

Bridging the Gap: NOAA MAPP's S2S Prediction Task Force

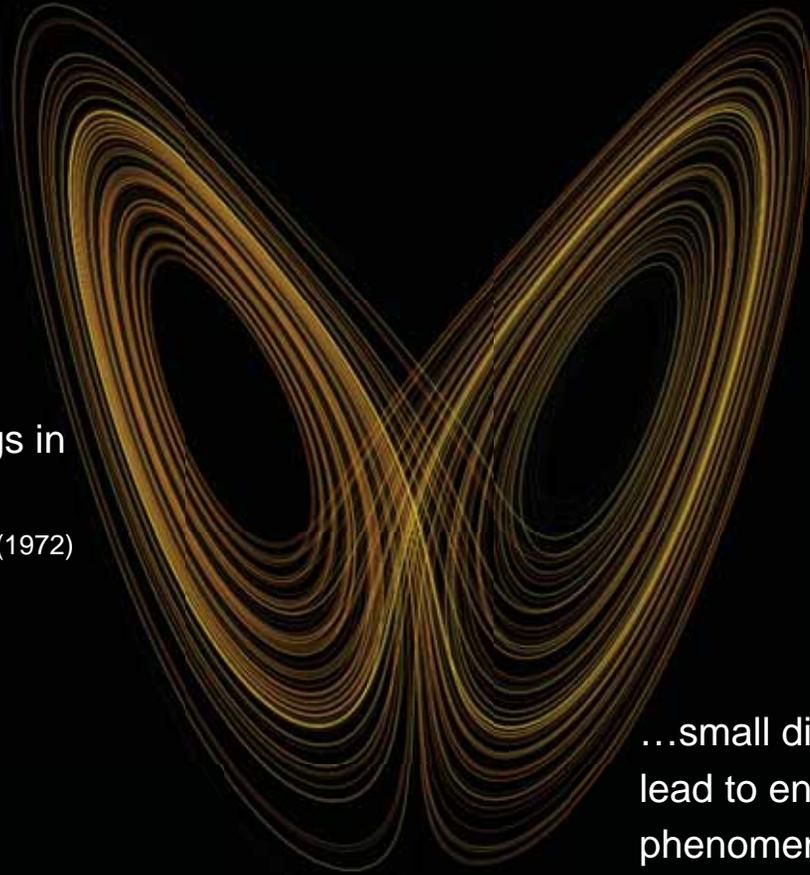


Elizabeth A. Barnes

MAPP S2S Prediction Task Force Lead

Assistant Professor
Department of Atmospheric Science
Colorado State University

BUTTERFLY EFFECT



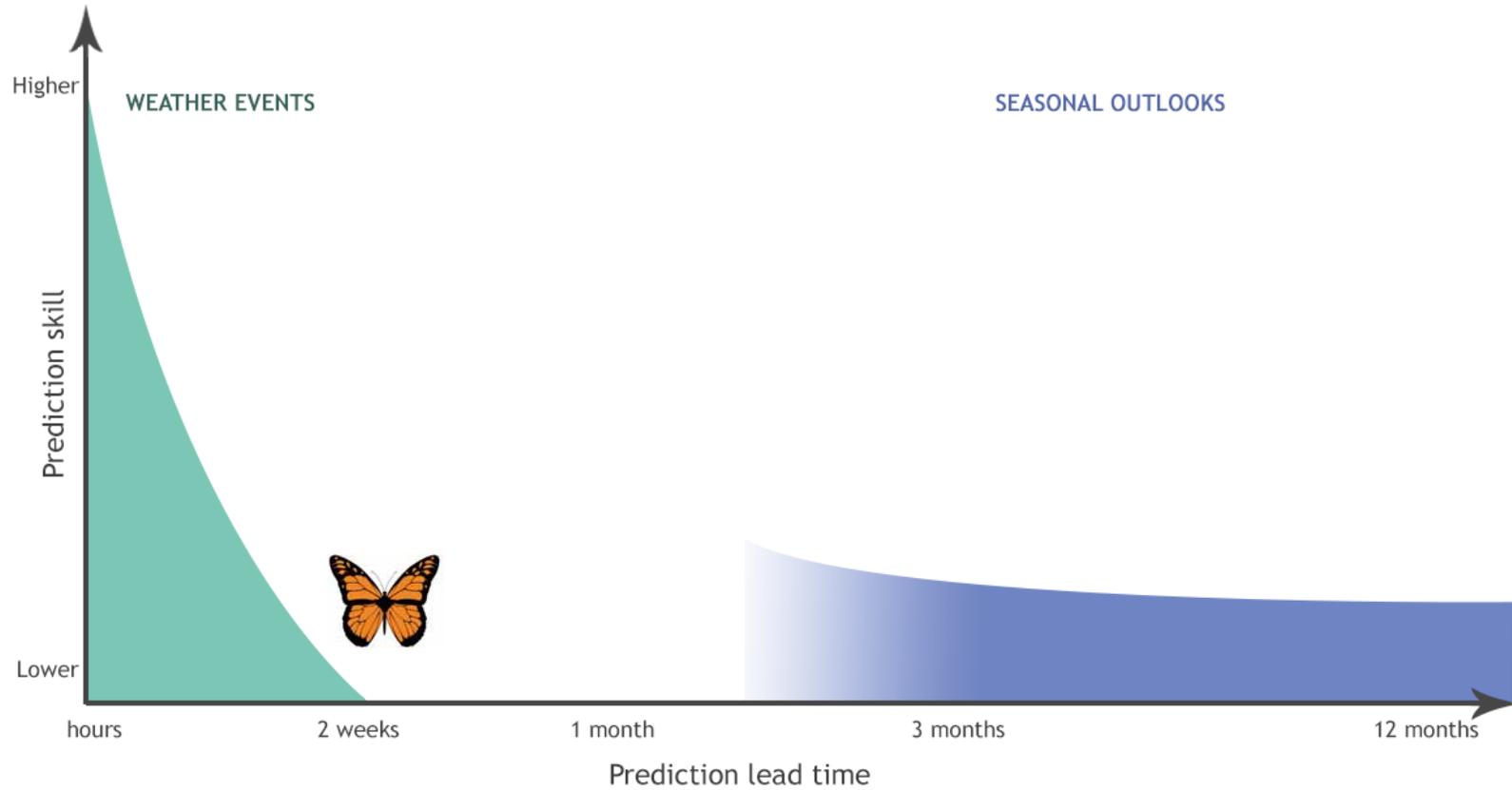
When the flap of a butterfly's wings in
Brazil sets off a tornado in Texas.

- Edward Lorenz (1972)

...small differences in the initial positions may
lead to enormous differences in the final
phenomena. ***Prediction becomes impossible.***

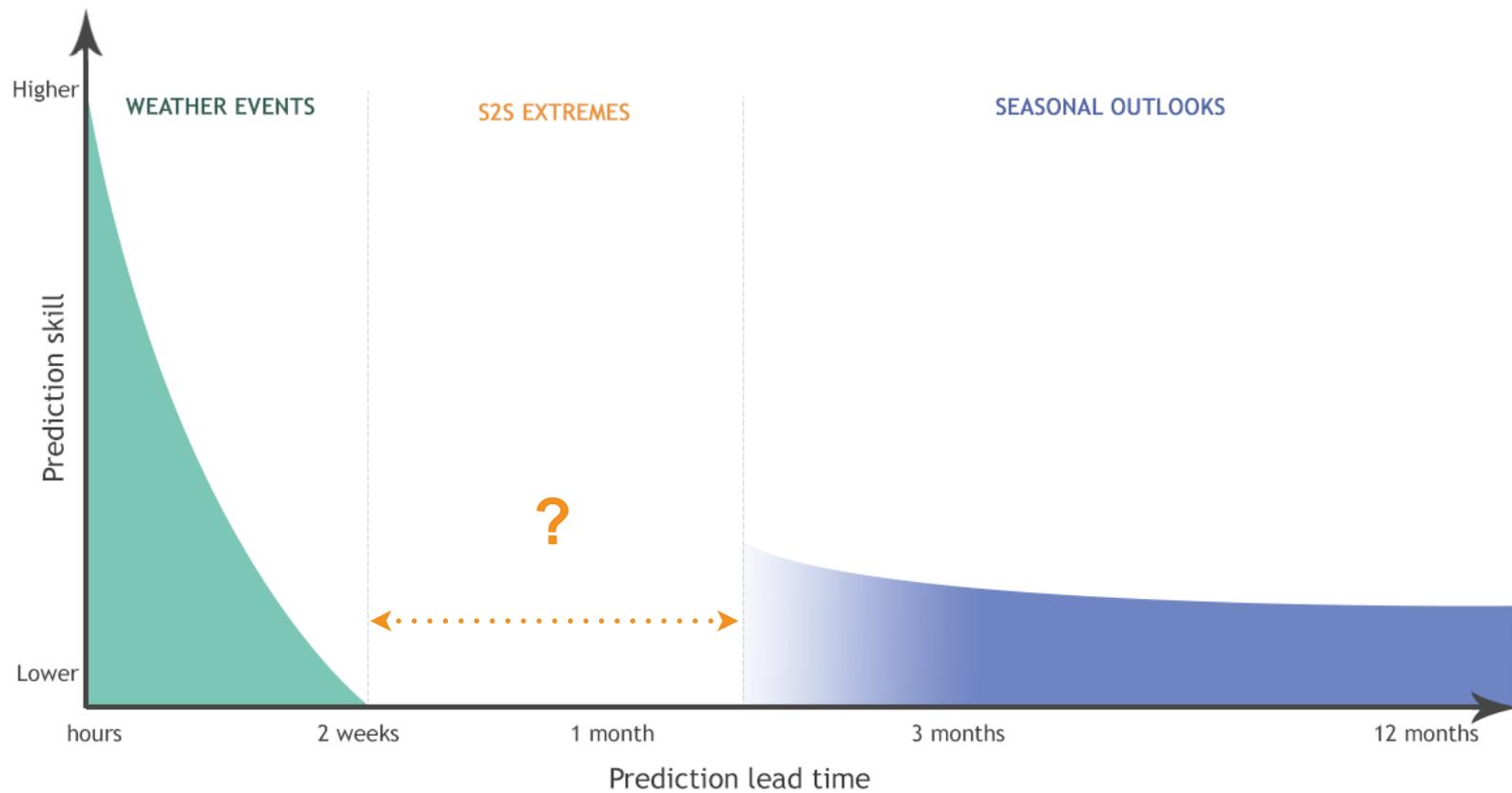
- Henri Poincare (1903)

Forecast Gap at Weeks-to-Months



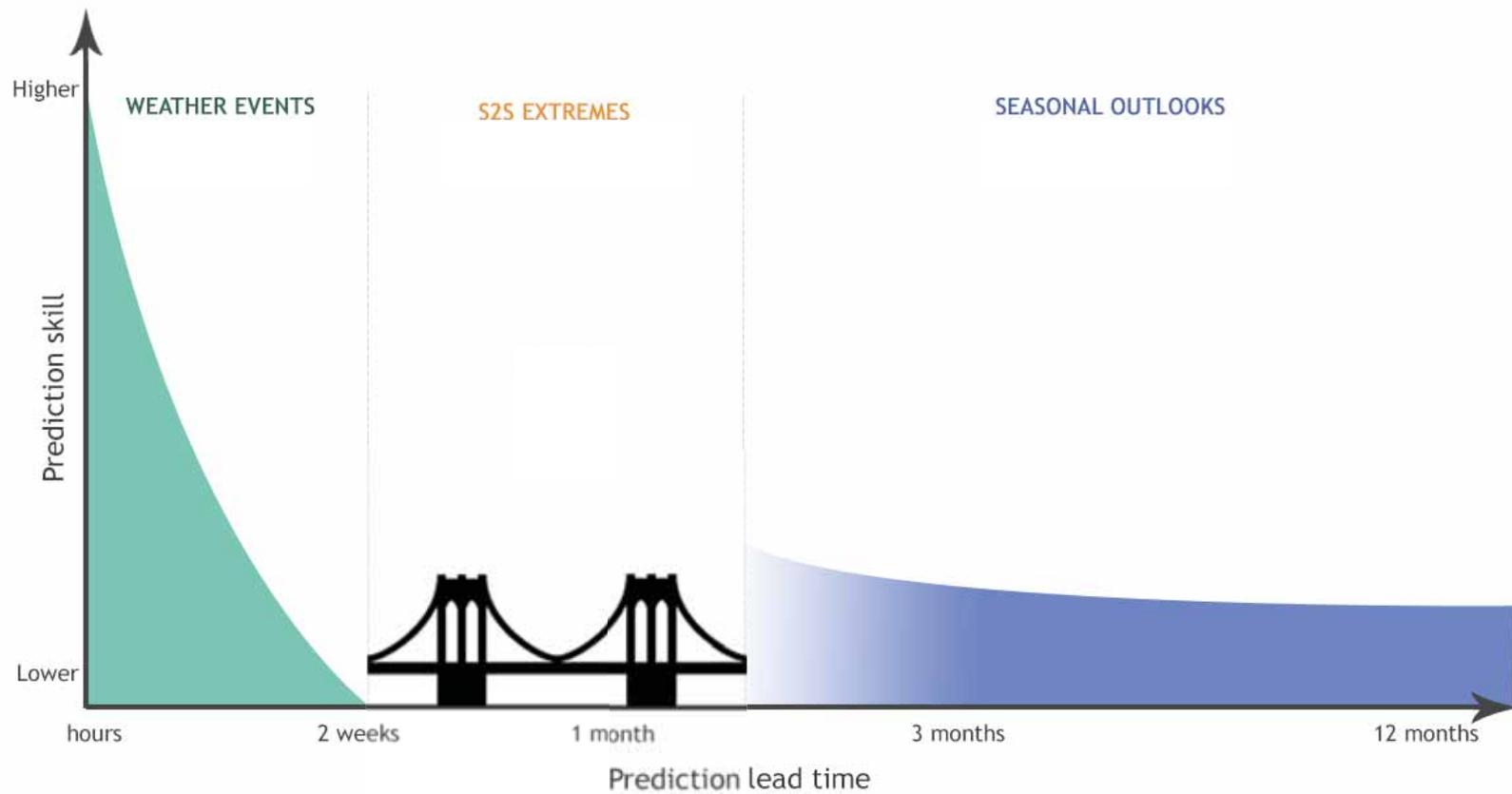
Adapted from: iri.columbia.edu/news/qa-subseasonal-prediction-project

Forecast Gap at Weeks-to-Months



Adapted from: iri.columbia.edu/news/qa-subseasonal-prediction-project

Forecast Gap at Weeks-to-Months



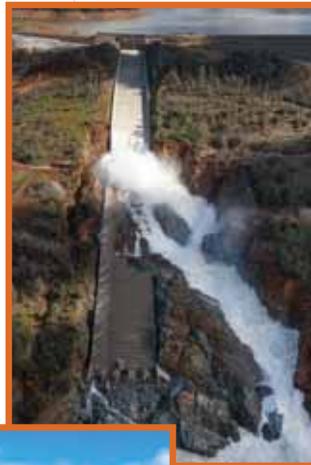
Adapted from: iri.columbia.edu/news/qa-subseasonal-prediction-project

Forecast Gap at Weeks-to-Months

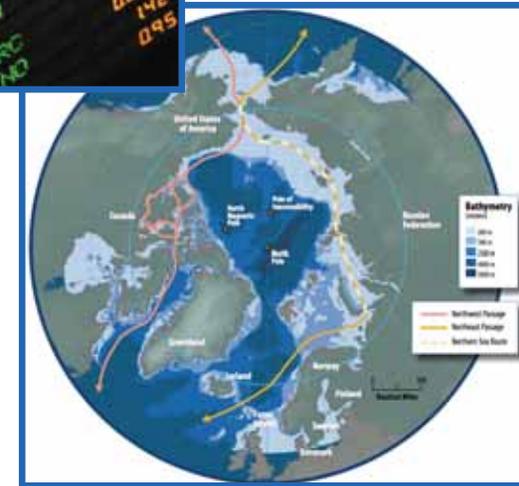
WEATHER EVENTS



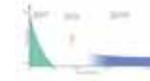
S2S EXTREMES



SEASONAL OUTLOOKS



MAPP S2S Prediction Task Force



Subseasonal to Seasonal (2016-2019)



Lead

Elizabeth Barnes
Colorado State University



Co-Lead

Edmund Chang
Stony Brook University



Co-Lead

Paul Dirmeyer
George Mason University/COLA



Co-Lead

Andrea Lang
University of Albany



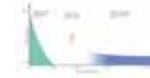
Co-Lead

Kathy Pegion
George Mason University



Bridge the gap in prediction skill and products between traditional weather and seasonal lead times

MAPP S2S Prediction Task Force



Subseasonal to Seasonal (2016-2019)



Lead
Elizabeth Barnes
Colorado State University



Co-Lead
Edmund Chang
Stony Brook University



Co-Lead
Paul Dirmeyer
George Mason University/COLA



Co-Lead
Andrea Lang
University of Albany

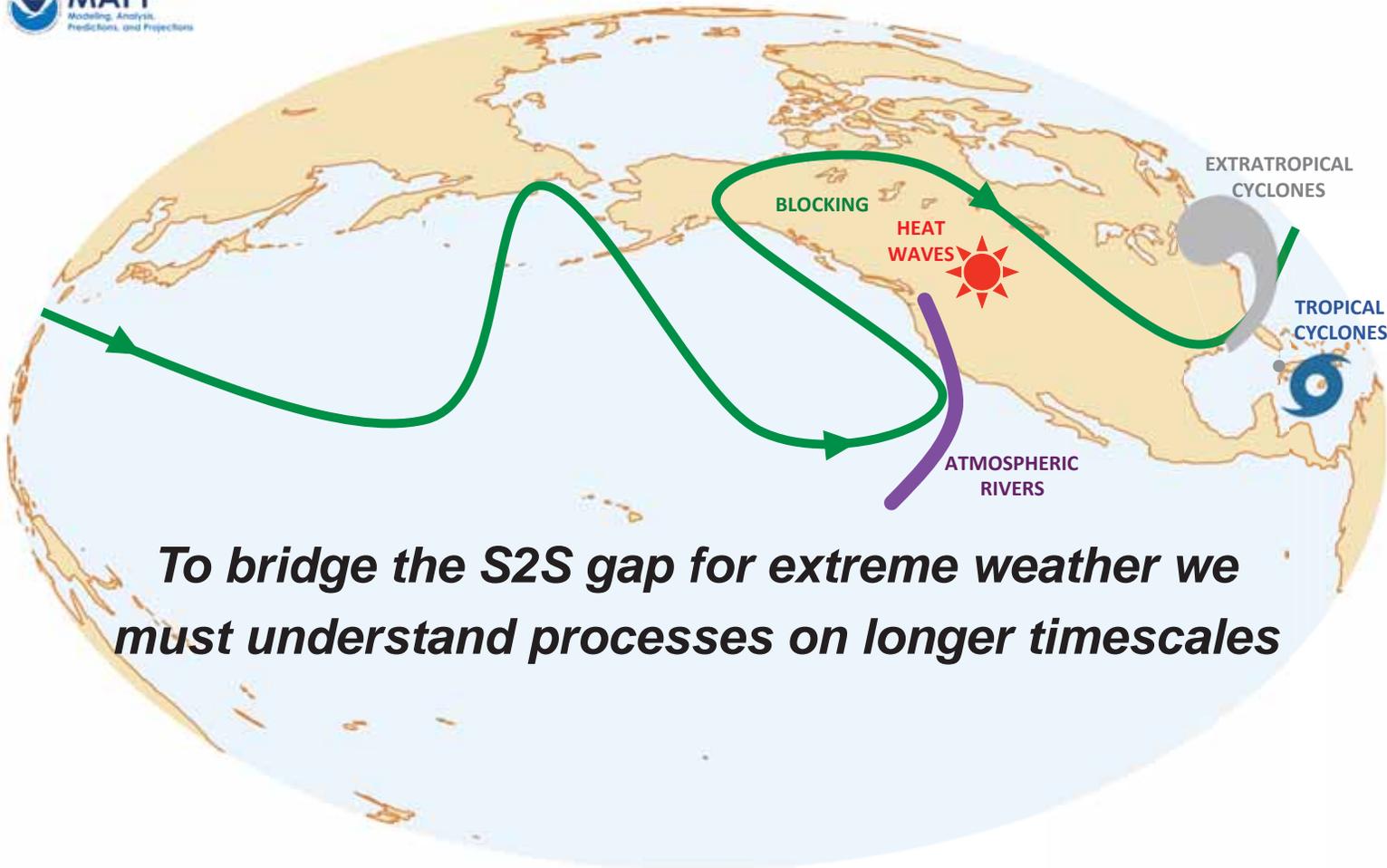


Co-Lead
Kathy Pegion
George Mason University



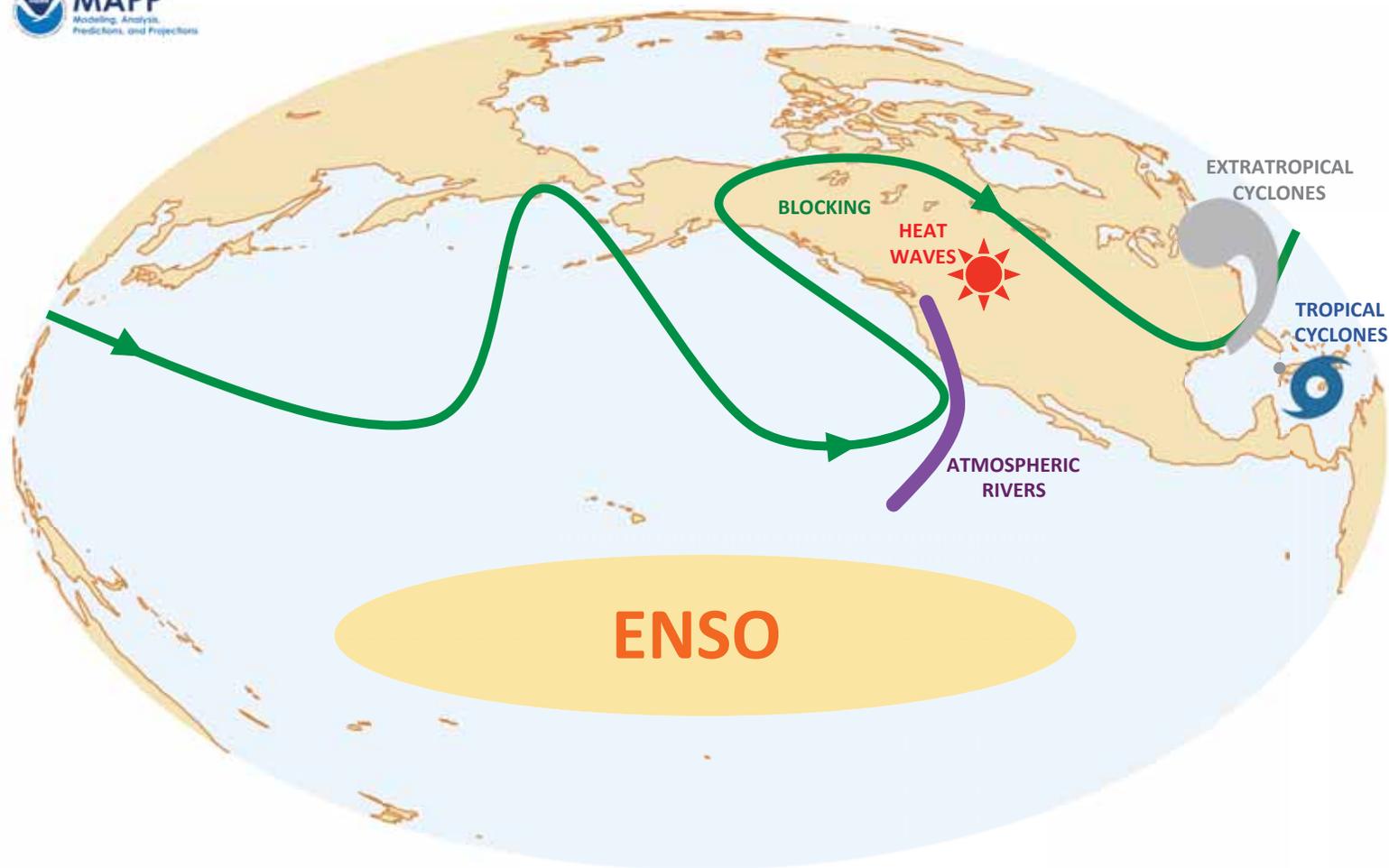
- **connecting scientists** by holding monthly teleconferences; most work is conducted remotely
- **facilitating collaboration:** data sets, methodologies, results, strong ties with the International S2S project
- **products:** technical reports, review articles, journal special collections and
- **supported** mainly through the MAPP FY16 S2S research competition
- **MAPP Program management** facilitates Task Force activities with Task Force leads

