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Atmospheric and  
Environmental Research

# Improved winter forecasts

**Judah Cohen**

**AER/Dept CEE MIT**

**Justin Jones and Jason Furtado**

**March 26, 2014**



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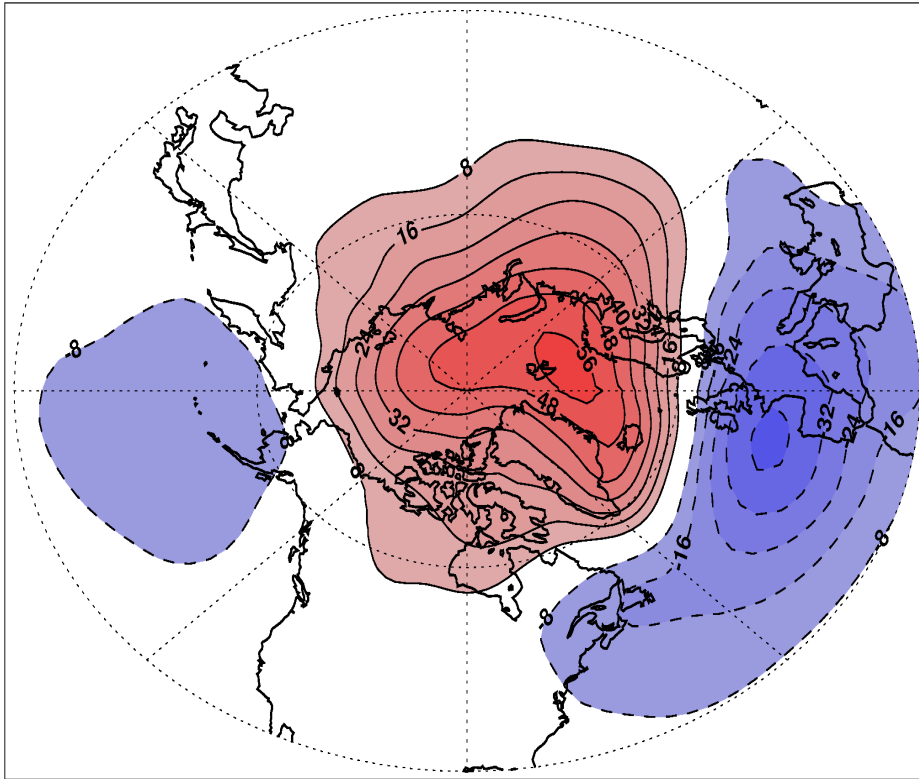
# Outline

- Summary of old snow index and develop a six-step process how snow cover influences winter climate.
- Introduce a new snow advance index (SAI) that is much more highly correlated with winter climate variables.
- Present skill scores using the SAI in hindcasts and bundling the SAI with other statistical predictors for both temperature and precipitation.
- Examples of real-time forecasts for past three winters.
- Discuss this past winter and the “polar vortex.”

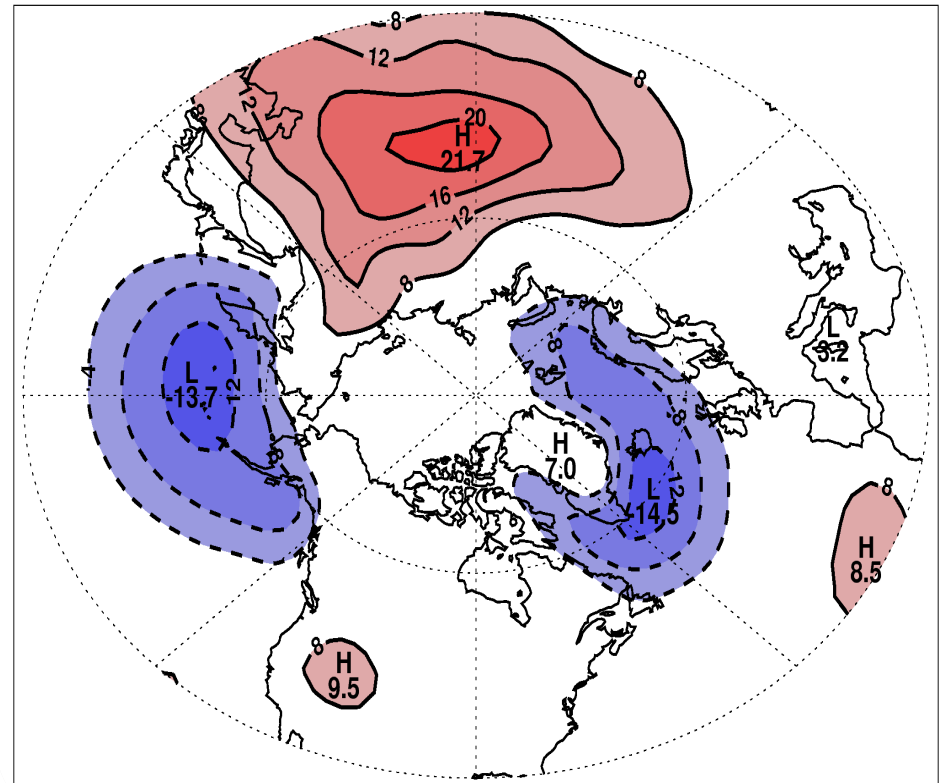


# Winter variability and centers of action

First Mode of DJF SLP Variability 1972-2004



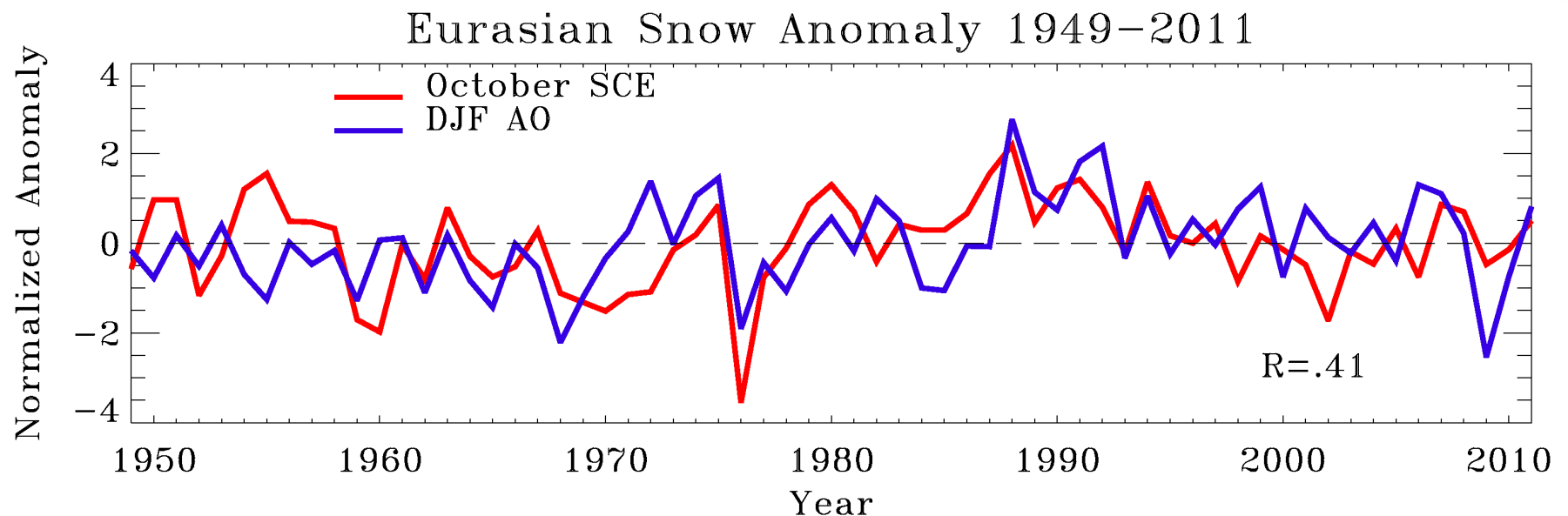
Mean Sea Level Pressure DJF



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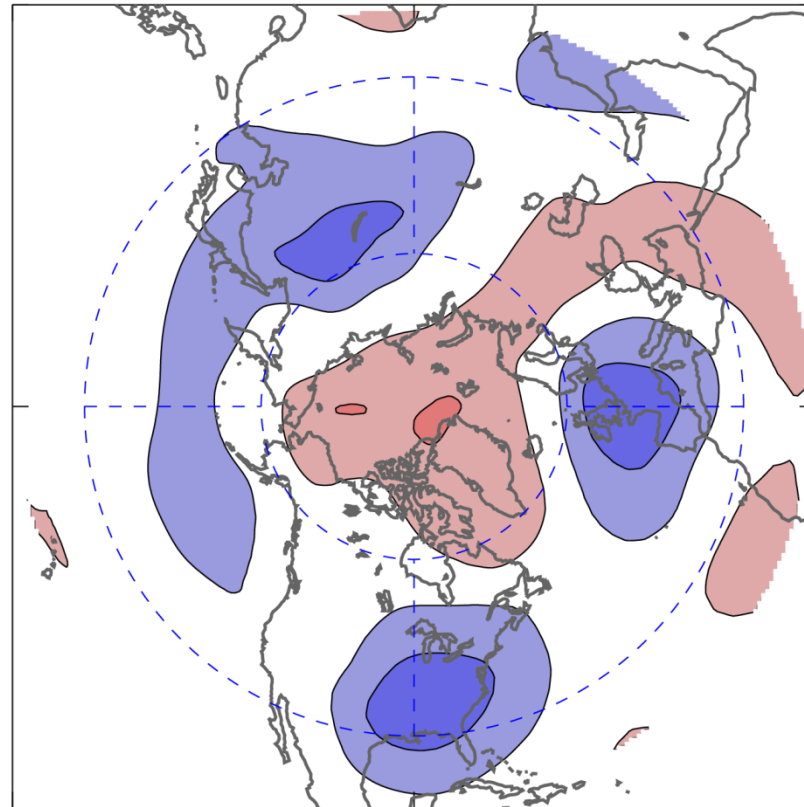
# Simple Correlation Suggests Snow – Arctic Oscillation (AO) Relationship



Cohen and Entekhabi (1999)

# Tropospheric Response to Snow Forcing

$r$  (SON Eurasian Snow, DJF Z500)



Correlation Coefficient

-1 -0.75 -0.5 -0.25 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

-1 -0.52 -0.2 -0.02 0.02 0.2 0.52 1

Correlation Coefficient

Cohen and Entekhabi [1999]

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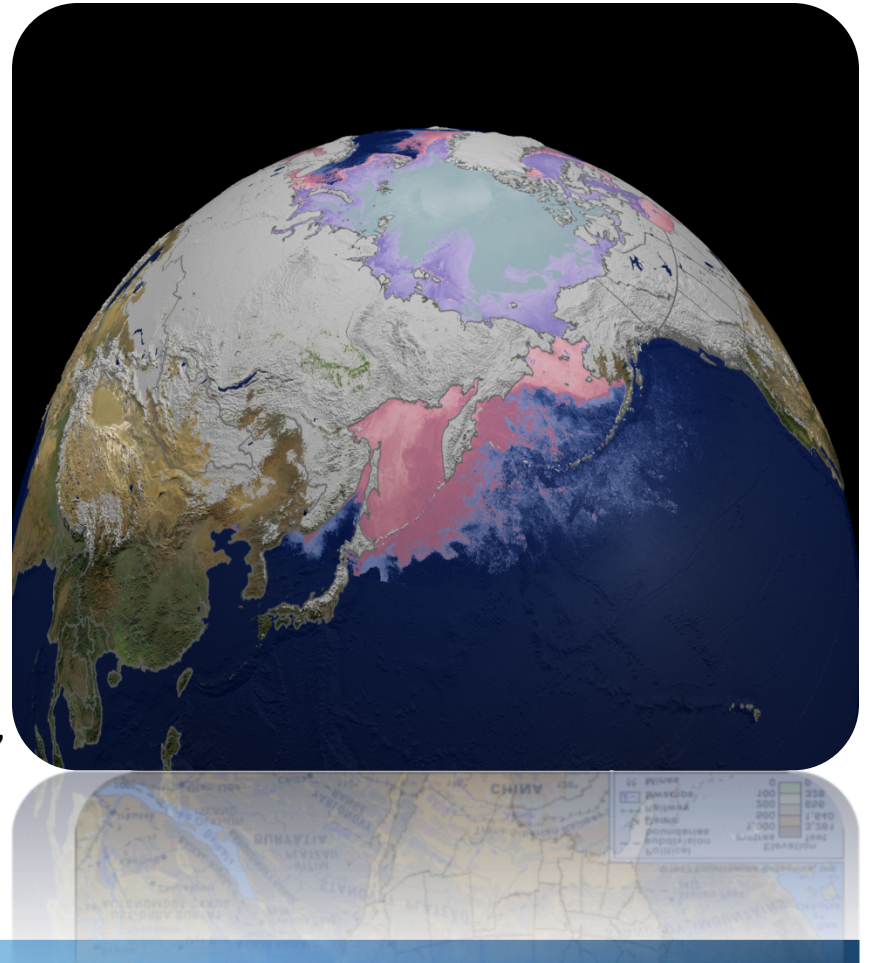
# Siberia is the Refrigerator for the Northern Hemisphere

Increased snow cover in the fall over Siberia leads to rapid development of Siberian High.

Cold dense air needs to spread out, it is blocked to the south and east by high topographical barriers in Asia, so it spreads over the poles into North America and west into Europe.

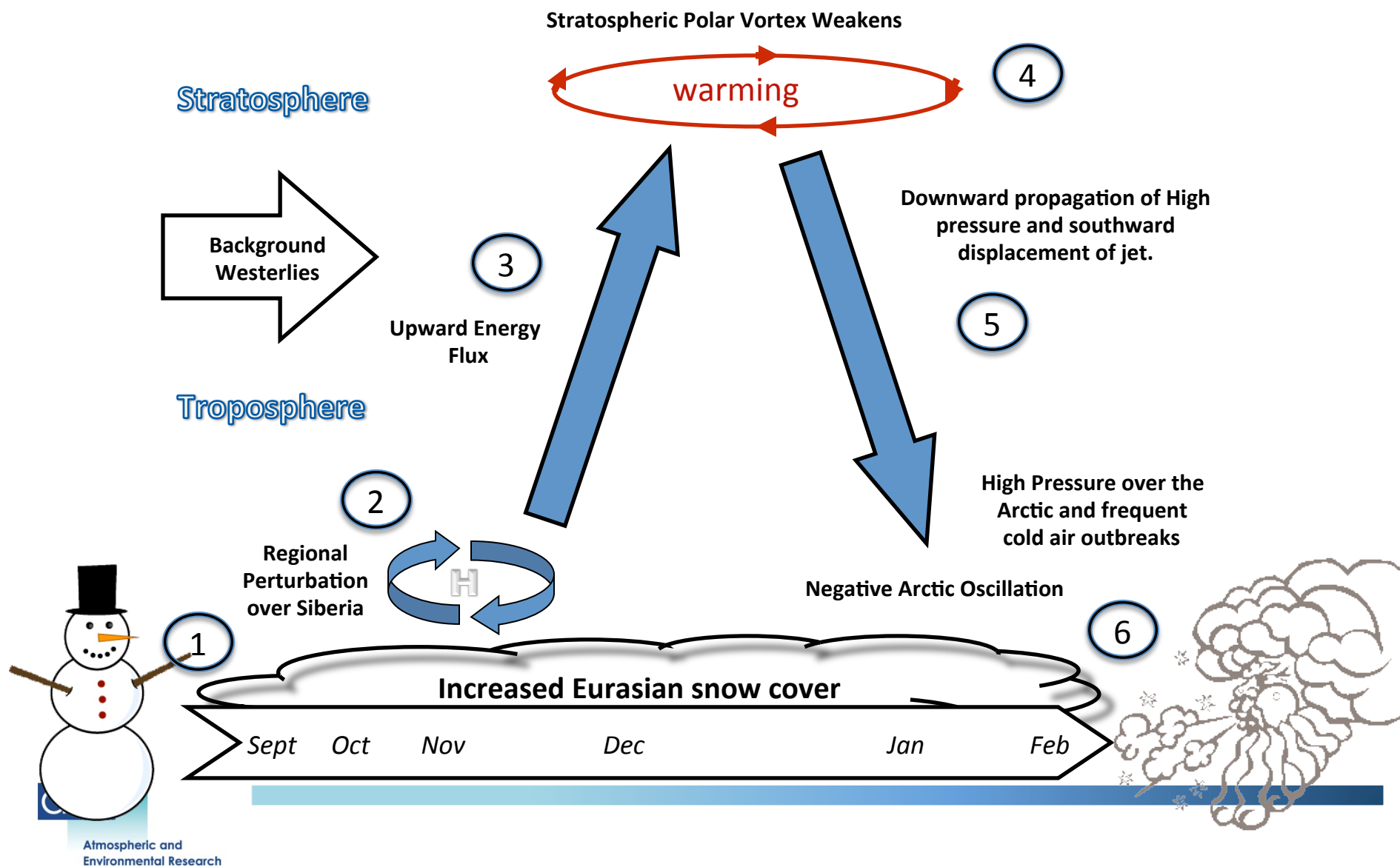
Once cold air is pooled over Canada it enters the lower 48 resulting in extended periods of increased frequency of Arctic outbreaks.

Less snow means more low pressure over Siberia, which contracts and no cold air build-up over North America and extended periods where Arctic outbreaks do not occur.

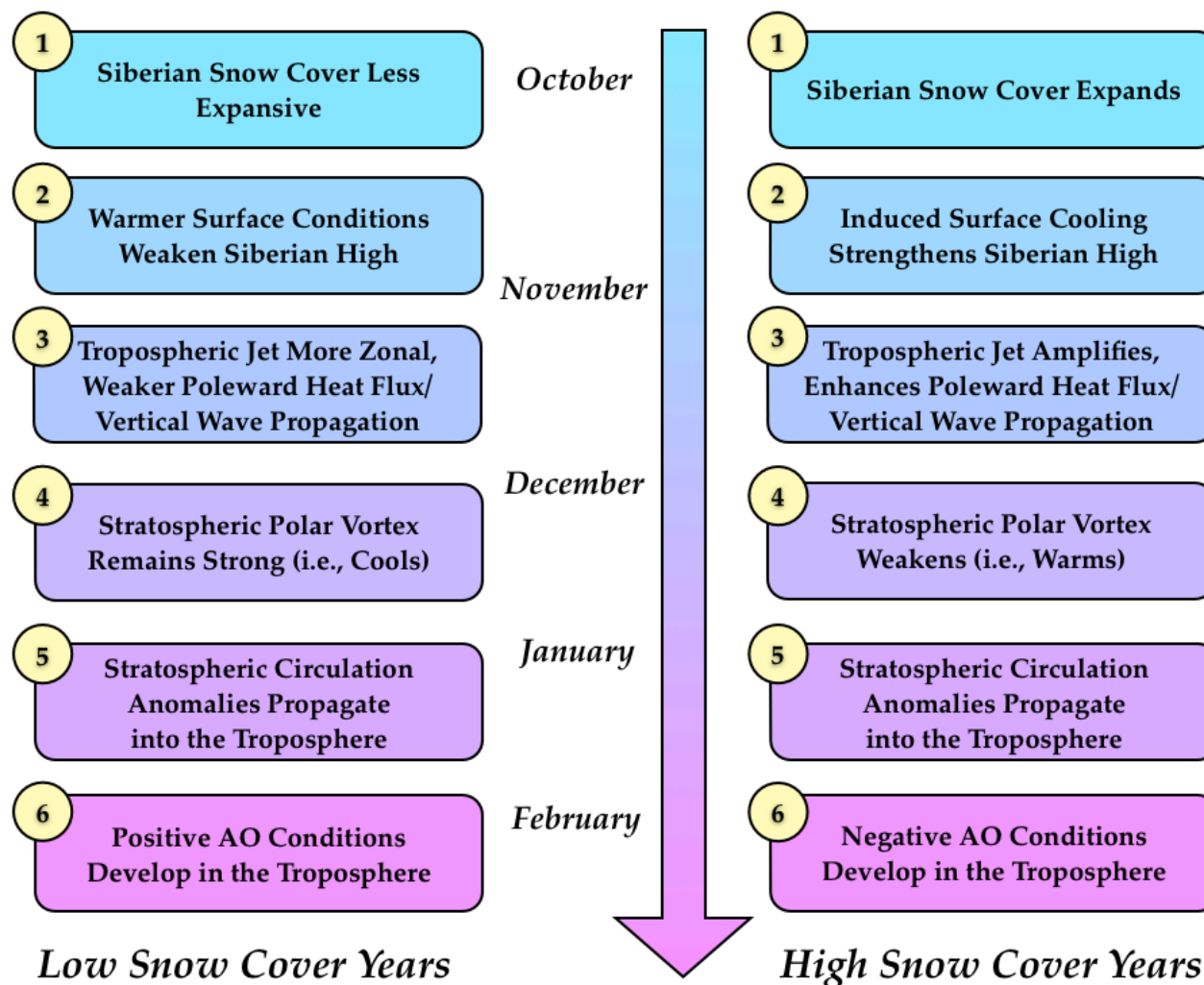




# Snow Forced Cold Signal



# Climate Response to Snow Forcing



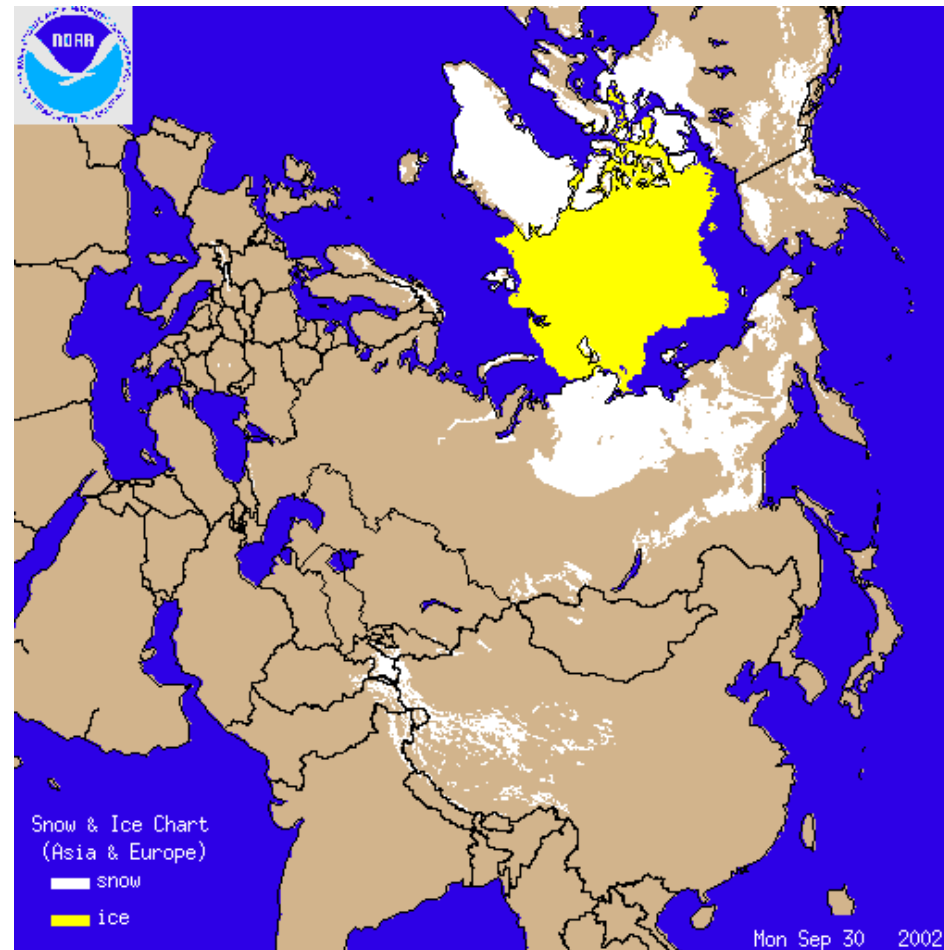
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## Two Paradigm winters:

