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# Dynamic Seasonal Rainfall Forecasts over Central America: A Comparative Evaluation of C3S and NMME

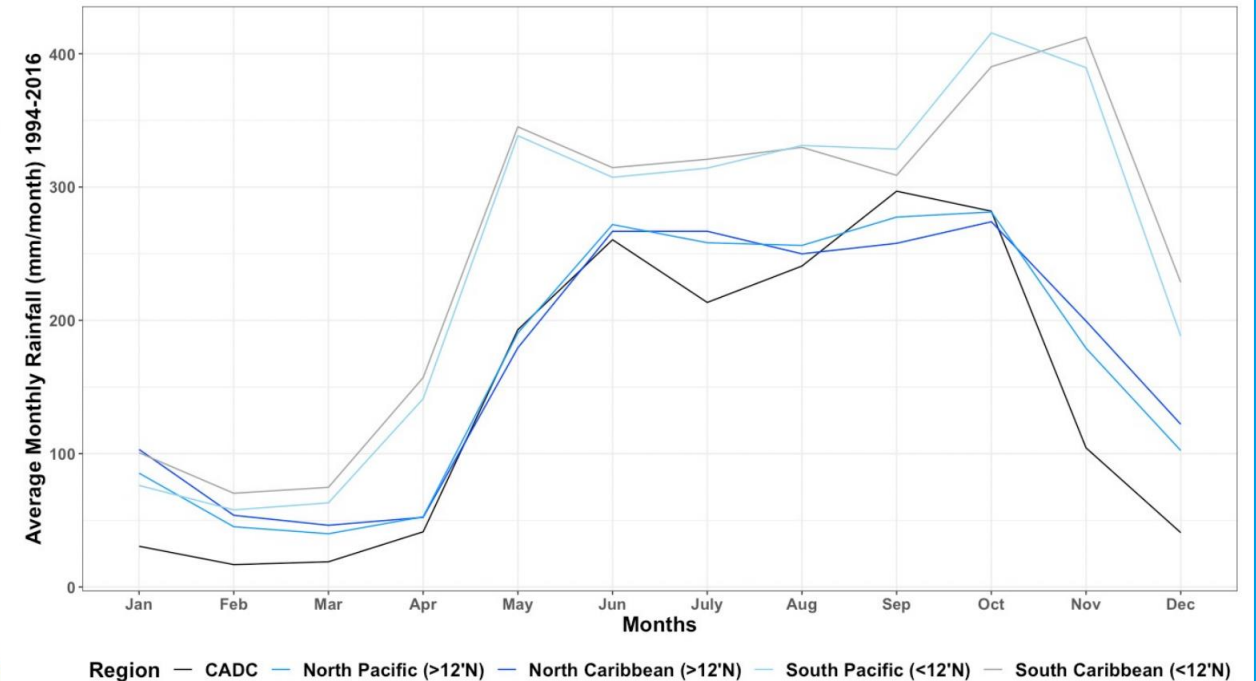