S2S PREDICTION TASK FORCE

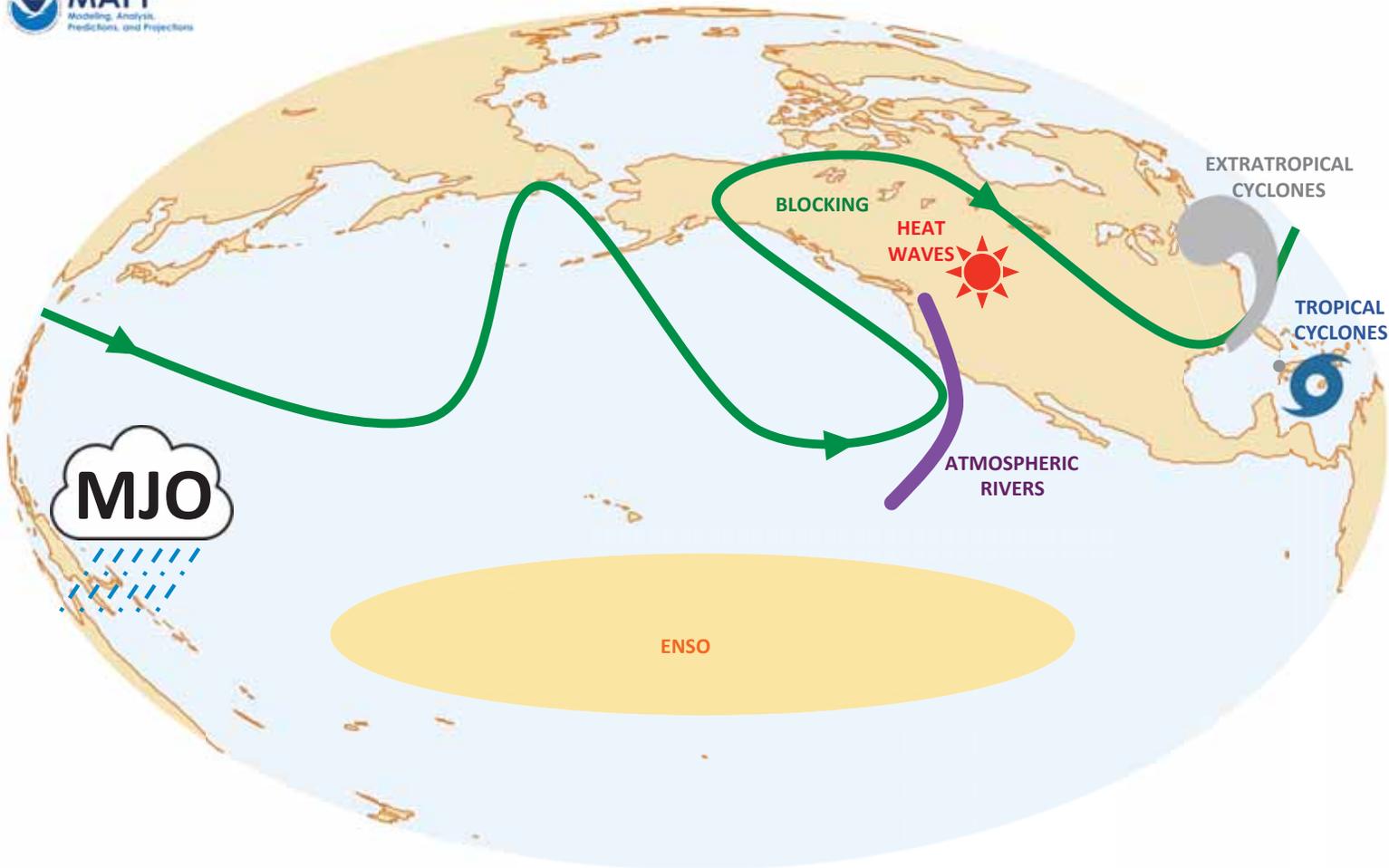


To bridge the S2S gap for extreme weather we must understand processes on longer timescales

S2S PREDICTION TASK FORCE



S2S PREDICTION TASK FORCE

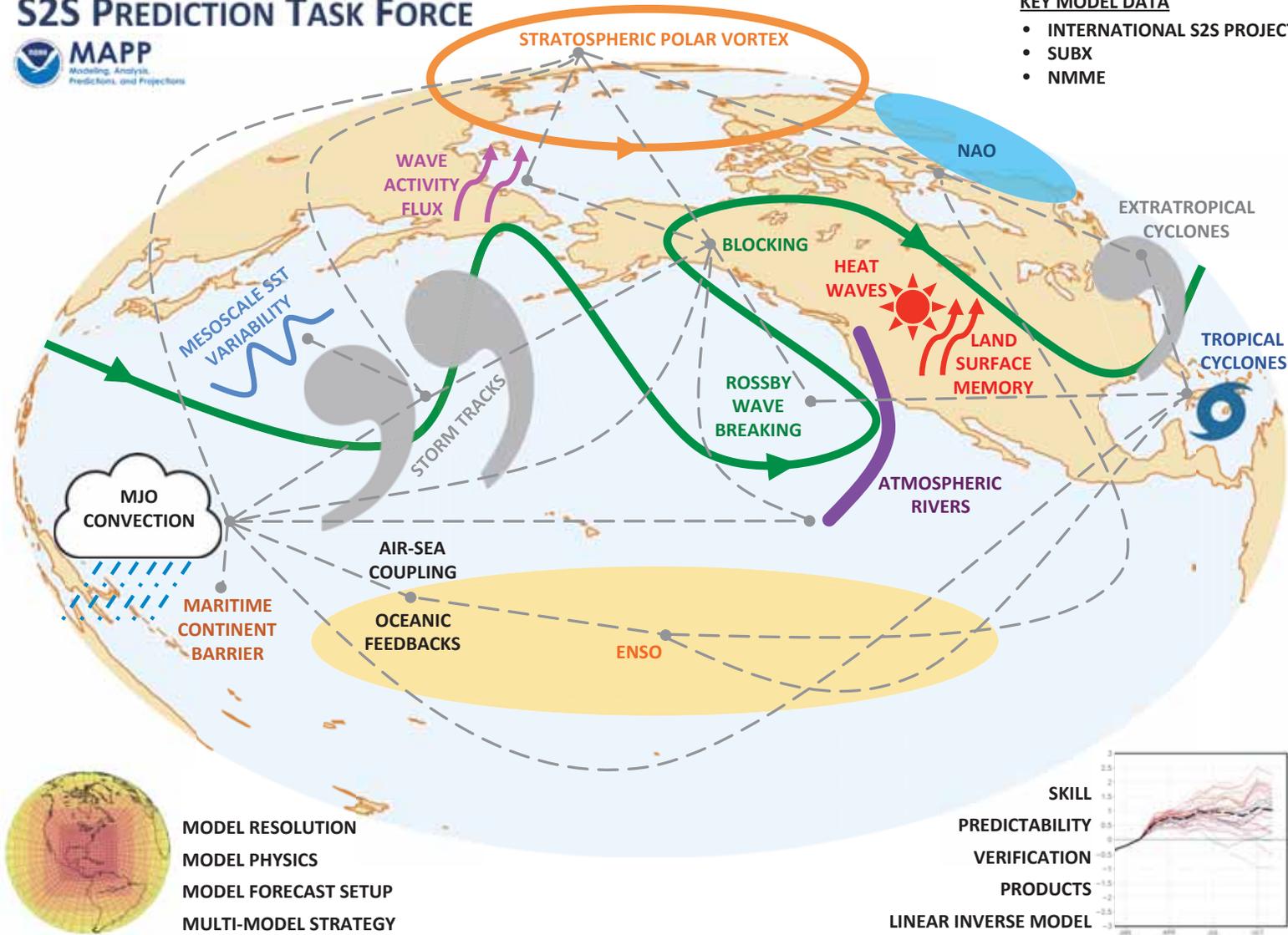


S2S PREDICTION TASK FORCE



KEY MODEL DATA

- INTERNATIONAL S2S PROJECT
- SUBX
- NMME



- MODEL RESOLUTION
- MODEL PHYSICS
- MODEL FORECAST SETUP
- MULTI-MODEL STRATEGY

- SKILL
- PREDICTABILITY
- VERIFICATION
- PRODUCTS
- LINEAR INVERSE MODEL

Task Force: Key Questions

Key Questions: Processes and Physics

- What are the dominant physical sources of S2S predictability, and how well are these sources simulated and predicted?
- How do tropical/extra-tropical and stratosphere/troposphere connections influence S2S prediction?

Key Questions: Approaches to S2S Prediction

- What indices/metrics best describe extreme weather phenomena relevant to S2S prediction given the limitations in available model and observed variables?
- How can we seamlessly treat the transition from an atmospheric initial value forecast problem to a boundary value forecast problem across subseasonal (1-4 week) timescales, in terms of forecast products and their validation?
- To what extent can S2S prediction skill be enhanced by statistical post-processing (i.e., model output statistics) for various applications?
- How can single- and multi-model ensembles be best exploited for S2S prediction?

Key Questions: Evaluating and Improving Models for S2S Prediction

- What is the relative importance of model resolution, physics parameterizations and forecast initialization for prediction skill of phenomena on S2S timescales?
- How well do models represent interactions between the tropics and extratropics, troposphere and stratosphere, ocean and atmosphere, land and atmosphere, and between S2S and other timescales?
- What are the main sources of model systematic errors on S2S timescales?

Task Force: Key Questions

Key Questions: Processes and Physics

- What are the dominant physical sources of S2S predictability, and how well are these sources simulated and predicted?
- How do tropical/extra-tropical and stratosphere/troposphere connections influence S2S prediction?

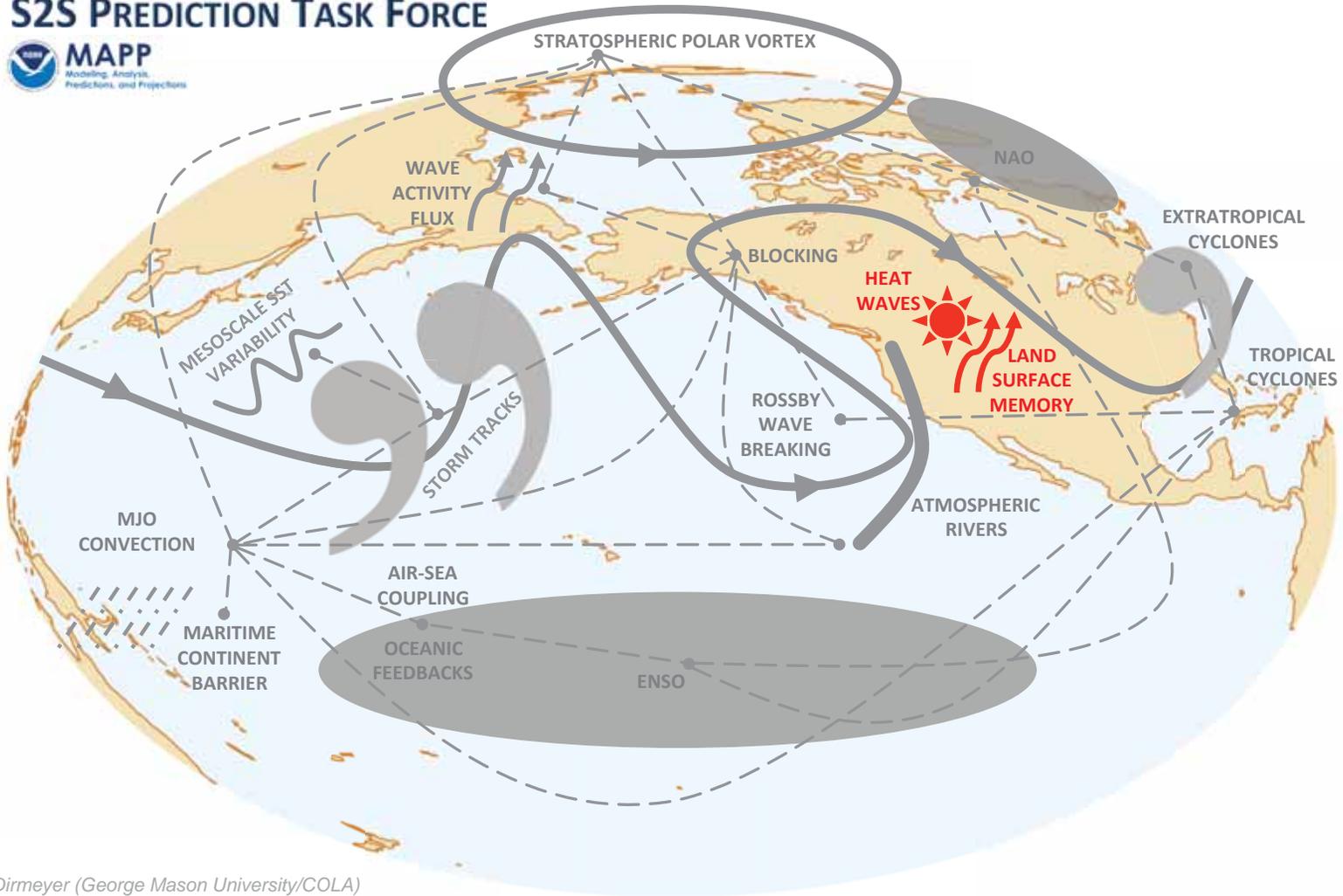
Key Questions: Approaches to S2S Prediction

- What indices/metrics best describe extreme weather phenomena relevant to S2S prediction given the limitations in available model and observed variables?
- How can we seamlessly treat the transition from an atmospheric initial value forecast problem to a boundary value forecast problem across subseasonal (1-4 week) timescales, in terms of forecast products and their validation?
- To what extent can S2S prediction skill be enhanced by statistical post-processing (i.e., model output statistics) for various applications?
- How can single- and multi-model ensembles be best exploited for S2S prediction?

Key Questions: Evaluating and Improving Models for S2S Prediction

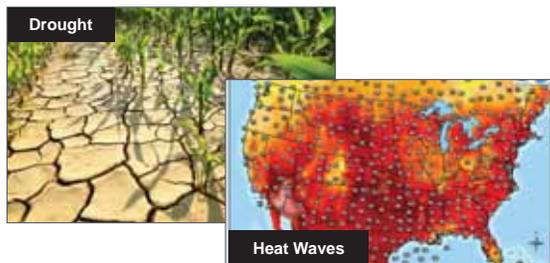
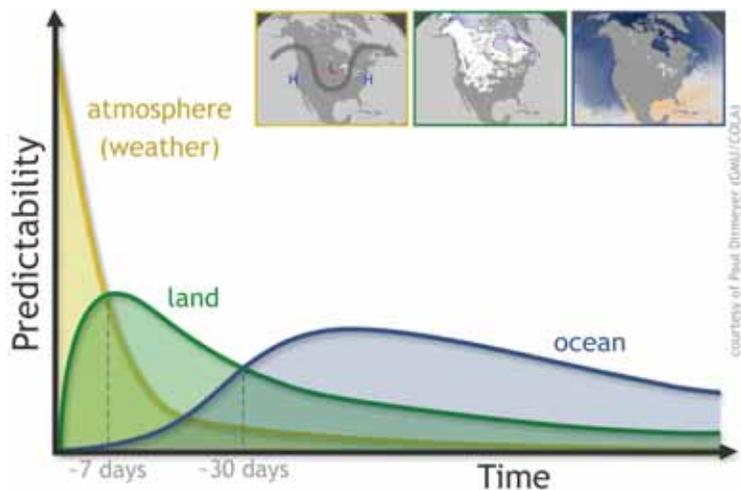
- What is the relative importance of model resolution, physics parameterizations and forecast initialization for prediction skill of phenomena on S2S timescales?
- How well do models represent interactions between the tropics and extratropics, troposphere and stratosphere, ocean and atmosphere, land and atmosphere, and between S2S and other timescales?
- What are the main sources of model systematic errors on S2S timescales?

S2S PREDICTION TASK FORCE



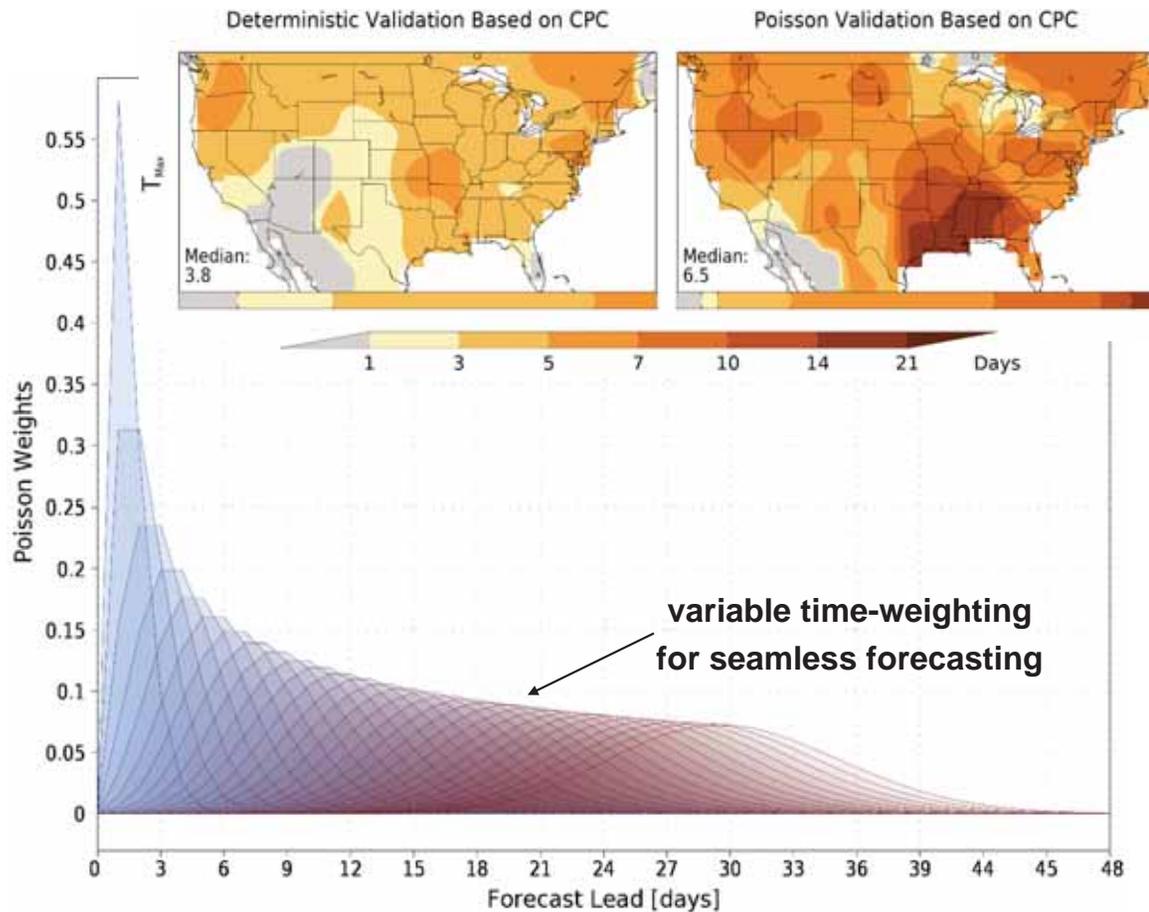
ongoing research by Paul Dirmeyer (George Mason University/COLA)
& Trent Ford (Southern Illinois University)
MAPP Awards: NA16OAR4310066, NA16OAR4310095

