



SWIOCOF - TC

Early seasonal outlook for cyclone activity in SWIO region (2021-2022 season)

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Regional Outlook Forum for South-West Indian Ocean countries

September 21th 2021

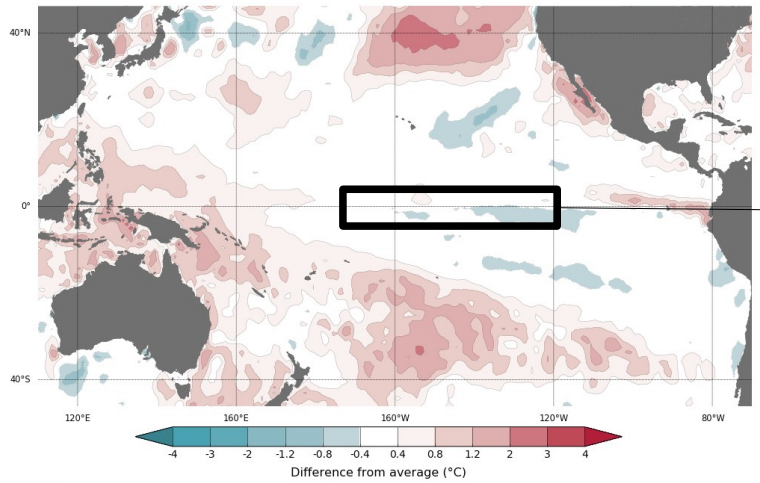
- WebConference -

OUTLINE

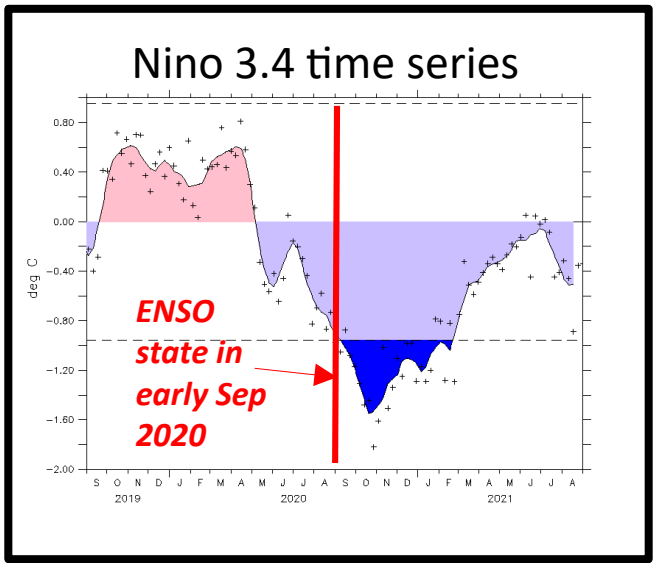
- Current & expected situation for global and regional climate drivers
- Analog approach
- Outlook on large scale conditions expected over the Southern Indian Ocean during austral summer 2021-2022
- Composites and Statistical-dynamical approach (Canonical Correlation Analysis)
- ECMWF TC products
- Synthesis and conclusion

Large scale background (09/19/2021) Pacific ocean

Difference from average sea surface temperature observations
August 2021



Data: BOM SST
 Climatology baseline: 1961 to 1990
 © Commonwealth of Australia 2021, Australian Bureau of Meteorology
<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate> Monthly average: August 2021
 Created: 13/09/2021

