ECCC seasonal forecasting R&D aimed at meeting user needs

Bill Merryfield

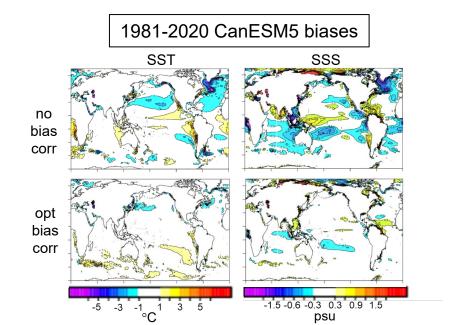
Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis Victoria, BC

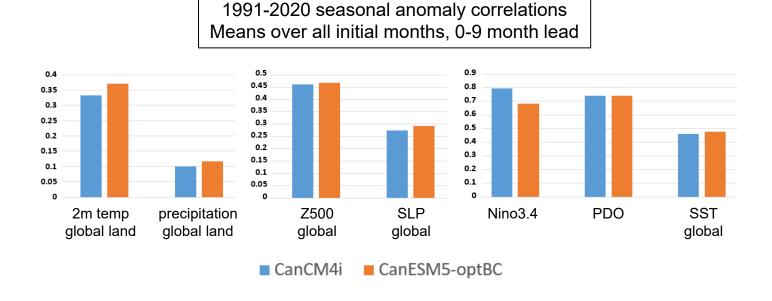


Development of ECCC seasonal forecasting system

- ECCC's seasonal forecasts have always employed its own multi-model ensemble
 - 2 tier (atmosphere + specified SST) 1997-2011
 - 1 tier (coupled) 2011-present:

System	Debut	Climate models	NWP models	Ensemble	Coupled?	Range
CanSIPSv1	2011	CanCM3,CanCM4	-	2×10	Y	12 mon
CanSIPSv2	2019	CanCM4i	GEM-NEMO	2×10	Υ	12 mon
CanSIPSv2.1	2021 Dec	CanCM4i	GEM5-NEMO	2×10	Y	12 mon
CanSIPSv3	Mid-2024	CanESM5.1-optBC	GEM5.2-NEMO	2×20	Y	12 mon





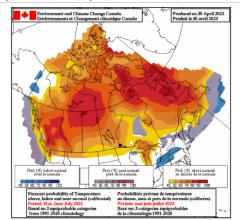
Enhancement of products and dissemination

Current modest steps forward

Weather site

- Temperature & precip
- Static maps
- Canada only

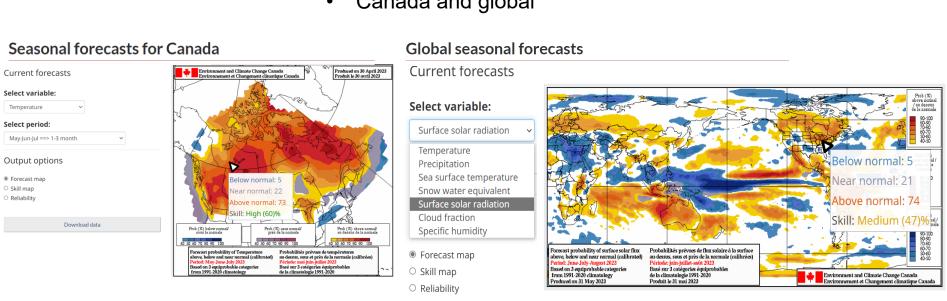
Temperature and Precipitation Probabilistic Forecasts



https://weather.gc.ca/saisons/prob e.html

Climate site 5 additional variables Interactive maps

Canada and global



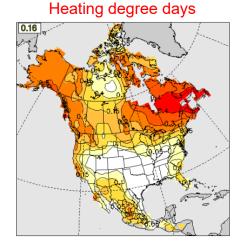
https://climate-scenarios.canada.ca/?page=seasonal-forecasts