Predicting Heatwaves & Drought

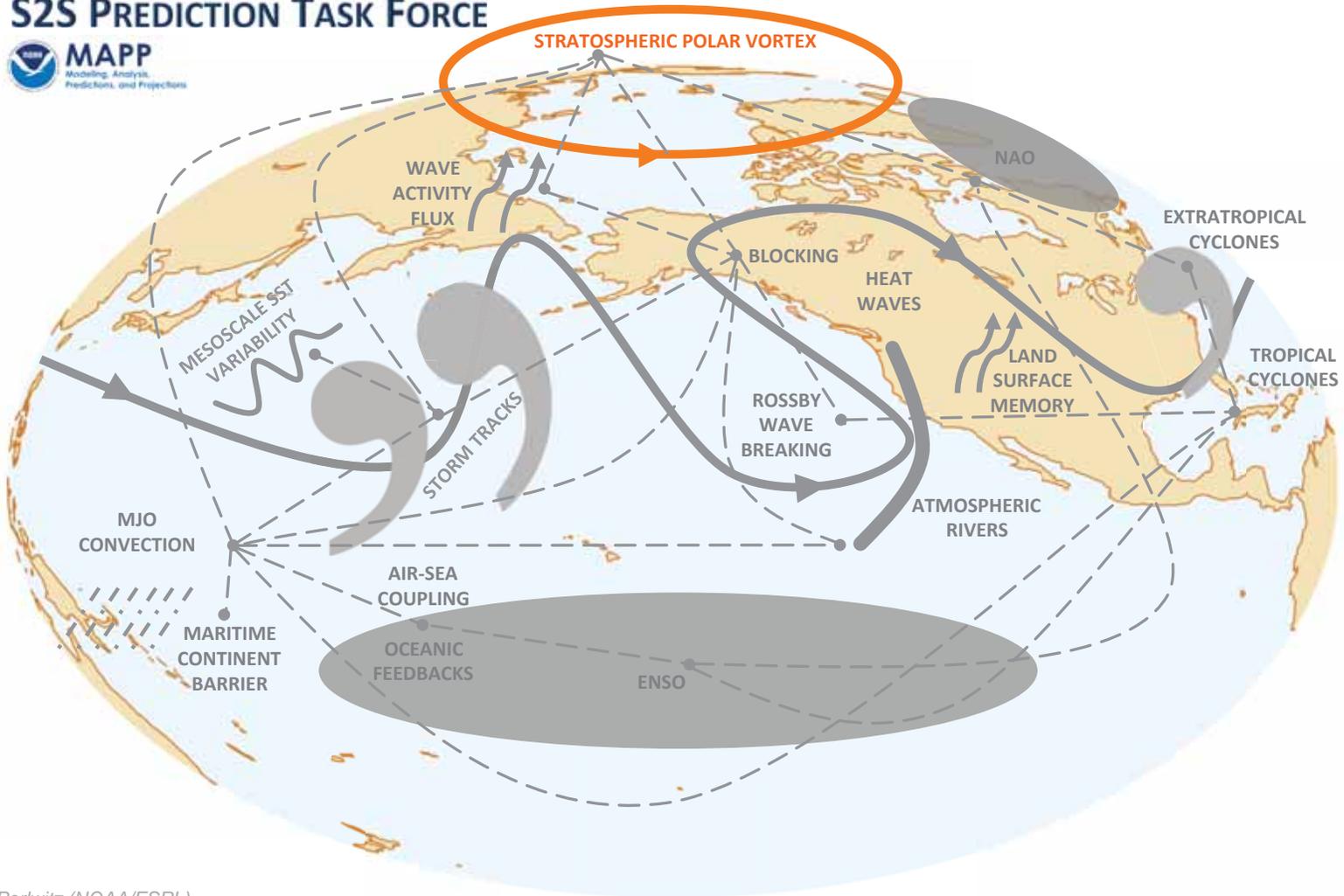


ongoing research by Paul Dirmeyer (George Mason University/COLA)
 & Trent Ford (Southern Illinois University)
 MAPP Awards: NA16OAR4310066, NA16OAR4310095

Duration of Skill of NCEP CFSv2 Forecasts of Extreme Heat



S2S PREDICTION TASK FORCE

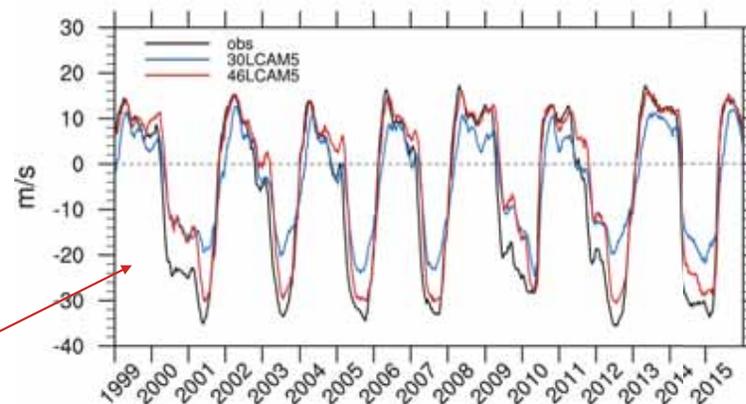


current research by Judith Perlwitz (NOAA/ESRL),
Jadwiga Richter (NCAR), Lantao Sun (NOAA/ESRL)

Better Representation of the Stratosphere

- 30-level (low-top) and **46-level (stratosphere resolving) CESM1**
- Ran 1999-2015 hindcast set using SubX protocol, 10 ensemble members
- Data submitted to IRI/SubX

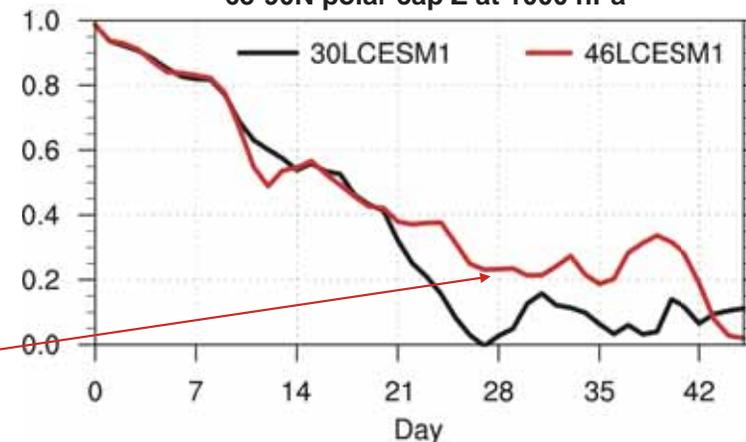
Week 4 QBO forecast (U 2S to 2N, 30 hPa)



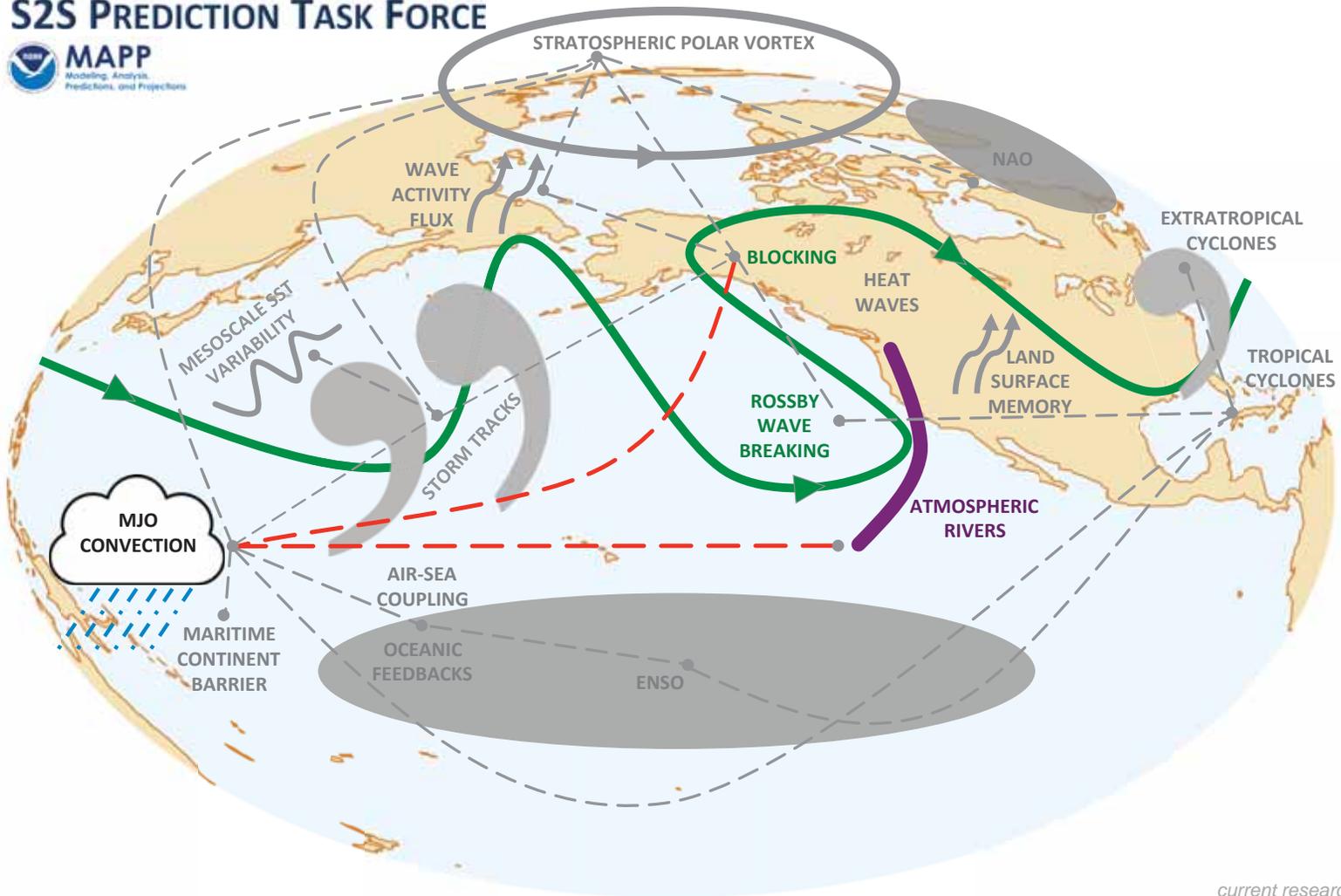
Improved predictability of the stratosphere

January surface circulation forecast looks more like reanalysis at S2S lead times

Anomaly Correlation with Reanalysis
65-90N polar cap Z at 1000 hPa



S2S PREDICTION TASK FORCE



current research by Elizabeth Barnes, Eric Maloney, Cory Baggett & Bryan Mundhenk (CSU); MAPP Award: NA16OAR4310064

Can we forecast atmospheric rivers on S2S timescales?

CALIFORNIA

damage to Oroville Dam spillway
Feb. 27, 2017



ALASKA

Landslide near Valdez
Jan. 24, 2014

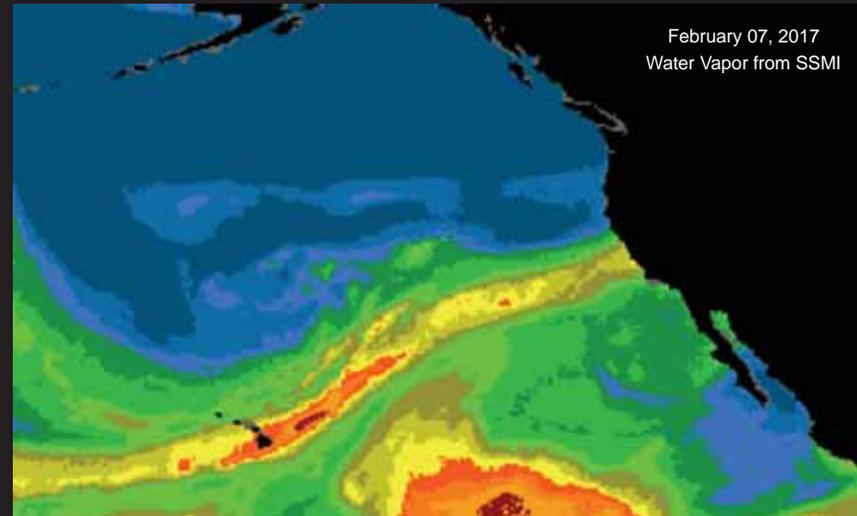


MIDWEST

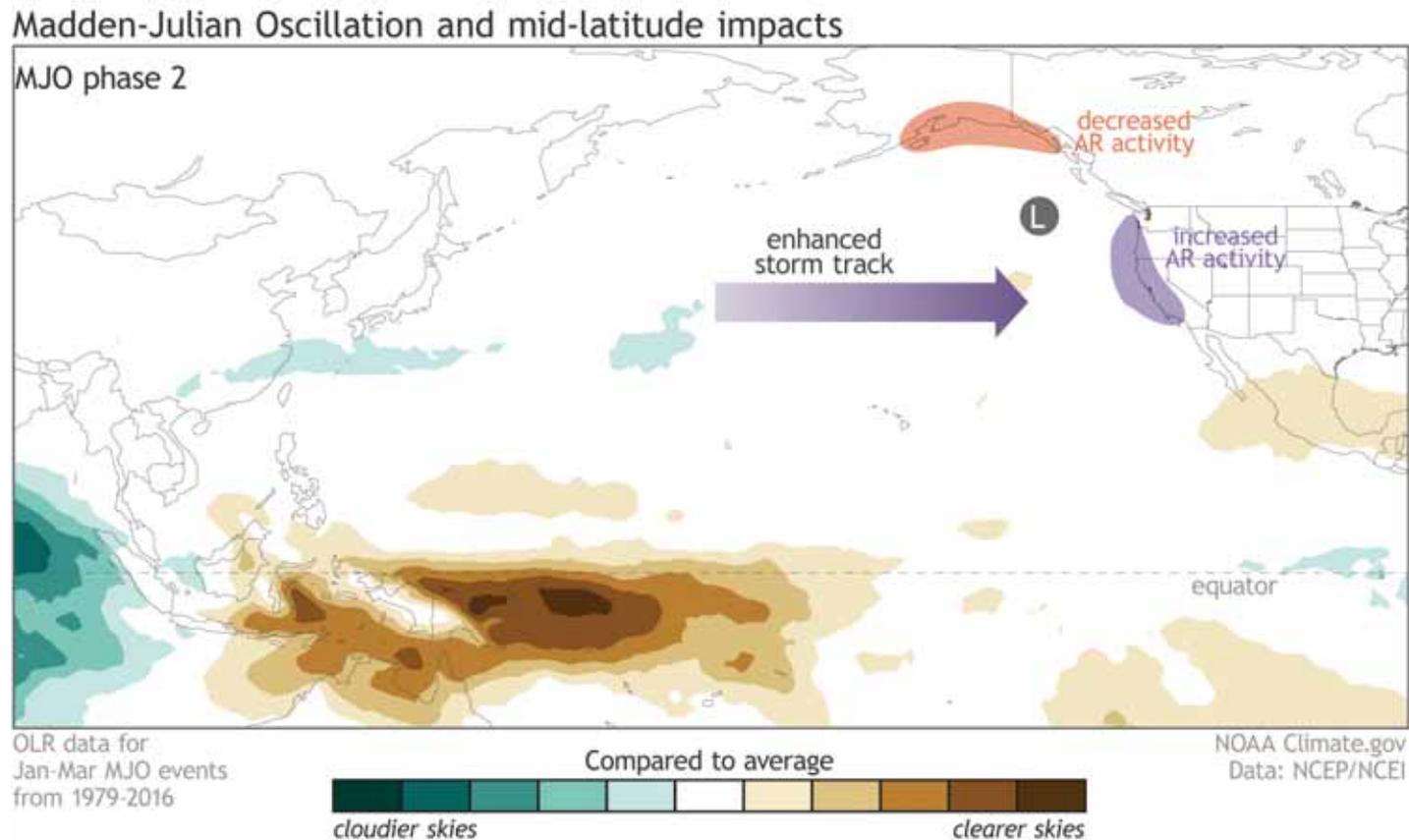
Summer Flooding = \$35.1 billion
summer of 1993



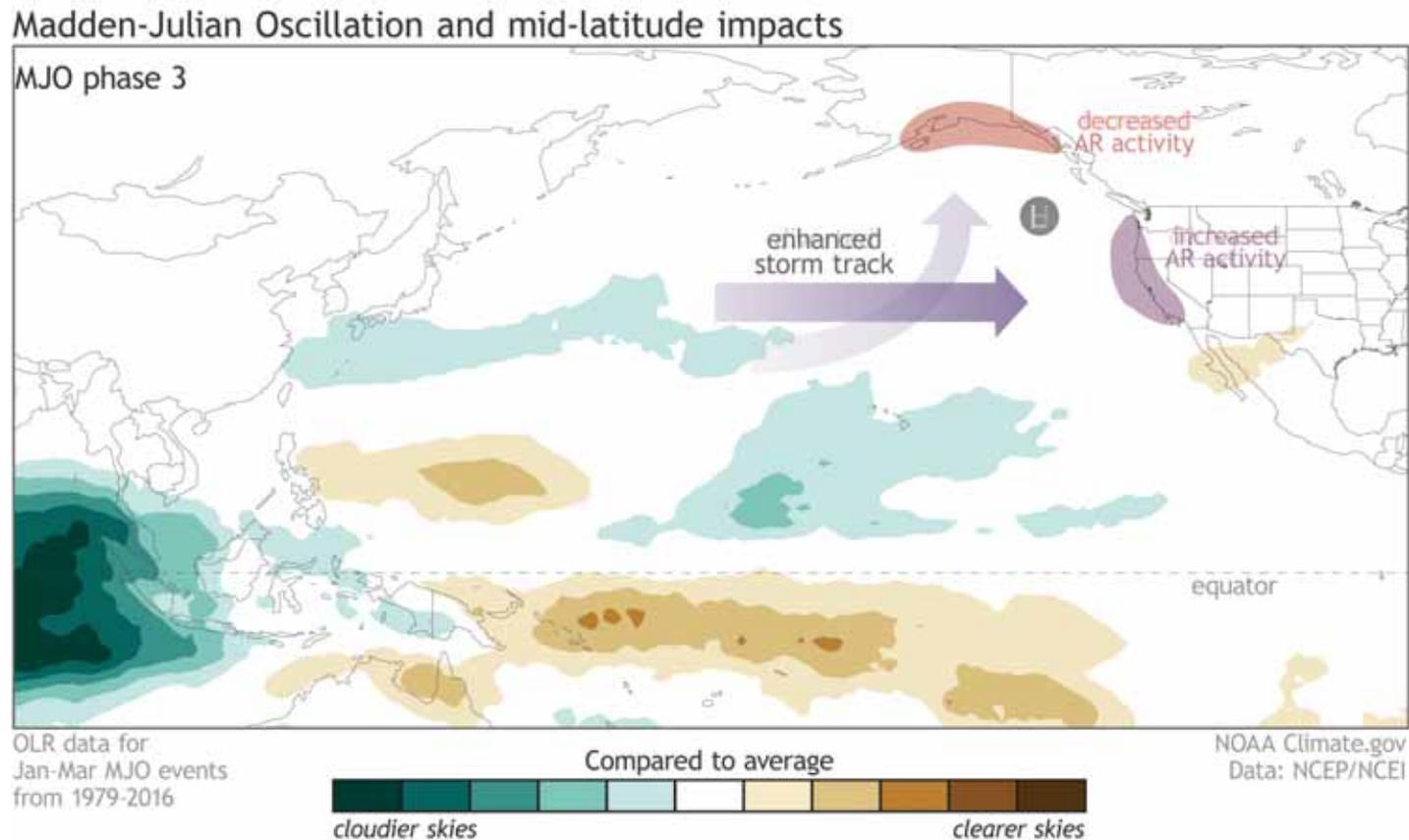
February 07, 2017
Water Vapor from SSM/I



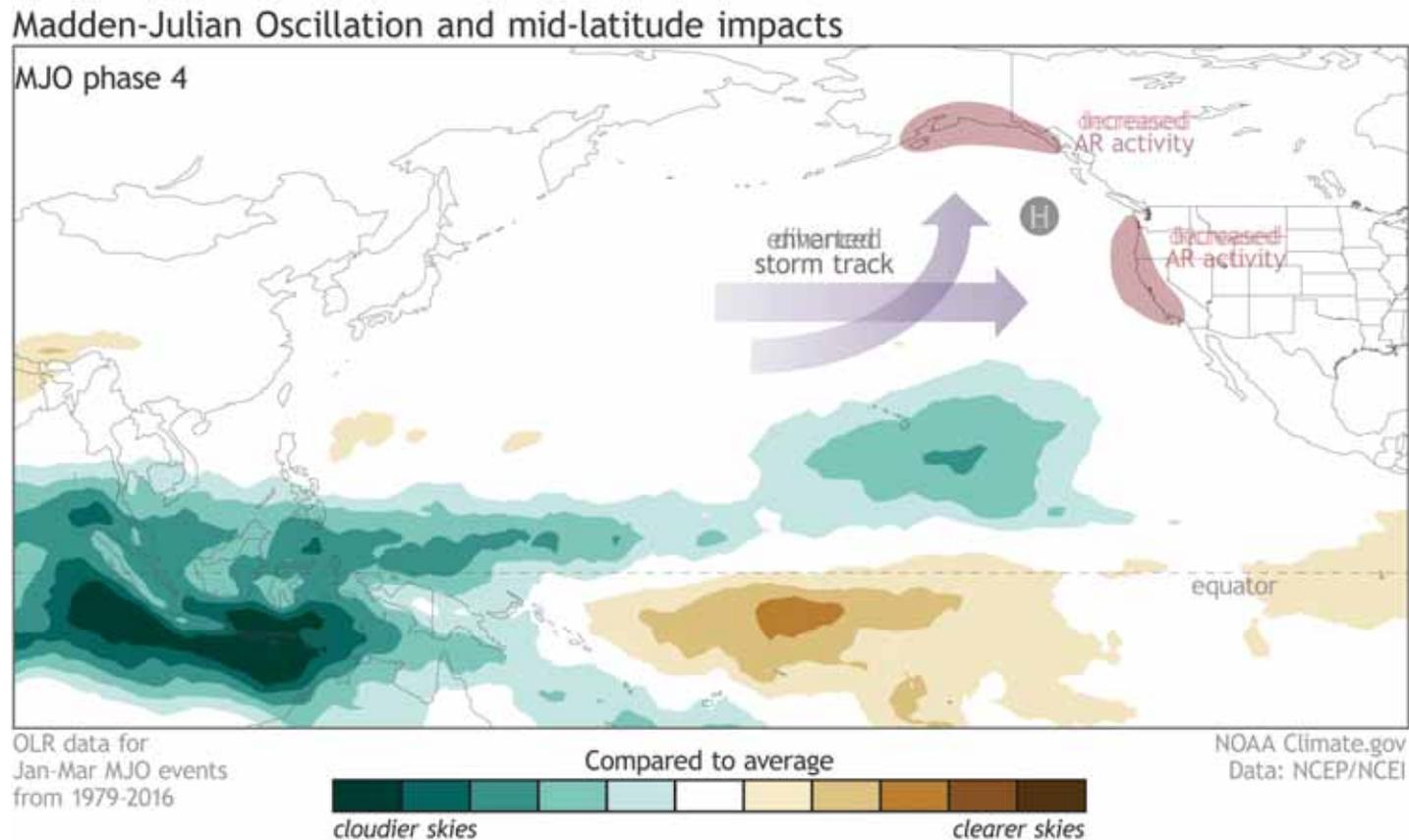
The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) as a source of predictability