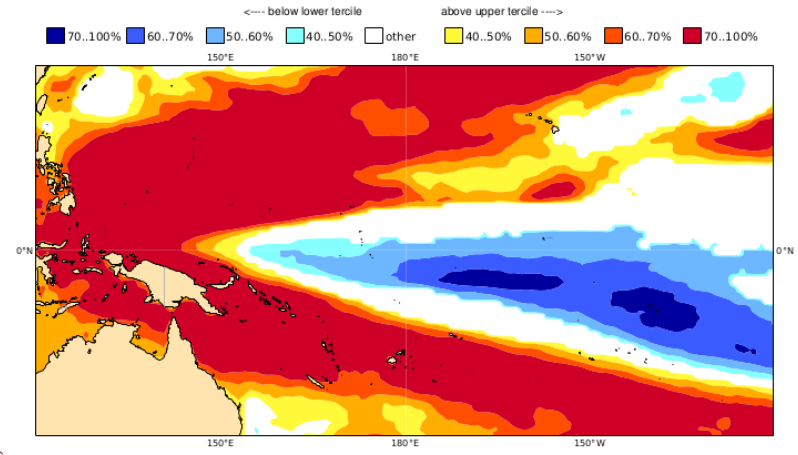


→ ENSO currently neutral

→ Some cooling expected

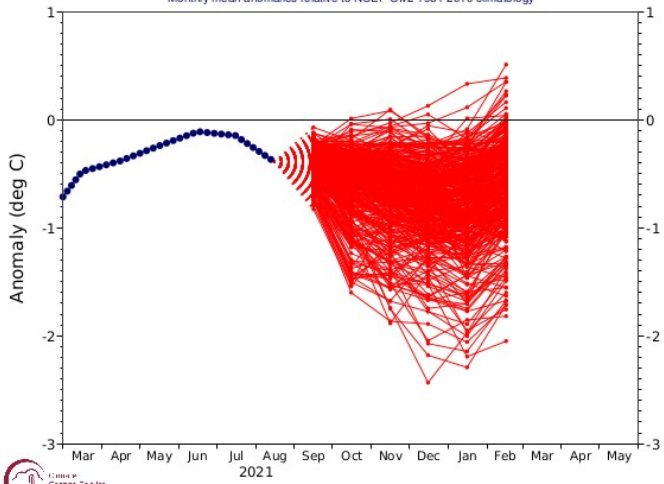
→ 50-70 % chances (blending BoM and NOAA forecasts) of a **La Nina** event during austral summer.

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
 Prob(most likely category of forecast SST) DJF 2021/22
 Nominal forecast start: 01/09/21
 Unweighted mean



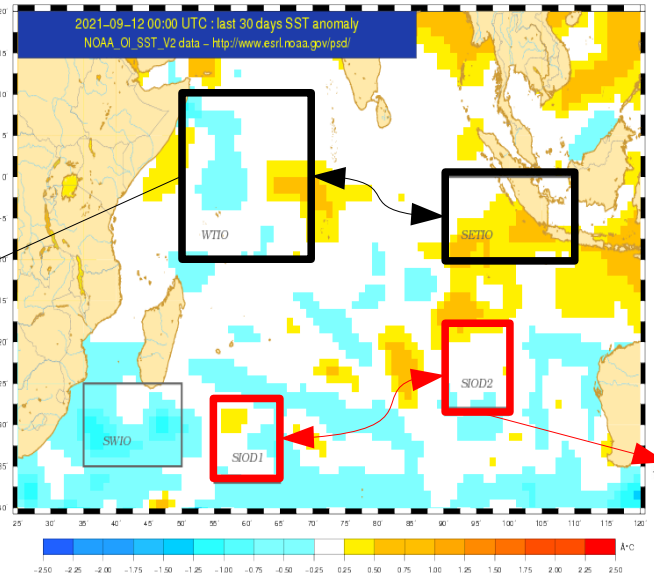
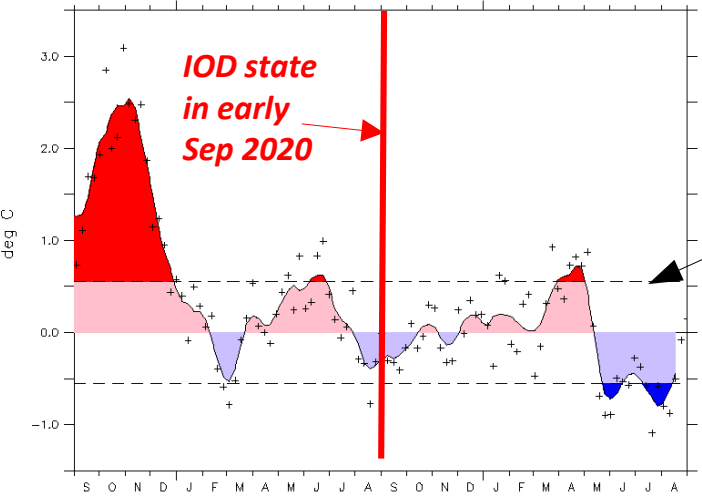
NINO3.4 SST anomaly plume