- 1988/89 - low October Siberian snow cover and strongly positive winter AO
- 2009/10 – high October Siberian snow cover and strongly negative winter AO

# (1) Variability in Siberian Snow

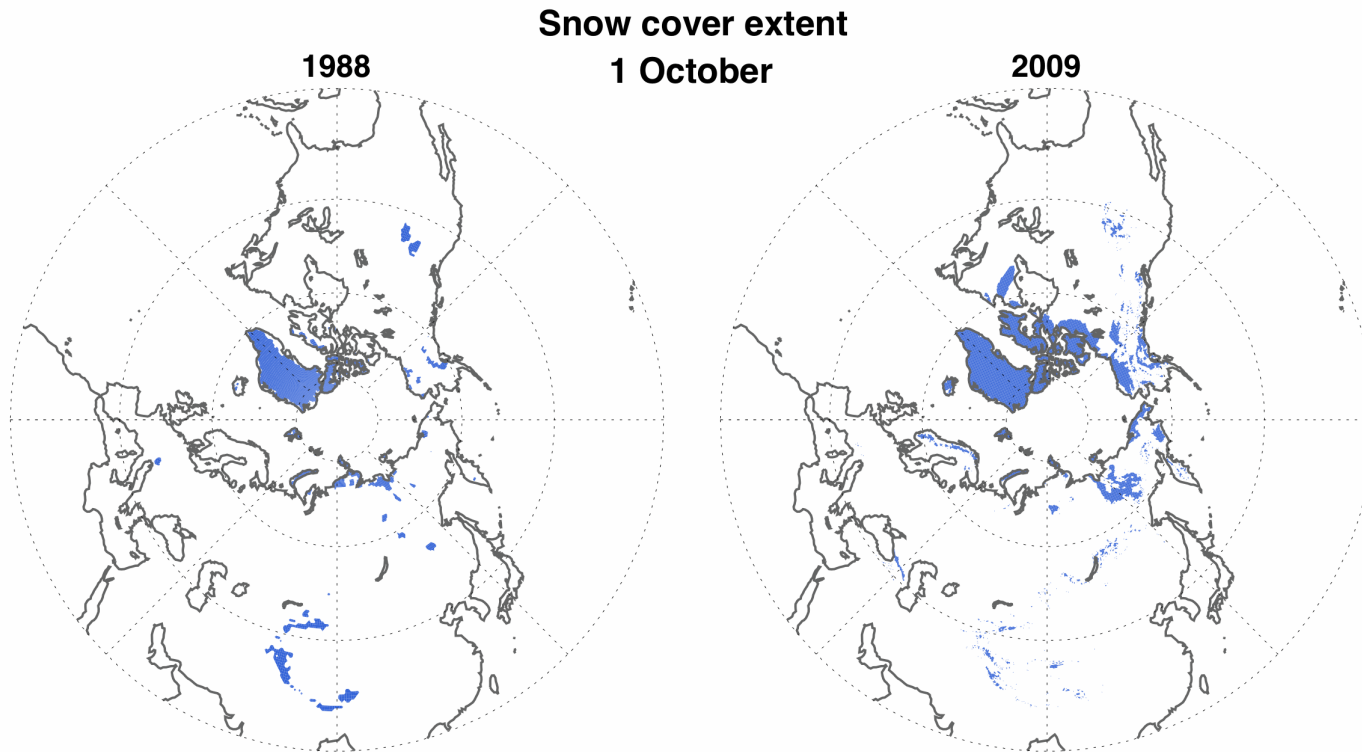
Large changes in fall snow cover can have significant impact on earth's energy balance



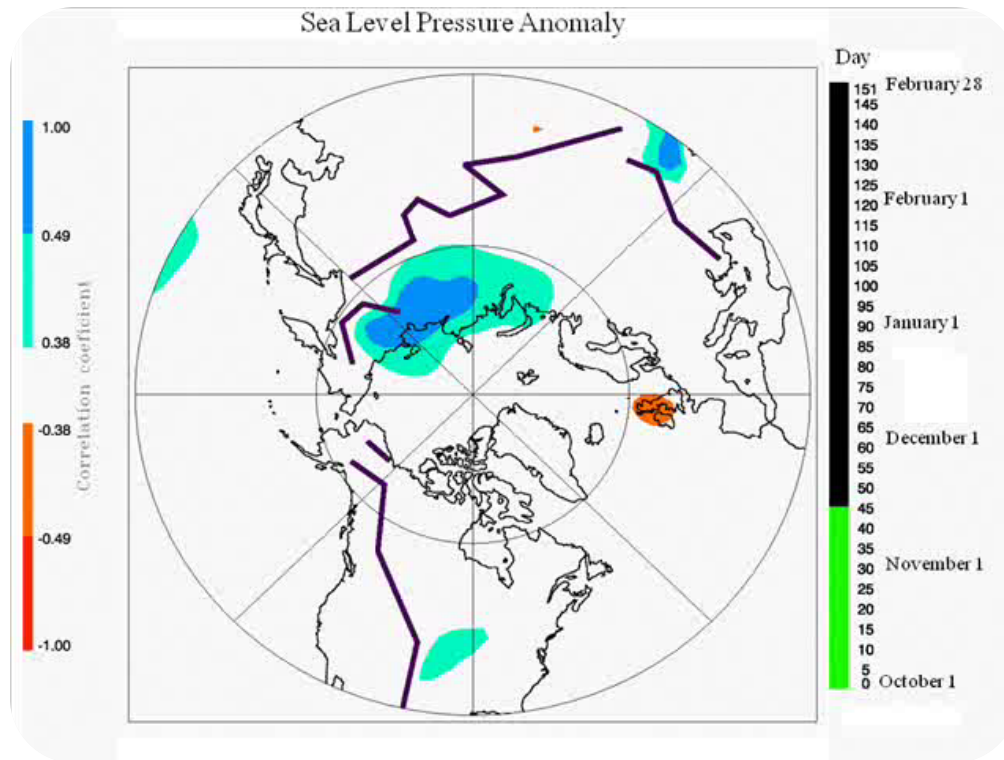


# (1) Variability in Siberian Snow

Large changes in fall snow cover can have significant impact on earth's energy balance



## (2) Progression of Siberian High – from Regional to Hemispheric

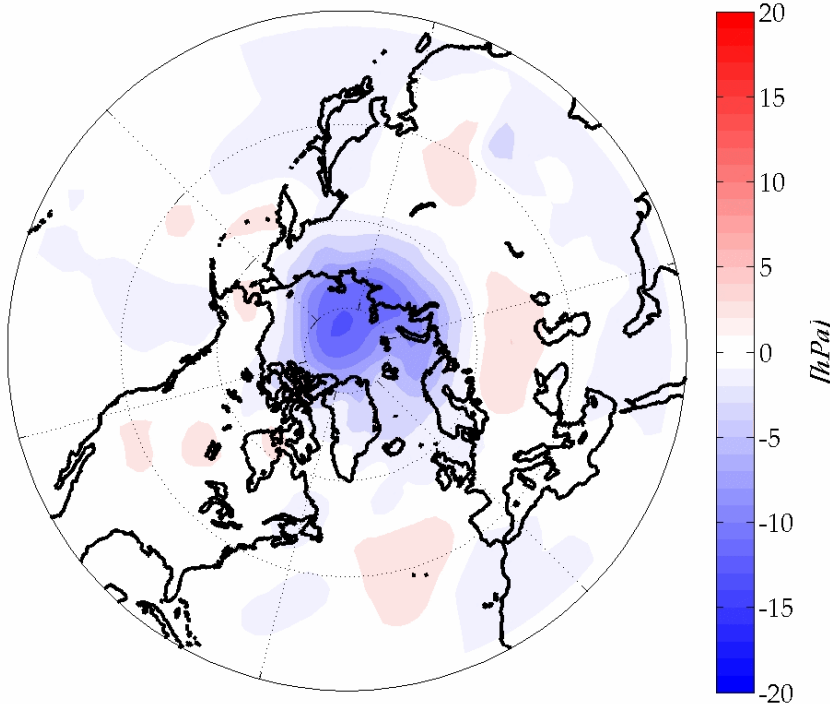


Winter AO events are preceded by same signed regional precursors related to the development of the Siberian High.

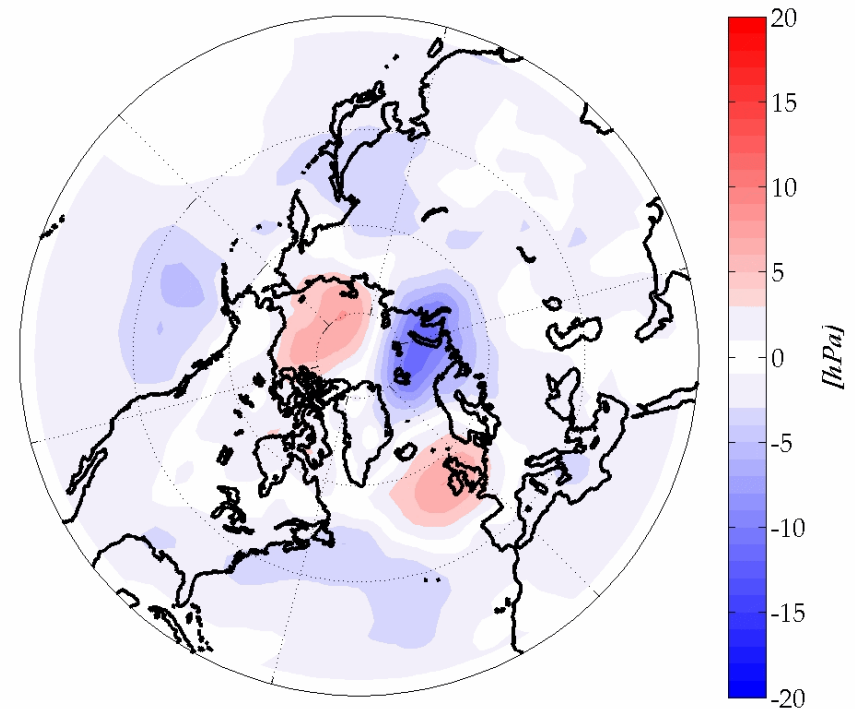
Shading represents sea level pressure anomalies averaged for 45 day periods

## (2) Progression of Siberian High – from Regional to Hemispheric

SLP Anomalies 01-Oct-1988

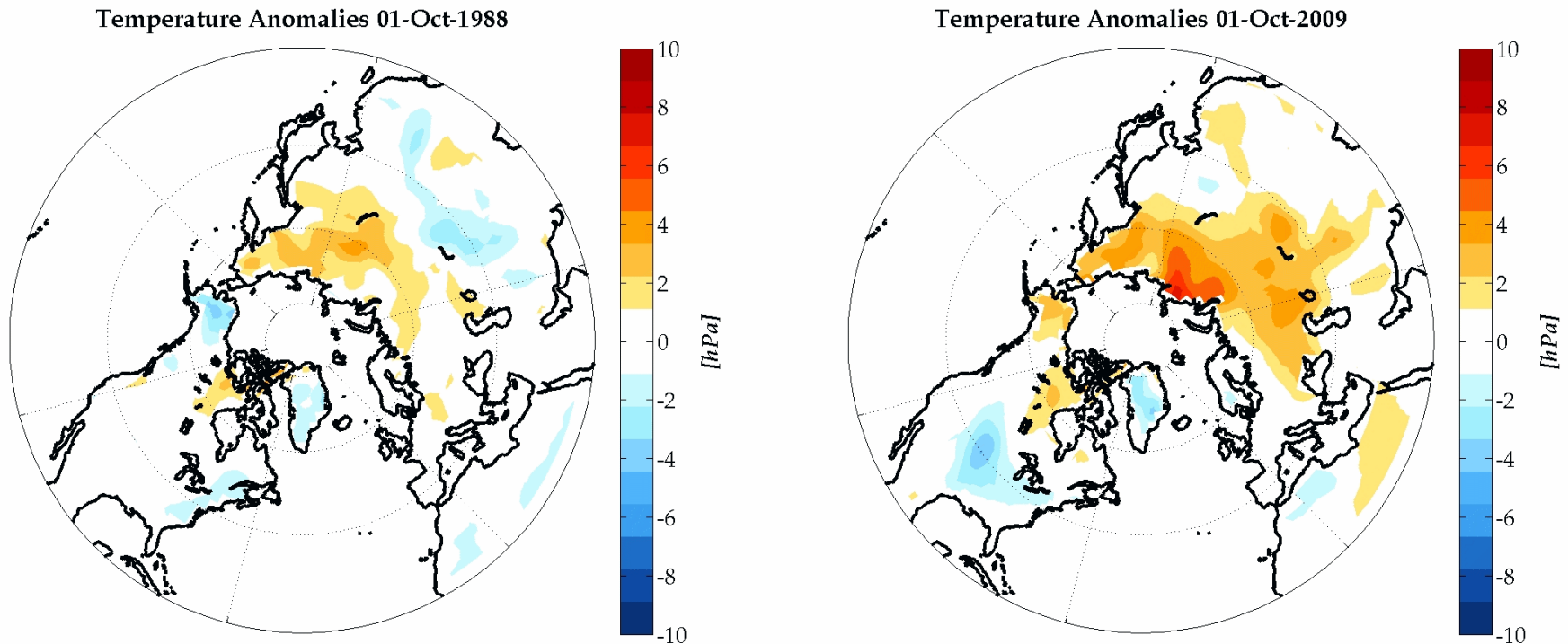


SLP Anomalies 01-Oct-2009



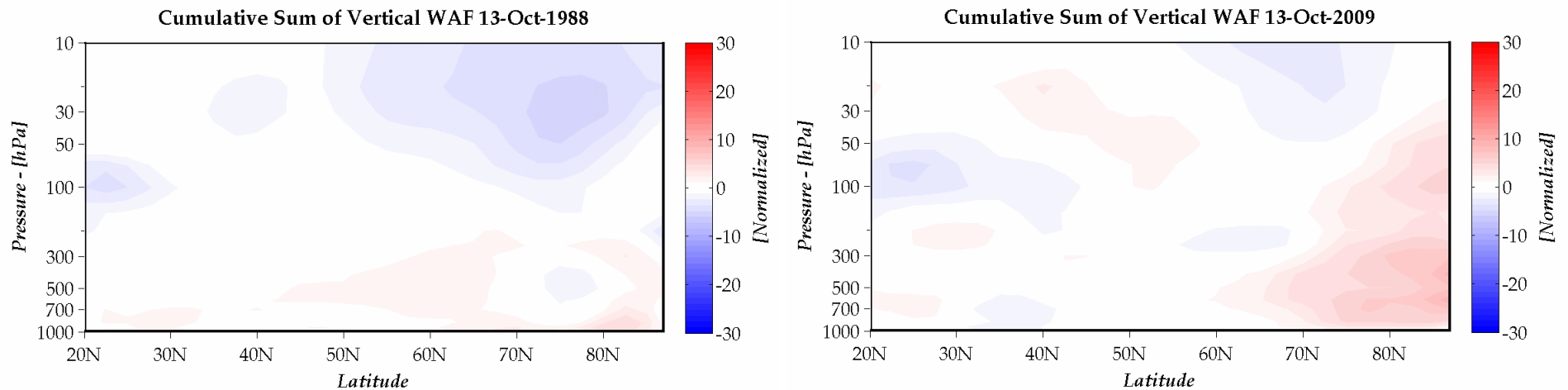
Shading represents sea level pressure anomalies averaged for 20 day periods

## (2) Progression of temperature anomalies associated with the Siberian High – from Regional to Hemispheric





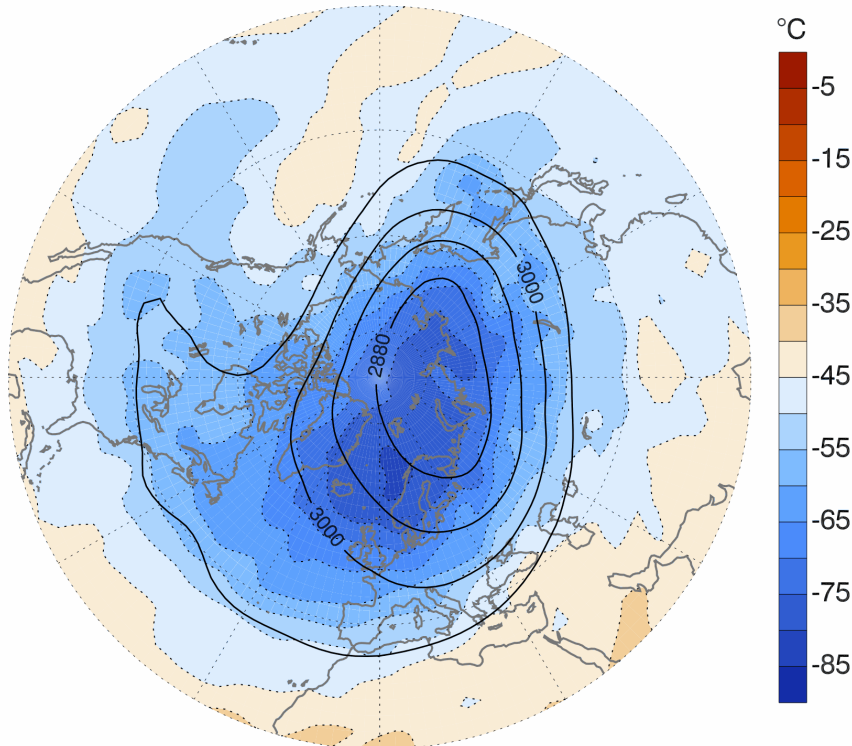
# (3) Response in Wave Activity Flux



Shading represents accumulative anomalies through the shown date

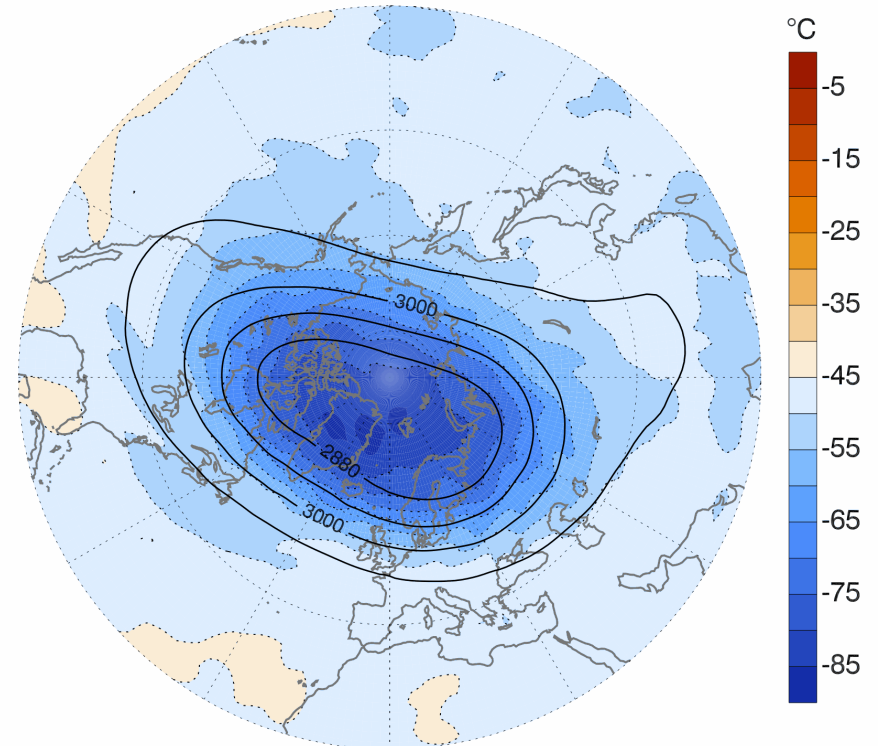
## (4) Stratospheric polar vortex strengthening (cold)/weakening (warm)