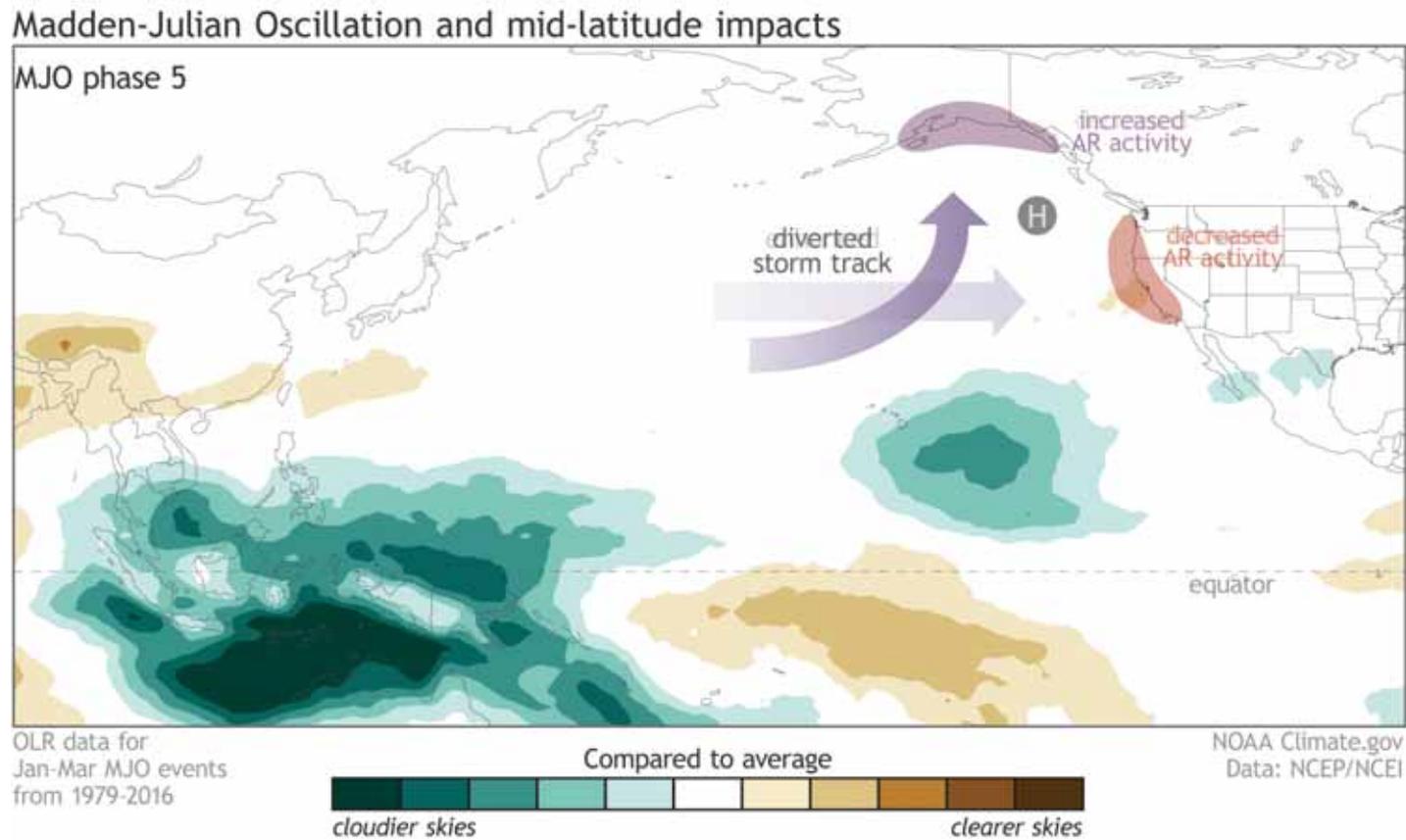
The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) as a source of predictability



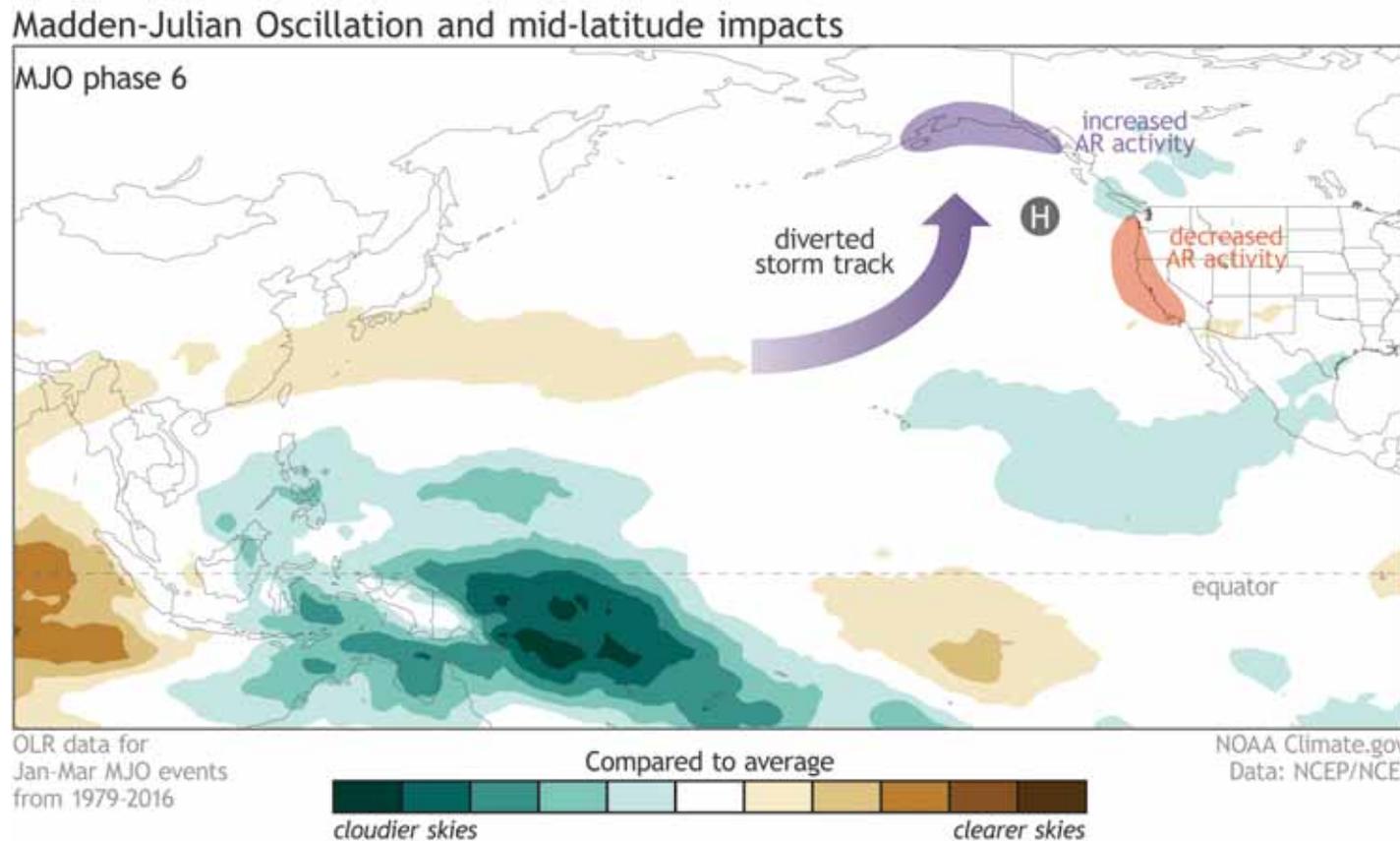
The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) as a source of predictability



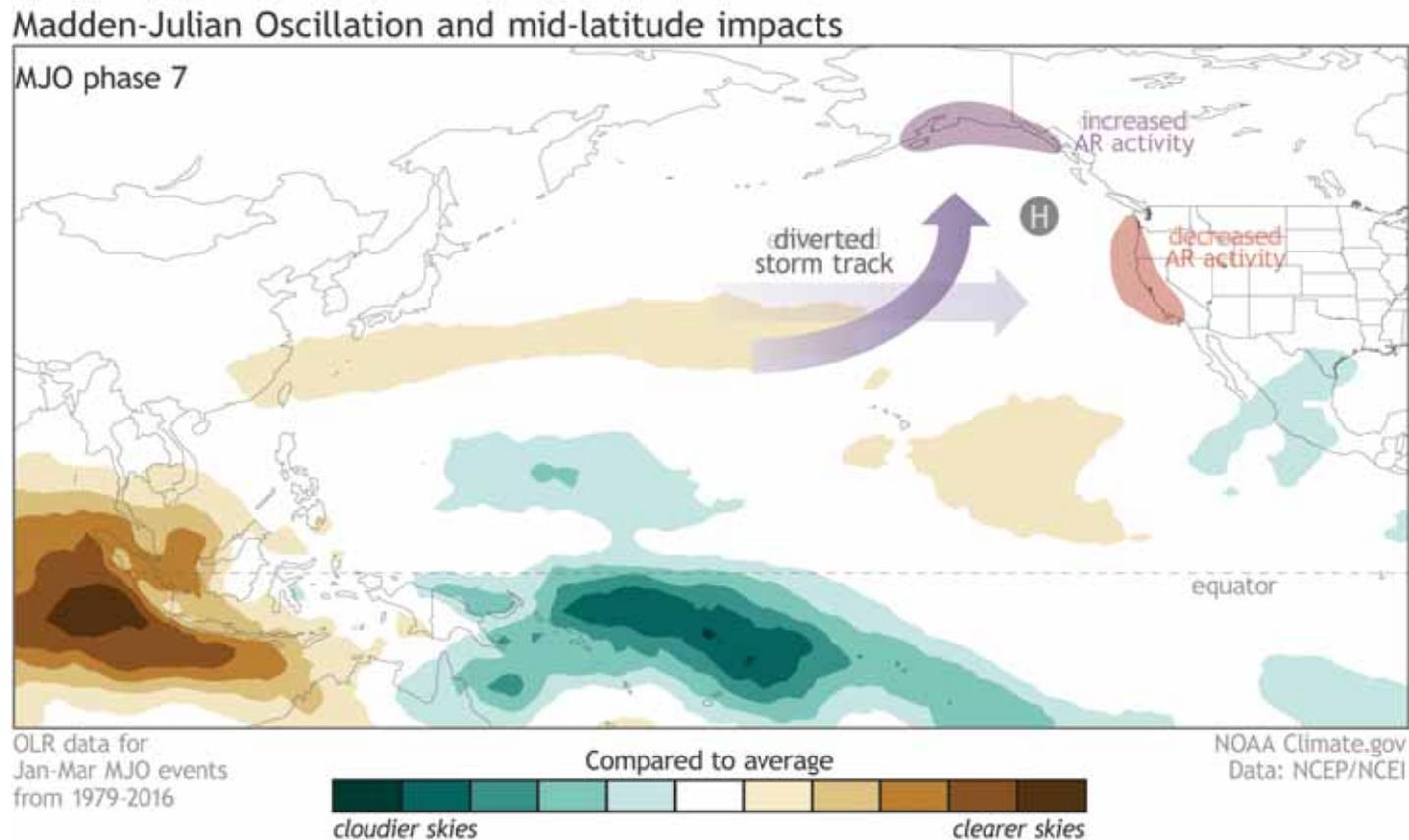
The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) as a source of predictability



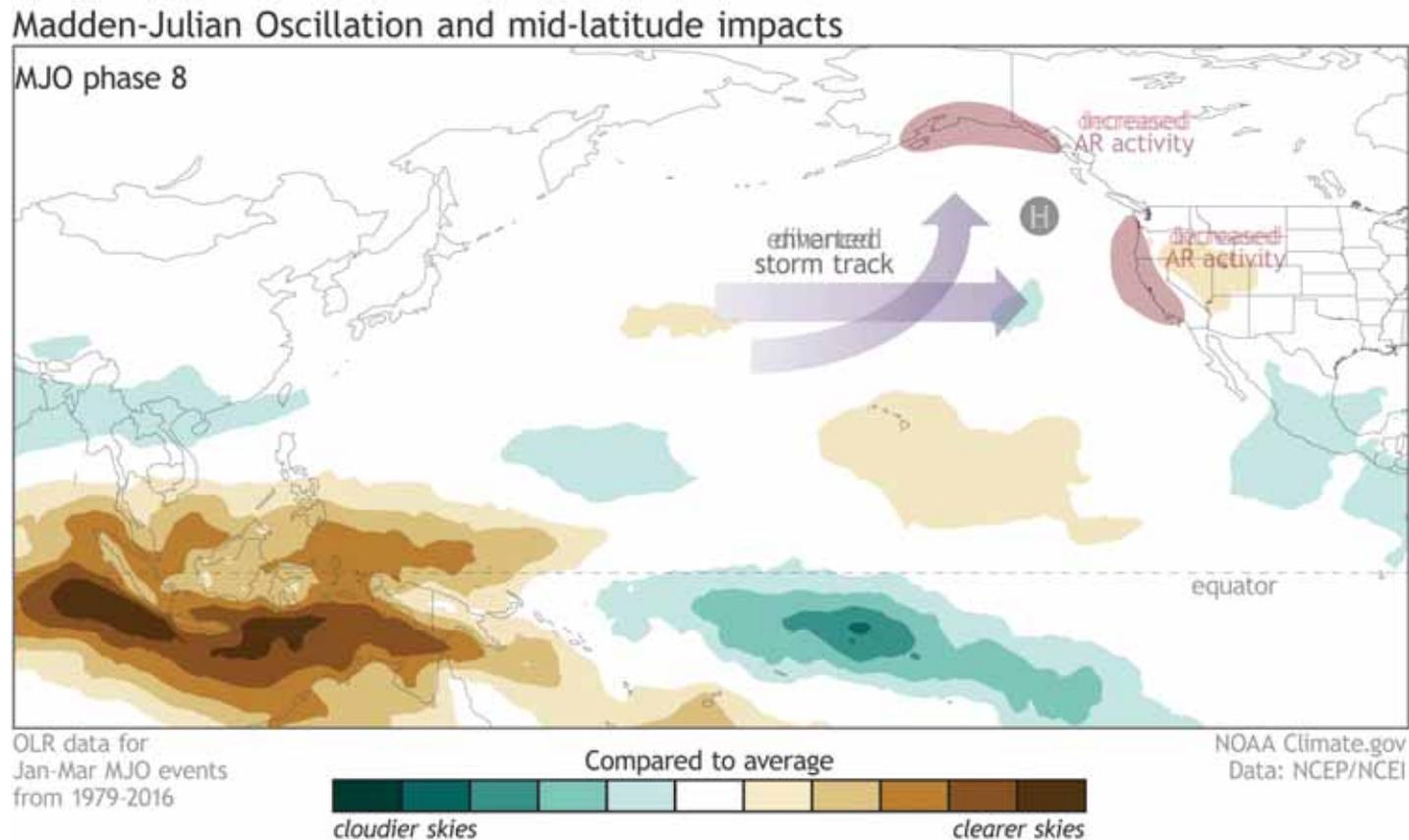
The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) as a source of predictability



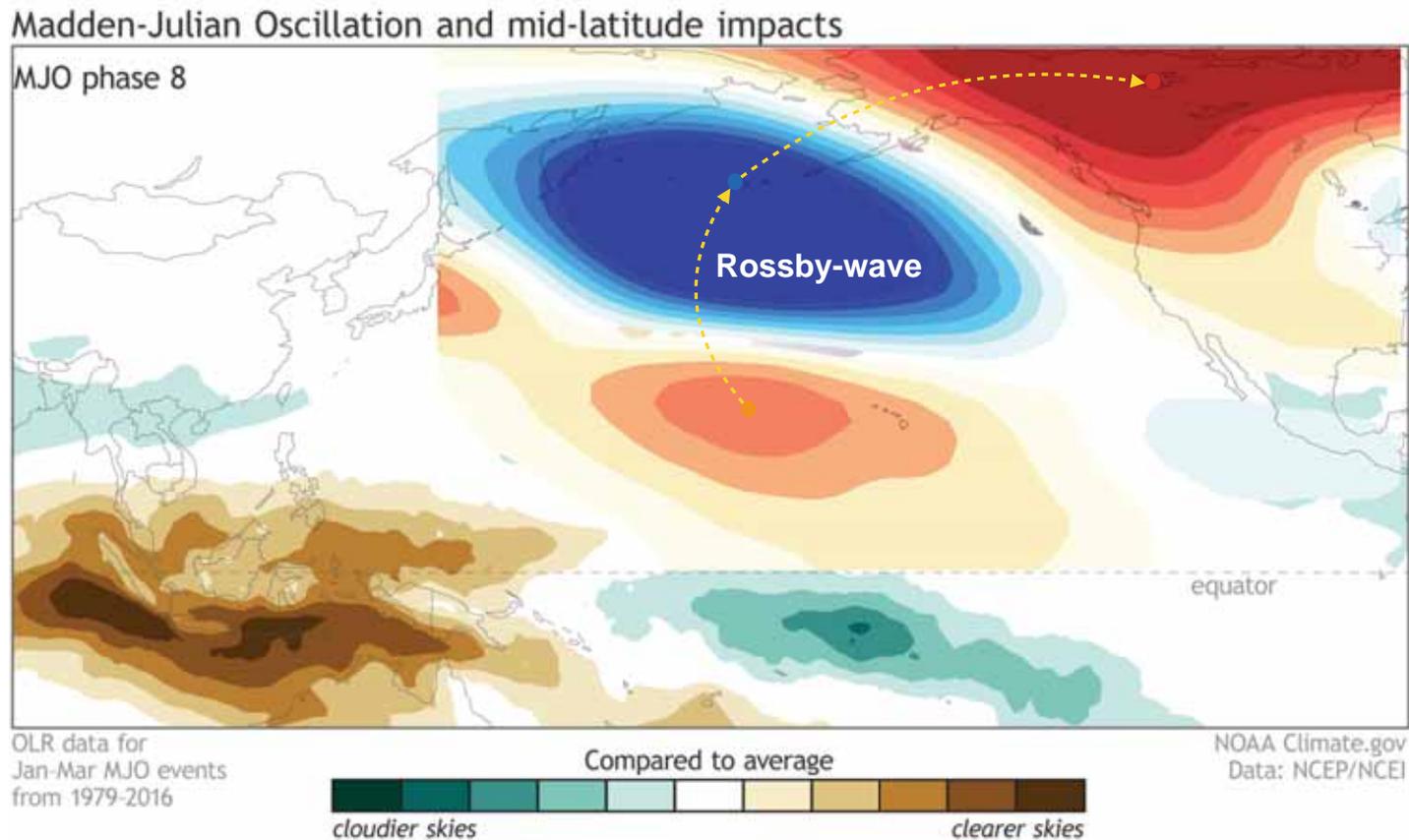
The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) as a source of predictability



The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) as a source of predictability



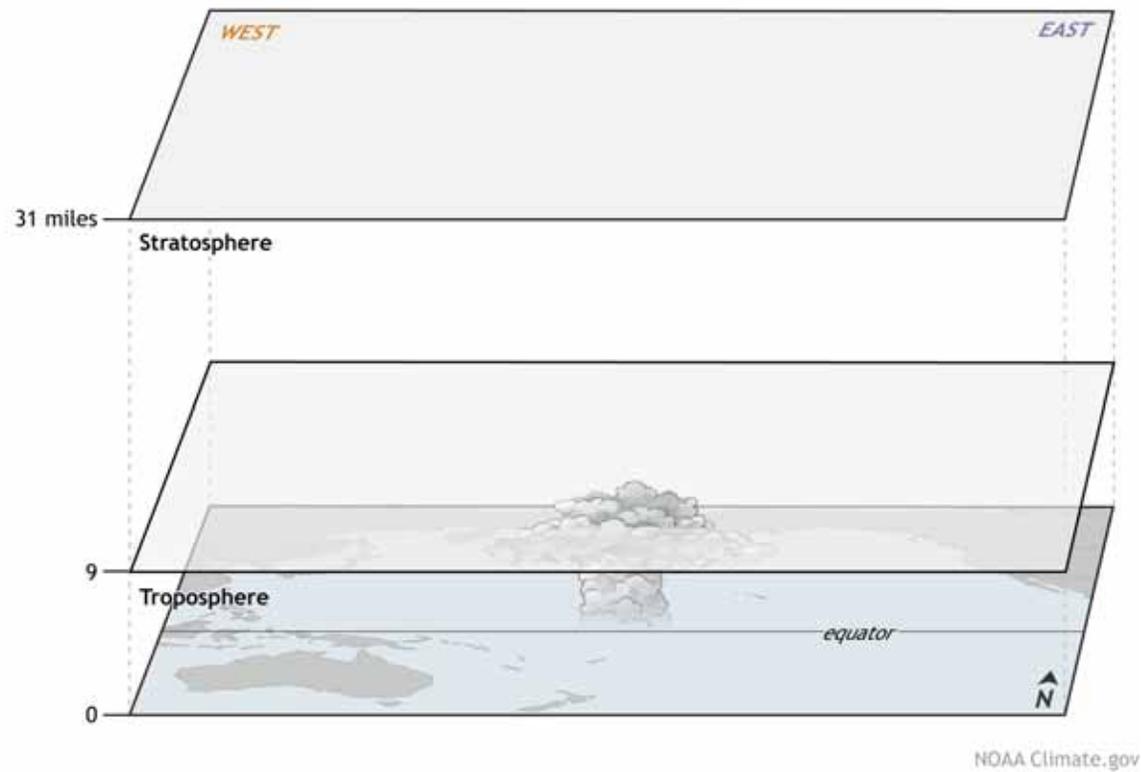
The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) as a source of predictability