C3S multi-system forecast from 1 Sep 2021
 ECMWF, Met Office, Météo-France, CMCC, DWD, NCEP, JMA, ECCC
 Monthly mean anomalies relative to NCEP OIv2 1981-2010 climatology



Large scale background (09/19/2021) Indian ocean

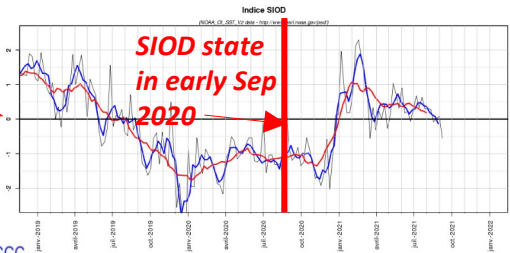
IOD time series



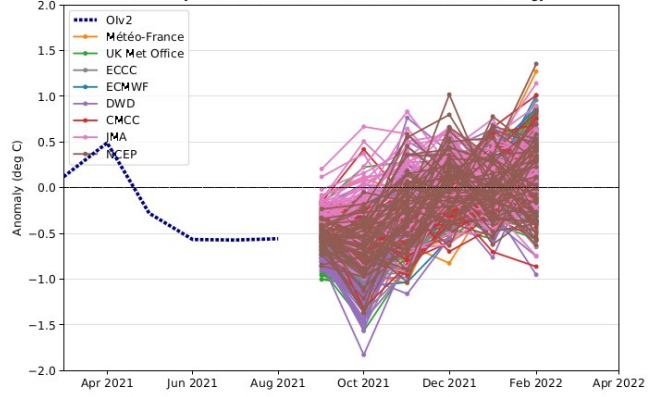
→ Weak IOD – event underway, expected to become neutral by the end of the year

→ SIOD neutral but SIOD+ possible/likely during austral summer

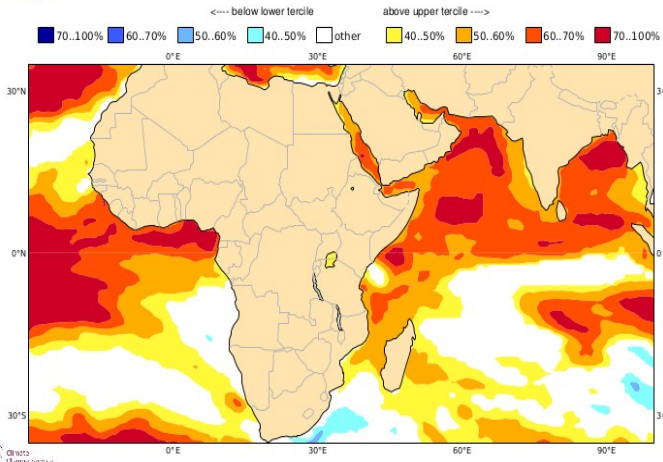
SIOD time series



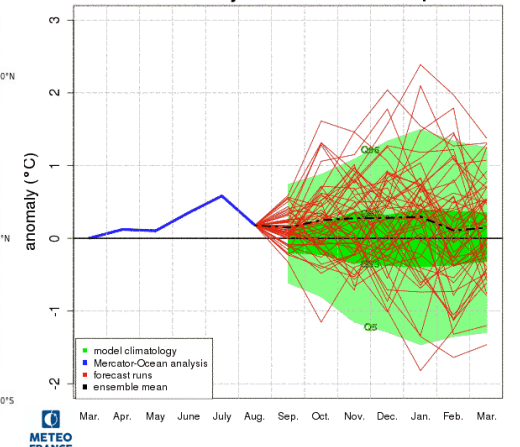
IOD (IndOcw-IndOce) anomaly
C3S: Multi-system forecast from 1 September 2021
monthly mean anomalies relative to 1993-2016 climatology