1 December 1988



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1 January 2010

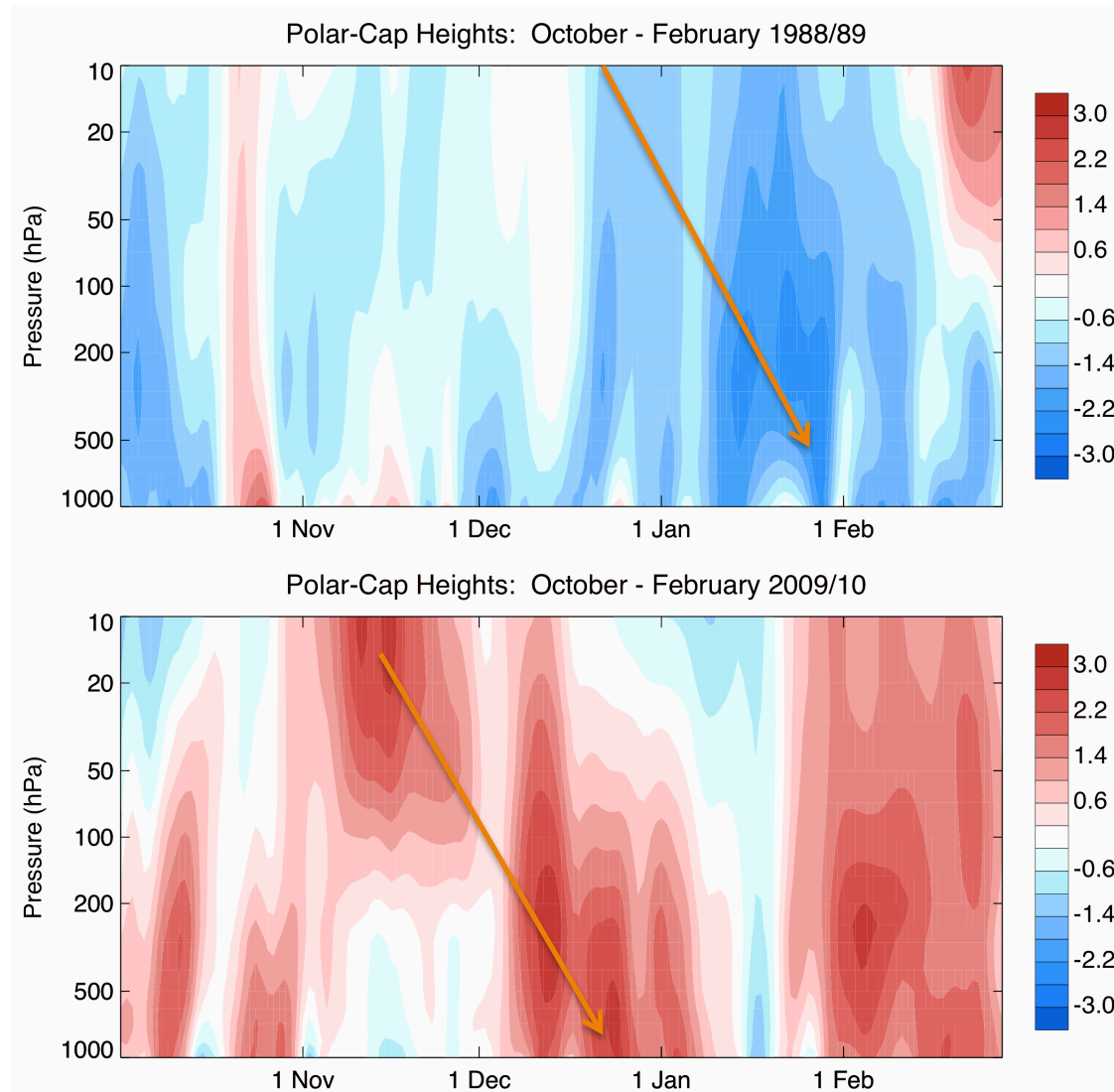


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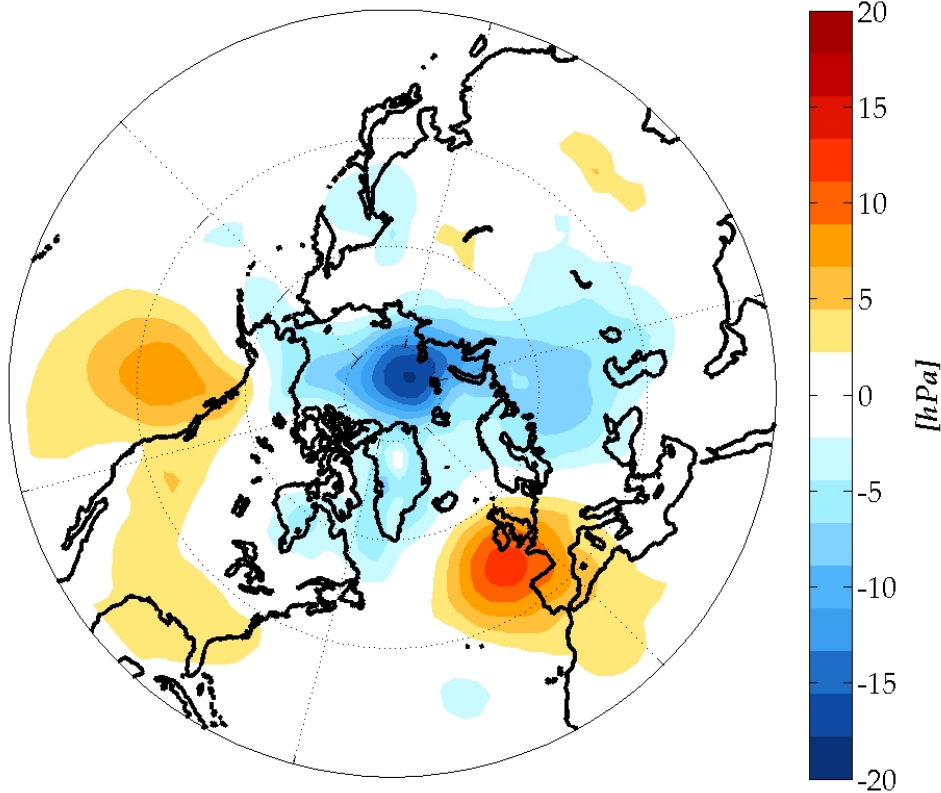
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## (5) Downward propagation of circulation anomalies

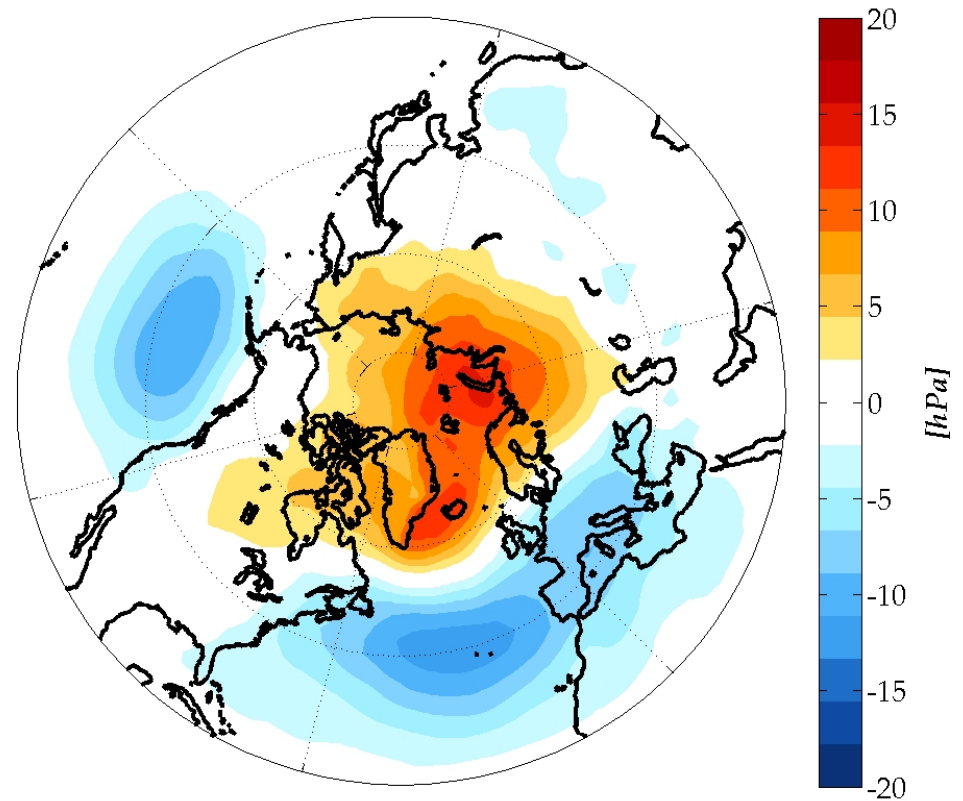


## (6) Positive/negative phase of the AO- sea level pressure

Mean SLP Anomalies Dec 1988 - Feb 1989



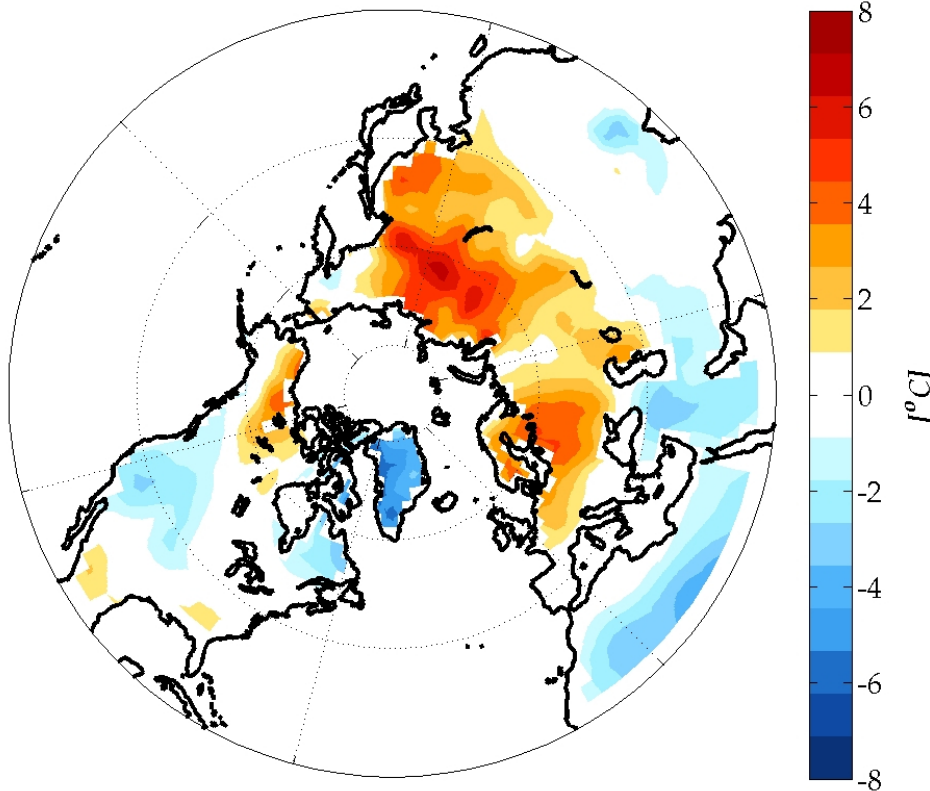
Mean SLP Anomalies Dec 2009 - Feb 2010



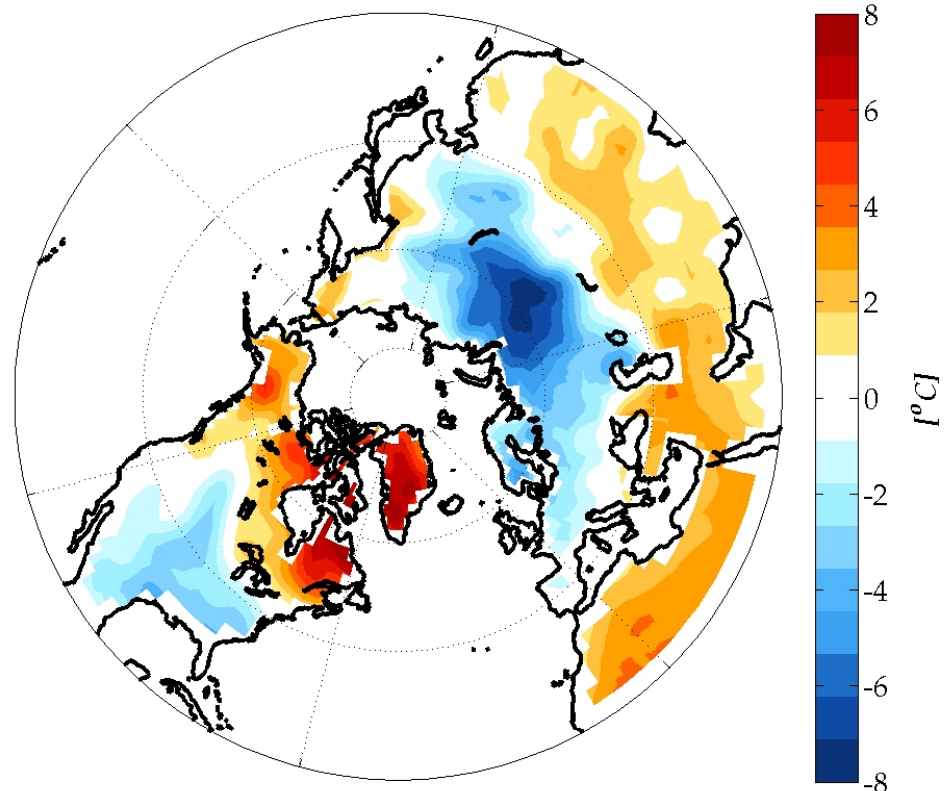


## (6) Positive/negative phase of the AO – surface temperatures

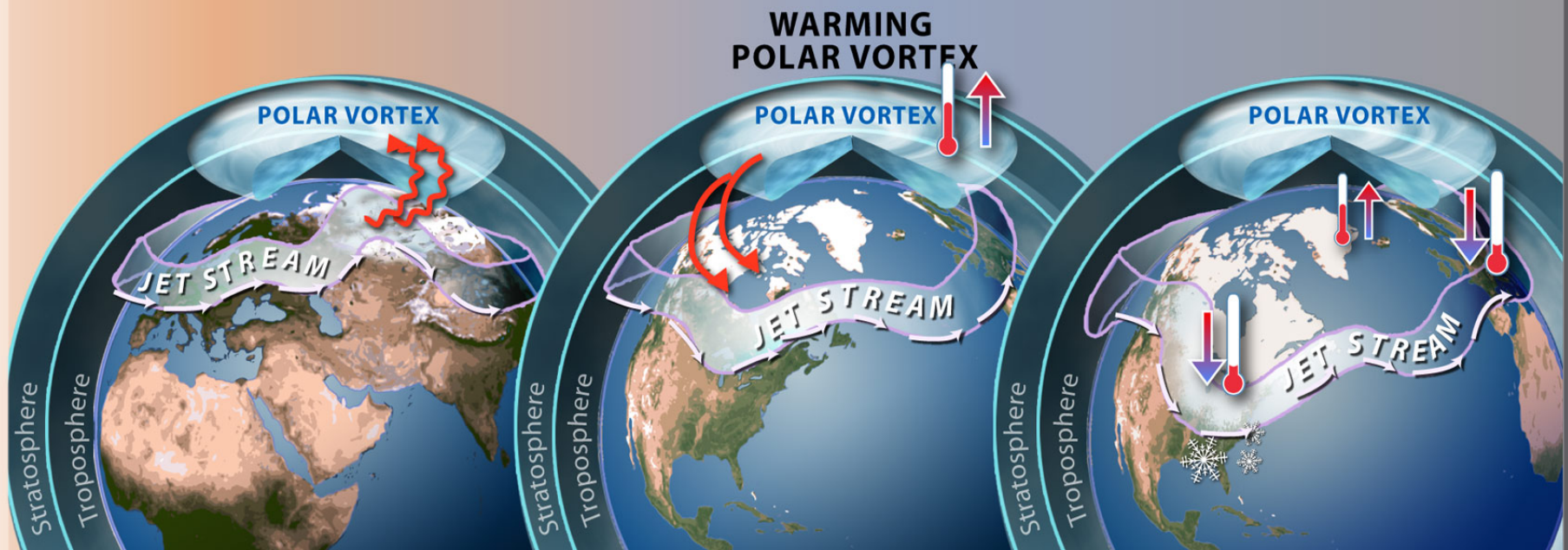
Temperature Anomalies (Dec 1988 - Feb 1989)



Temperature Anomalies (Dec 2009 - Feb 2010)