200 hPa geopotential height anomaly
MERRA; made by Kai-Chih Tseng

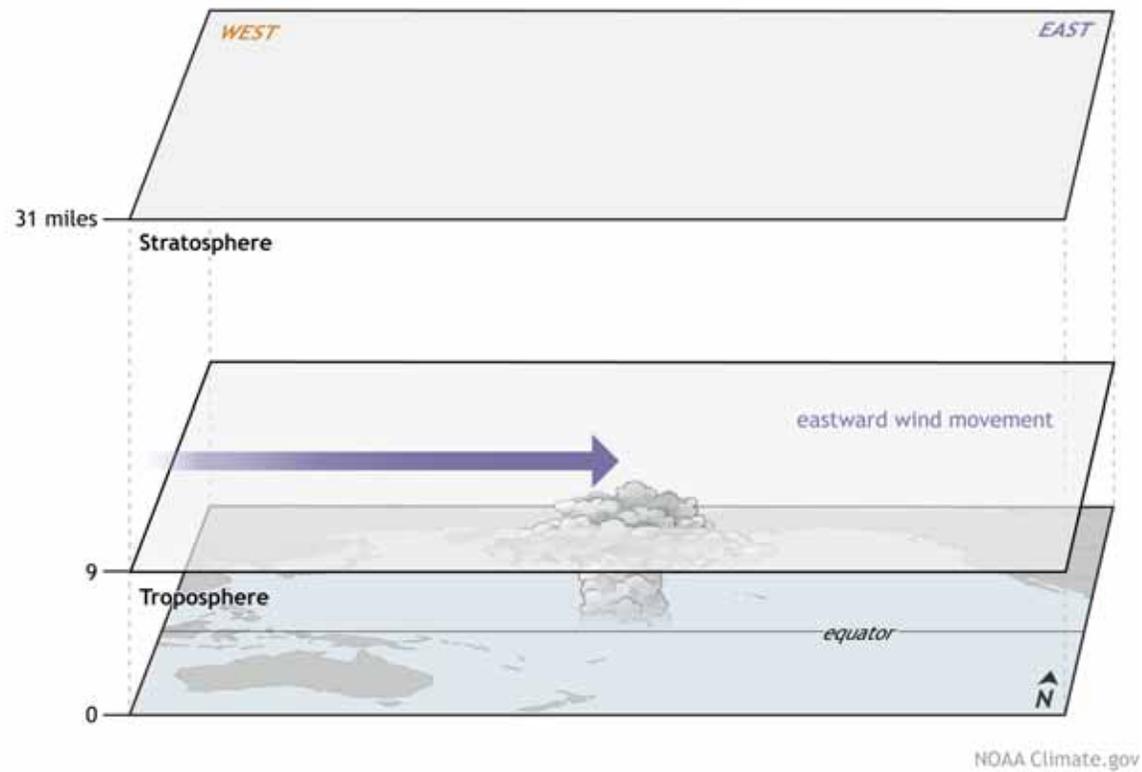
The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) as a source of predictability

Stratospheric circulation variability



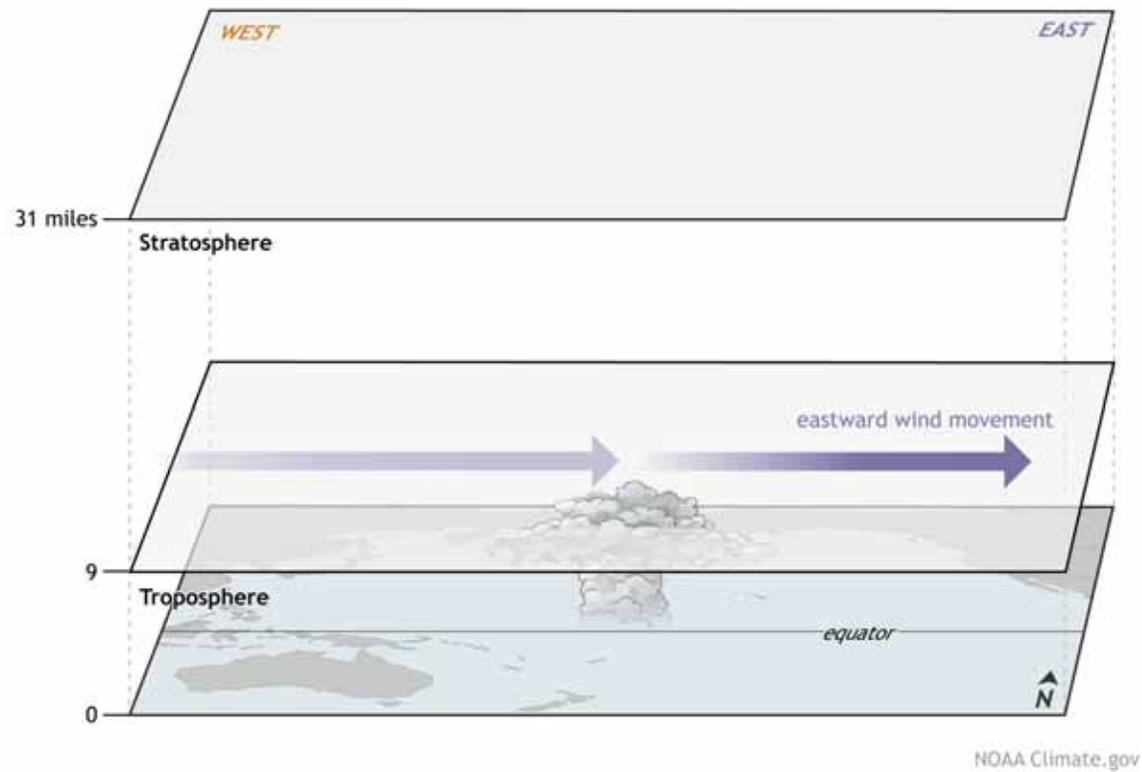
The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) as a source of predictability

Stratospheric circulation variability



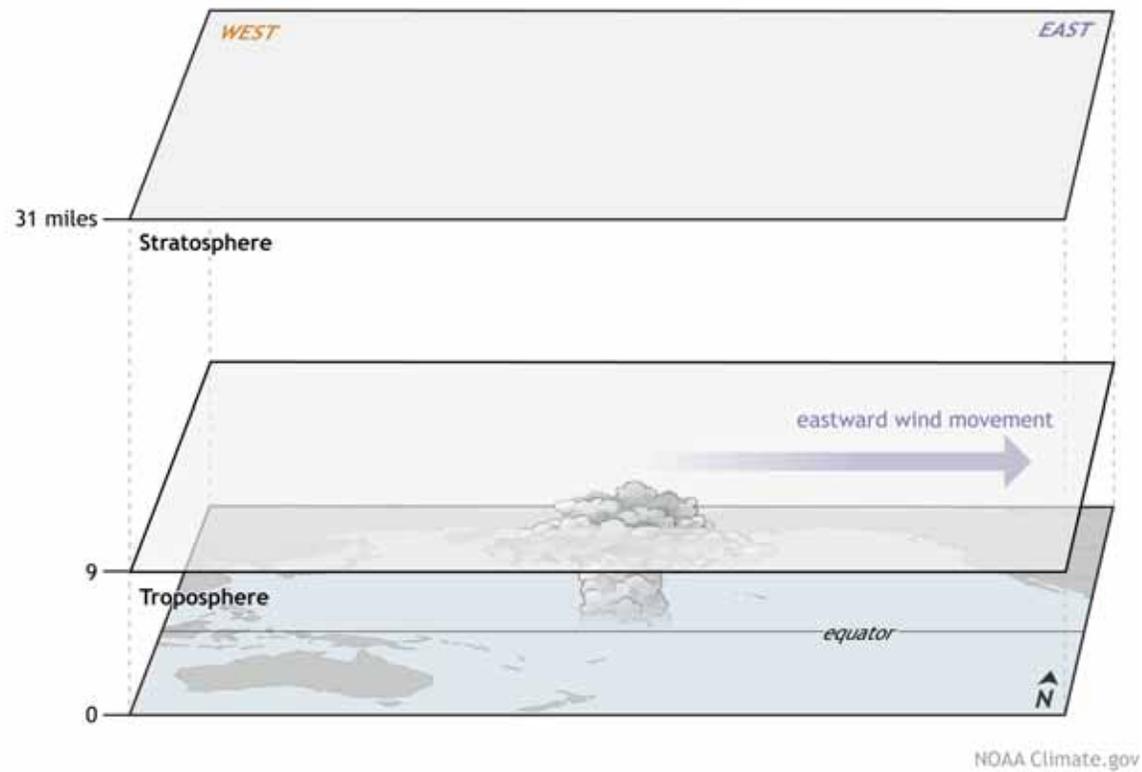
The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) as a source of predictability

Stratospheric circulation variability



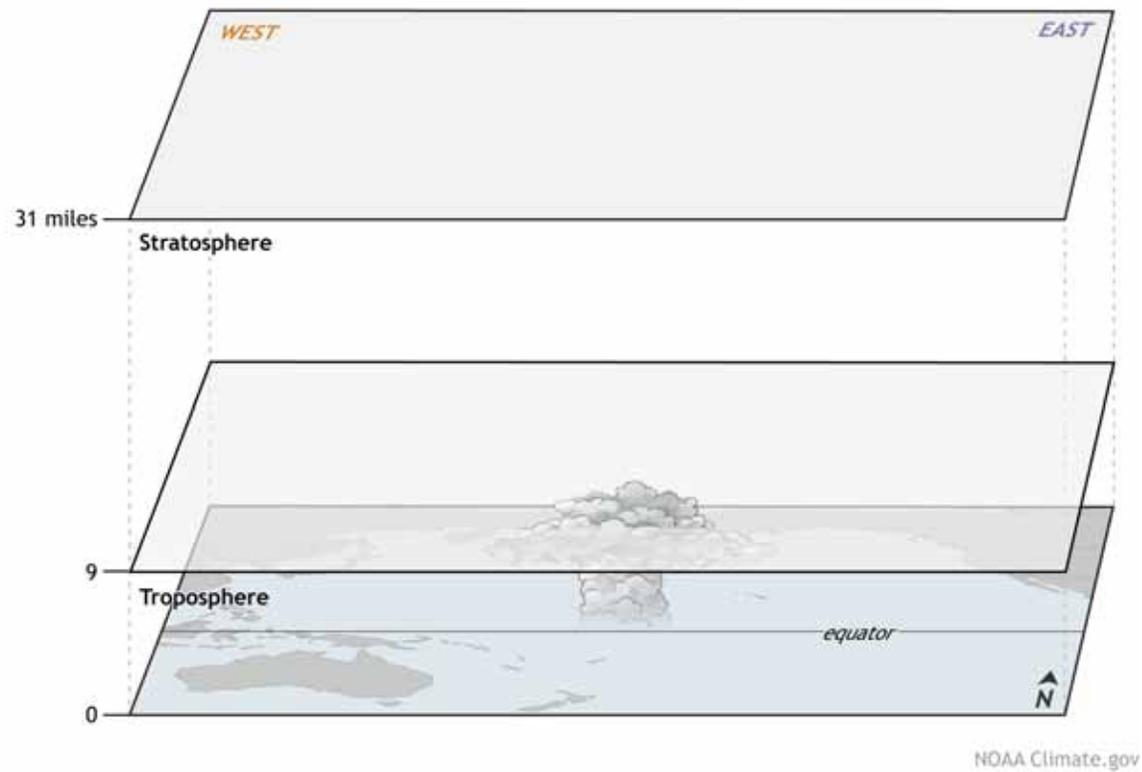
The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) as a source of predictability

Stratospheric circulation variability



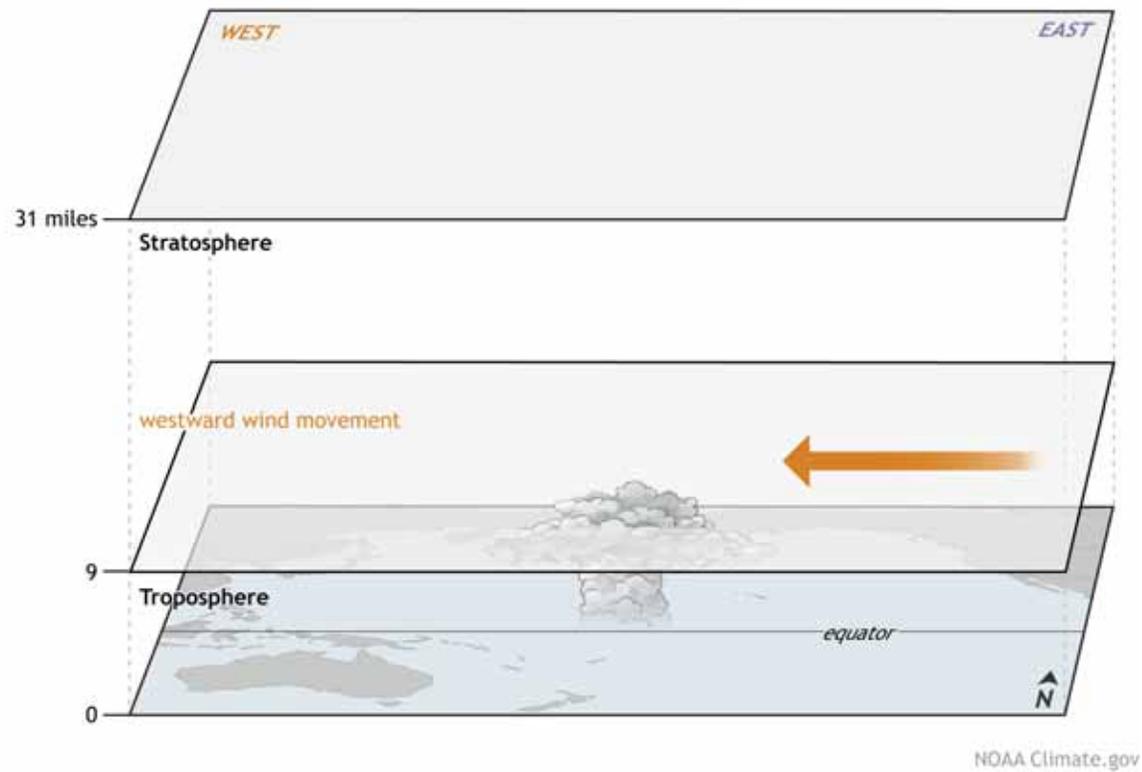
The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) as a source of predictability

Stratospheric circulation variability



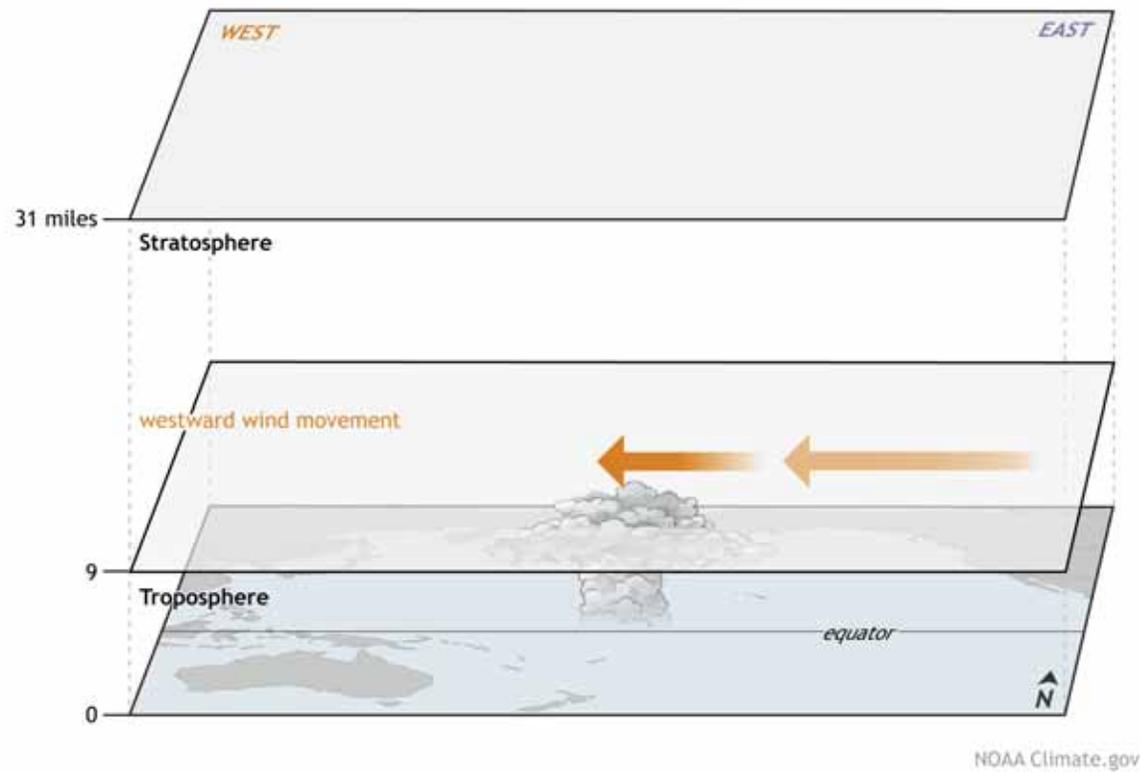
The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) as a source of predictability

Stratospheric circulation variability



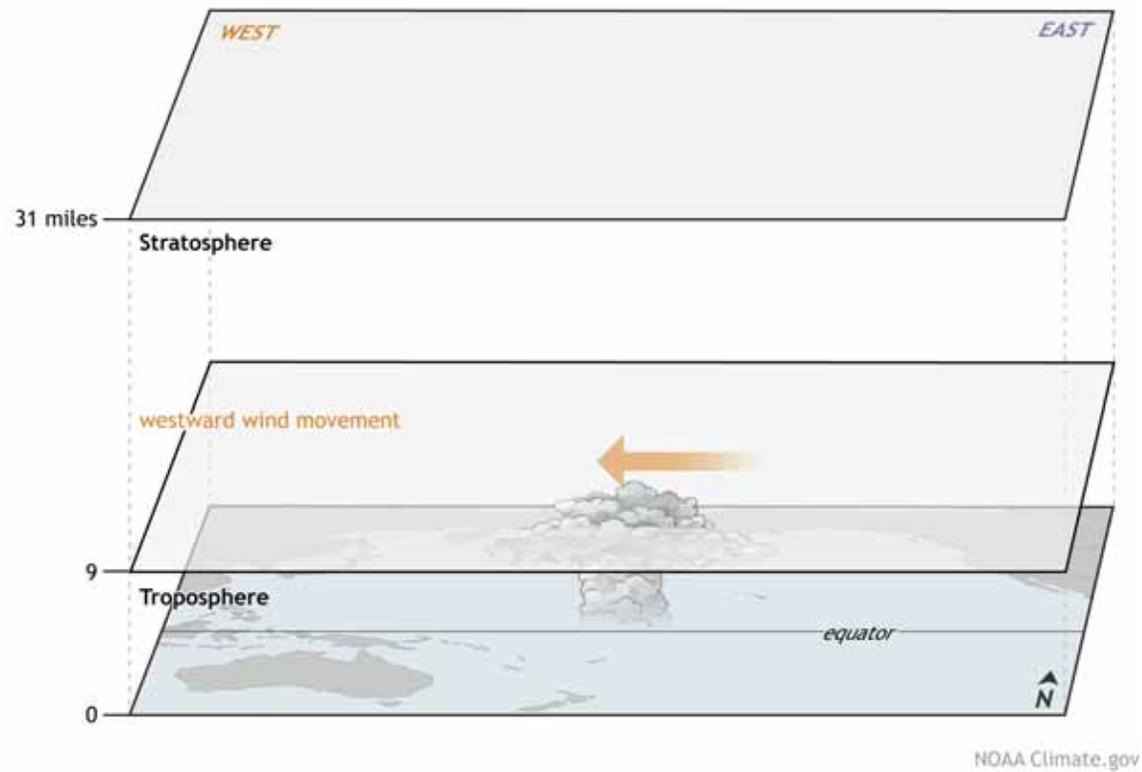
The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) as a source of predictability