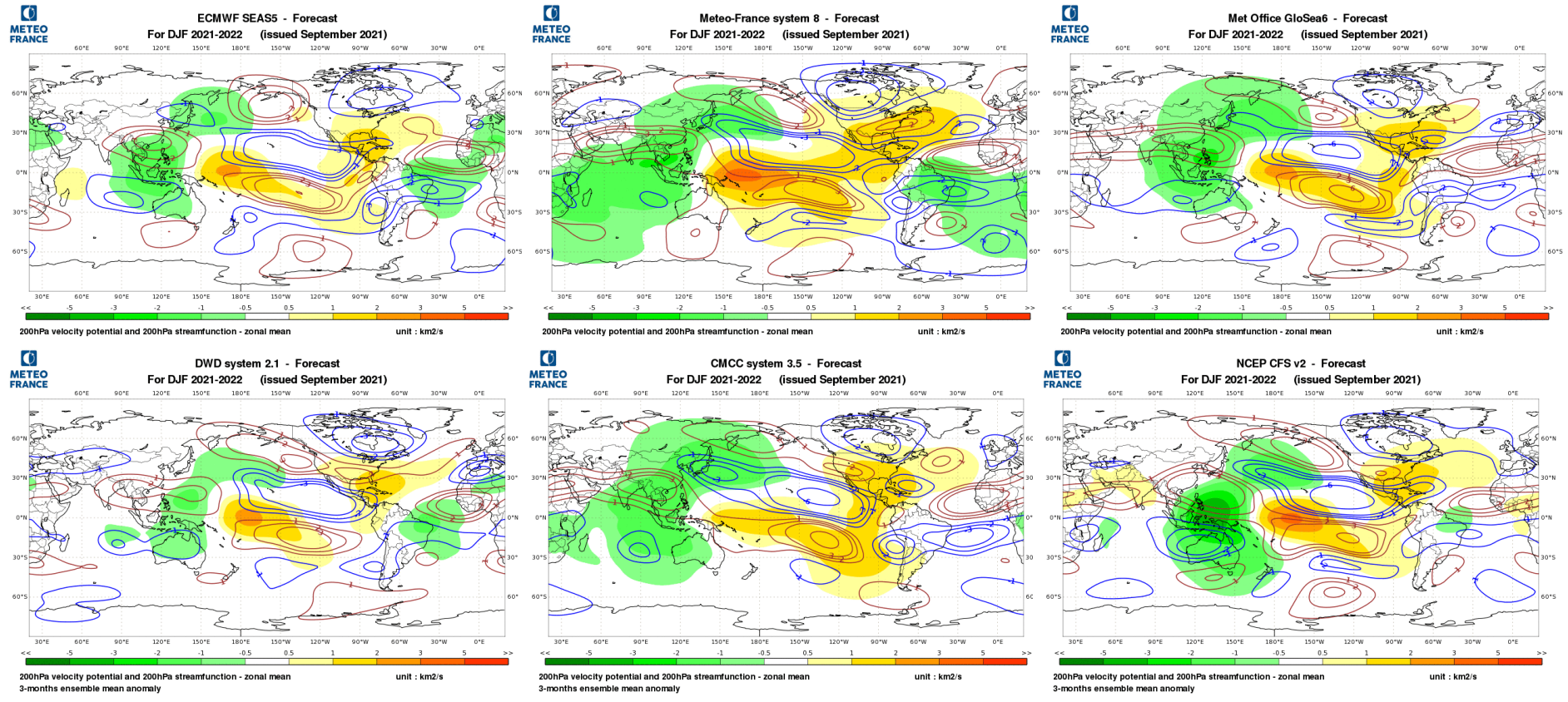
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
Prob(most likely category of forecast SST)
Nominal forecast start: 01/09/21
Unweighted mean
DJF 2021/22