# Snow Forced Cold Signal



 **INCREASED AUTUMN  
SNOW IN SIBERIA**

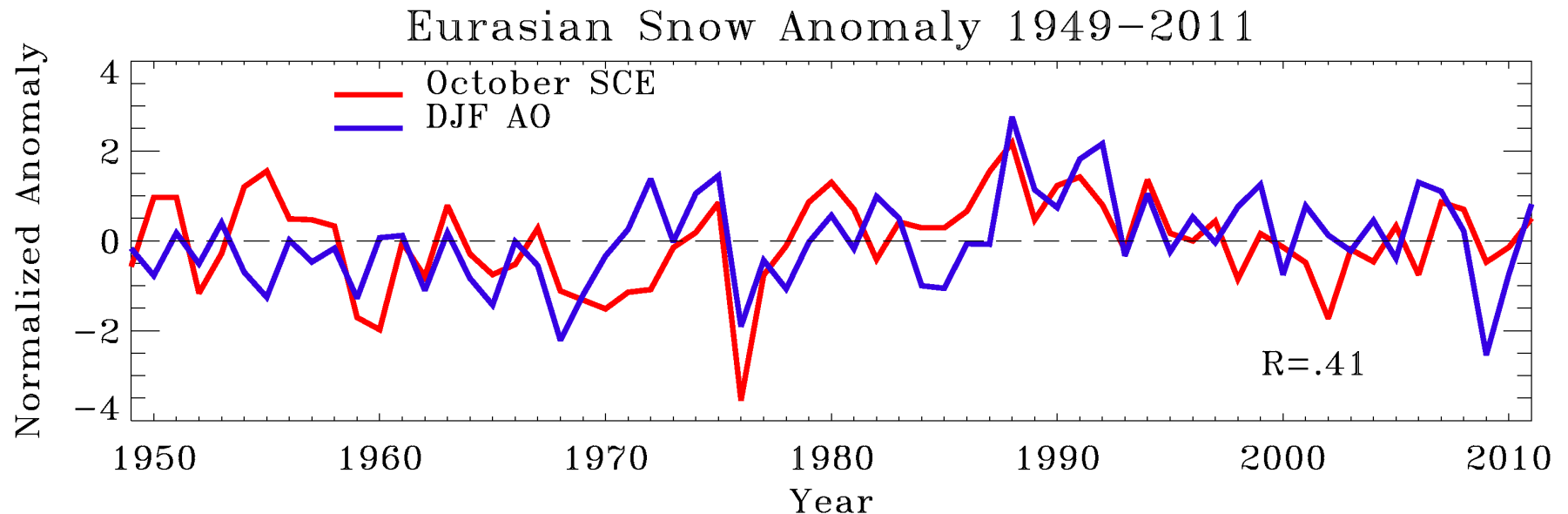
**JET STREAM  
STRENGTHENS SOUTH**

 **COLDER WINTER IN  
EASTERN US & EUROPE**

**FALL**

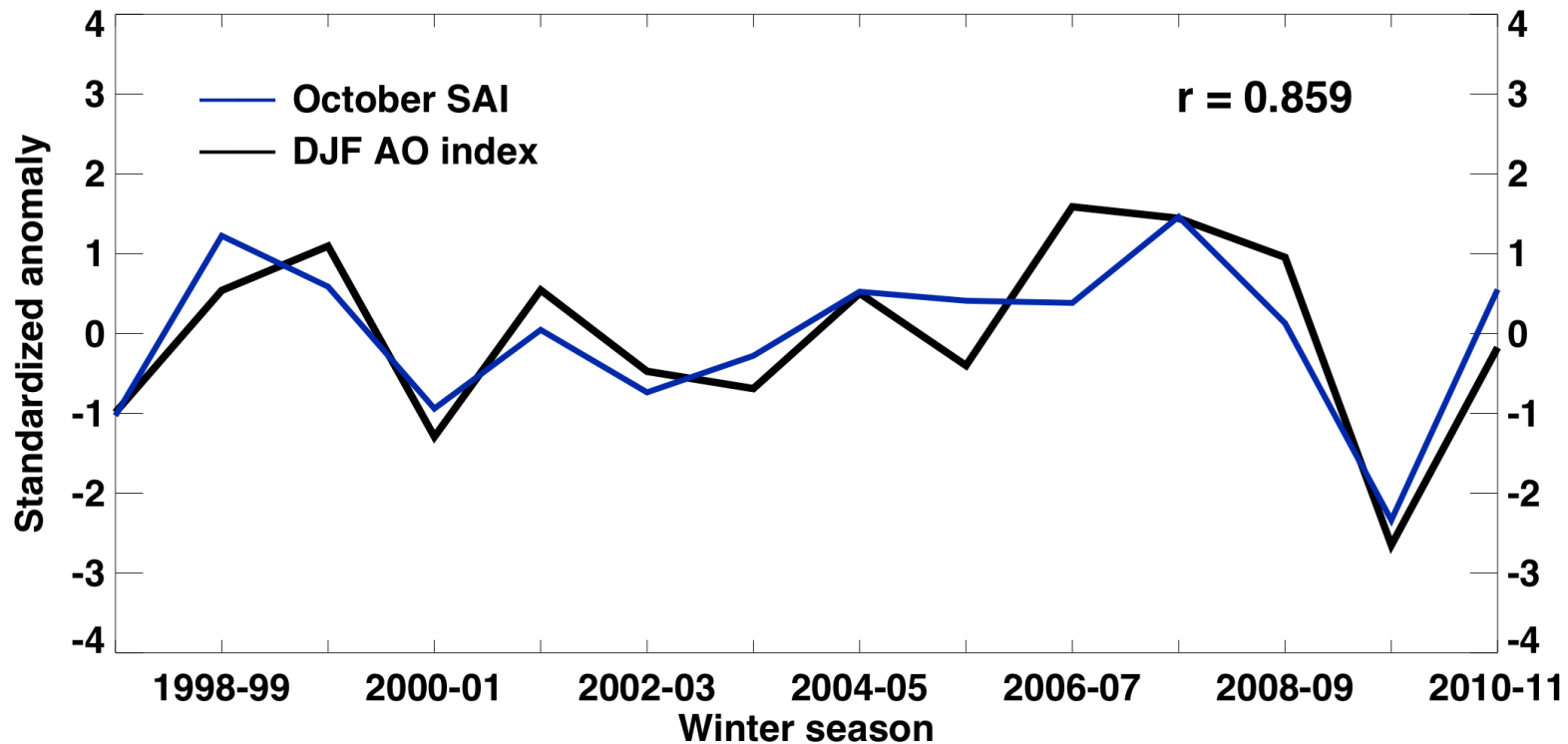
**WINTER**

# Snow Cover Extent – Arctic Oscillation (AO) Relationship



- Uses monthly values
- Includes all of Eurasia
- Measures snow cover extent

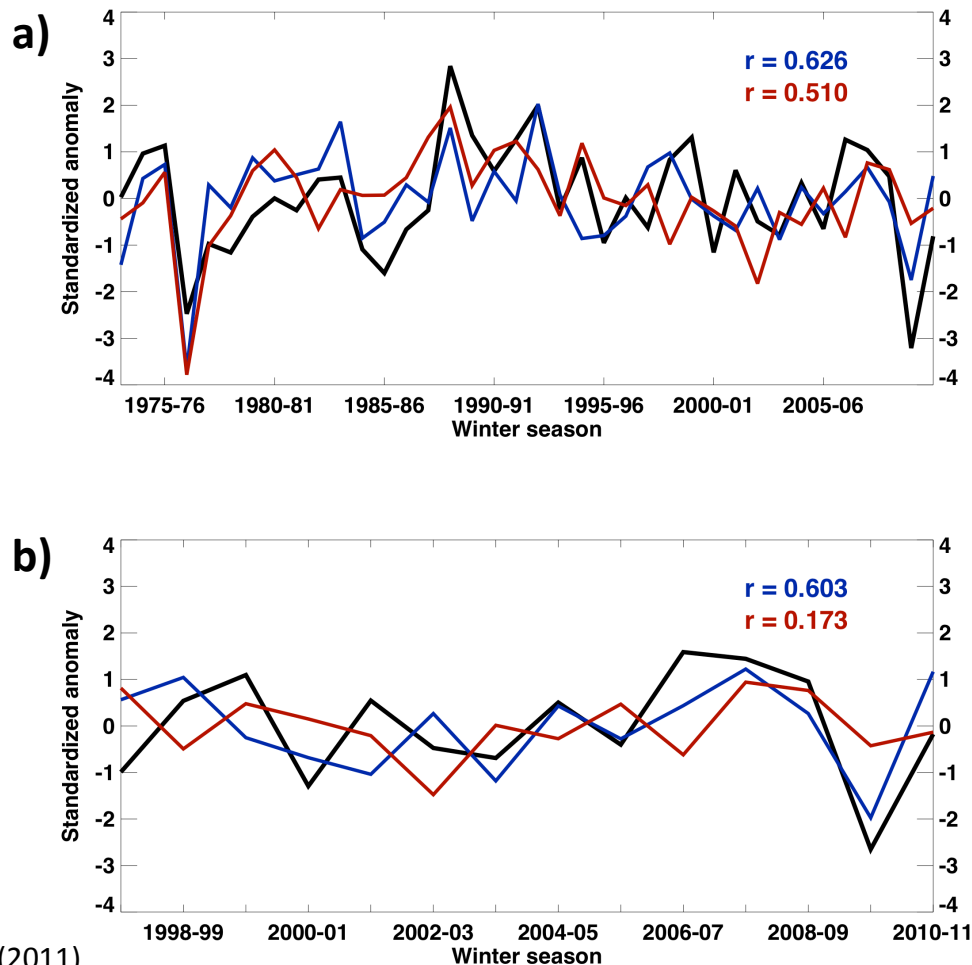
# Snow Advance Index (SAI)



- Uses daily values
- Limited to equatorward of 60°N
- Measures rate of change of snow cover

Cohen and Jones (2011)

# Snow Advance Index (weekly)



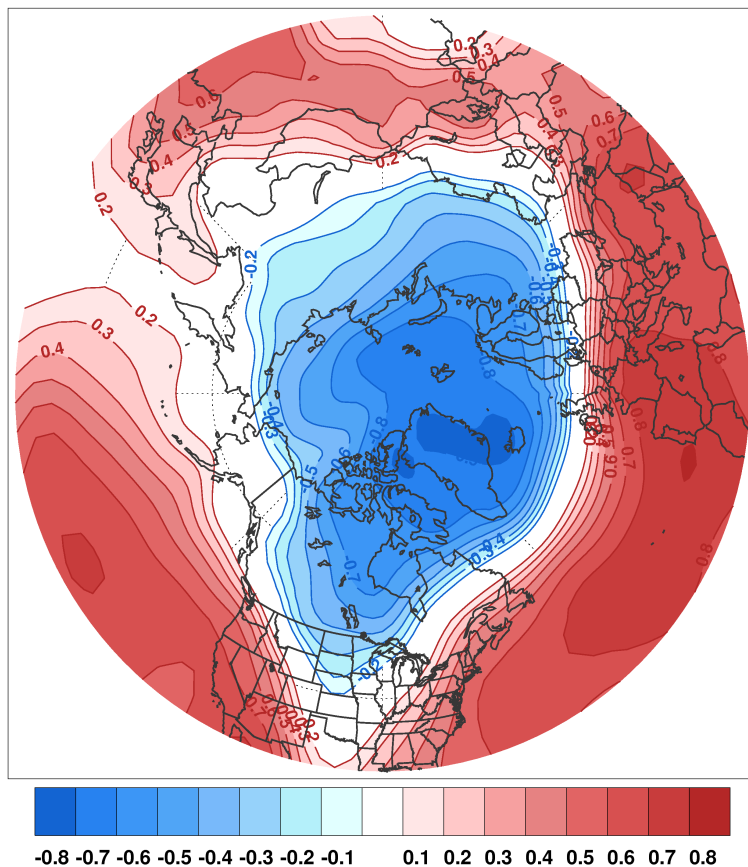
The SAI index using weekly data still shows improved correlations with the winter AO compared with the monthly SCE index.

Cohen and Jones (2011)