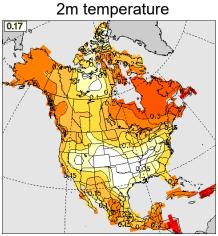
Products under development

ECCC produces a wide range of daily and sub-daily variables for Copernicus:

Variable ③	Variable ③					
At least one selection must be made	At least one selection must be made					
 10m u-component of wind 10m wind gust since previous post-processing 2m temperature Evaporation 	 10m v-component of wind 2m dewpoint temperature Eastward turbulent surface stress Land-sea mask 	☐ Geopotential ☐ Temperature ☐ V-component of wind	_ '	☐ Specific humidity ☐ U-component of wind		
Maximum 2m temperature in the last 24 hours	Mean sea level pressure	Pressure level				
	Northward turbulent surface stressRunoff	At least one selection must be made				
 ☐ Sea surface temperature ☐ Snow density ☐ Snowfall ☐ Sub-surface runoff ☐ Surface net solar radiation ☐ Surface runoff 	Sea-ice cover Snow depth Soil temperature level 1 Surface latent heat flux Surface net thermal radiation Surface sensible heat flux	☐ 10 hPa ☐ 200 hPa ☐ 700 hPa	☐ 30 hPa ☐ 300 hPa ☐ 850 hPa	☐ 50 hPa ☐ 400 hPa ☐ 925 hPa	☐ 100 hPa ☐ 500 hPa ☐ 1000 hPa	
Surface solar radiation downwards TOA incident solar radiation Top net thermal radiation Total column cloud ice water	Surface thermal radiation downwards Top net solar radiation Total cloud cover Total column cloud liquid water					
Total column water vapour	☐ Total precipitation	CanSIPSv2 1 1991-2020 CRPSS D.IF 0 month				

- Developing from this data sector-relevant climate indices such as
 - Heating, cooling, growing degree days
 - Wet days exceeding specified rainfall amount
 - Many additional possibilities relating to hot and cold extremes, etc
- Potential to drive application (e.g. crop) models





Products under development (2)

Sea surface height (already produced, hindcasts available soon)

Probabilities of exceedance prototype

Drought-relevant variables including soil moisture →

Variable

Percentile

80 % ~

Sep, Oct, Nov

Image mode

Region select

Output value: 0.838 Median value: 0.979

Skill value: 0.108

Canada v

Period

User interfaces under development:

Probabilities of exceeding user-

interface (somewhat like IRI site)

selected values via a flexible

Probability of exceeding 80th percentile (vs 20%

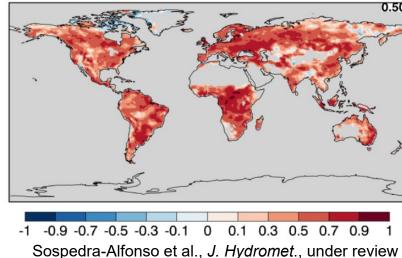
Probability of exceeding median = 50th percentile

Skill values (> ~0.05 are statistically significant)

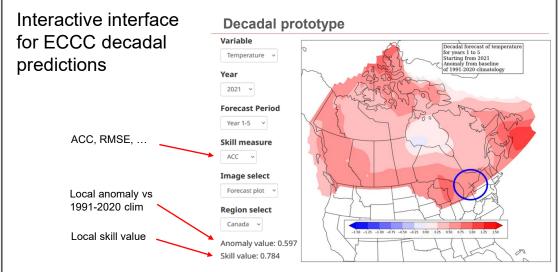
climatologically)

(vs 50% climatologically)

GEM5-NEMO 1991-2020 ACC vs ERA5 Sep 1 month lead







Longer term ambitions

- Versatile interface that provides local probabilities of user-selected events (e.g. 3 consecutive days above 35°C)
- High-resolution predictions for coastal oceans including biogeochemistry
- Overall strategy is to provide user-relevant, location-specific information
- User consultation is needed to ensure relevance and value of these products.
 Otherwise...