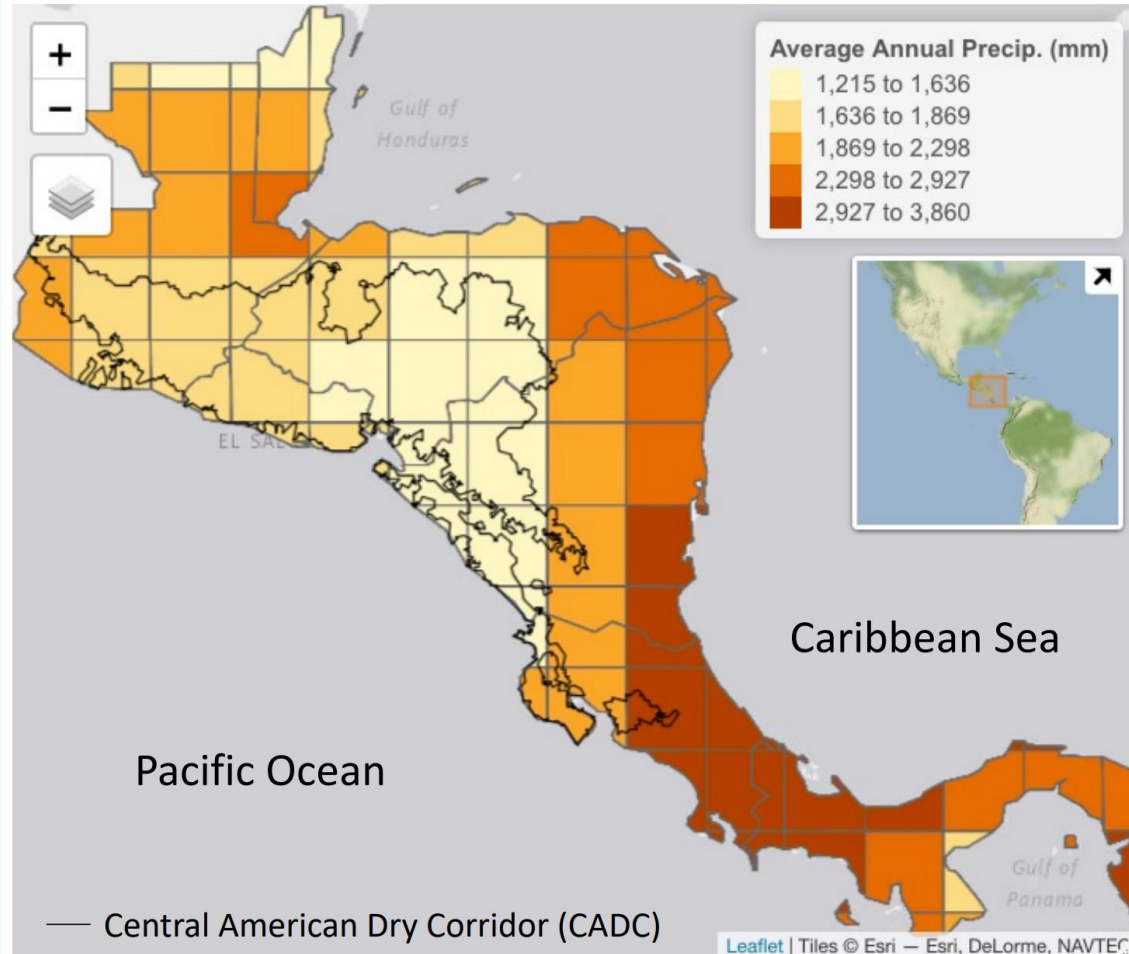
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# Seasonal Forecasting Possibilities and Needs in Central America