Stratospheric circulation variability

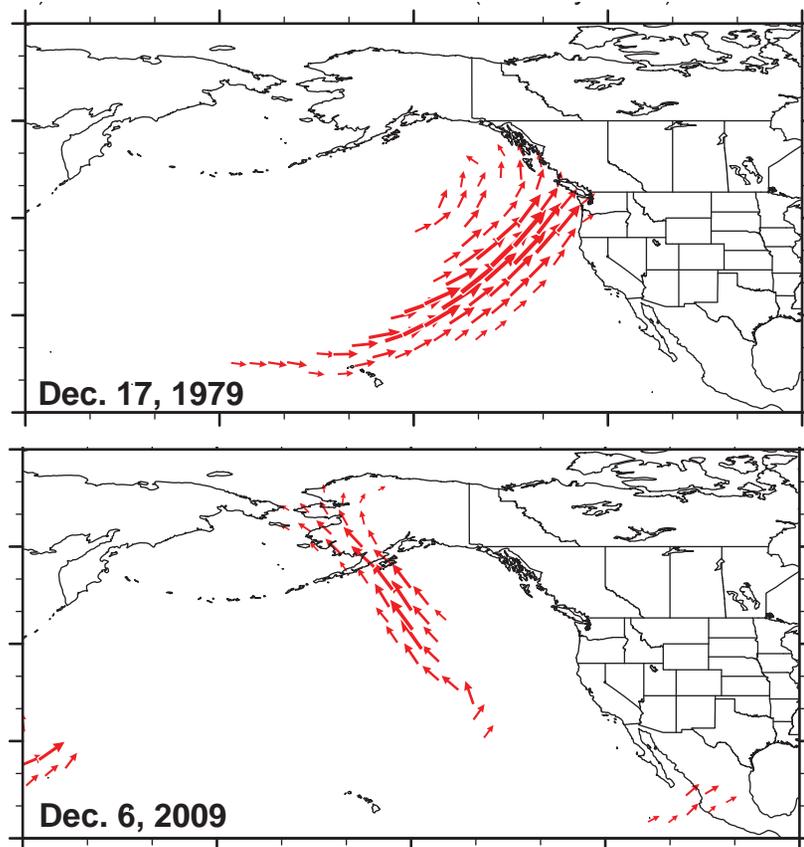
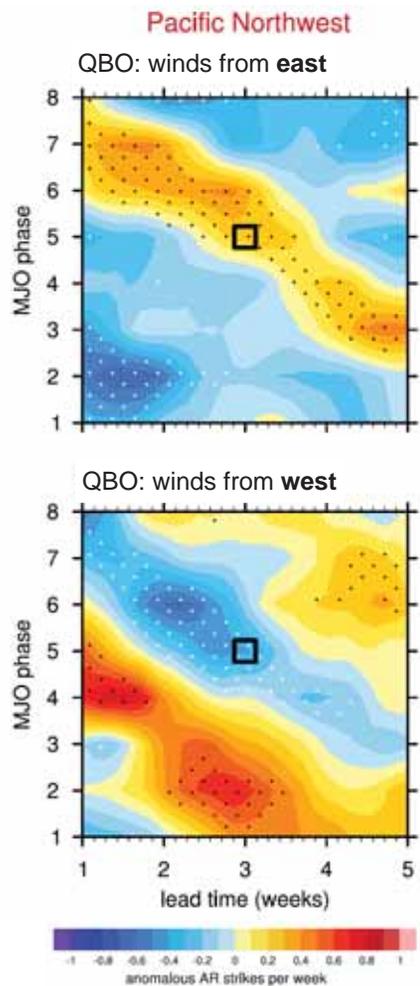


The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) as a source of predictability

Stratospheric circulation variability



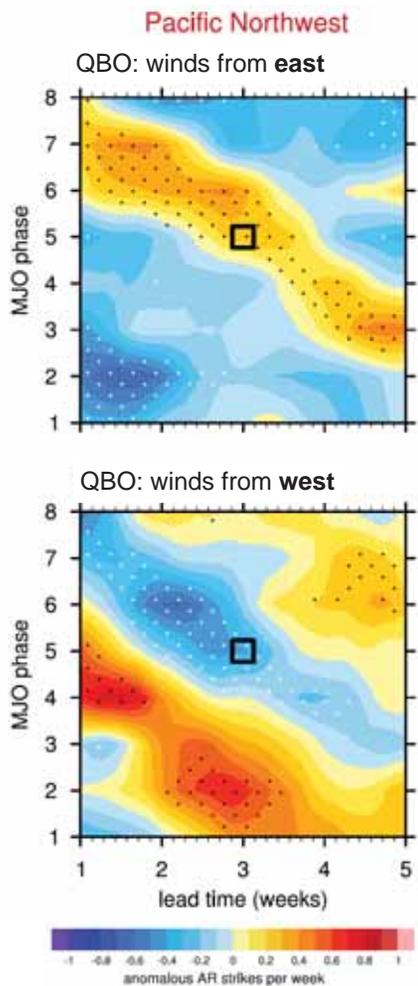
Skill in Atmospheric River Forecasts over the Pacific Northwest



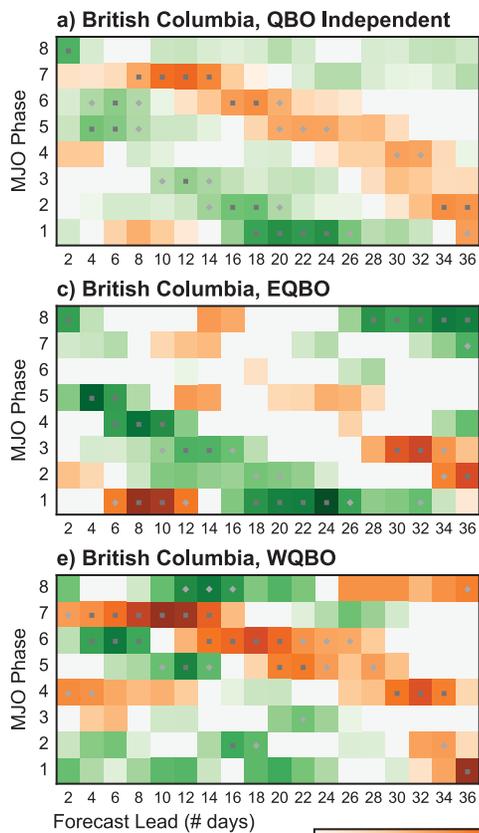
Baggett et al. (GRL, 2017)
Composites of 7-day average activity
ERA-Interim

current research by Elizabeth Barnes, Eric Maloney, Cory Baggett & Bryan Mundhenk (CSU); MAPP Award: NA16OAR4310064

Skill in Atmospheric River Forecasts over the Pacific Northwest



Baggett et al. (GRL, 2017)
Composites of 7-day average activity
ERA-Interim



Mundhenk et al. (NPJ Climate, 2018)
forecasts for 5-day average activity
MERRA-2

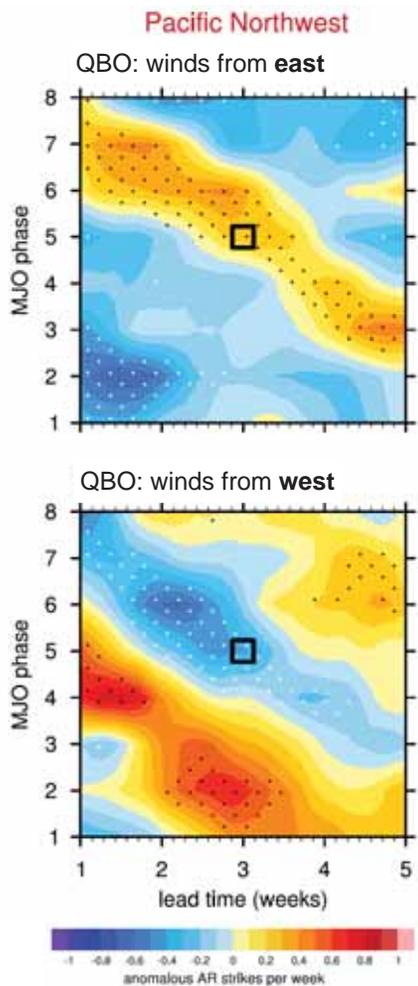
Heidke Skill Score

**prediction skill 30+ days ahead
of time using a statistical model
based solely on the MJO & QBO**

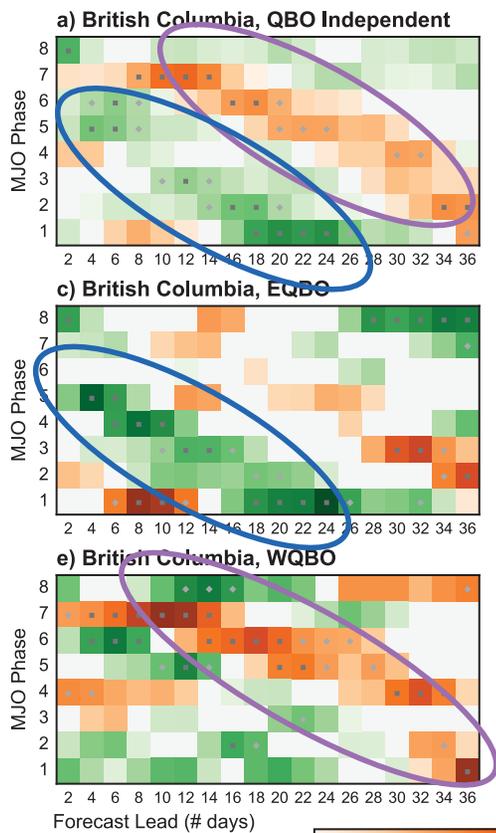
current research by Elizabeth Barnes, Eric
Maloney, Cory Baggett & Bryan Mundhenk
(CSU); MAPP Award: NA16OAR4310064

Elizabeth A. Barnes

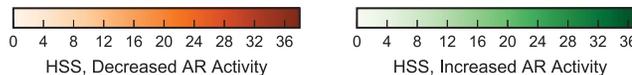
Skill in Atmospheric River Forecasts over the Pacific Northwest



Baggett et al. (GRL, 2017)
Composites of 7-day average activity
ERA-Interim



Mundhenk et al. (NPJ Climate, 2018)
forecasts for 5-day average activity
MERRA-2



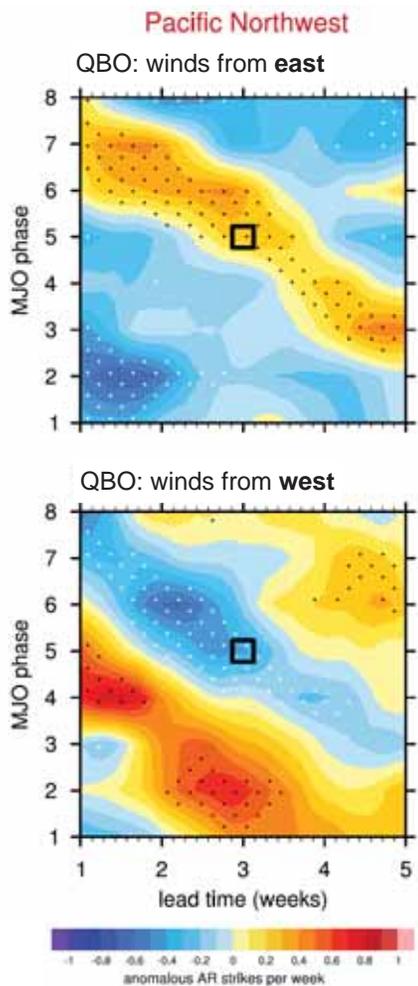
Heidke Skill Score

**prediction skill 30+ days ahead
of time using a statistical model
based solely on the MJO & QBO**

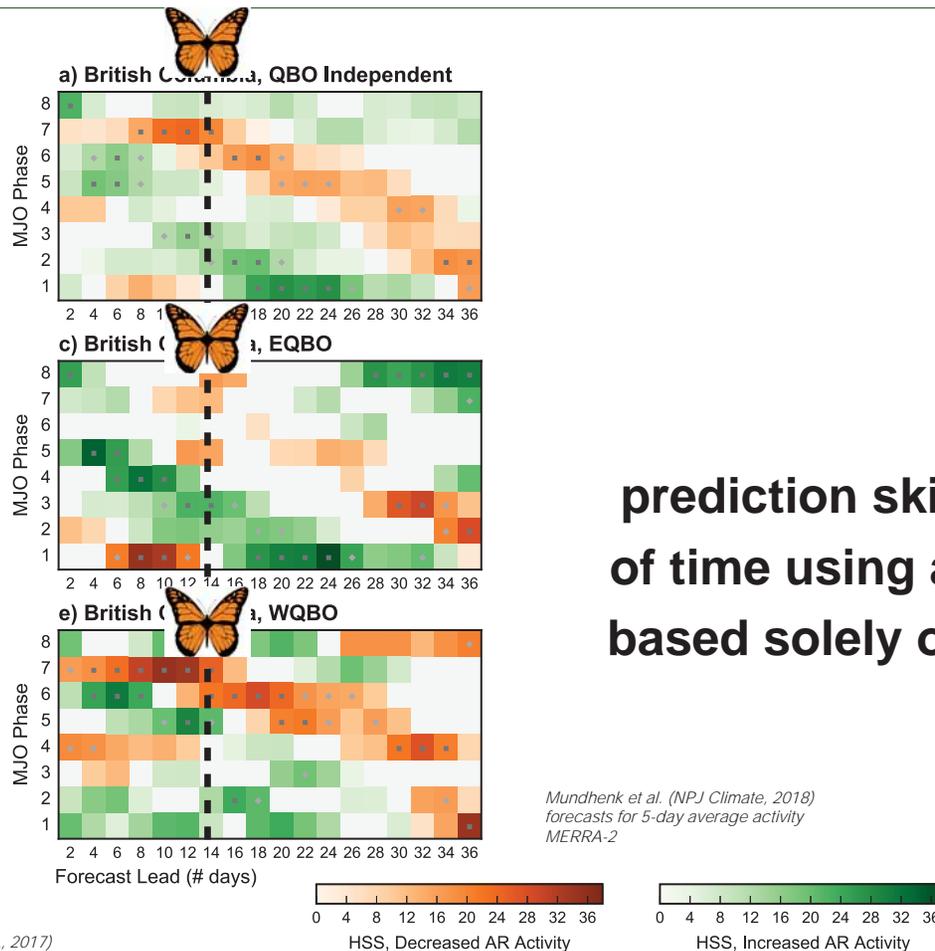
current research by Elizabeth Barnes, Eric
Maloney, Cory Baggett & Bryan Mundhenk
(CSU); MAPP Award: NA16OAR4310064

Elizabeth A. Barnes

Skill in Atmospheric River Forecasts over the Pacific Northwest



Baggett et al. (GRL, 2017)
Composites of 7-day average activity
ERA-Interim



Mundhenk et al. (NPJ Climate, 2018)
forecasts for 5-day average activity
MERRA-2

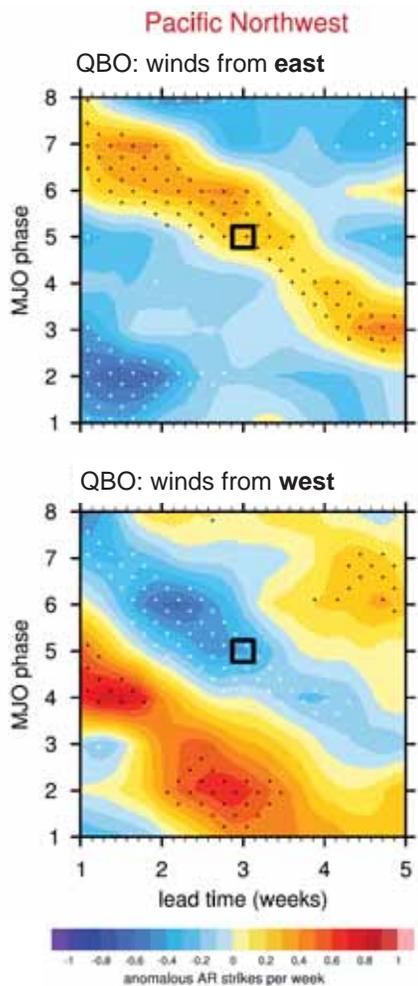
Heidke Skill Score

**prediction skill 30+ days ahead
of time using a statistical model
based solely on the MJO & QBO**

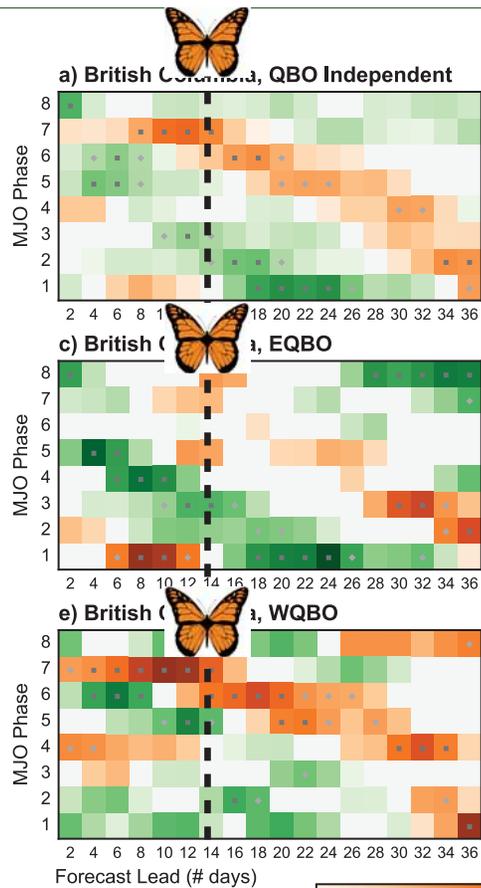
current research by Elizabeth Barnes, Eric
Maloney, Cory Baggett & Bryan Mundhenk
(CSU); MAPP Award: NA16OAR4310064

Elizabeth A. Barnes

Skill in Atmospheric River Forecasts over the Pacific Northwest

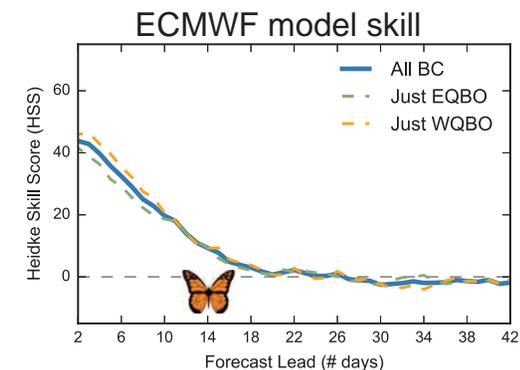


Baggett et al. (GRL, 2017)
Composites of 7-day average activity
ERA-Interim



Mundhenk et al. (NPJ Climate, 2018)
forecasts for 5-day average activity
MERRA-2

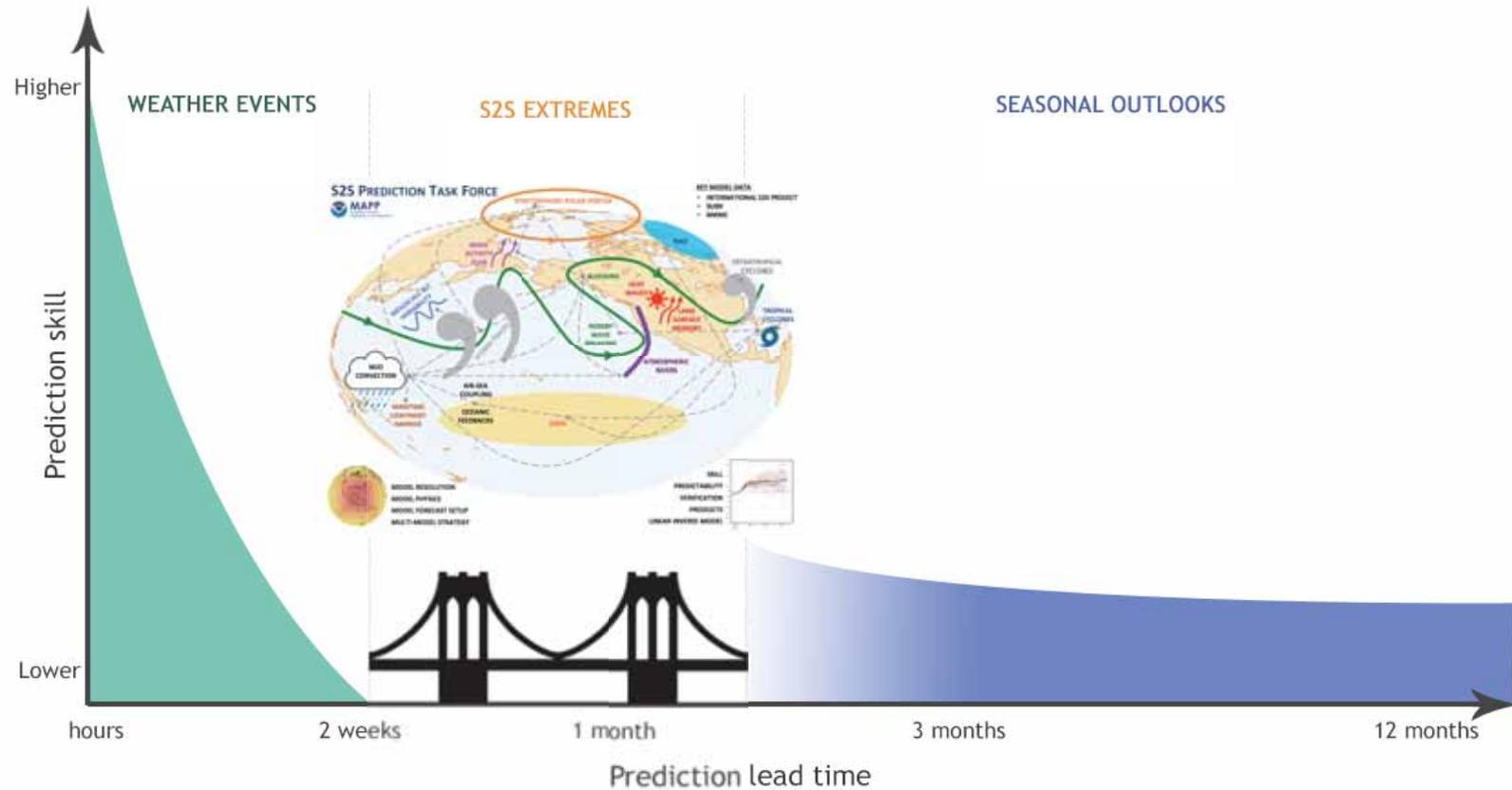
Heidke Skill Score



**prediction skill 30+ days ahead
of time using a statistical model
based solely on the MJO & QBO**

current research by Elizabeth Barnes, Eric
Maloney, Cory Baggett & Bryan Mundhenk
(CSU); MAPP Award: NA16OAR4310064

Bridging the Gap: NOAA MAPP's S2S Prediction Task Force



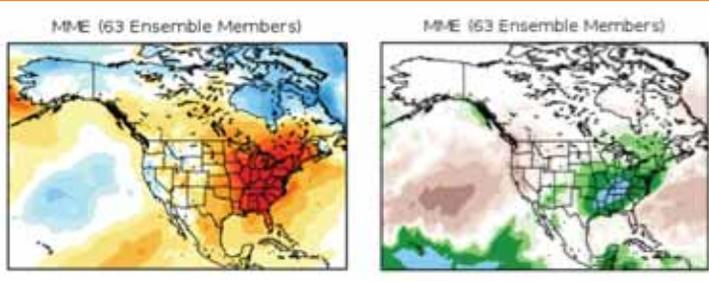
<http://cpo.noaa.gov/Meet-the-Divisions/Earth-System-Science-and-Modeling/MAPP/MAPP-Task-Forces/S2S-Prediction-Task-Force> ^{ect}

The Subseasonal eXperiment (SubX)

By the Numbers...