SIOD SST anomaly plume
Meteo-France system 8 - Issued Sep. 2021



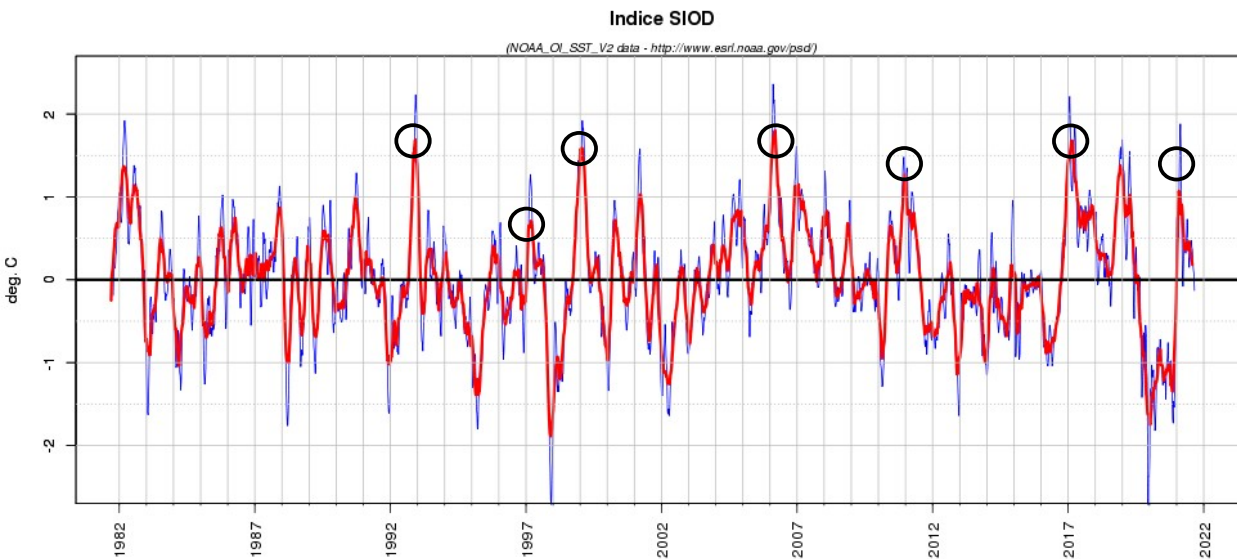
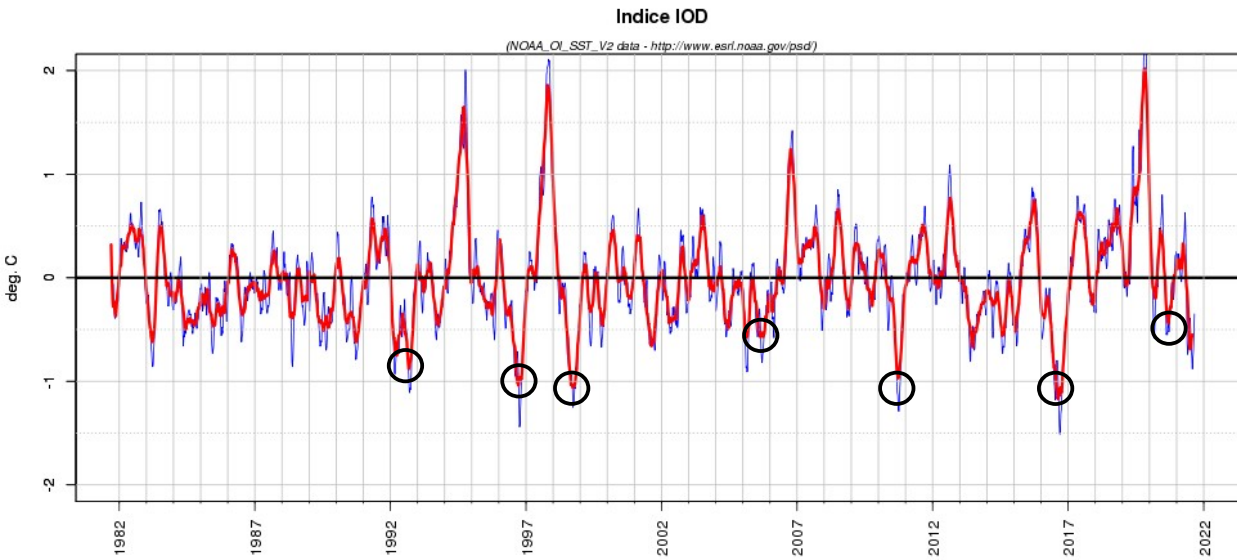
Large scale background (09/19/2021) expected global atmospheric patterns