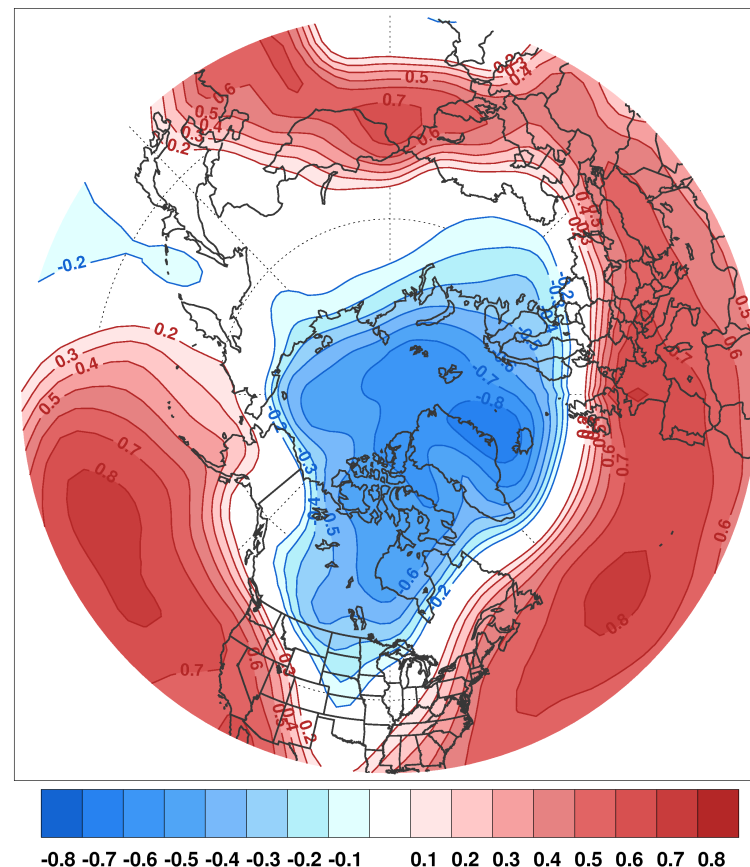


# Correlations with sea level pressure

Corr of DJF AO and DJF SLP 1997-2010



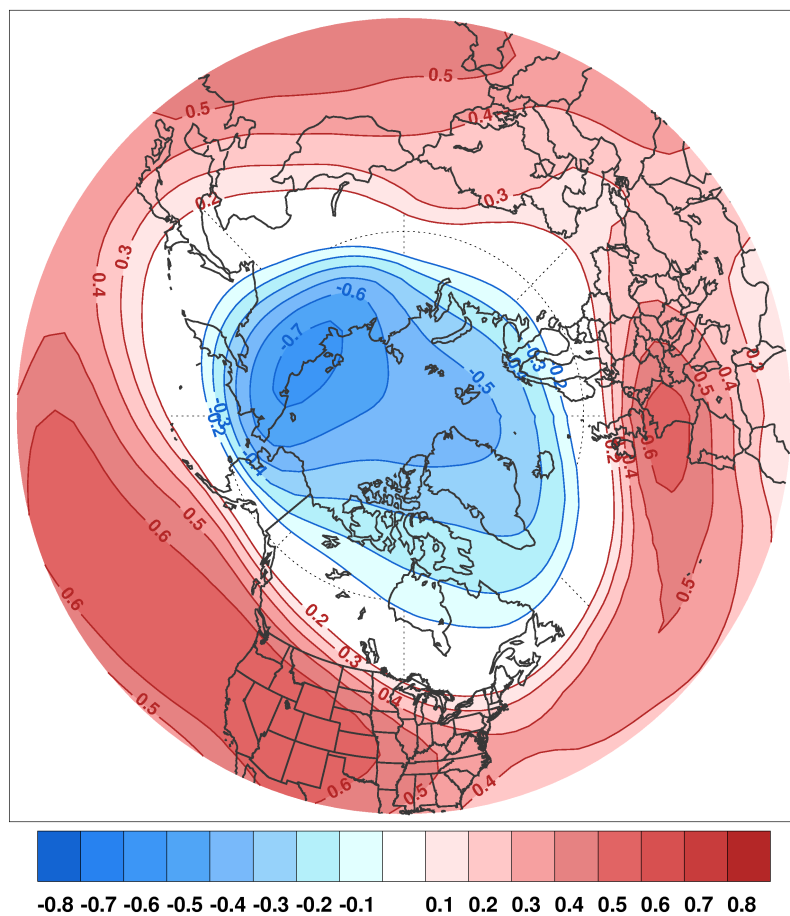
Corr of SAI and DJF SLP 1997-2010



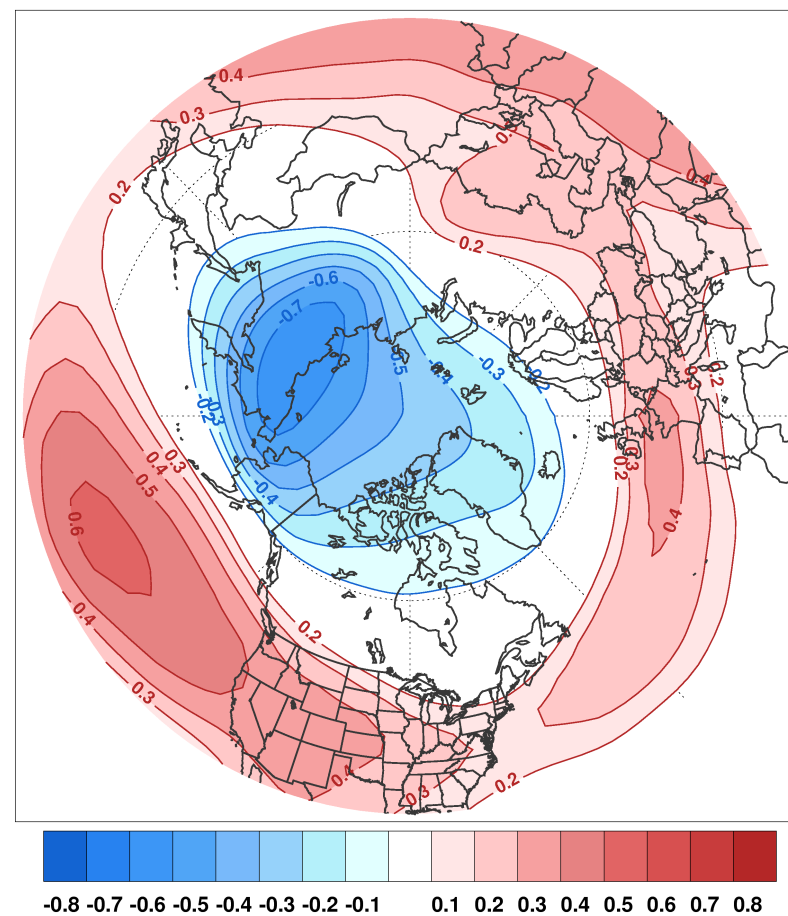


# Correlations with 50 hPa heights

Corr of DJF AO and DJF H50 1997-2010

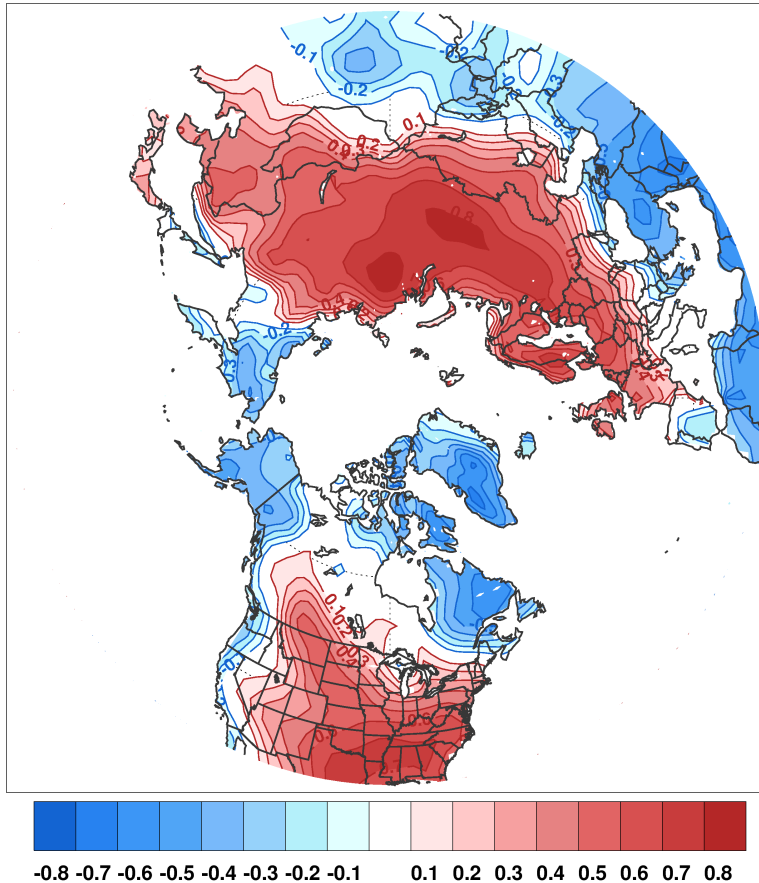


Corr of SAI and DJF H50 1997-2010

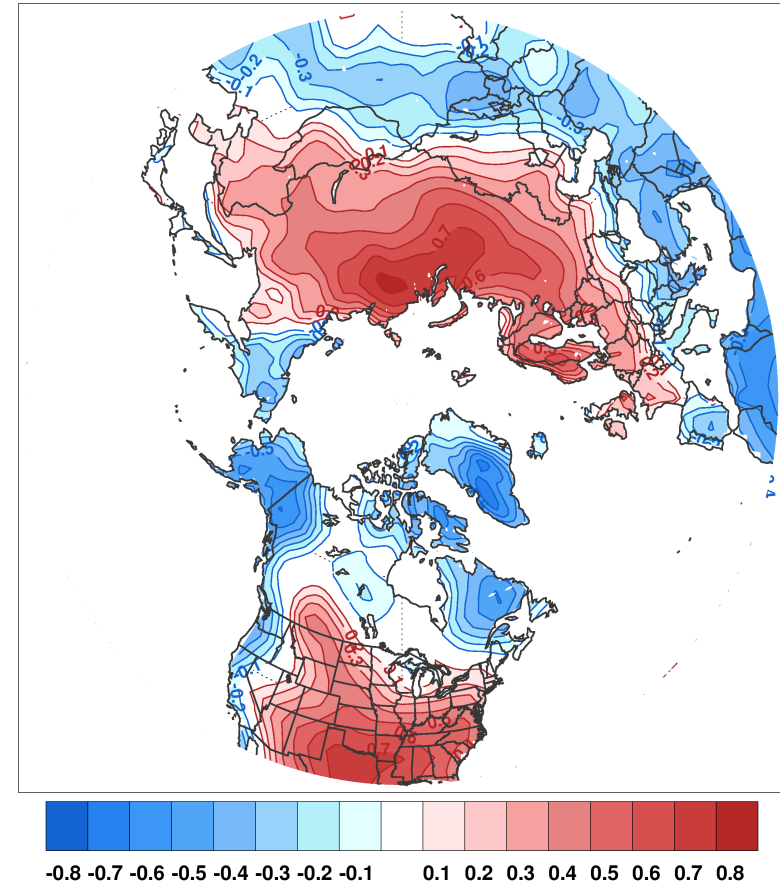


# Correlations with surface temperature

Corr of DJF AO and DJF  $T_s$  1997-2010

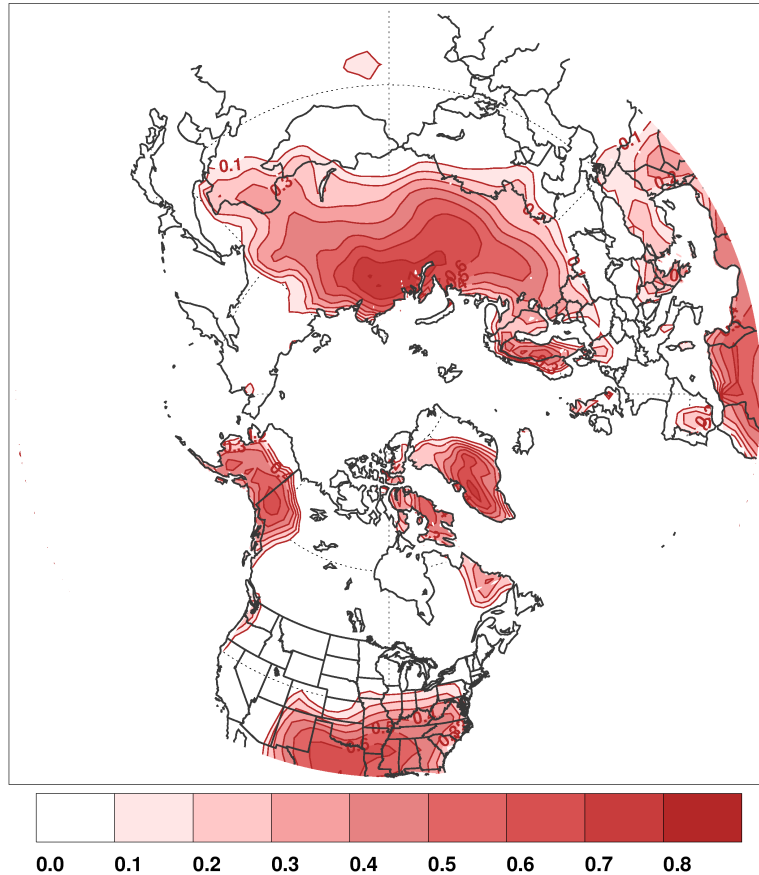


Corr of SAI and DJF  $T_s$  1997-2010

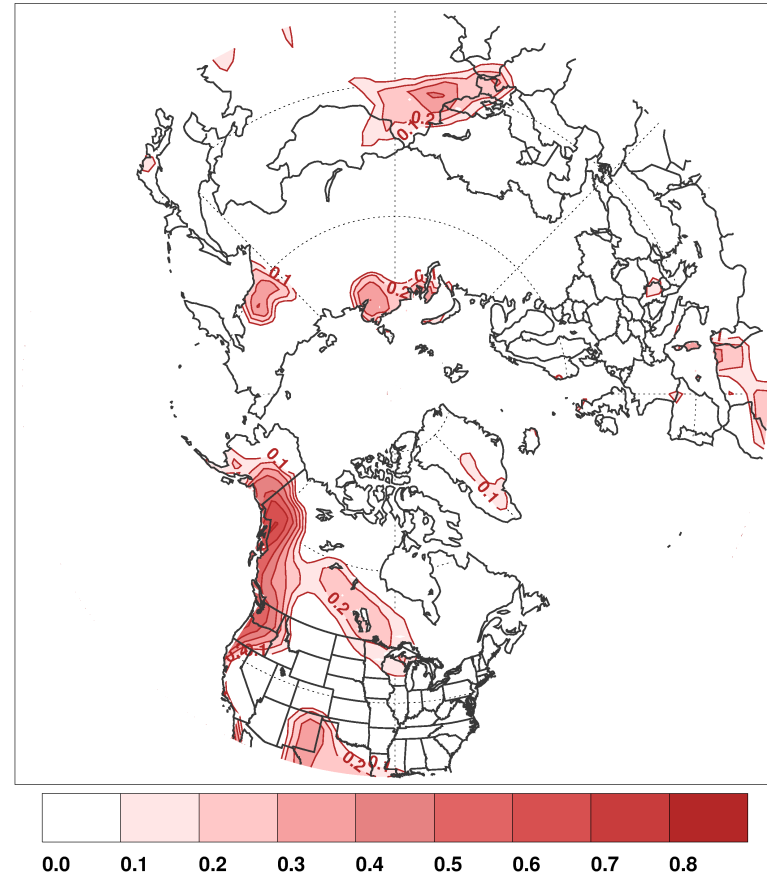


# Anomaly correlations of cross validated hindcasts

Anomaly Correlation of SAI and DJF  $T_s$  1997-2010

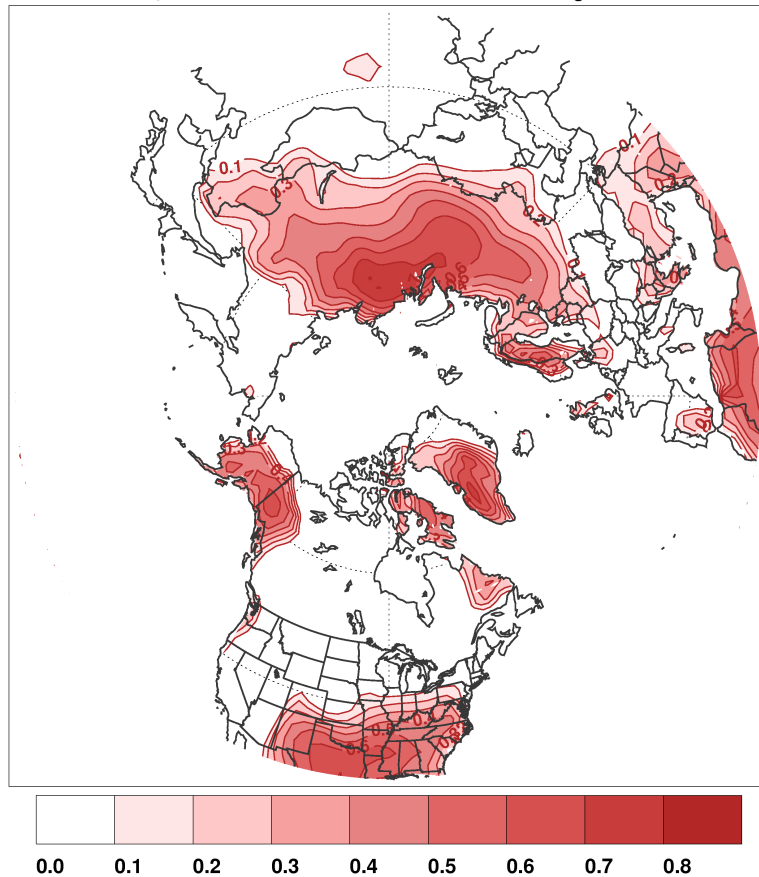


Anomaly Correlation of Nino 3.4 Index and DJF  $T_s$  1997-2010

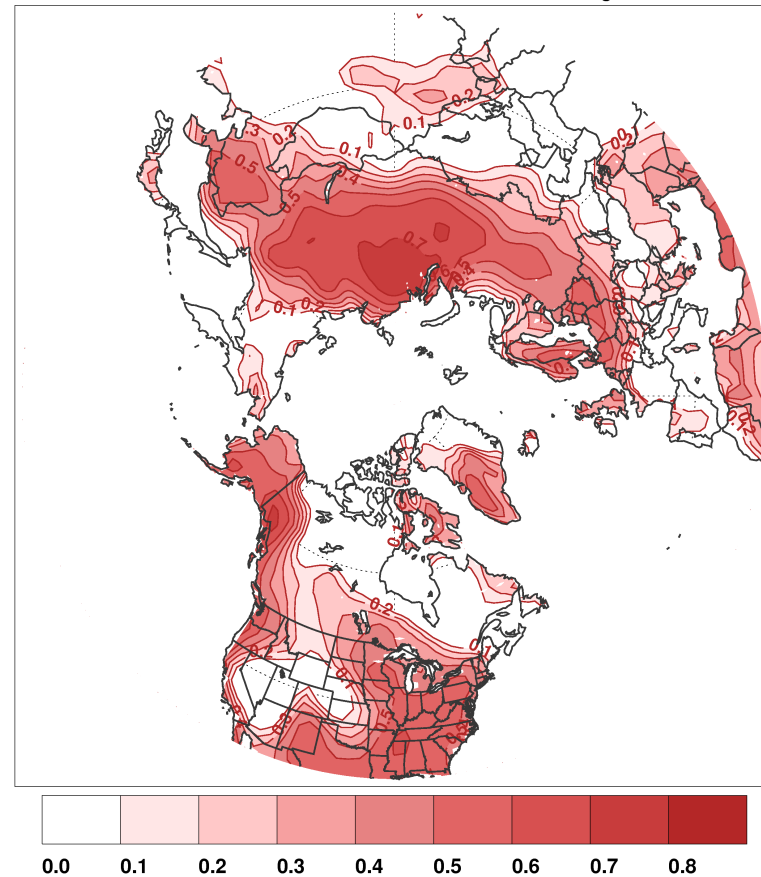


# Anomaly correlations of cross validated hindcasts with a simple statistical model

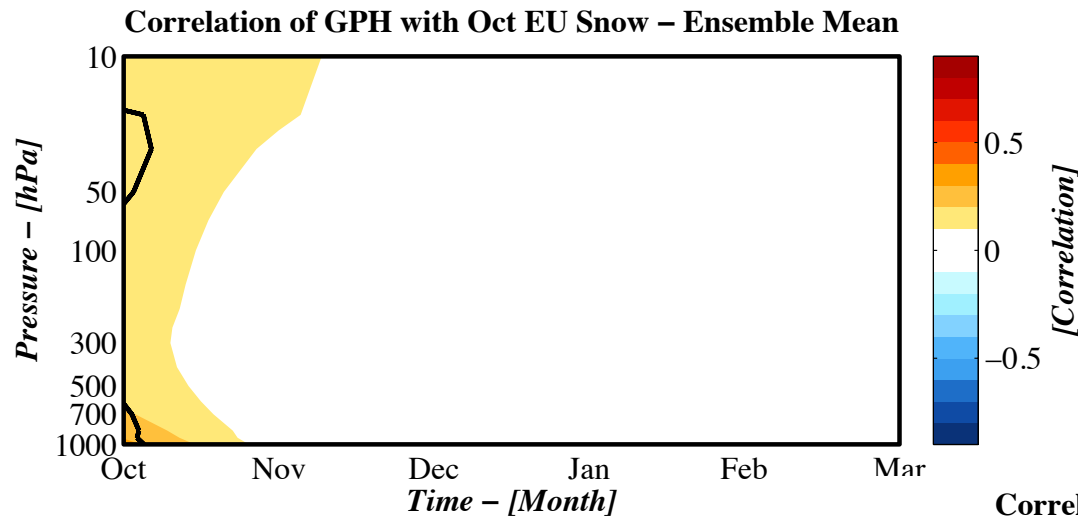
Anomaly Correlation of SAI and DJF  $T_s$  1997-2010



ACC of Snow Index/SLP/ENSO and DJF  $T_s$  1997-2010

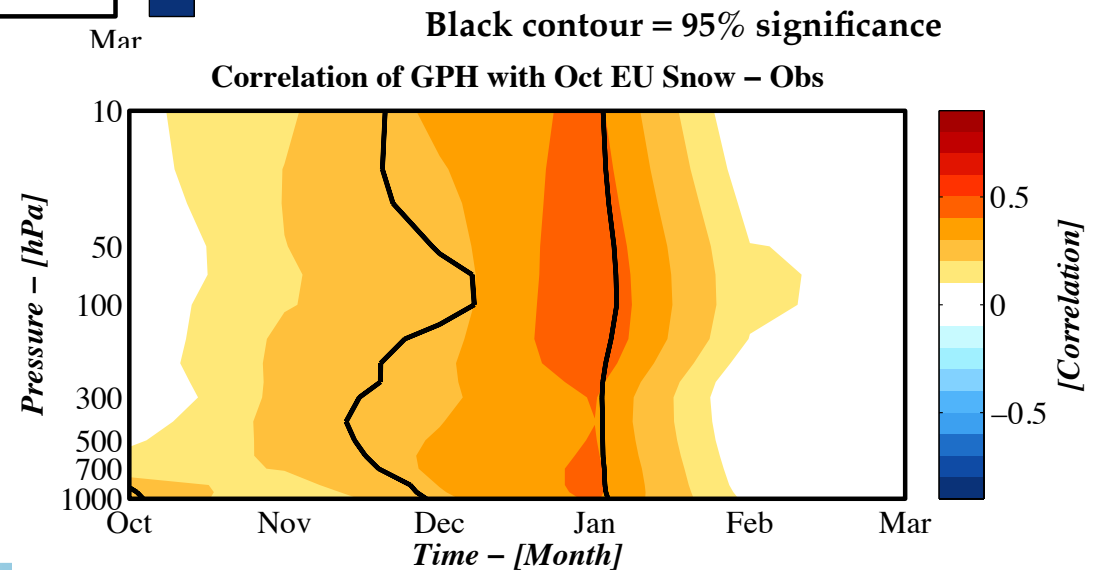


# Correlation of Polar Cap GPH w/ Oct. EU Snow Observations and CMIP5



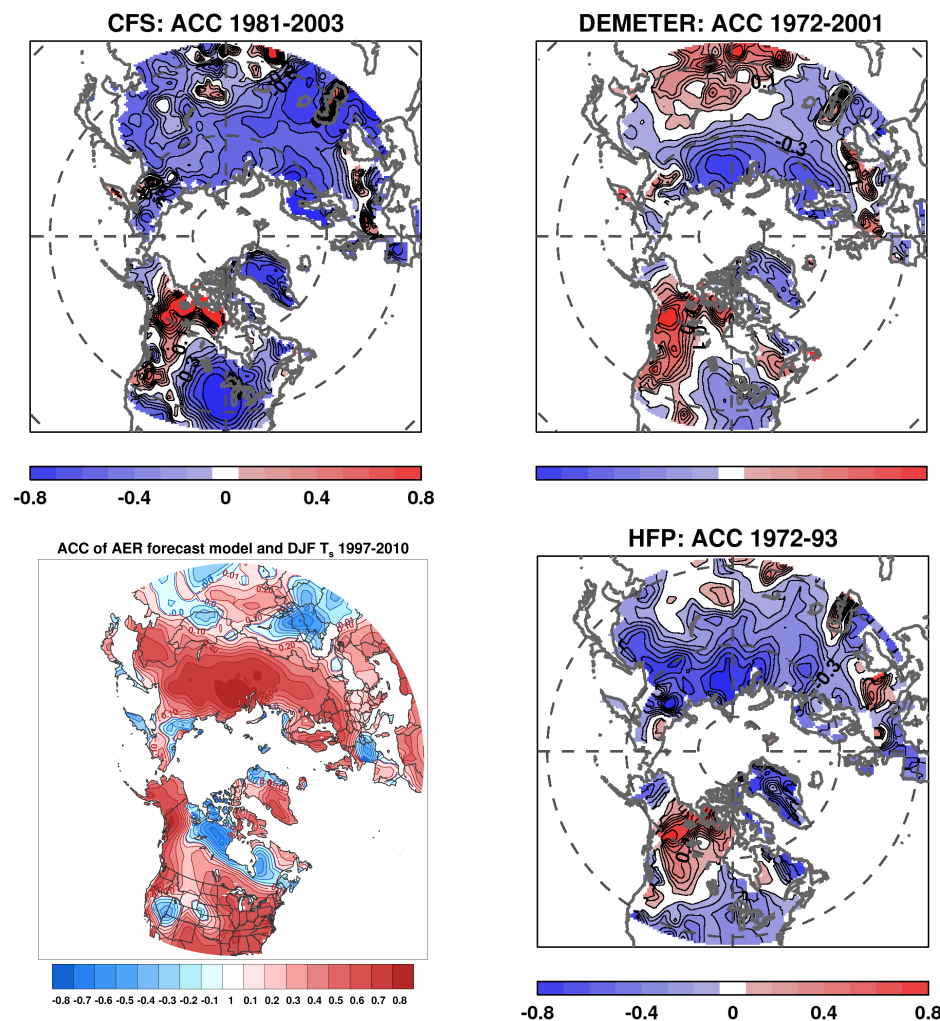
Almost no significant correlations from the models for the snow index and GPH.

For the observations, the significant observations exist in December and January.





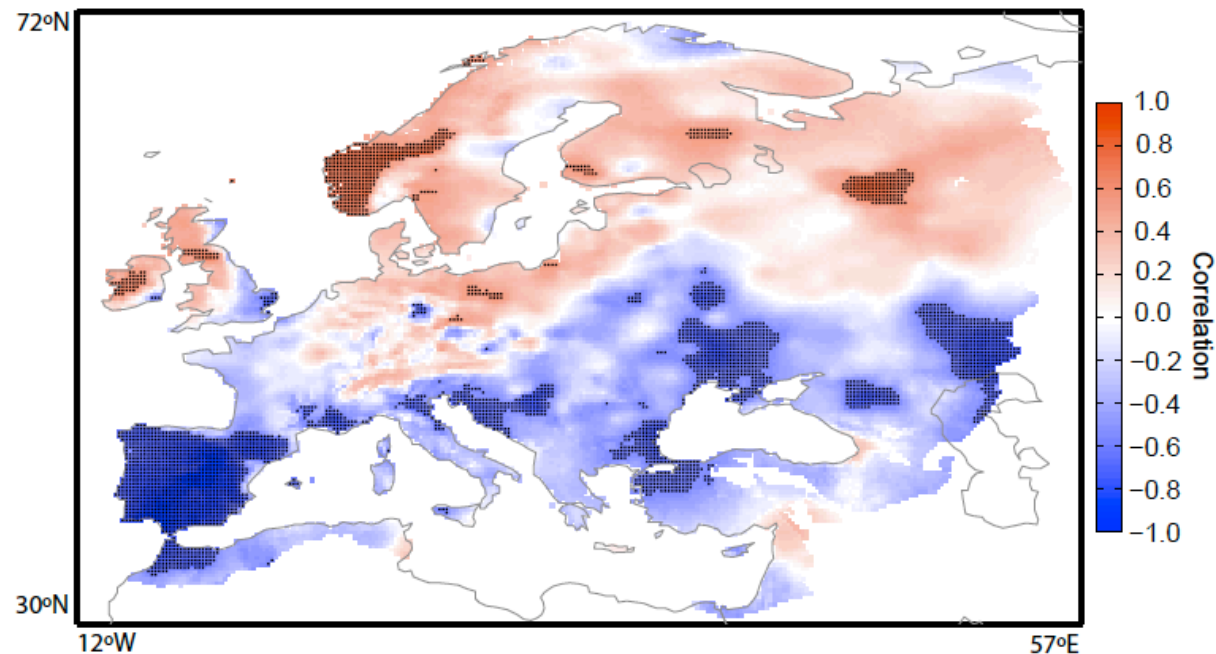
# Comparison with Dynamical Models



Cohen and Fletcher (2007)



