Seasonal Predictions of Tropical Cyclones in 2018 using GFDL, NICAM, and MRI High-Resolution Global Models

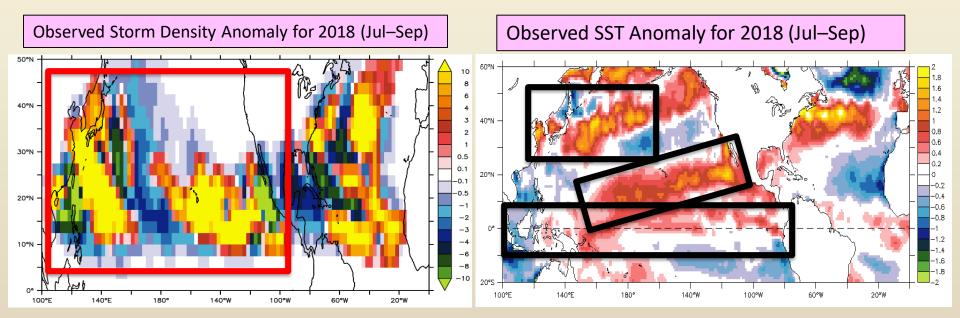
Hiroyuki Murakami, Masuo Nakano, Yitian Qian, V. Ramaswamy, T. Delworth, S. Kapnick, P.-H. Hsu, R. Gudgel, T. Mochizuki, T. Doi, Y. Morioka

GFDL/JAMSTEC/MRI



May 30, 2019

2018 Tropical Cyclone Season



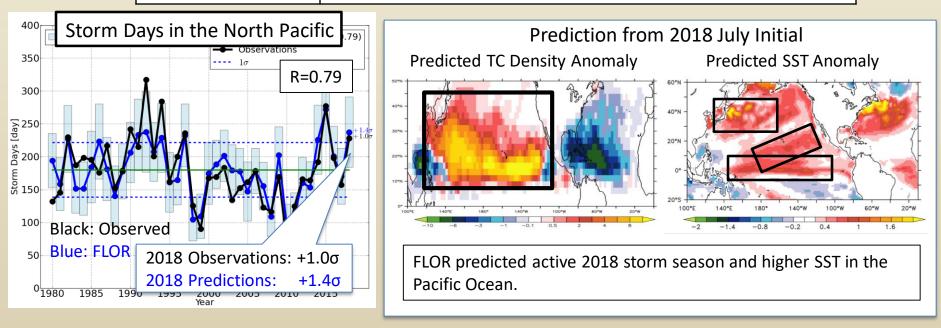
2018 Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) anomaly relative to 1980–2010 mean

- +60% in the Northern Hemisphere
- +27% in the Western North Pacific
- +140% in the Eastern North Pacific

- 1. El Niño (Central Pacific El Niño) Development
- 2. Warmer Subtropical Central Pacific (PMM+)
- 3. Warmer Kuroshio Current Region

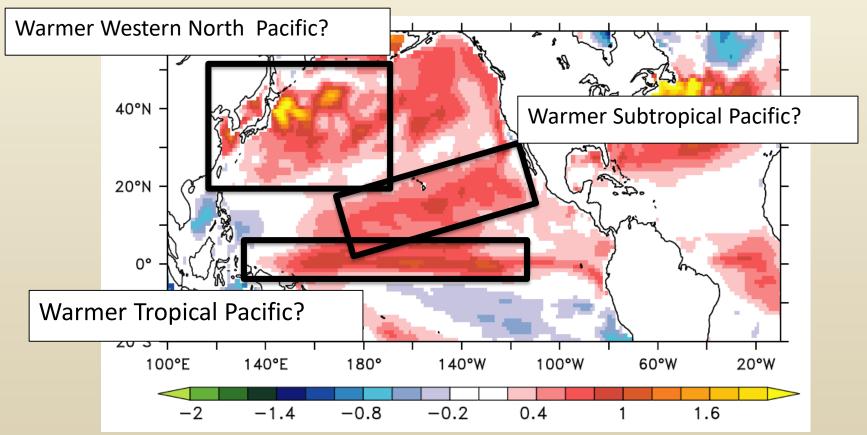
Seasonal Forecasts by GFDL-FLOR

Model	GFDL-FLOR (50km Atmosphere/Land + 100 km Ocean/Ice)
Prediction Period	1-year prediction from July 1 st for each year of 1980–2018
Initialization	Ocean is initialized, but atmosphere is not initialized
# Ensembles	36 Ensemble Members (perturbed in initial conditions)