→ Fairly coherent signal for Walker cells anomalies consistent with La Nina or near La Nina context

→ Enhanced convection over the eastern part of the SWIO bassin within the Near Equatorial Trough (Oct-Nov) then the Monsoon Trough (Dec onwards)

Historical analogs



IOD-/SIOD+ :

1992/1993

1996/1997

1998/1999 → NINA

2005/2006

2010/2011 → NINA

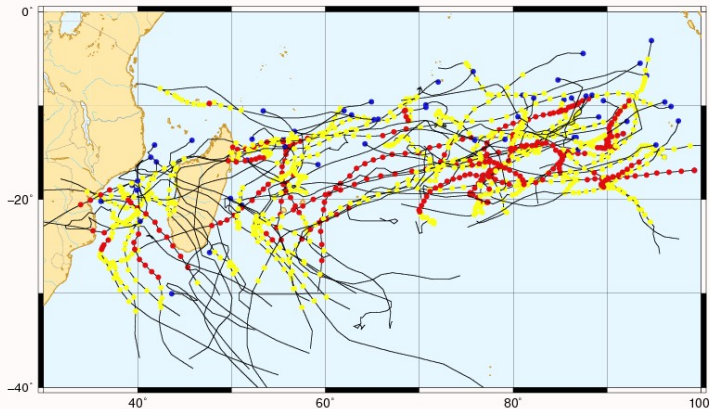
2016/2017

2020/2021 → NINA

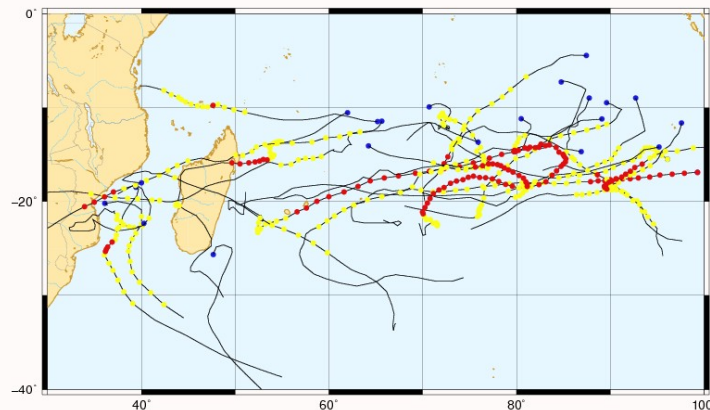
Historical analogs

19921993 19961997 **19981999** 20052006 **20102011** 20162017 **20202021**

Yellow dot → TS/ST
Red dot → TC



19981999 **20102011** **20202021**



Mean ACE stand. anomaly : -0,5

(same with TS/TC days and TS/TC numbers)

19921993	-0,4
19961997	1,2
19981999	-1,2
20052006	-0,9
20102011	-1,8
20162017	-1,4
20202021	0,9