# Correlations of SAI with European Precipitation

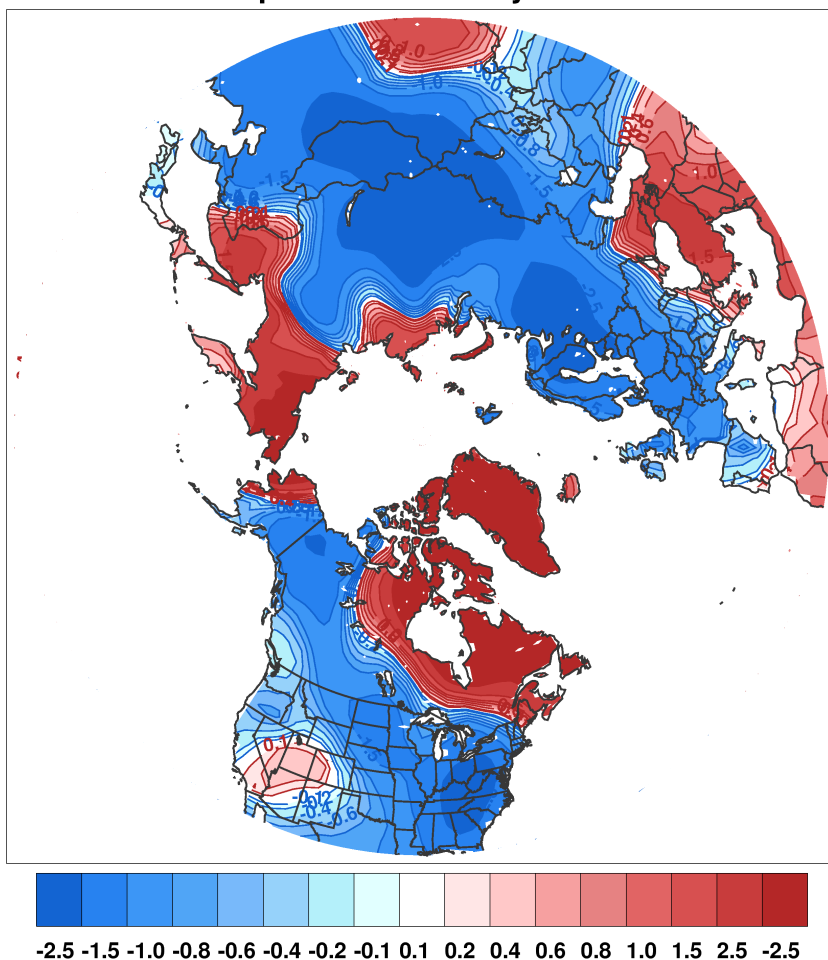


Stippling shows regions of statistical significance

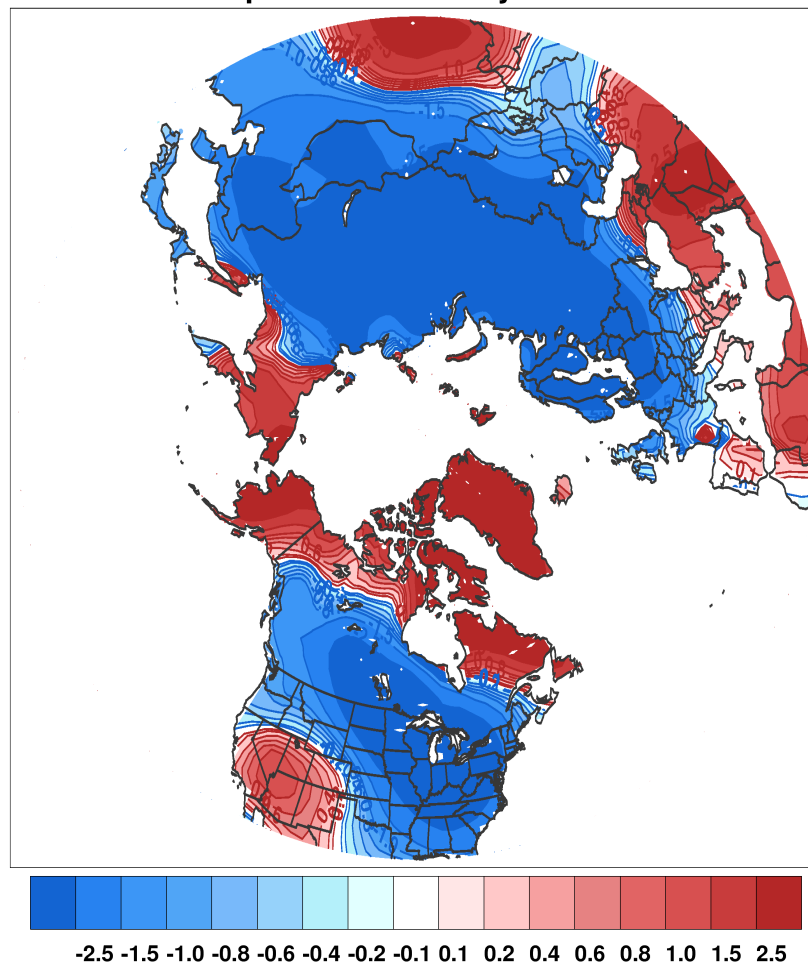
Brands et al. 2012a

Observed and forecast (shown at the WCRP Prediction Workshop in Bergen, Norway October 28<sup>th</sup>) temperatures in °C for December-February 2010/11 for the Northern Hemisphere.

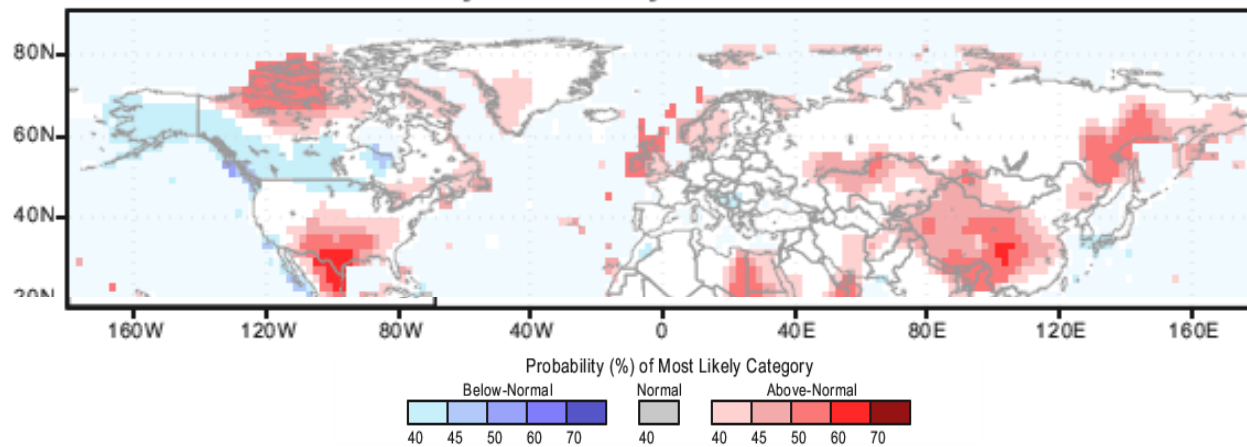
Observed Temperature Anomaly Dec-Jan-Feb 2011



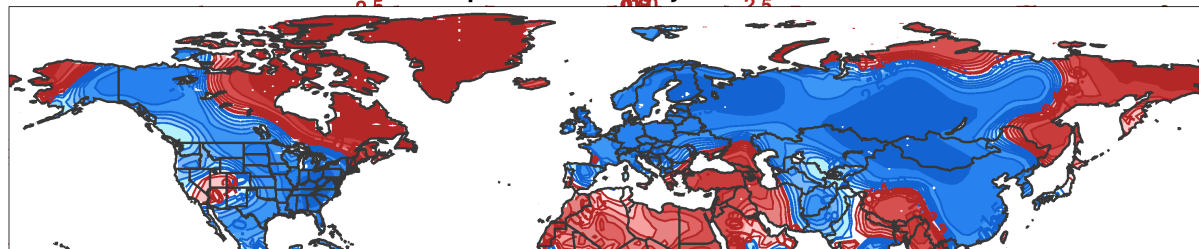
Forecast Temperature Anomaly Dec-Jan-Feb 2011



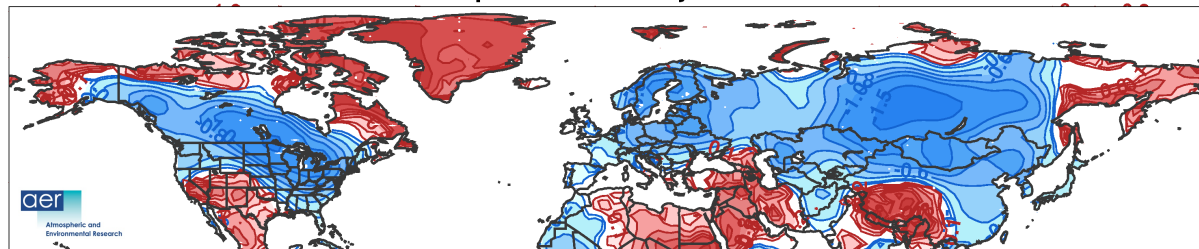
# IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for December-January-February 2011, Issued November 2010



Observed Temperature Anomaly: Dec 1 - Feb 28 2011

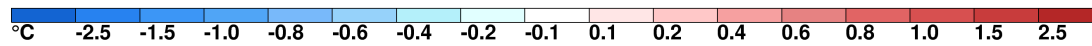
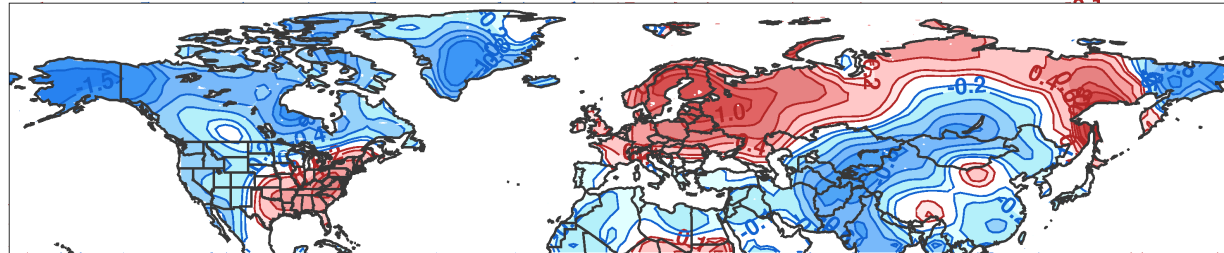


Forecast Temperature Anomaly Dec-Jan-Feb 2011



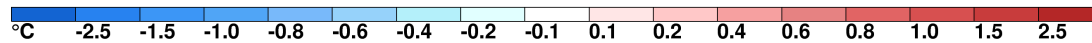
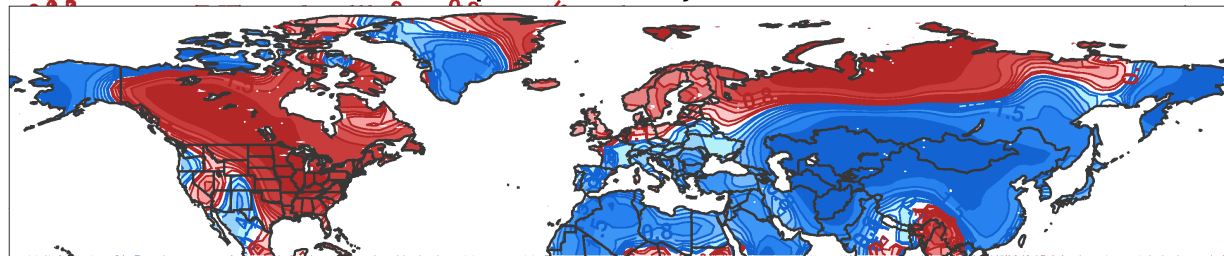
# Winter Temperatures

AER Forecast Temperature Anomaly Dec-Jan-Feb 2012

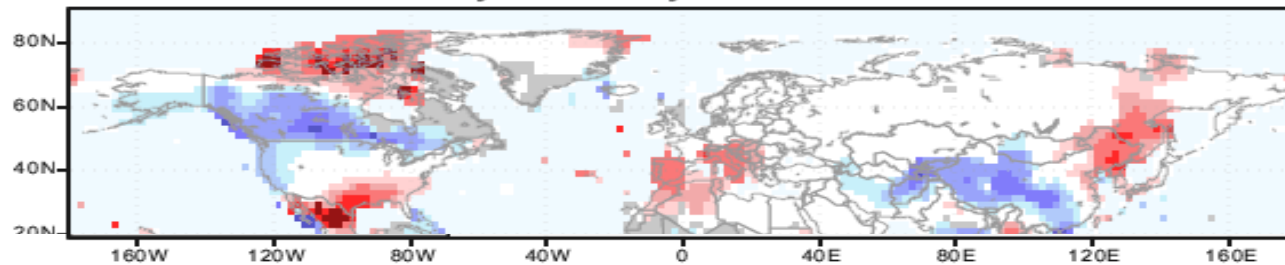


- $R=0.52$  Eu
- $R=0.44$  NA

Observed Temperature Anomaly: Dec 1 - Feb 29 2012

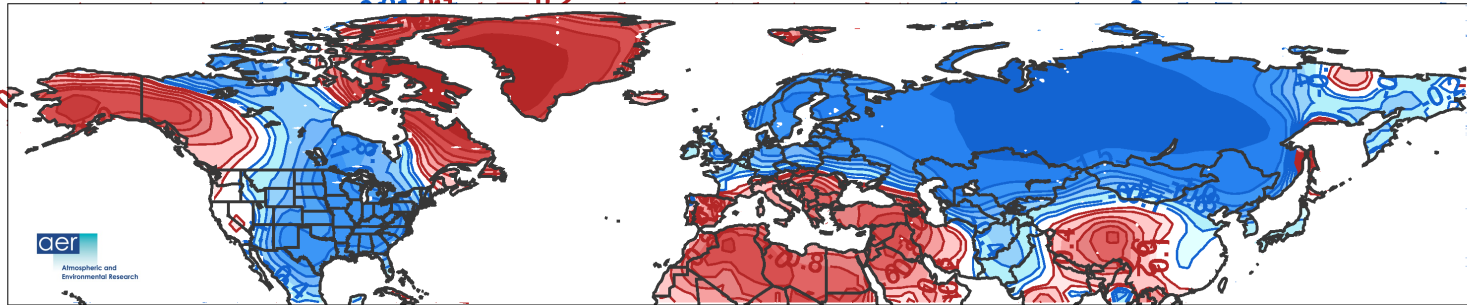


IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for December-January-February 2012, Issued November 2011

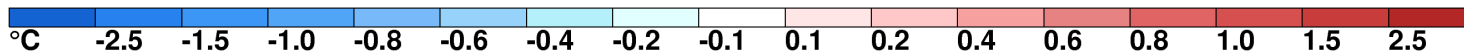
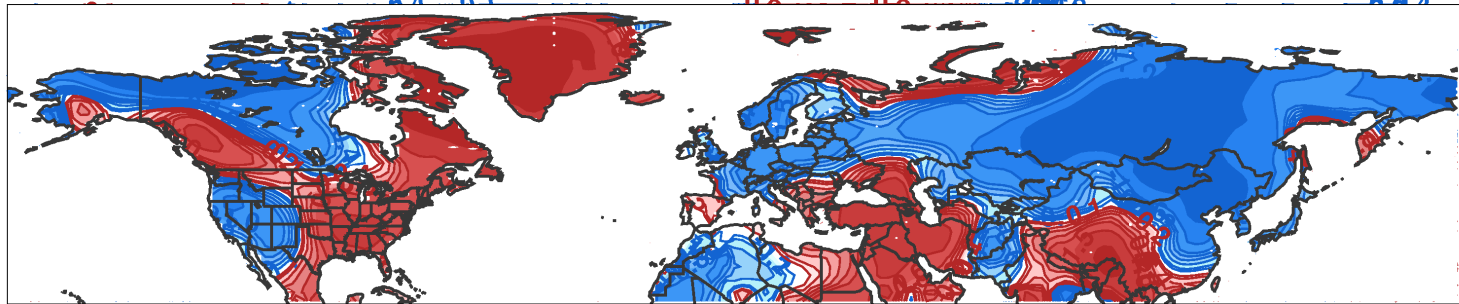




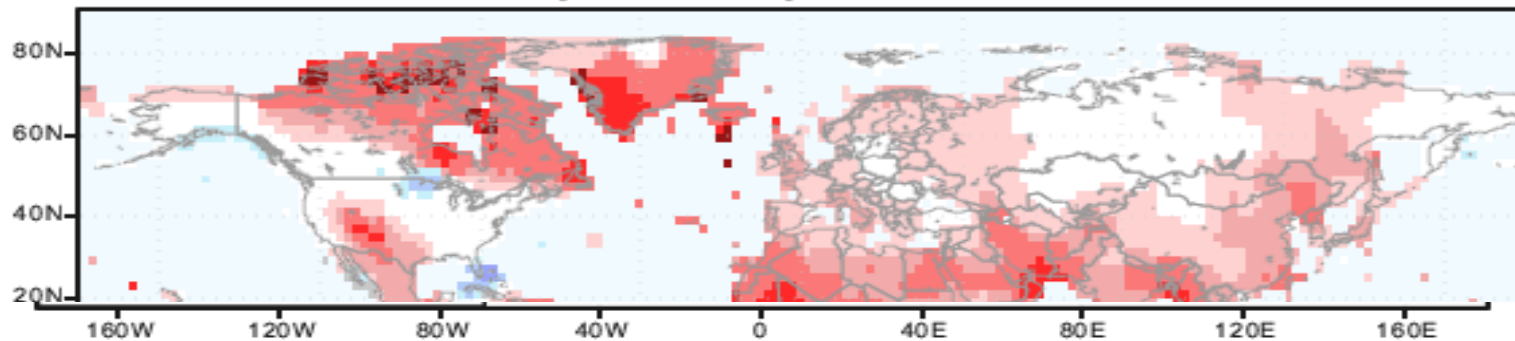
**AER Forecast Temperature Anomaly Dec-Jan-Feb 2013**



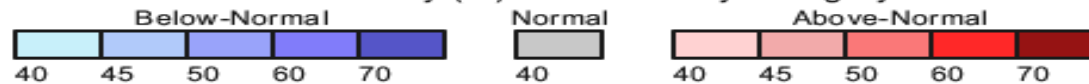
**Observed Temperature Anomaly Dec-Jan-Feb 2013**



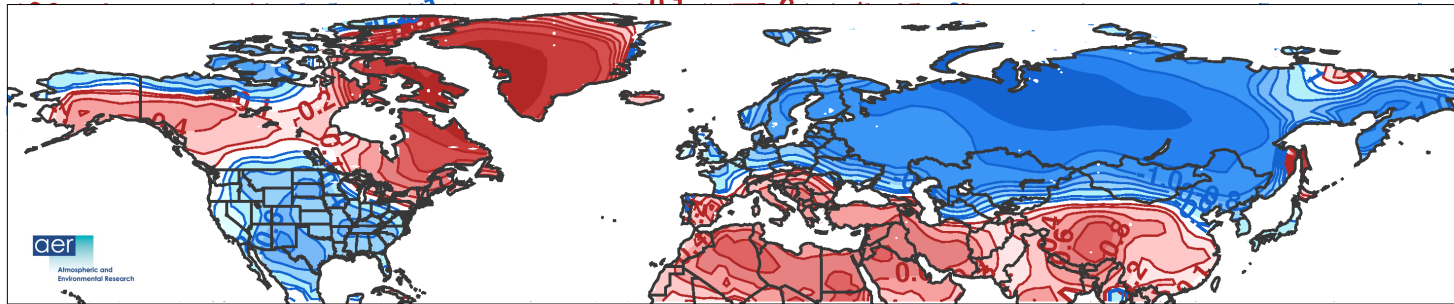
**IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for December-January-February 2013, Issued November 2012**



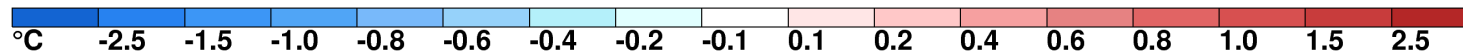
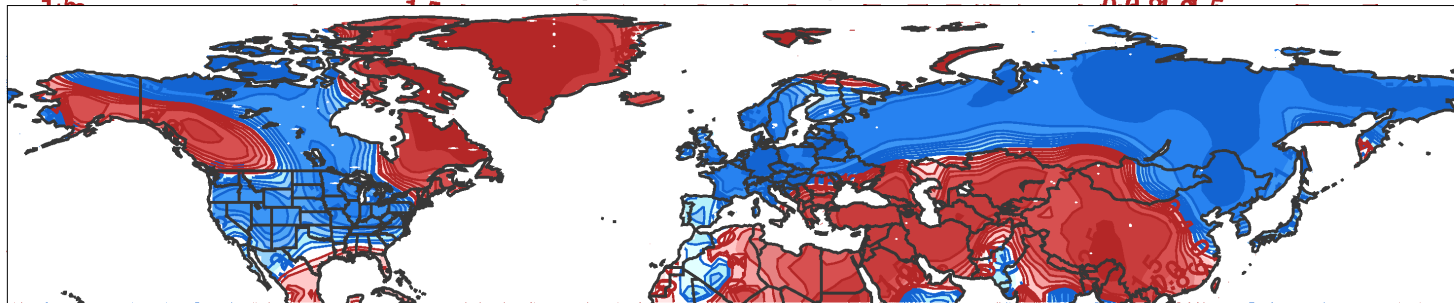
**Probability (%) of Most Likely Category**



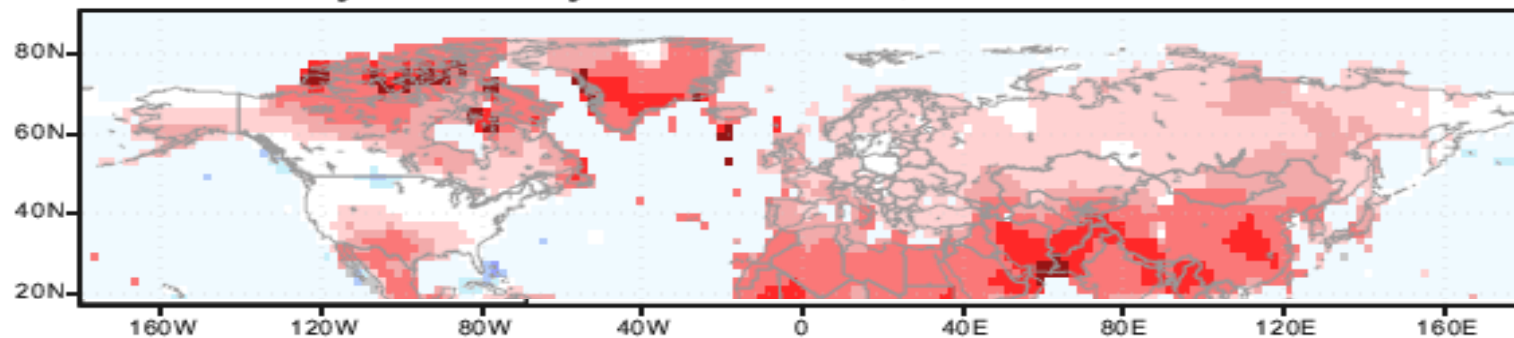
**AER Forecast Temperature Anomaly Jan-Feb-Mar 2013**



