifest as SST trend error at short lead times (see 0.5-month).

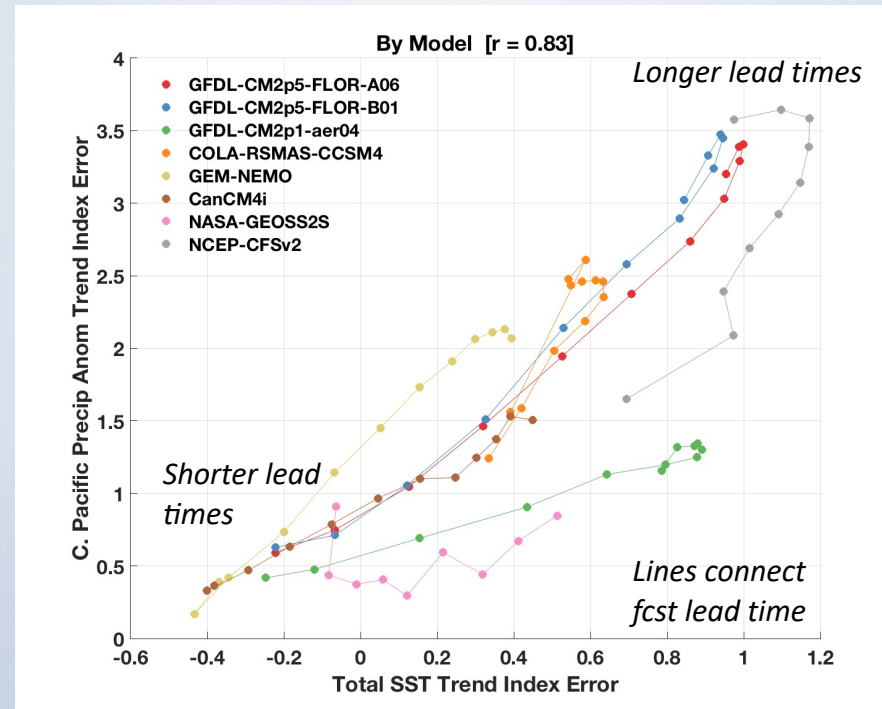
degrees Celsius change over January 1982 to December 2020

Total Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) Relate To Precipitation Anomalies: Total SST and Central Pacific Precipitation Anomaly Indices

Indices are the average of the region inside the box



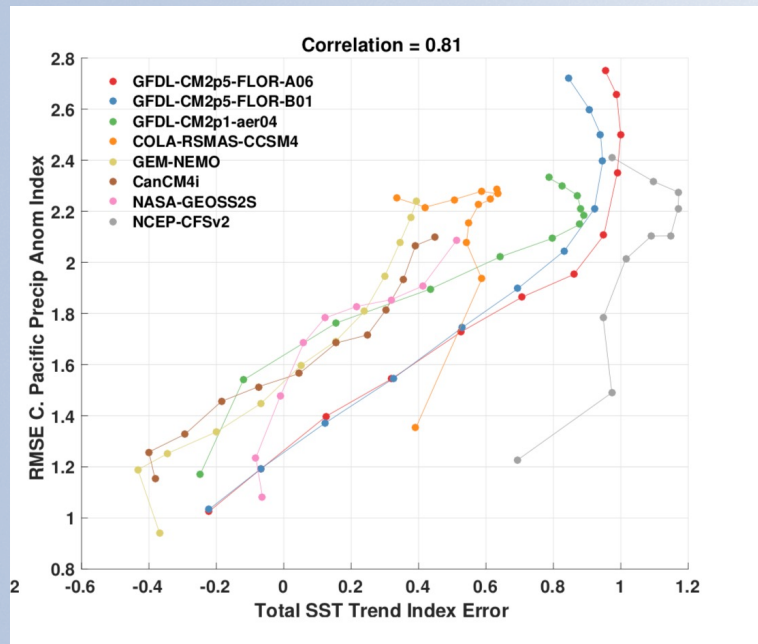
Total SST trend errors are associated with Central Pacific Precip. Anomaly trend errors