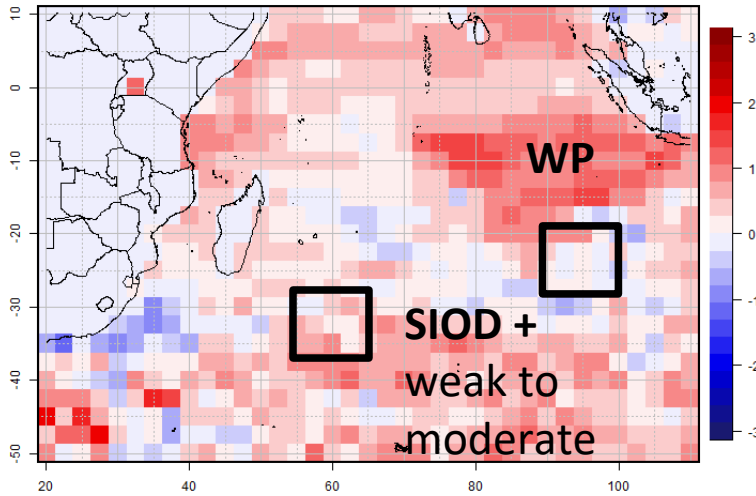
**La NINA
years in
blue**

→ Below normal TC activity with the main activity over the eastern part of the basin. Genesis likelihood reduced over northern Moz. channel and to a lesser extent NE of Madagascar

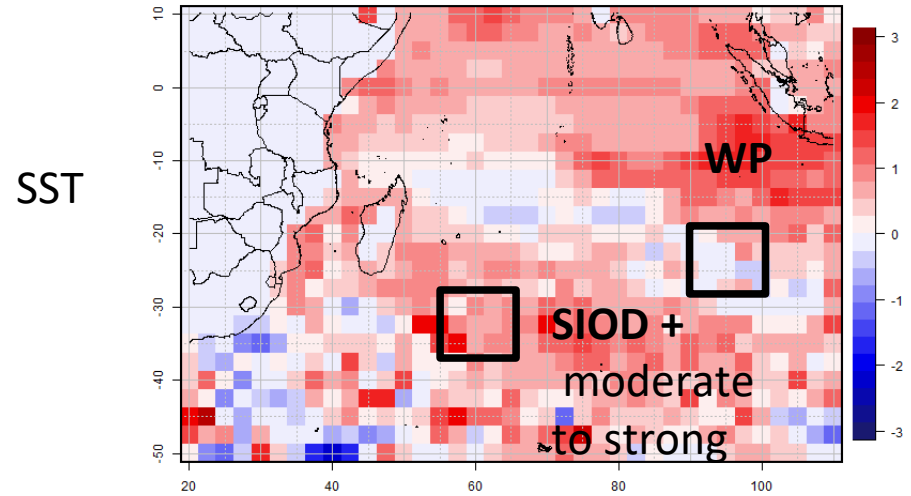
→ Generally zonal/parabolic tracks favored over the Indian ocean and polewards tracks over the Mozambique channel