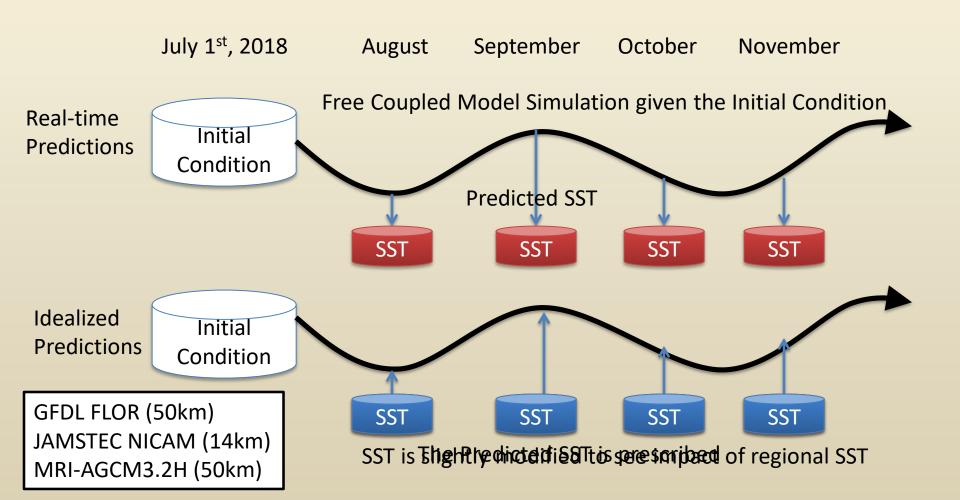
What caused the active storm season in the North Pacific?

Observed SST Anomaly in 2018



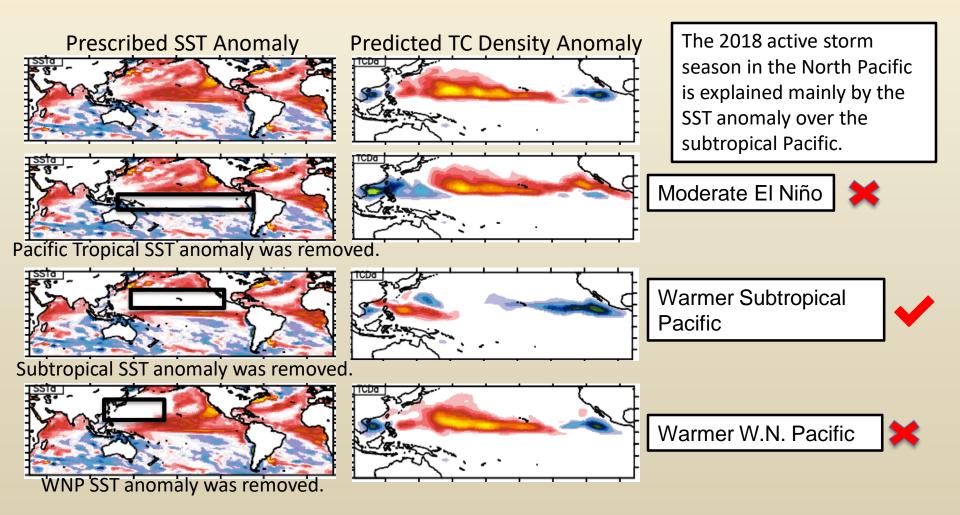


Idealized Seasonal Experiments Murakami et al. (2018, Science)





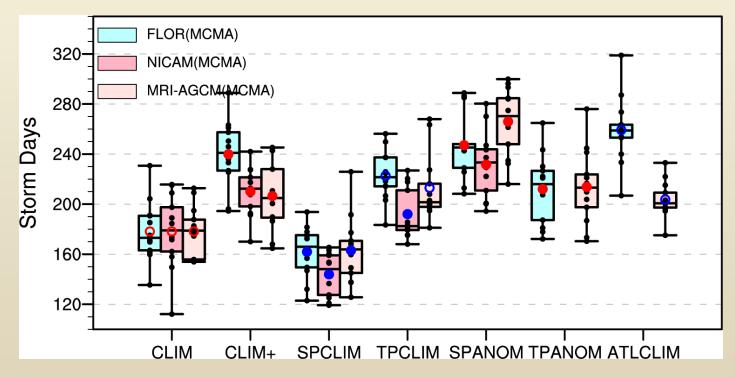
Idealized SST-Prescribed Seasonal Prediction