Too positive SSTs
↕
Too wet precipitation anomalies

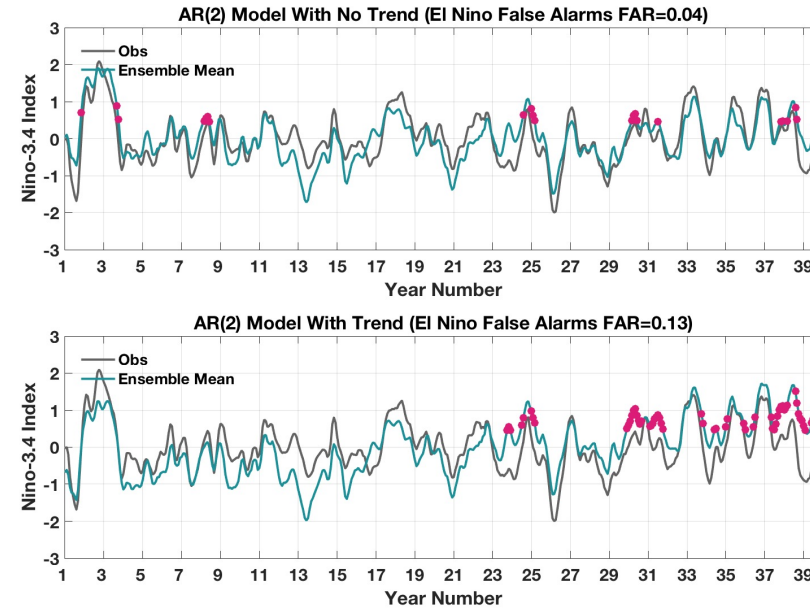
Errors in the SST trends relate to Errors in Precip. Anomalies

Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) in mm/day



Typical precipitation anomalies in this region range from 3-5mm/day. These are relatively large errors.

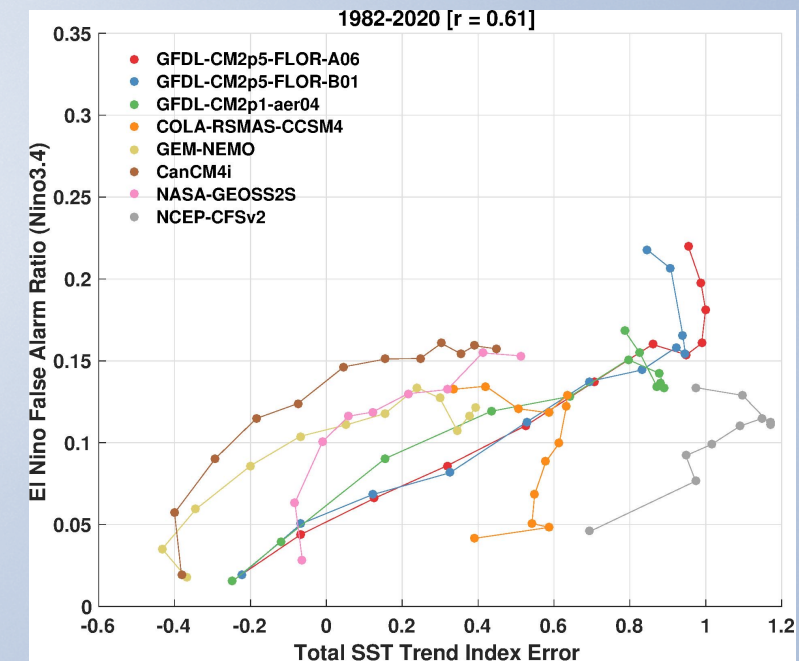
“Perfect” 100 member AR(2) simulation of Niño-3.4 index with a linear trend added to the ensemble mean in the bottom panel.