- 7 Global Models
- 17 Years of Retrospective Forecasts
- 1 Year of Real-time Forecasts
- 3-4 Week guidance for CPC Outlooks

Real-time Multi-model Forecasts



SubX Team



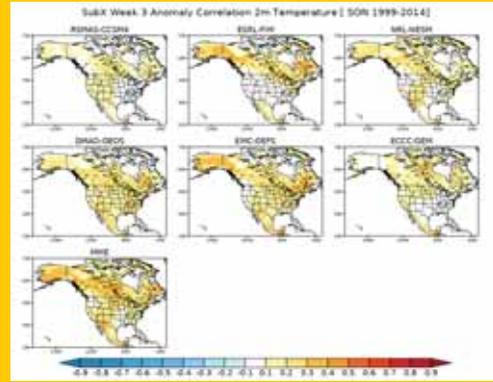
IRI Data Library

Forecast & Hindcast data publicly available

Model	Ensemble	Start	End	Var	Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCC	1	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	2	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	3	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	4	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	5	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	6	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	7	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	8	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	9	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	10	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	11	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	12	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	13	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	14	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	15	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	16	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	17	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	18	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	19	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	20	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	21	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	22	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	23	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	24	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	25	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	26	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	27	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	28	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	29	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	30	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	31	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	32	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	33	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	34	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	35	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	36	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	37	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	38	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	39	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	40	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	41	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	42	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	43	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	44	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	45	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	46	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	47	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	48	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	49	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	50	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	51	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	52	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	53	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	54	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	55	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	56	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	57	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	58	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	59	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	60	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	61	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	62	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCC	63	1999-01-01	2014-12-31	2m	°C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/.Models/.SubX/>

Skill Evaluation

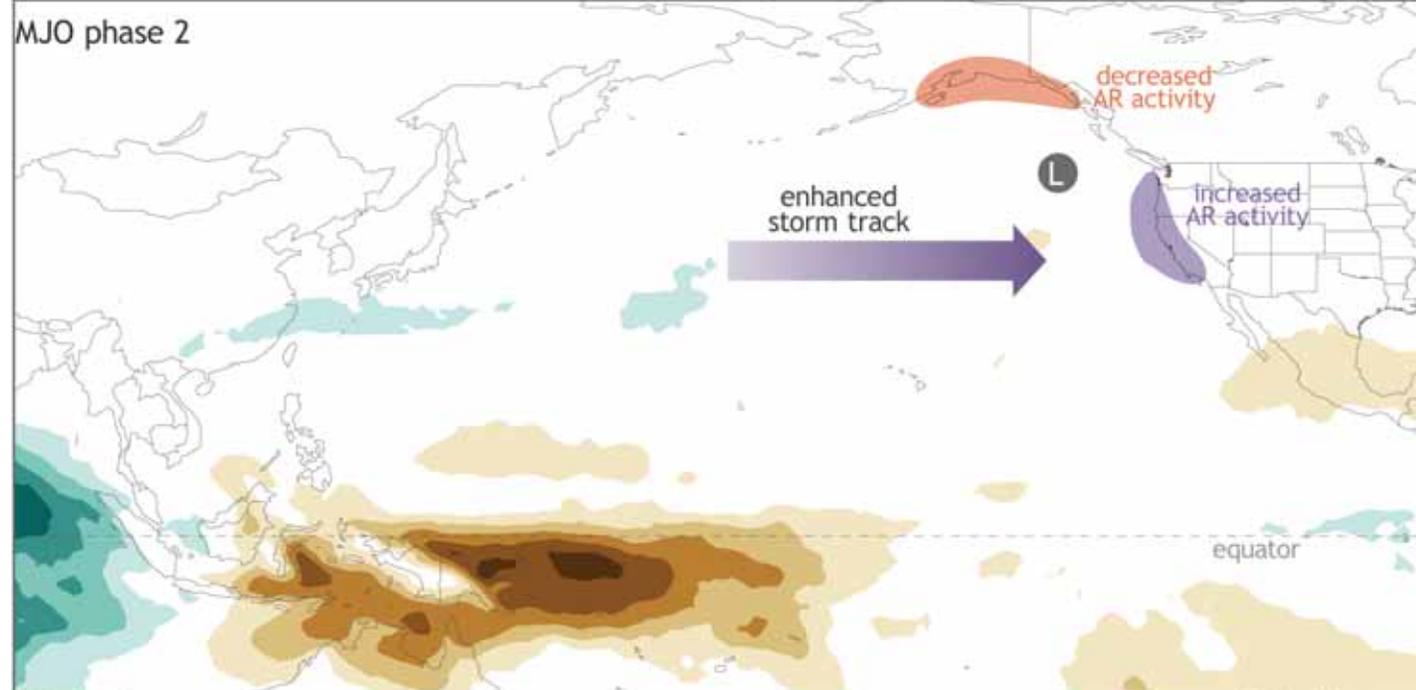


<http://cola.gmu.edu/kpegon/subx>

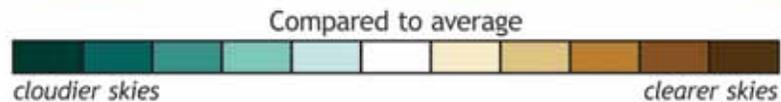
slide by Kathy Pegion (GMU)

Looking South: tropical clouds and rain

Madden-Julian Oscillation and mid-latitude impacts

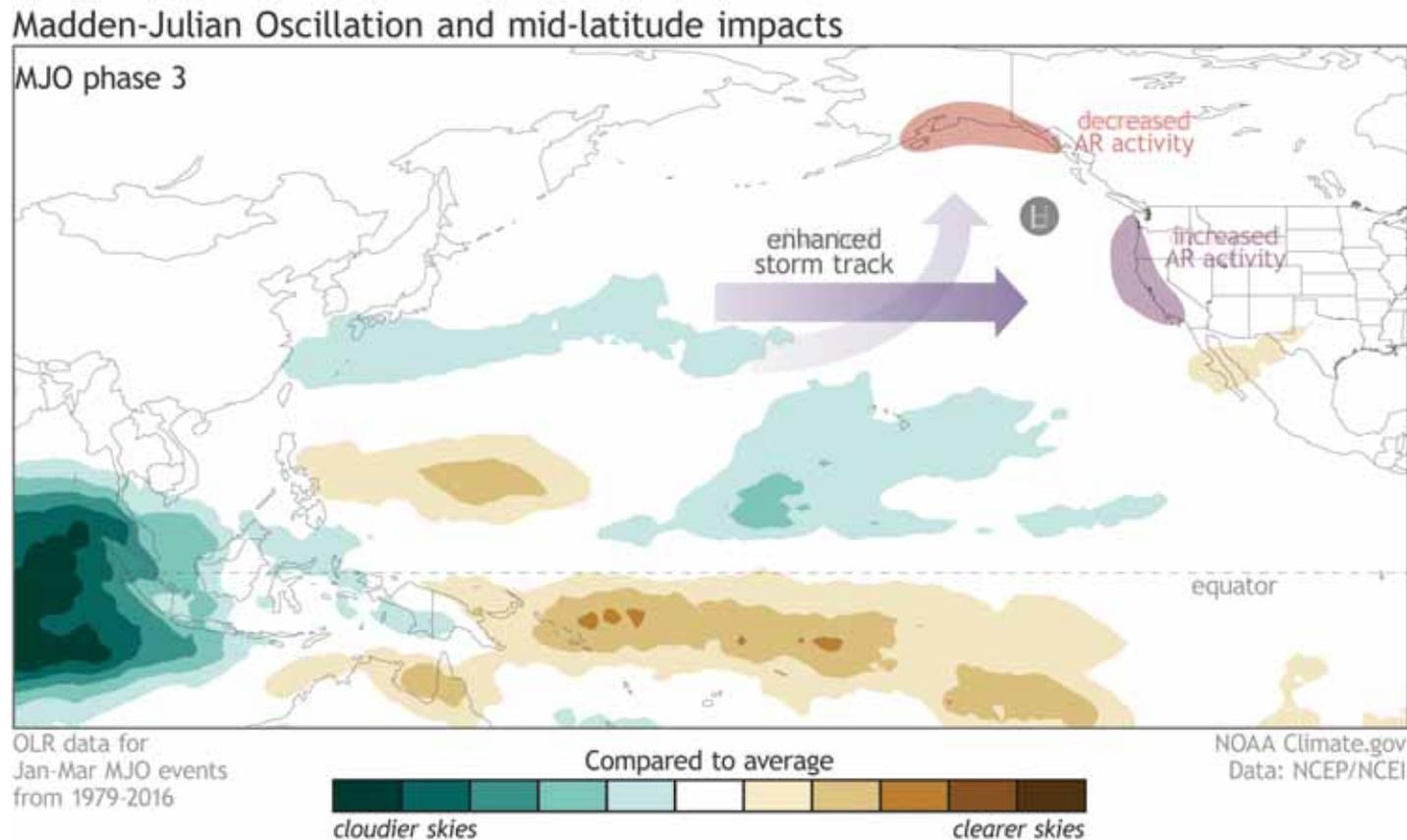


OLR data for
Jan-Mar MJO events
from 1979-2016



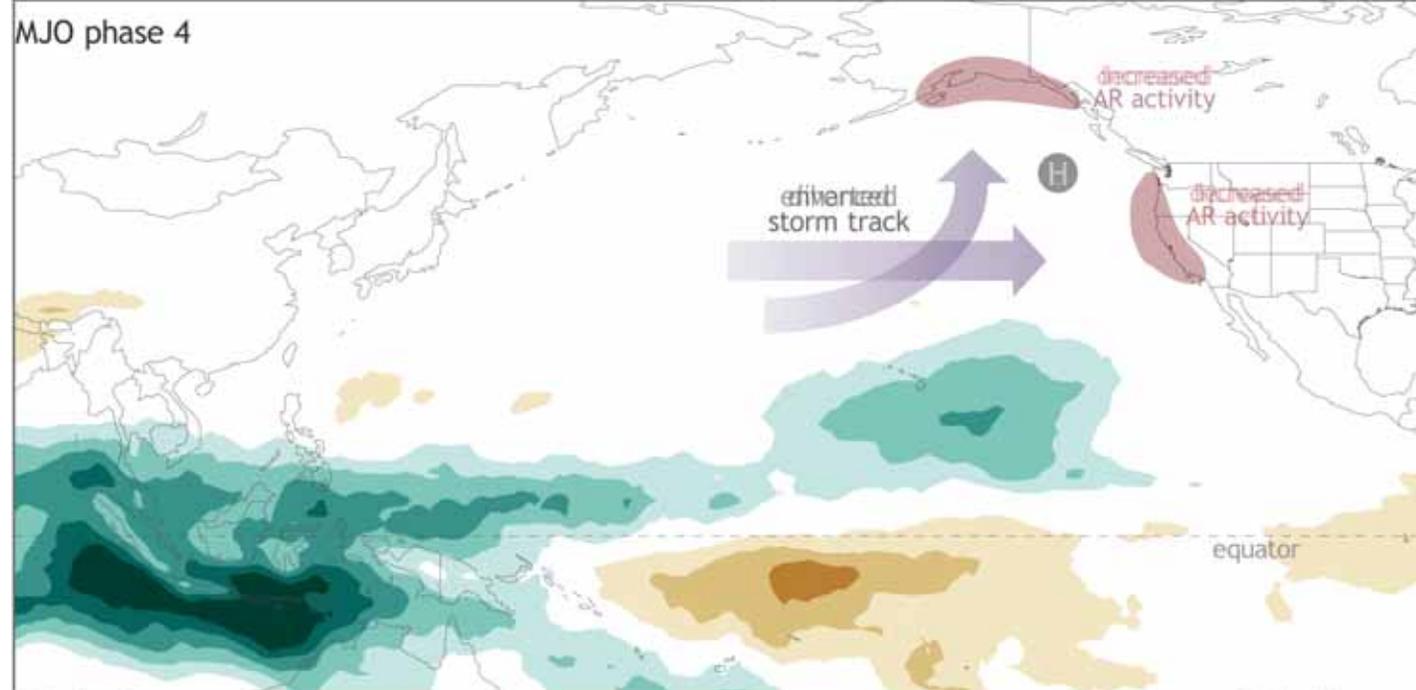
NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCEP/NCEI

Looking South: tropical clouds and rain

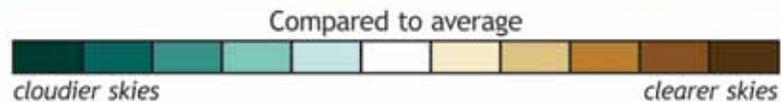


Looking South: tropical clouds and rain

Madden-Julian Oscillation and mid-latitude impacts



OLR data for
Jan-Mar MJO events
from 1979-2016

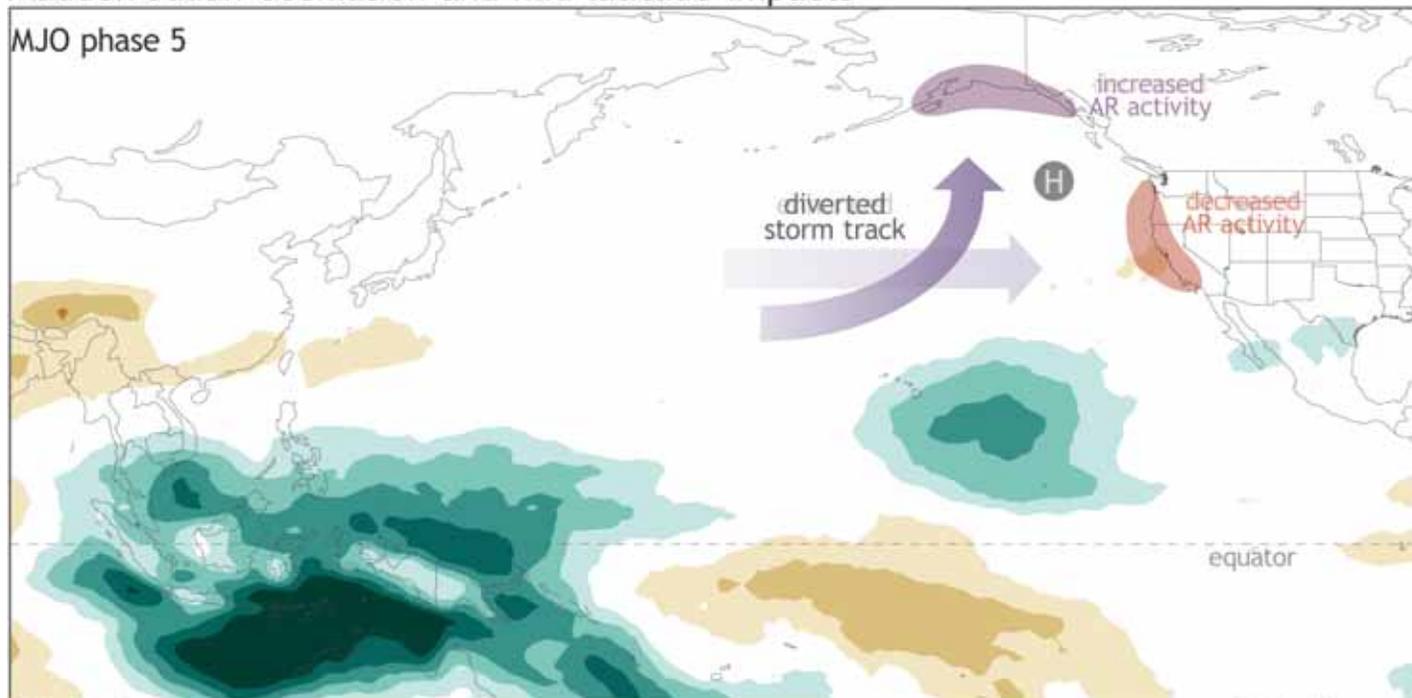


NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCEP/NCEI

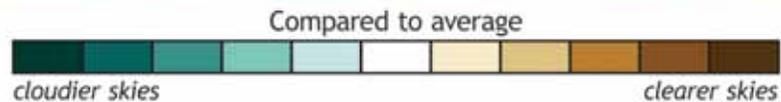
Looking South: tropical clouds and rain

Madden-Julian Oscillation and mid-latitude impacts

MJO phase 5



OLR data for
Jan-Mar MJO events
from 1979-2016

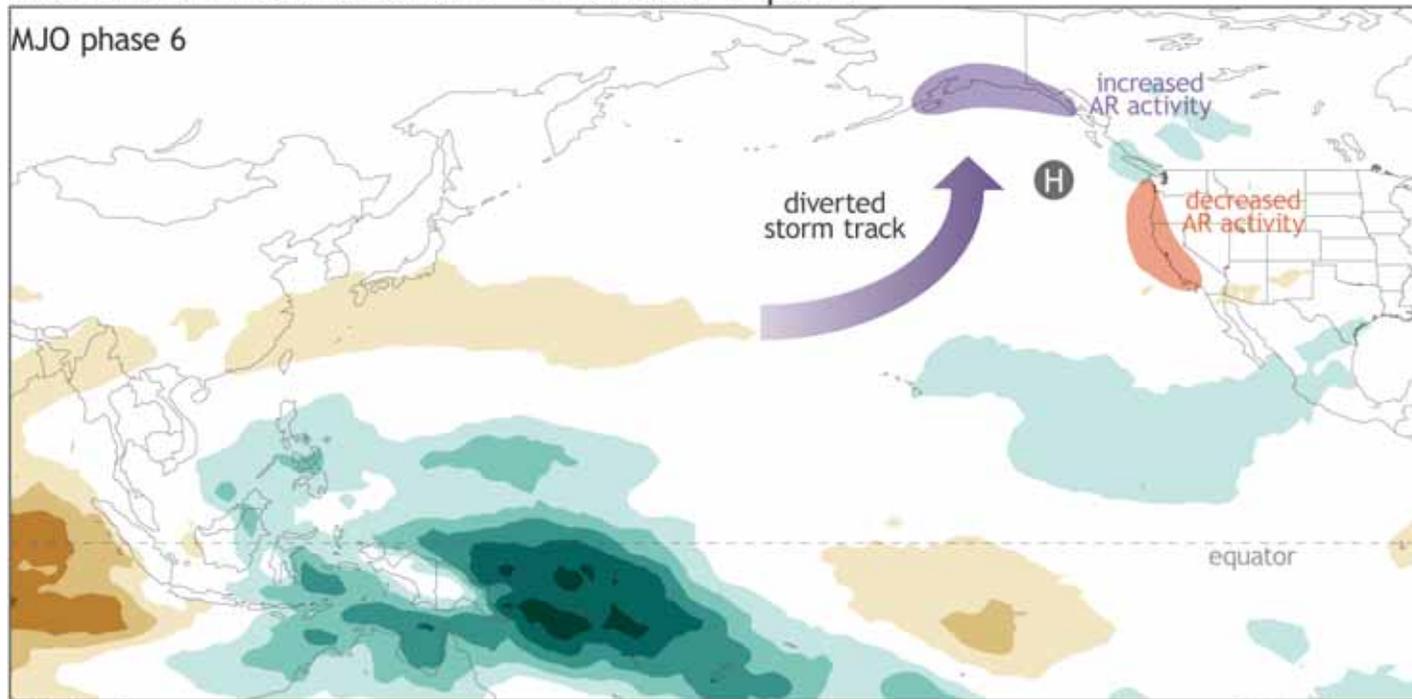


NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCEP/NCEI

Looking South: tropical clouds and rain

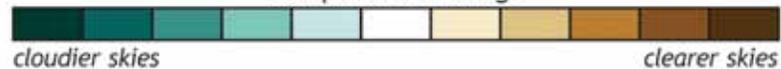
Madden-Julian Oscillation and mid-latitude impacts