Consistency among the models

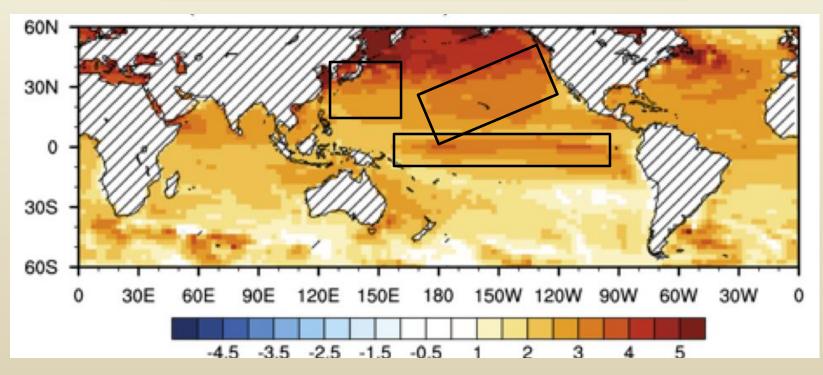
Basin-total Storm Days for each experiment and each model



The three models are qualitatively consistent among the idealized seasonal predictions.

Potential Impact of Anthropogenic Forcing on Active 2018 TC Season in North Pacific

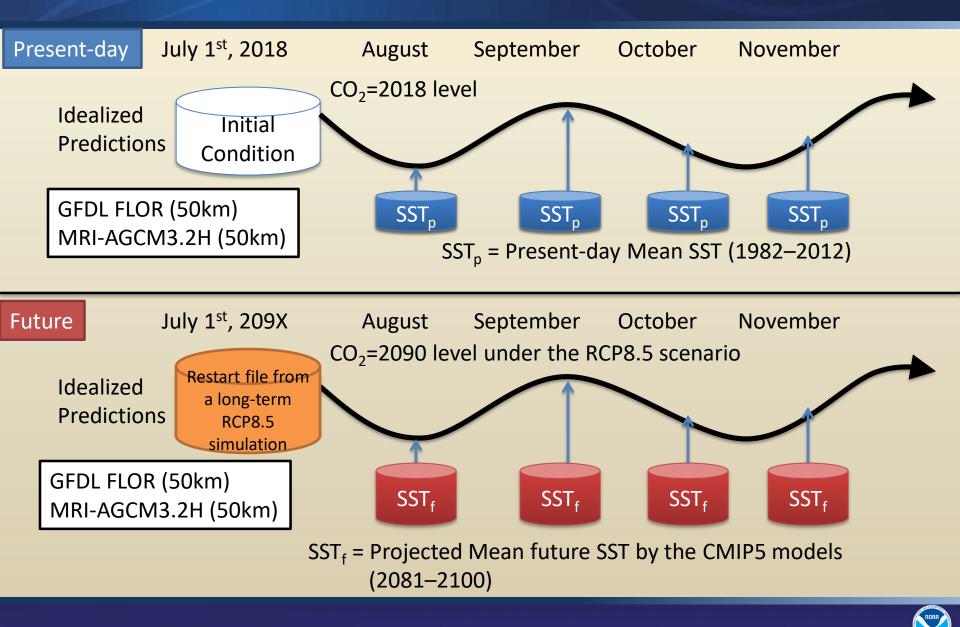
Projected Future Changes in SST by CMIP5 models RCP8.5 (2081-2100) minus present day (1982-2012)



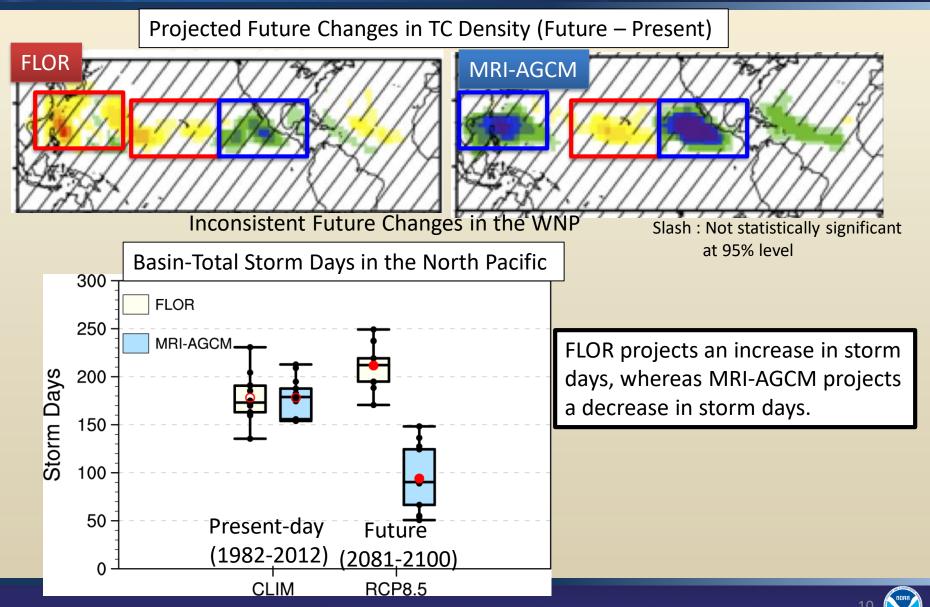
Similar SST changes to the 2018 SST anomaly.