# Research Aims

- **Continue** progress from **SEAS5 evaluation over CADC** - [Kowal et al. 2021](#)
- **Compare skill of seasonal rainfall forecasts** from two dynamic forecasting ensembles:
  - Copernicus Climate Change Service (**C3S**) and
  - North American Multi Model Ensemble (**NMME**)
- **Focus on skill of 3-month mean seasonal forecasts** like those produced by Central America Climate Outlook Forum (CA-COF) **for operational applications**



Central American Climate Outlook Forum Seasonal Rainfall Outlook (April 2022)

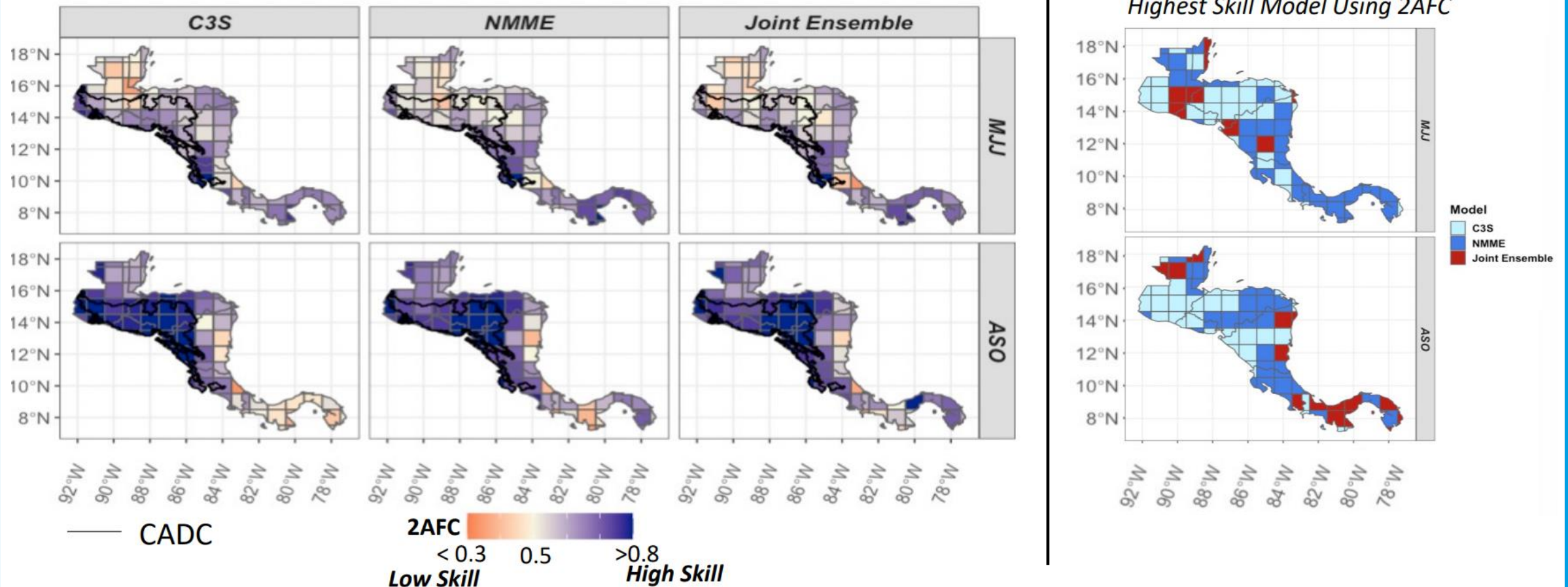
# Approach / Methods

NMME		
Contributing Center	Model	Hindcast Members
NCAR COLA / RSMAS	CCSM4	10
NASA GMAO	GEOS2S	4
ECCC	GEM5-NEMO	10
	CanCM4i – IC3	10
NOAA NCEP	CFSv2	24
GFDL	SPEAR	15
Total Members: 73		
C3S		
Contributing Center	Model	Hindcast Members
ECMWF	SEAS5	25
UKMO	GloSea6 (GloSea5 in Feb)	28
DWD	System 21	30
CMCC	System 35	40
Meteo France	System 7	12
Total Members: 135		

## COMPARISON CHARACTERISTICS FOR INITIAL RESULTS

- **FORECAST TYPE:** 3-month seasonal tercile forecast
- **LEAD TIME:** Initialized one-month prior
- **TIME PERIOD:** Hindcasts 1994-2016
- **REFERENCE:** CHIRPS monthly rainfall
- **METRICS:**
  - 2 Alternative Forced Choice (discrimination score)
  - Heidke (skill score relative to a random forecast)