MJO phase 6



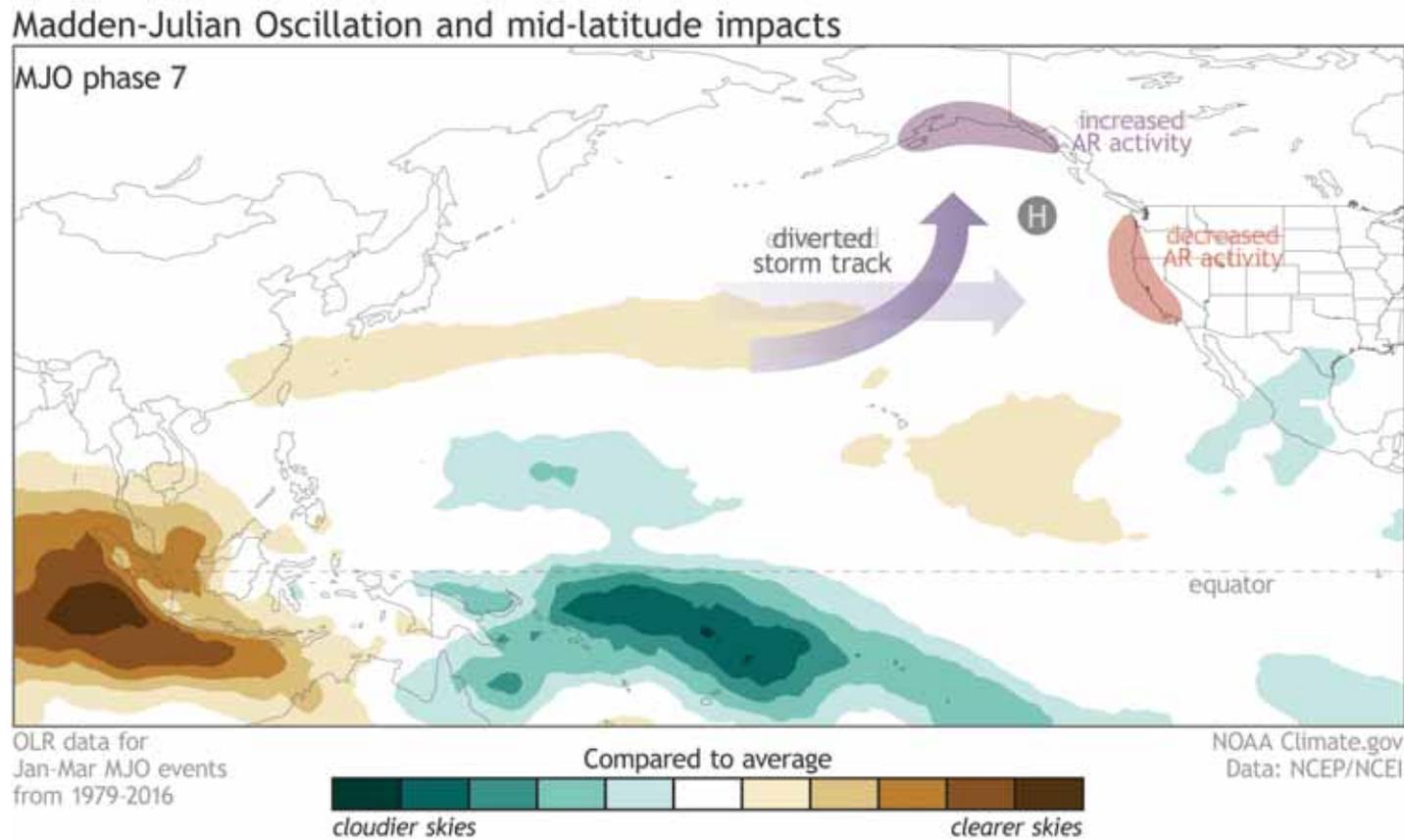
OLR data for
Jan-Mar MJO events
from 1979-2016

Compared to average



NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCEP/NCEI

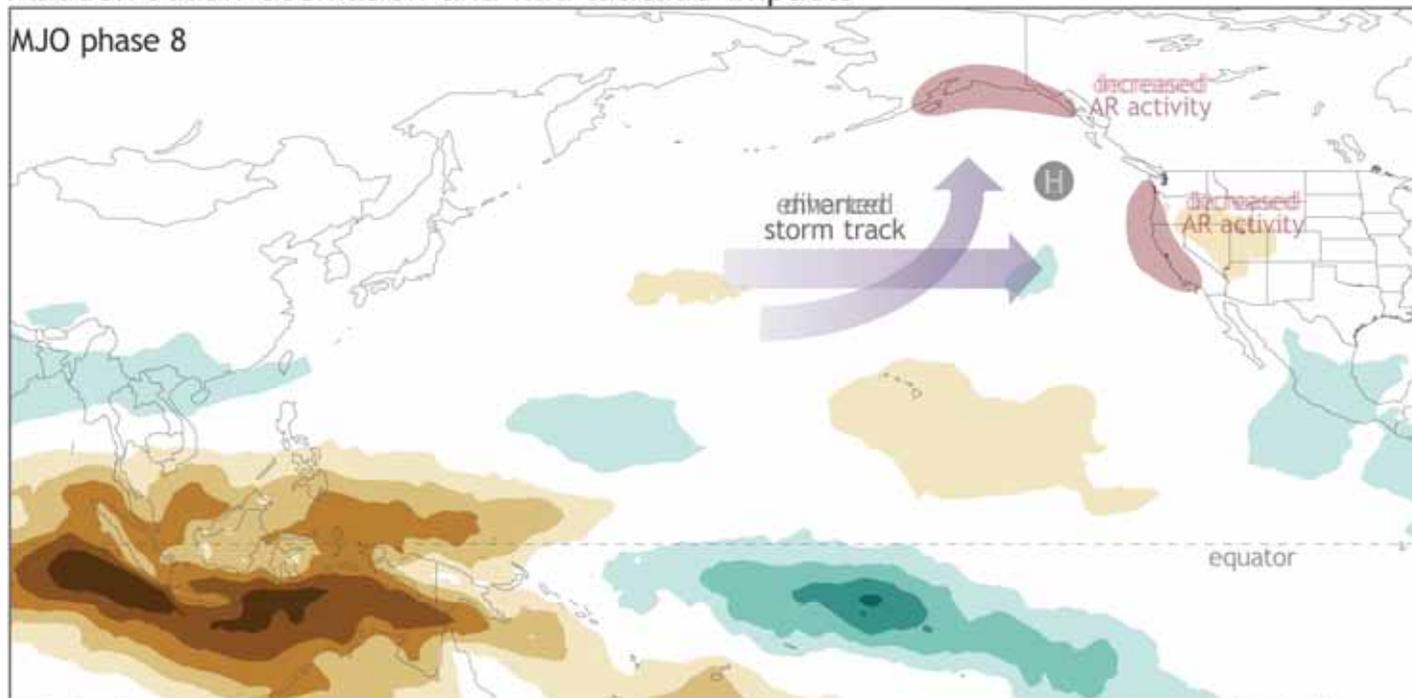
Looking South: tropical clouds and rain



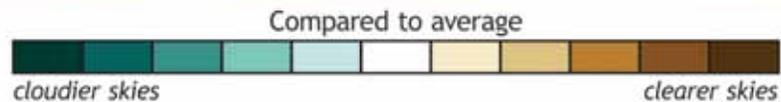
Looking South: tropical clouds and rain

Madden-Julian Oscillation and mid-latitude impacts

MJO phase 8



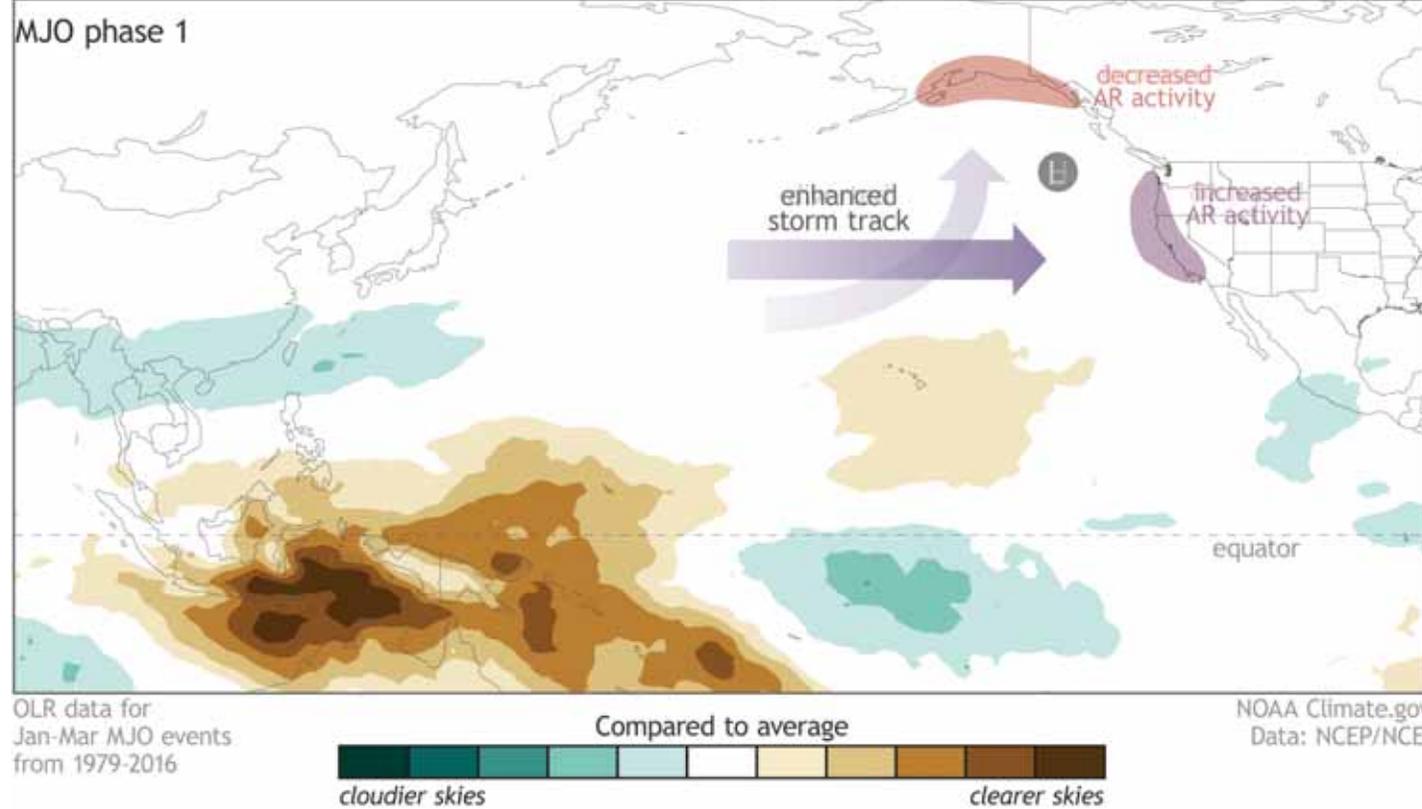
OLR data for
Jan-Mar MJO events
from 1979-2016



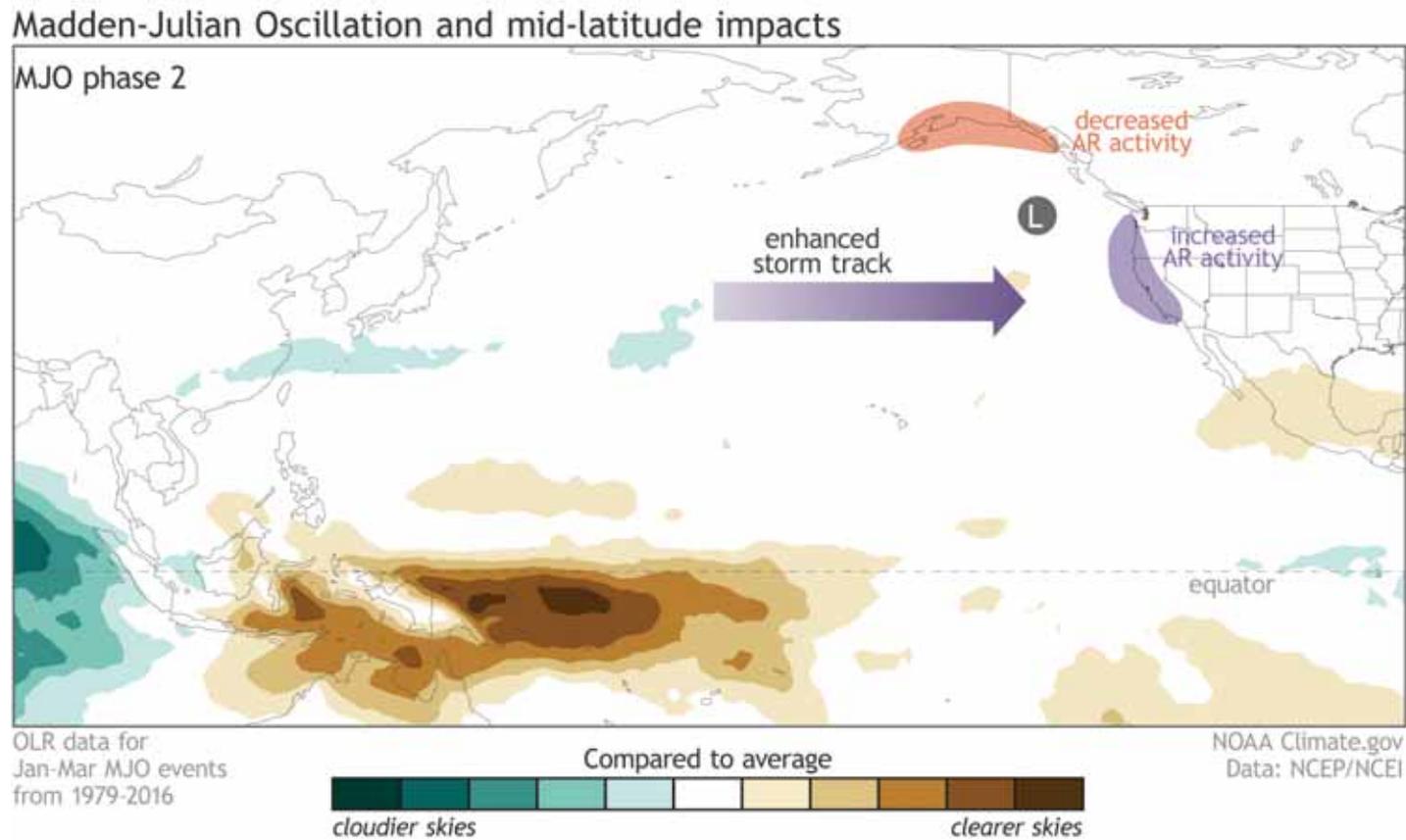
NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCEP/NCEI

Looking South: tropical clouds and rain

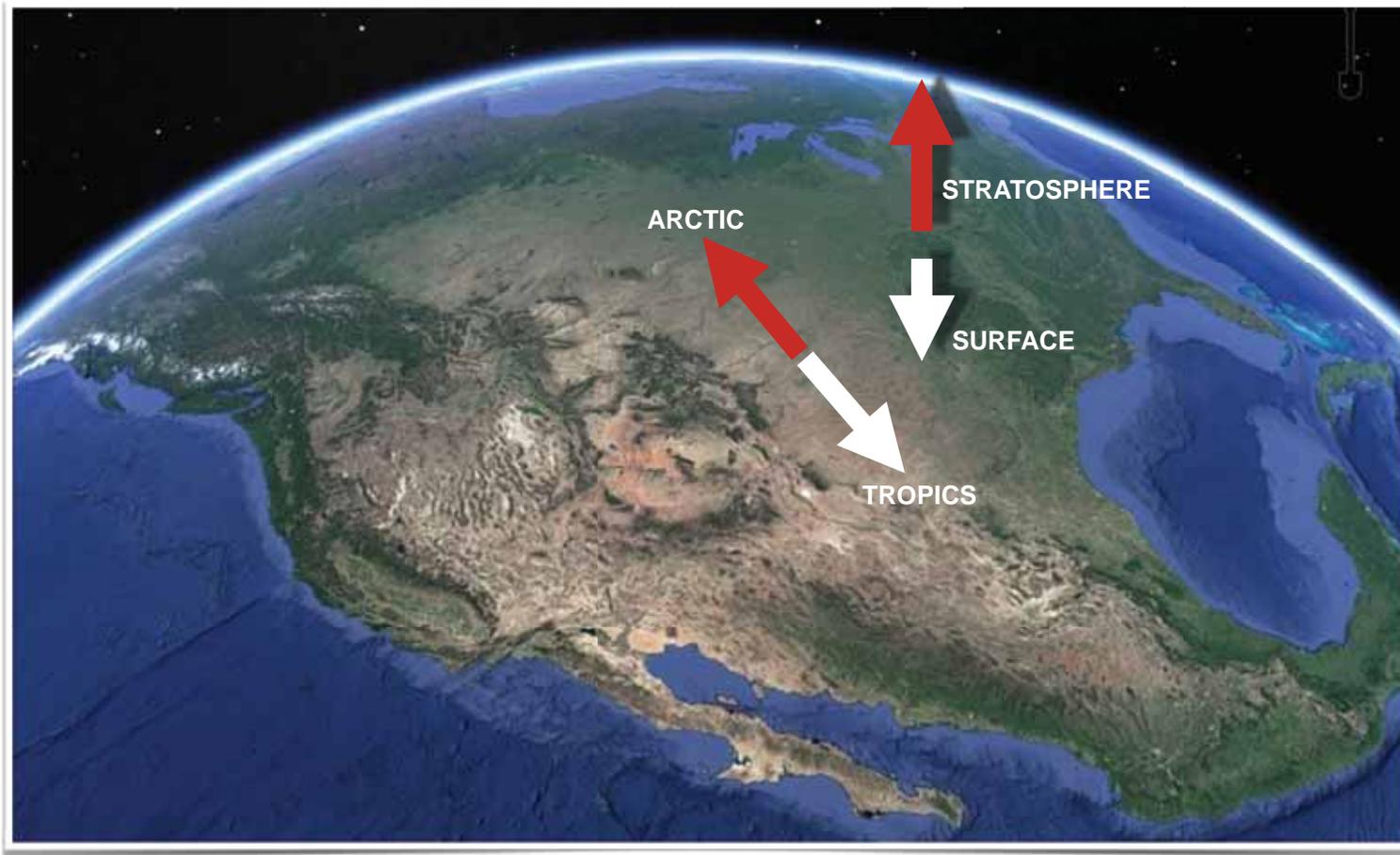
Madden-Julian Oscillation and mid-latitude impacts



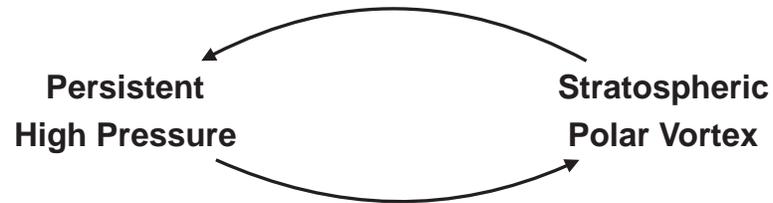
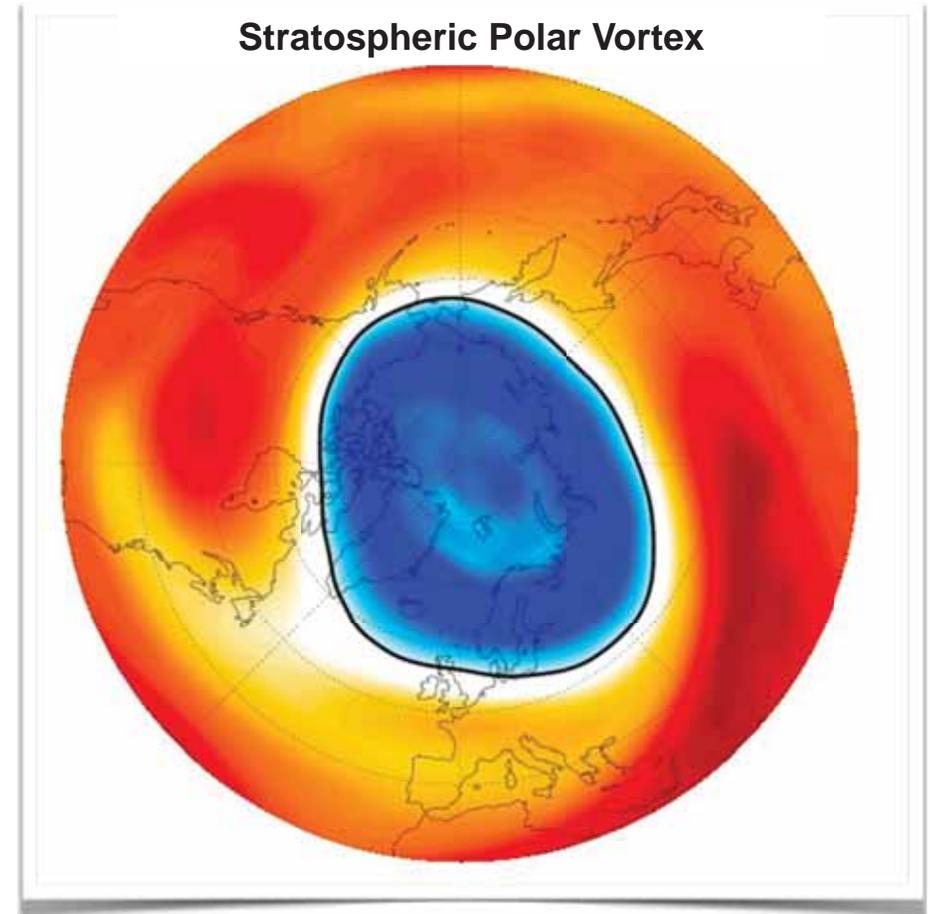
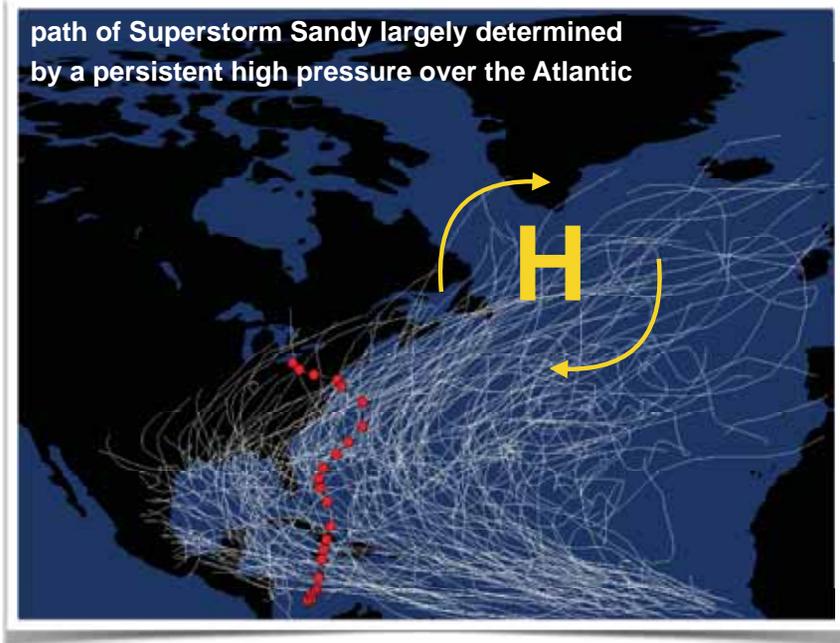
Looking South: tropical clouds and rain



Where should we look to bridge the gap?



Looking North: Arctic polar vortex



*ongoing research led by Andrea Lang (University of Albany)
ongoing research led by Jason Furtado (University of Oklahoma)*