However, it is impossible to distinguish how much 2018 SST anomaly comes from increases in anthropogenic forcing.

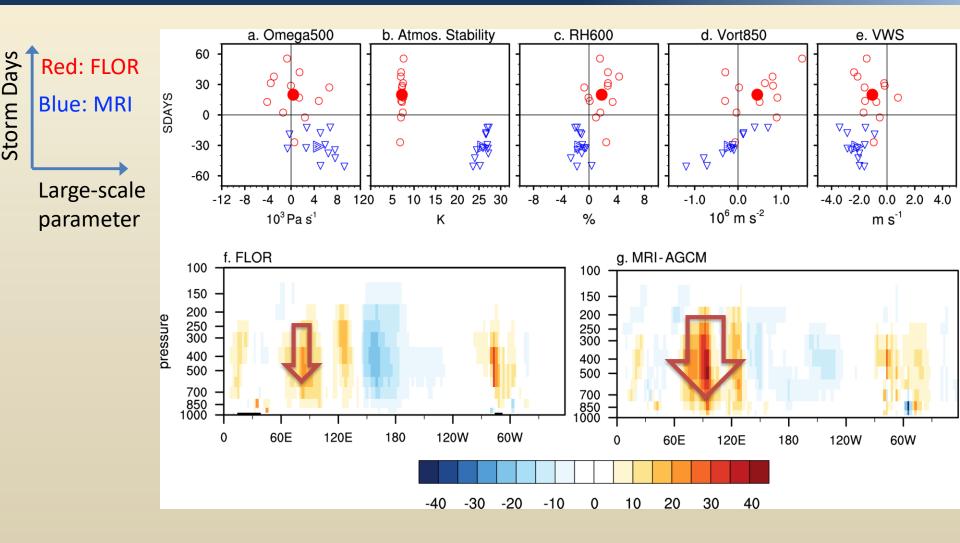
Future Simulations



Results of Future Simulations



Why is the two model different in future changes?



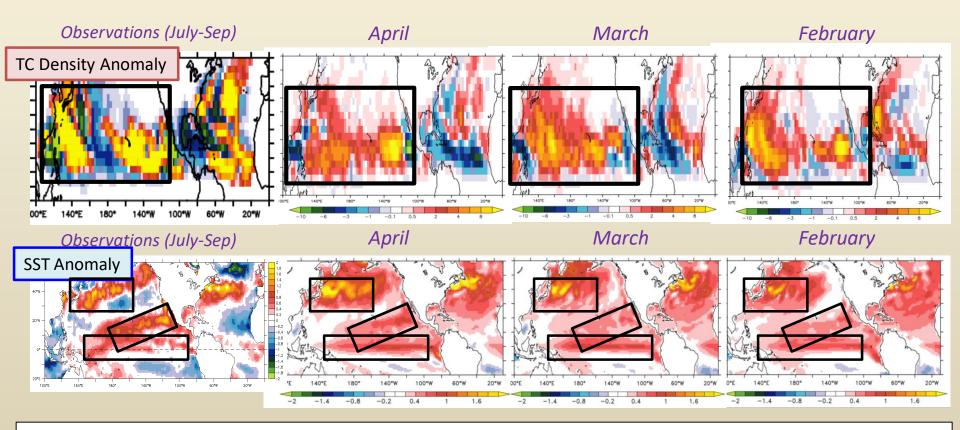


Summary

- Seasonal prediction model (GFDL-FLOR) could predict active 2018 TC season in the North Pacific a few months in advance.
- Subtropical Pacific SST anomaly associated with positive PMM is a primary reason for the active 2018 storm season in the North Pacific.
- Three models (FLOR, NICAM, MRI) are consistent through the idealized seasonal predictions for the 2018 summer season.
- Two models show different sign of the future changes in TC frequency of occurrence in the WNP, resulting in significant uncertainty in future changes in TC activity in the North Pacific.

Real-time Seasonal Predictions for 2018

Predicted Storm Density Anomaly for 2018 July–November from different initial months



Active 2018 storm season in the Pacific as well as SST anomaly was well predicted even from Feb 2018.

Eastward Shift in Monsoon Trough