# Initial Results Highlights – Tercile Forecast Skill by Ensemble

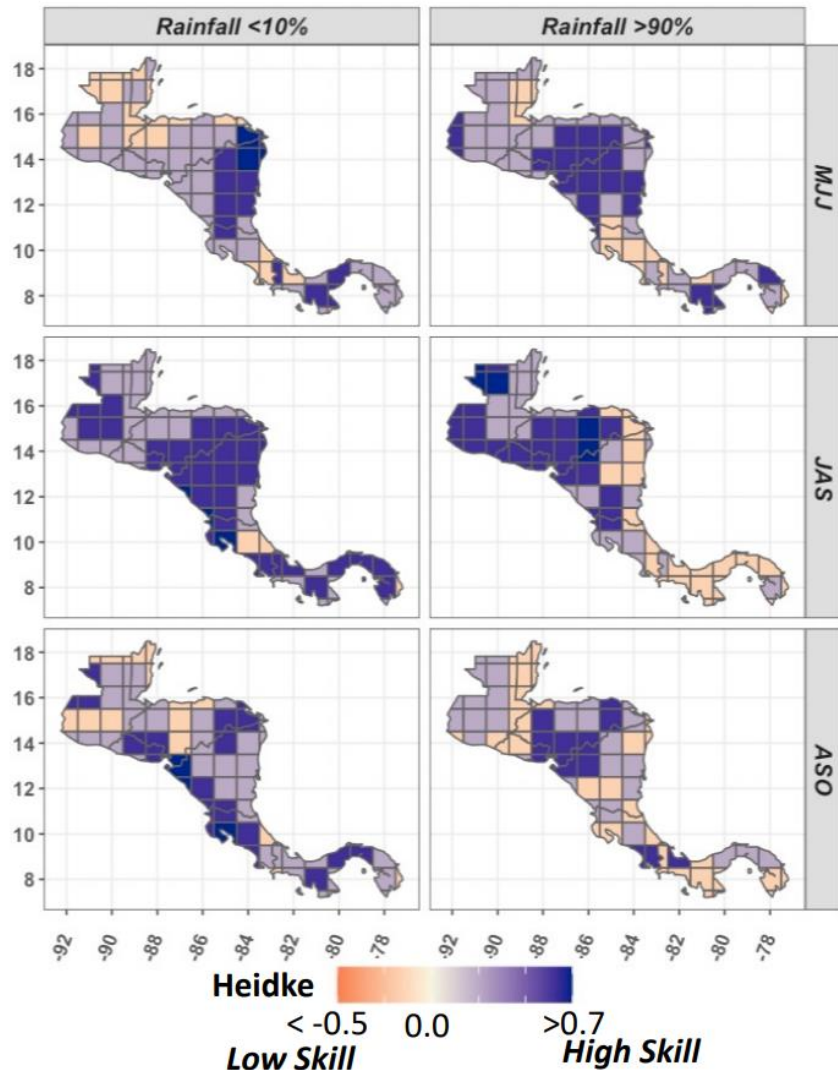


- **Ensemble choice does not have large effect normal rainfall skill** using raw mean hindcasts
- **Seasonal variation** (lower skill in MJJ – early wet season)
- **Geographic variation** (high skill in CADC in ASO – late wet season)