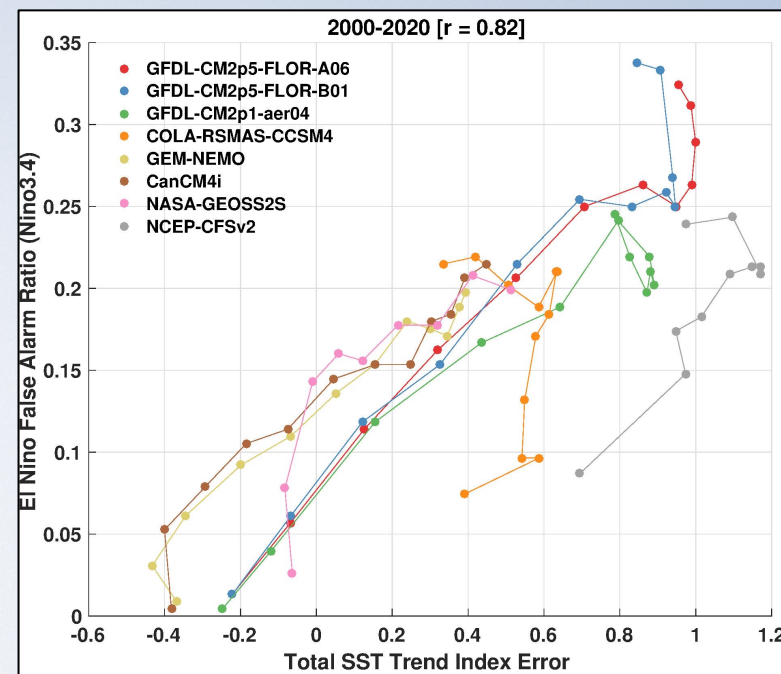
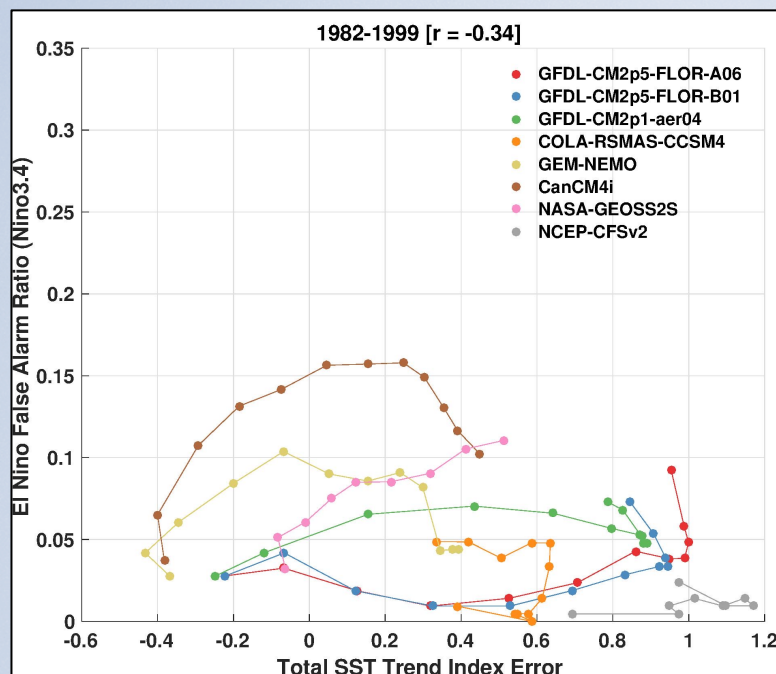
Positive SST trends increase the frequency of El Niño False Alarms (pink dots) especially in the last half of the record.

In NMME predictions, El Niño False Alarm ratio increases with larger SST trend index errors.

Has this ratio changed from the first half of the record to the last half?



El Niño False Alarm Ratio increased in the last half of the record. SST trend errors have an influence on seasonal ENSO predictions.



- Implication that understanding the “Pattern Effect” is tied to improving seasonal climate predictions.
- Motivates the bridging of modeling efforts associated with initialized climate predictions and efforts associated with uninitialized CMIP-style simulations.
- Community may want to consider recommending the creation of large-ensembles that stem from initialized models (e.g. GFDL-SPEAR) that would allow researchers to understand how errors in the short term (*which can be verified against observations*) may result in biases in longer term projections.

Extra Slides