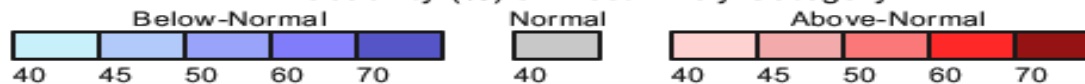
**Observed Temperature Anomaly Jan-Feb-Mar 2013**



**IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for January-February-March 2013, Issued December 2012**



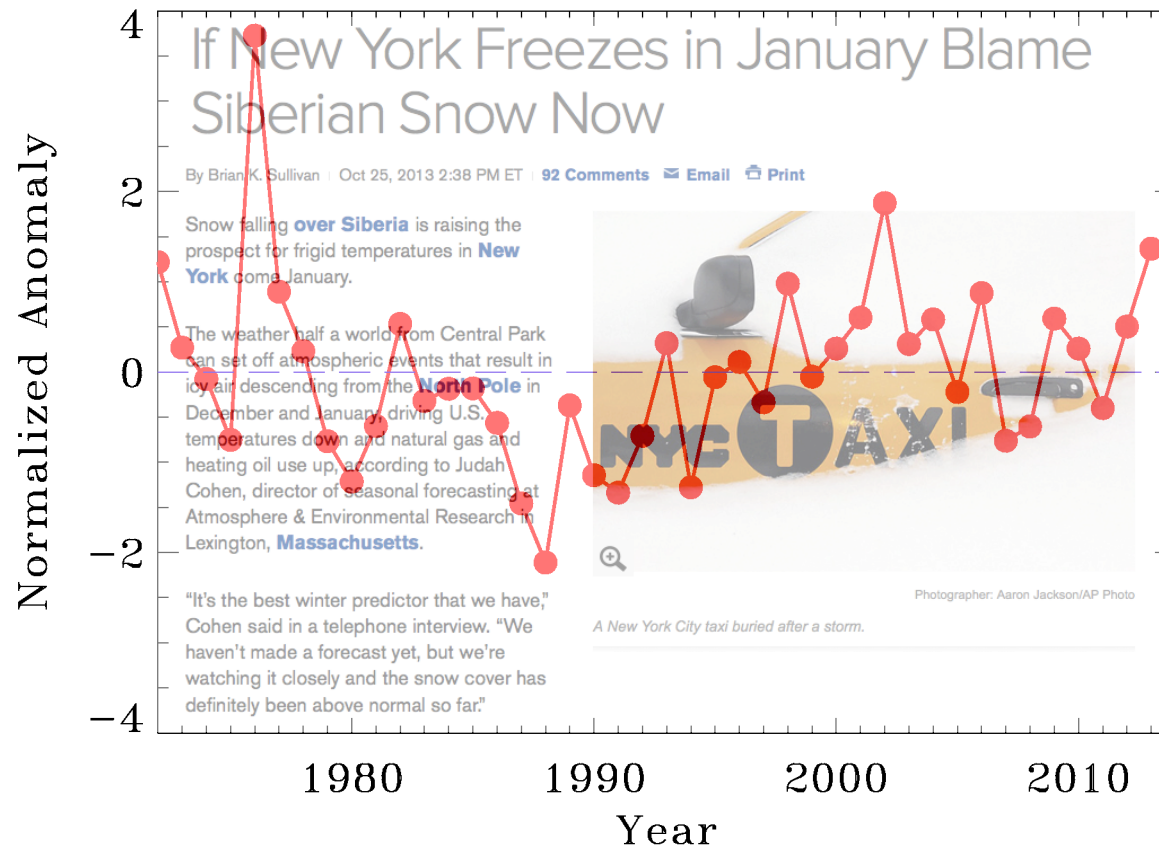
**Probability (%) of Most Likely Category**





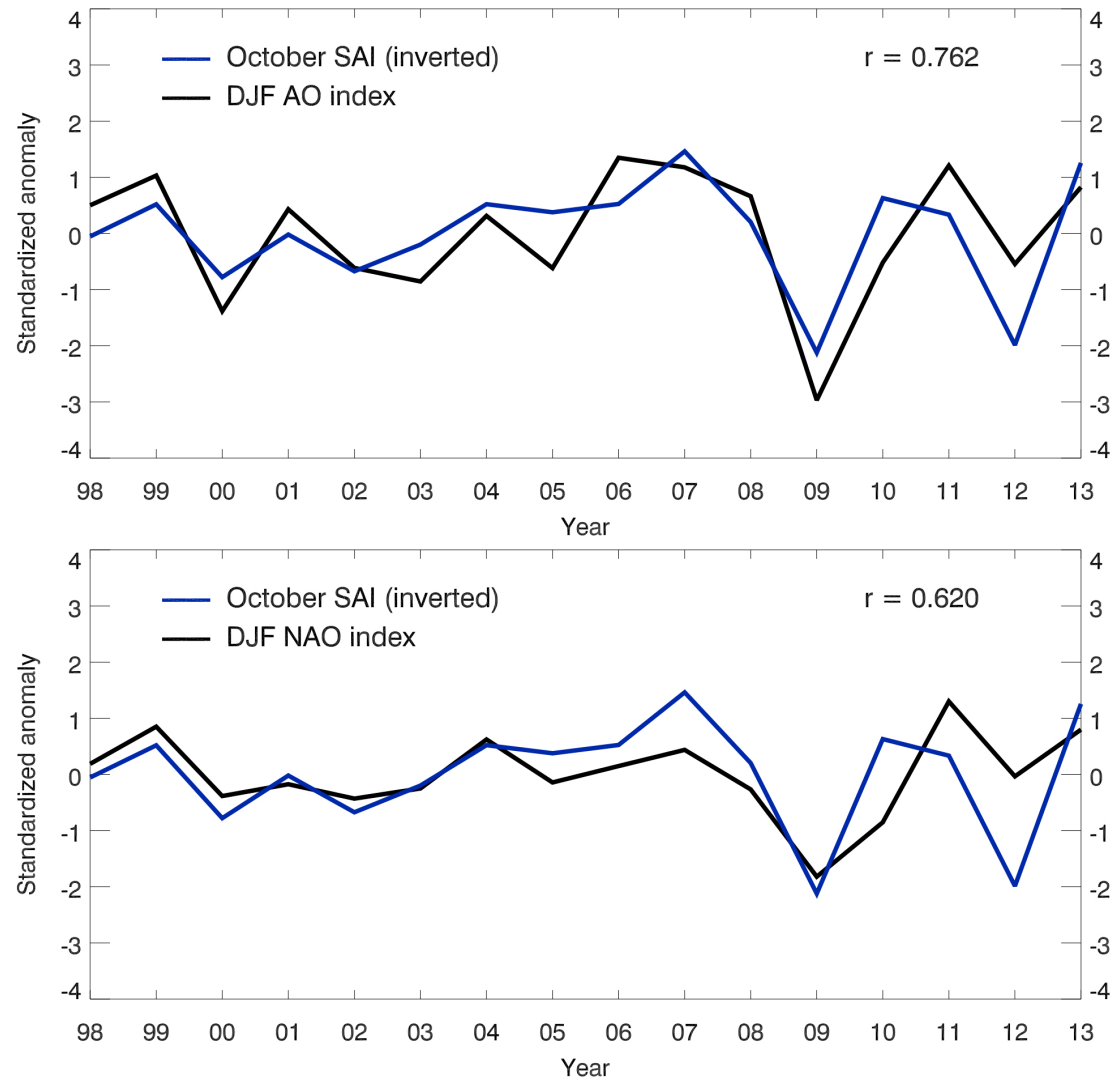
# Eurasian Snow Cover Anomalies

## Eurasian SCE Anomaly 1972–2013



**October 2013 Eurasian snow cover is third highest on record.**

# SAI and the AO and NAO

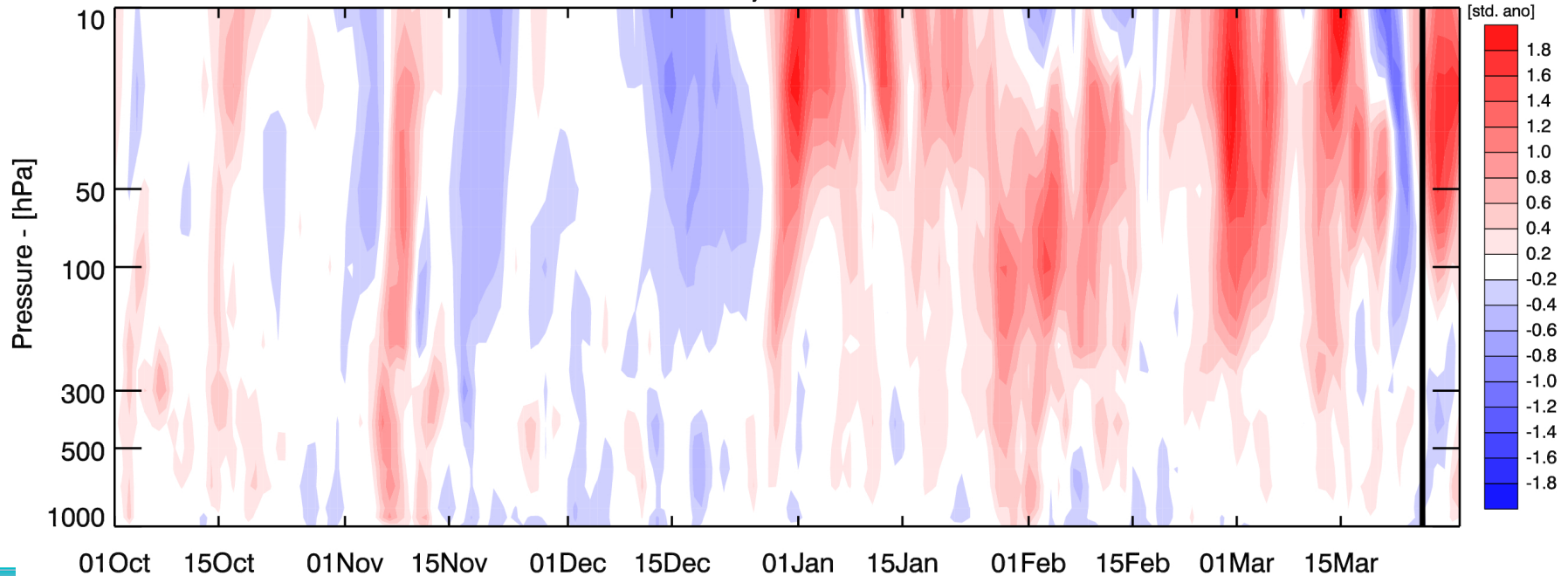


# Atmospheric Energy Transfer

Vertical Wave Activity Flux, 40-80N (2013-2014)

Analysis

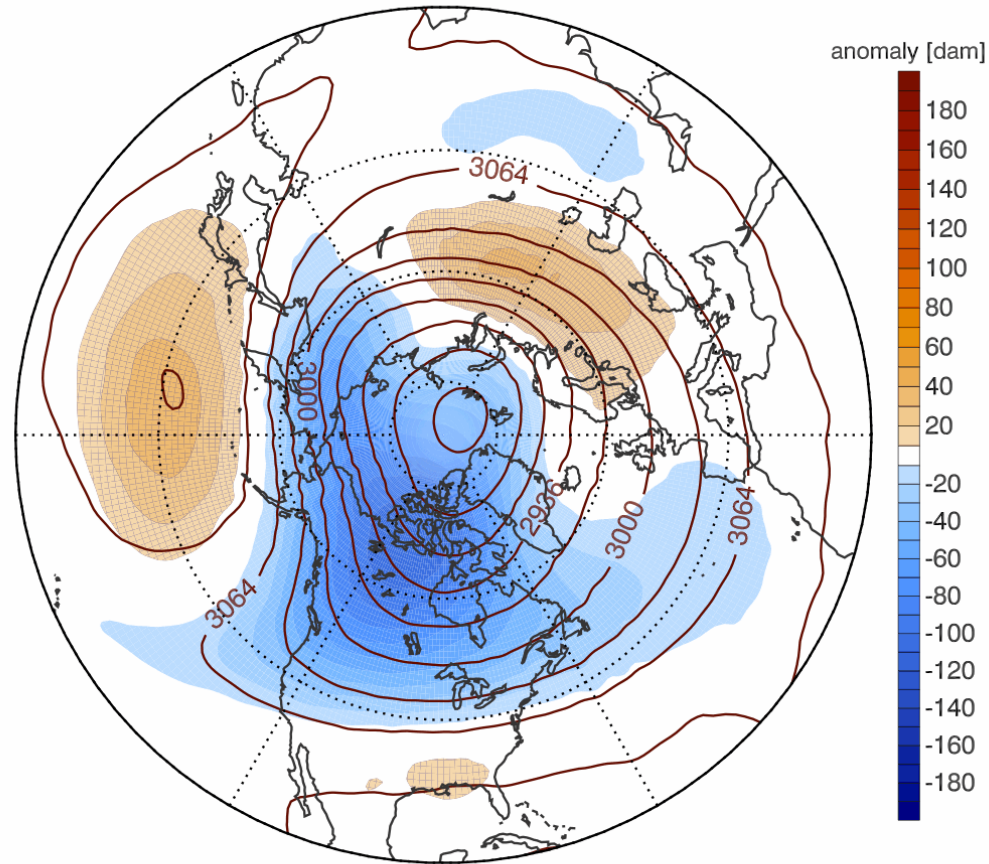
Forecast



Red shows periods of more active energy transfer

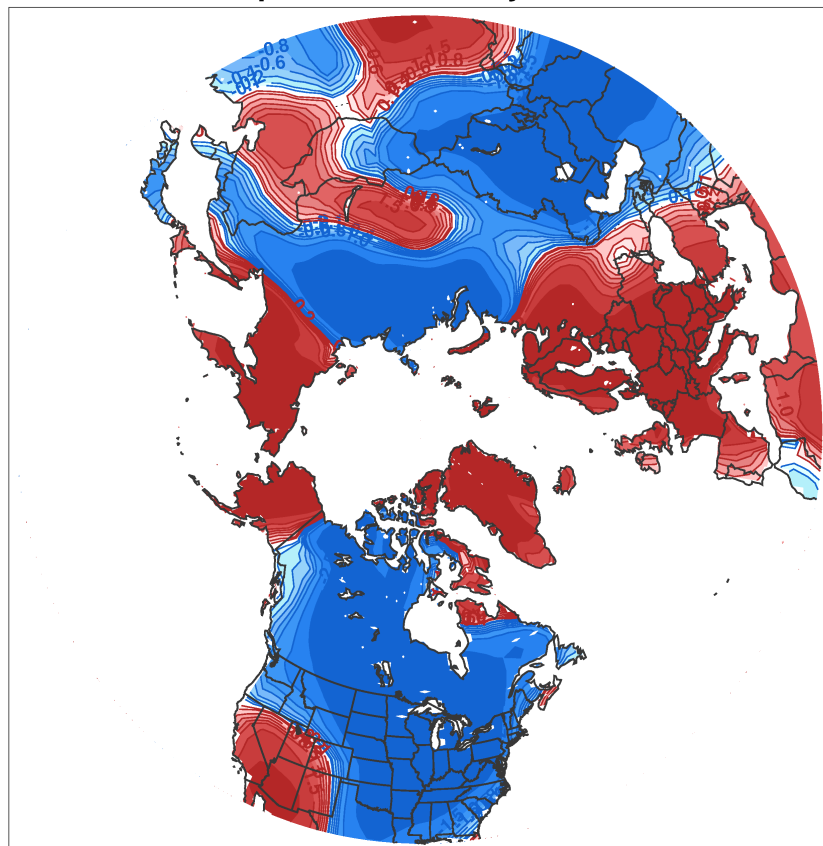
# Stratospheric polar vortex winter 2014

December 1, 2013



# Winter 2014 Temperatures

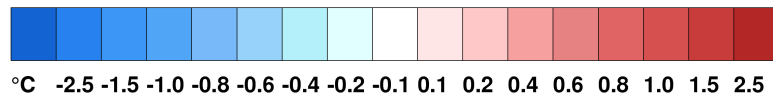
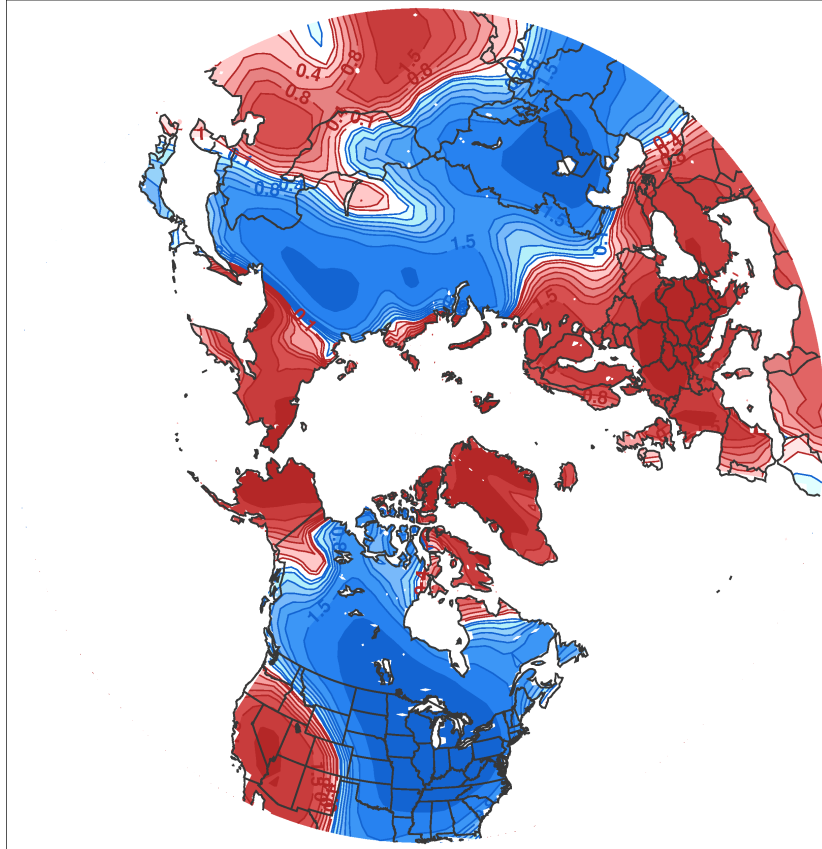
Observed Temperature Anomaly Dec-Jan-Feb 2014



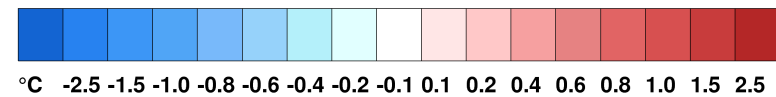
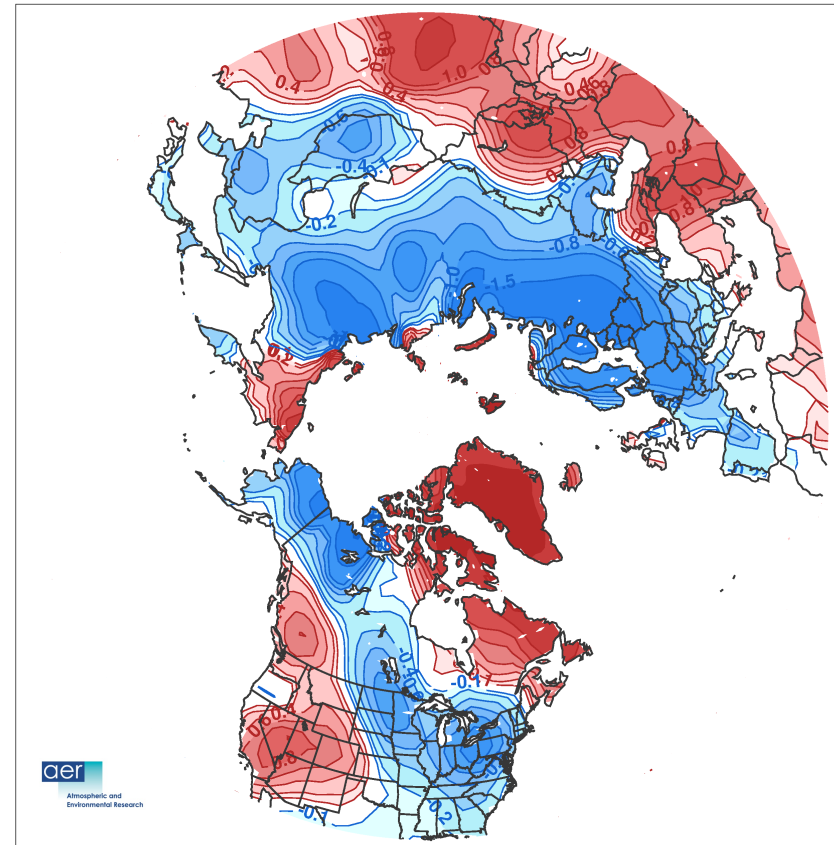