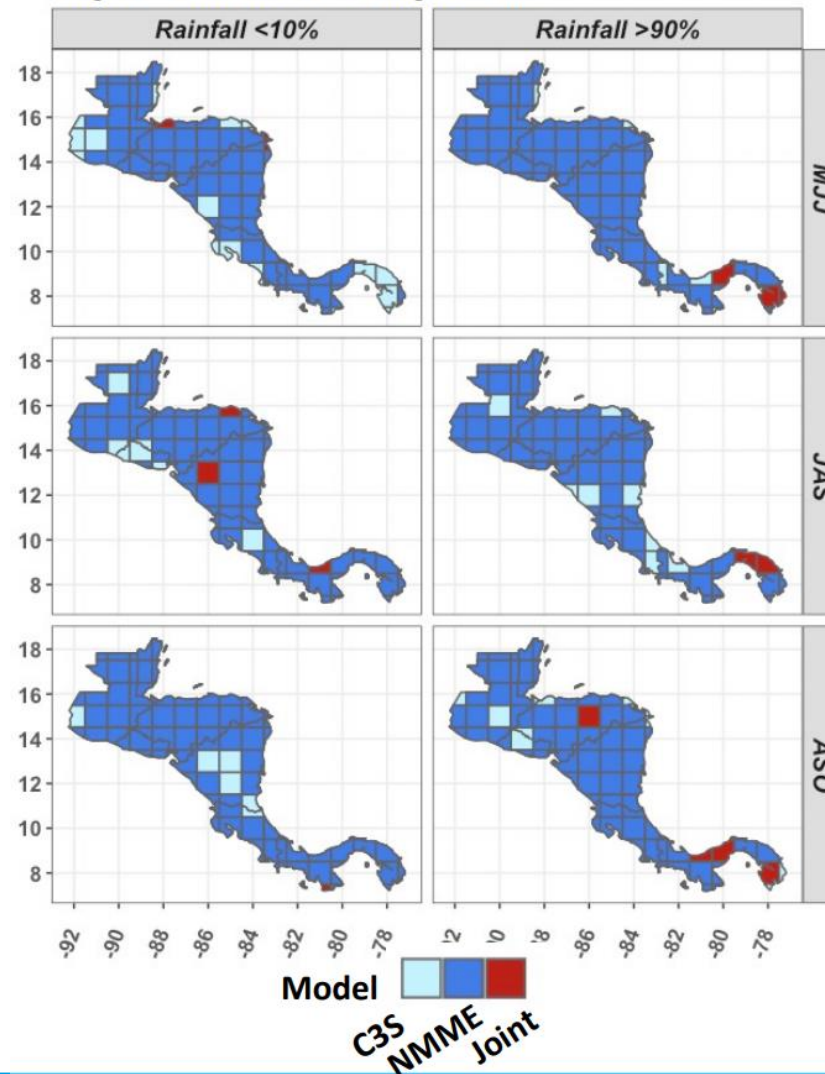


# Initial Results Highlights – Extremes Forecast Skill by Ensemble

NMME Extremes Skill



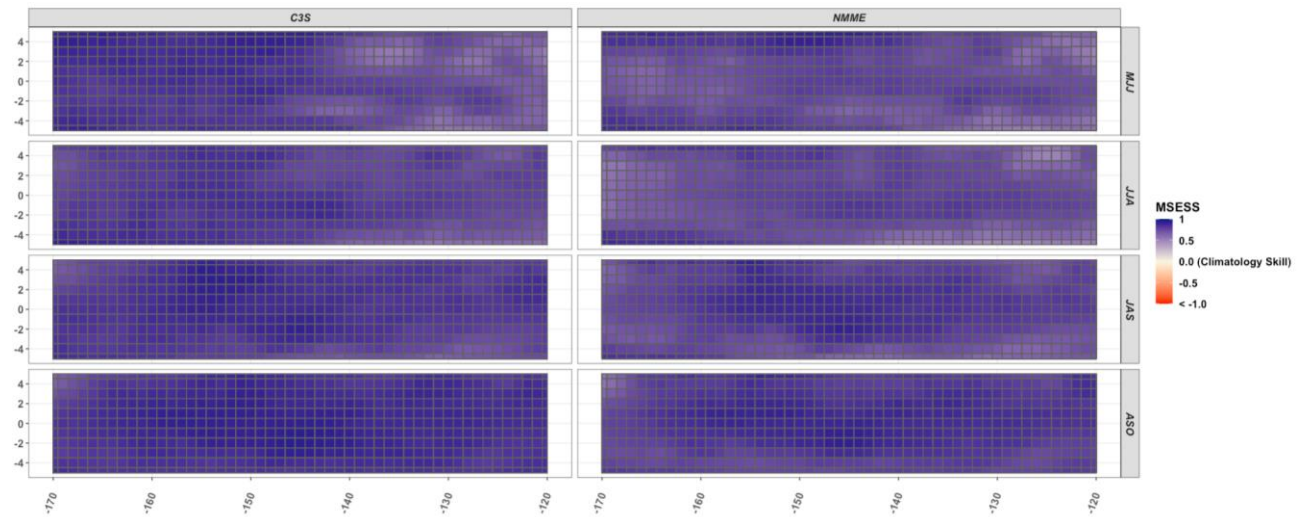
Highest Skill Model Using Heidke



- **Ensemble choice matters more for extremes –** NMME almost always highest skill score for both low and high precip. extremes
- **Geographic variation not as consistent for extremes**

# Next Steps / Outstanding Questions

- **Understanding why skill varies**
- **Comparing hybrid** indirect forecast skill **against direct rainfall forecasts**
- **Exploring where to predict SST**, possibly identifying more locations with strong teleconnections



*Both ensembles showcase high skill for predicting SST over the Niño 3.4 region*

# Thank You!

Please feel free to reach out to continue the discussion:  
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