# Winter 2014 Temperatures

Observed Temperature Anomaly: Jan 1 - Mar 23 2012



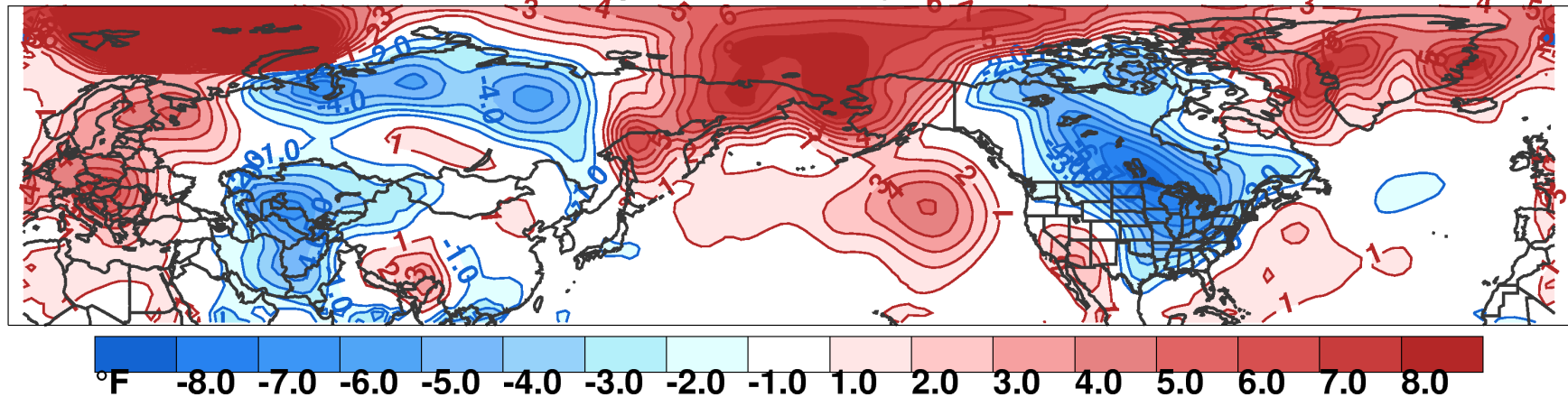
AER Forecast Temperature Anomaly Jan-Feb-Mar 2014



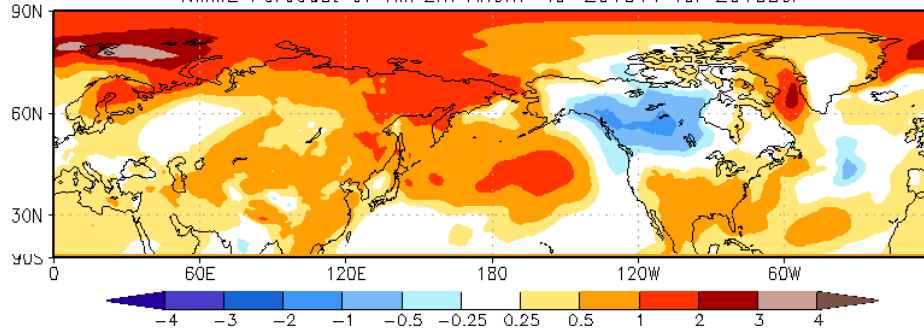


# Winter 2014 Temperature Forecast and Observed

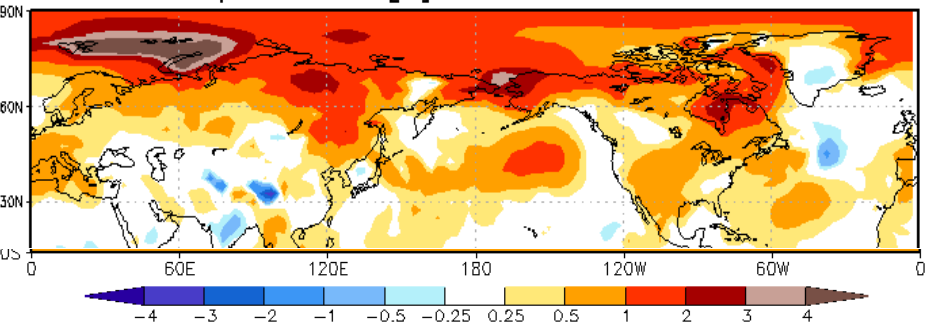
Observed Temperature Anomaly Dec-Jan-Feb 2014



NMME Forecast of TMP2m Anom IC=201311 for 2013DJF



MMA tmp2m Anom [K] for Dec 2013 IC=Nov 2013

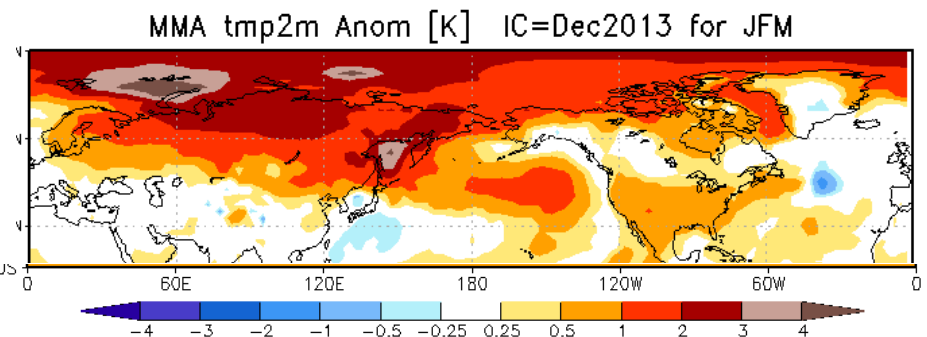
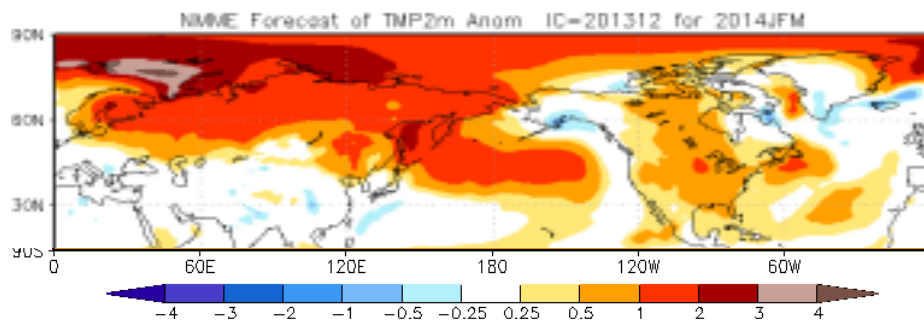
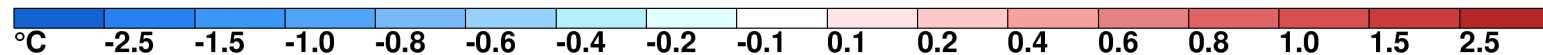
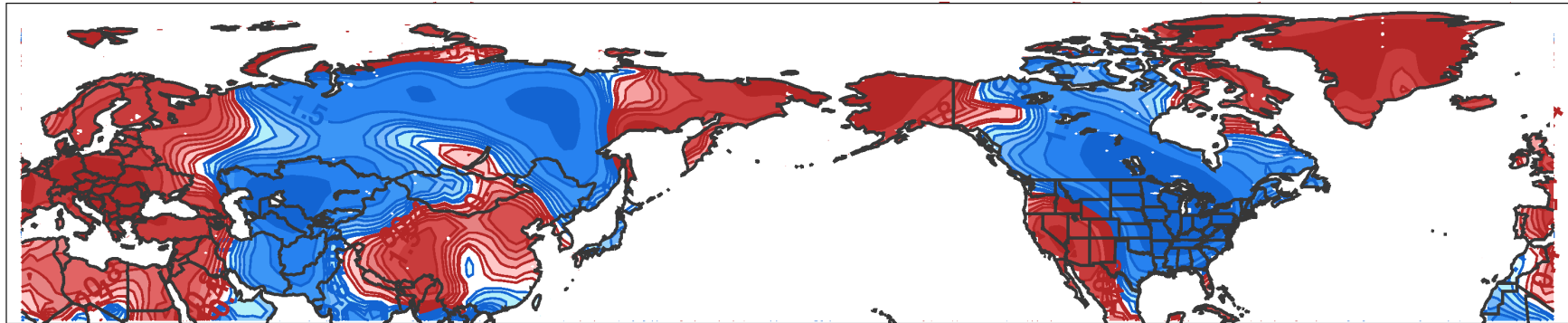


North American models forecast winter 2014

International models forecast winter 2014

# Winter 2014 Temperature Forecast and Observed

Observed Temperature Anomaly: Jan 1 - Mar 23 2012



North American models forecast winter 2014

International models forecast winter 2014



## Nowhere to hide from extreme weather



## Extreme weather to leave Detroit shivering, Southern California drenched



**Bloomberg**

## Extreme Weather Wreaking Havoc on Food as Farmers Suffer



**theguardian**

## World begins 2014 with unusual number of extreme weather events

## Wavier jet stream 'may drive weather shift'

BBC

Climate change

### Jet set

The  
Economist

Is polar warming to blame for America's and Britain's bad winter weather?

## Global Warming, Winter Weather and the Olympics – Leading Climate Scientists Weigh In

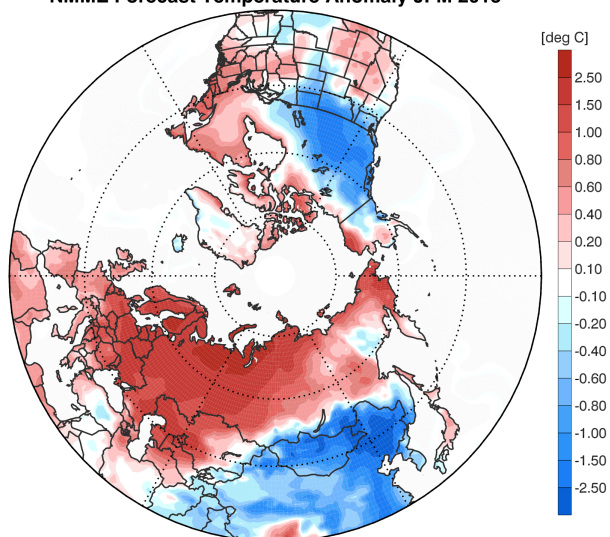
The New York Times

**Updated below** | There's a noteworthy letter in today's edition of the journal Science, titled "Global Warming and This Winter's Cold Weather," that aims to cut through the flood of overwrought assertions about recent Northern Hemisphere winter weather in the context of global warming.

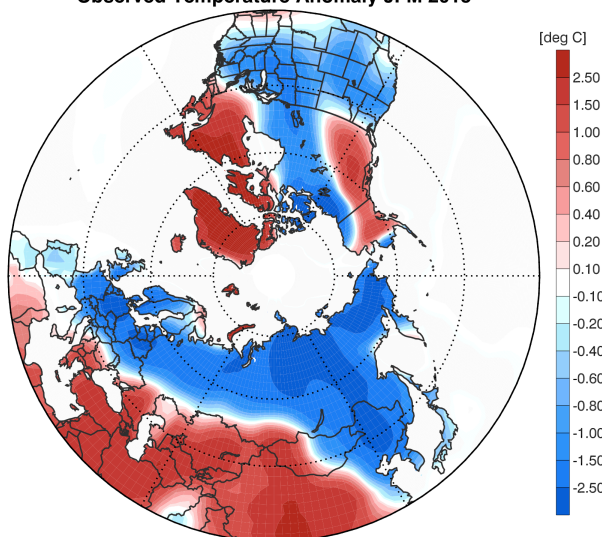


# Winter 2013 Temperature Forecasts

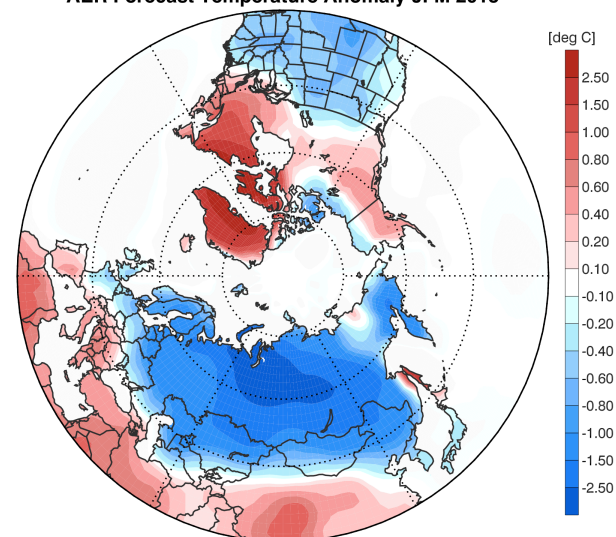
NMME Forecast Temperature Anomaly JFM 2013



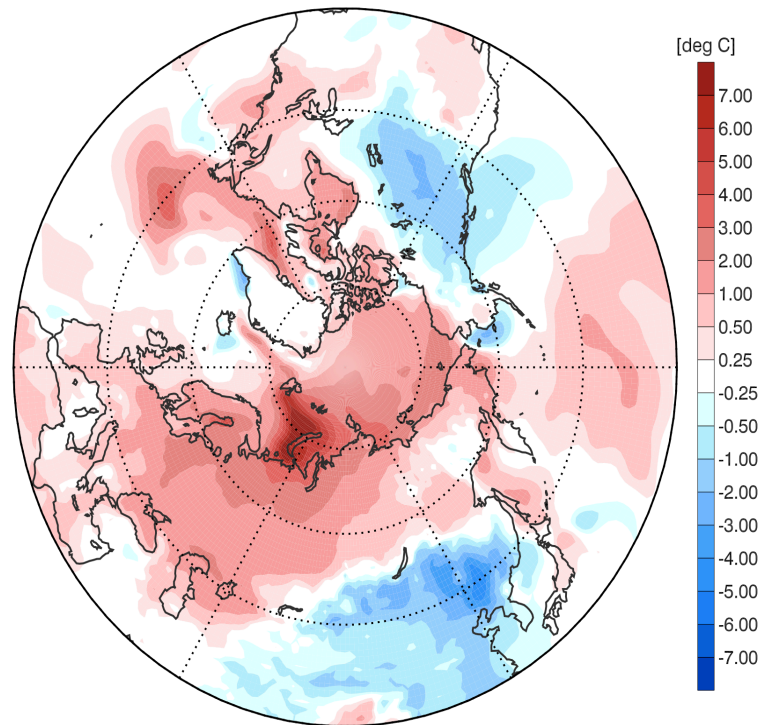
Observed Temperature Anomaly JFM 2013



AER Forecast Temperature Anomaly JFM 2013



# Winter 2013 Temperature Forecast

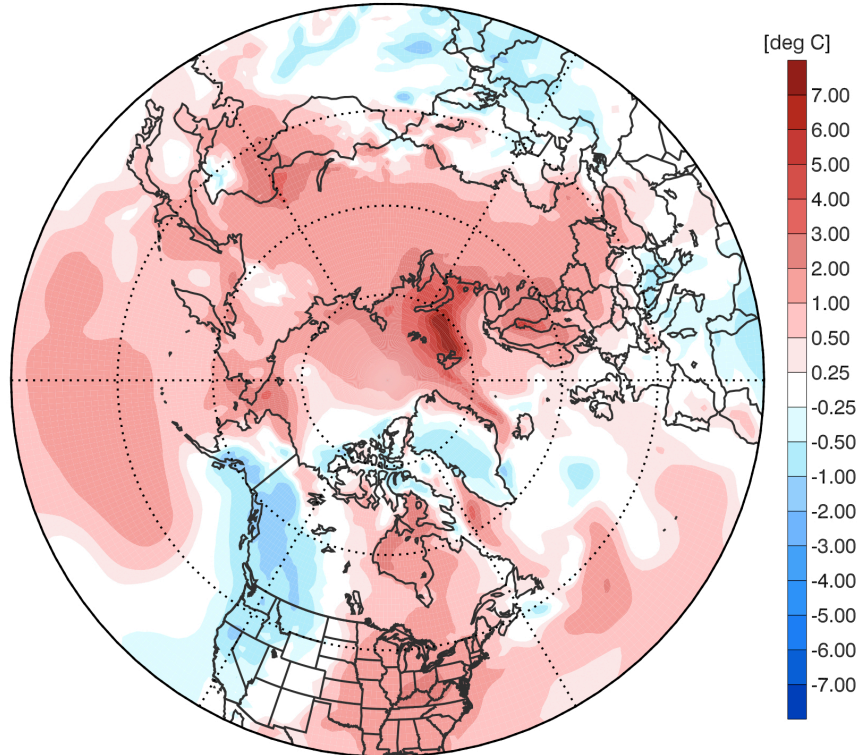


January-March 2013 Dynamical model surface temperature anomaly forecast. Warmth spreads out from Arctic to the continents in contrast to observed cold across the continents.

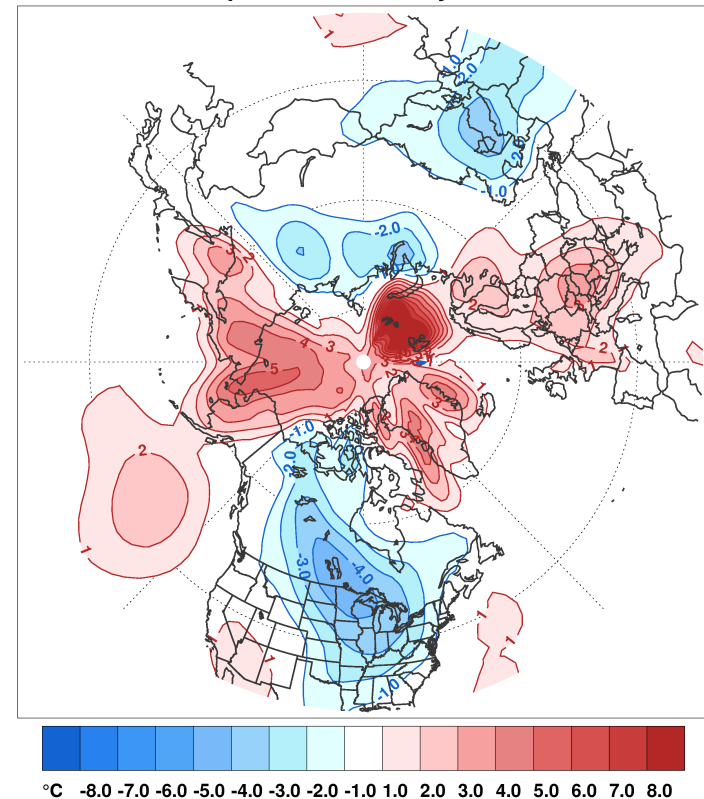


# Winter 2014 Temperatures

NASA GMAO Forecast Temperature Anomaly JFM 2014



Observed Temperature Anomaly Dec-Jan-Feb 2014



In models Arctic warmth is advected to the continents but not seen in nature.

# Summary

- A six step process has been identified starting with snow cover advance in the fall, development of the Siberian high, stratosphere-troposphere coupling and the phase and amplitude of the winter Arctic Oscillation.
- An index of the rate of change of daily snow cover extent (SAI) in October is more strongly correlated with the winter Arctic Oscillation than snow cover extent.
- The SAI shows great potential in improving winter temperature forecasts for many regions that are not well correlated with ENSO variability including the Eastern US and Europe.
- The seasonal forecast is not static but can be monitored and updated in real time (the six step process).

Cohen and Jones, 2011, A new index for more accurate winter predictions, *Geophysical Research Letters*, 38, L21701, doi: 10.1029/2011GL049626.

Brands, S., R. Manzananas, J.M. Gutierrez and J. Cohen, 2012, Seasonal Predictability of Wintertime Precipitation in Europe using the Snow Advance Index, *Journal of Climate*, 25, 4023-4028.

Cohen, J., J. Jones, J. Furtado, and E. Tziperman, 2013, Warm Arctic, Cold Continents: A Common Pattern Related to Arctic Sea Ice Melt, Snow Advance, and Extreme Winter Weather, *Oceanography*, 014007 in press.



**Thank you!**