Seasonal forecast: Large scale pattern – base : 2021/09

Forecast CEP SSTglobal

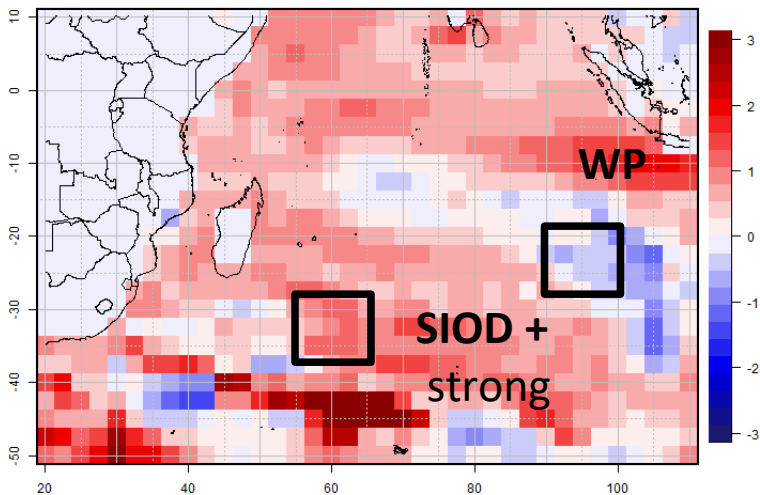


Forecast MF8 SSTglobal



DJF 2021 It: 3

Forecast NCEP SSTglobal



DJF 2021 It: 3

→ « Warm Pool » (WP) over north-eastern basin, inherited from IOD- and sustained by the La Nina or near La Nina context

→ SIOD+ pattern suggested by the 3 guidance. Some uncertainty in strength that may also be associated with discrepancies on the timing of the event

Reminder : skill of seasonal models in predicting SST in the subtropics is lower than in the tropics !

Seasonal forecast: Large scale pattern – base : 2021/09

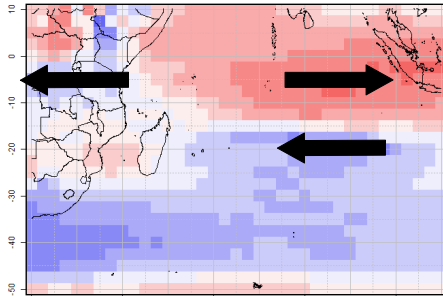
U850

V850

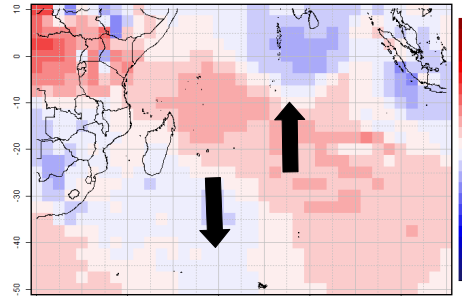
U200

U500

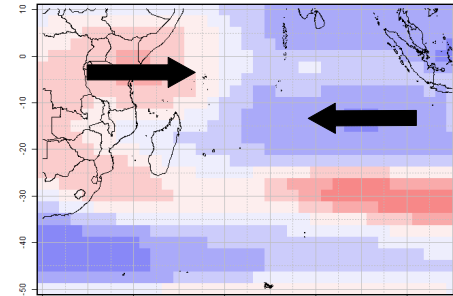
Forecast CEP U850global



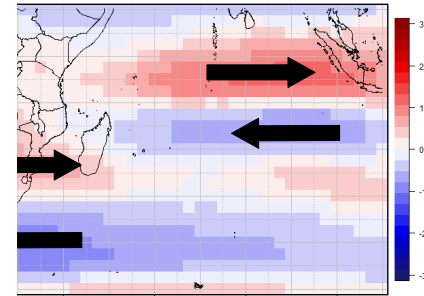
Forecast CEP V850global **SEAS5**



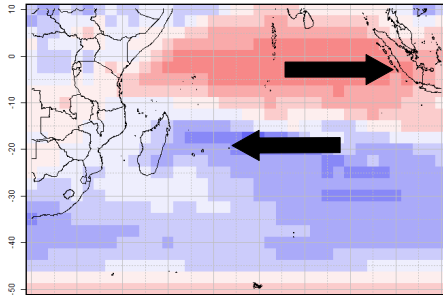
Forecast CEP U200global



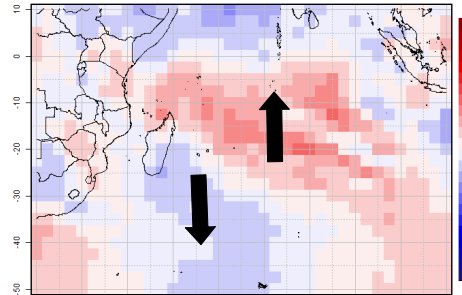
Forecast CEP U500global



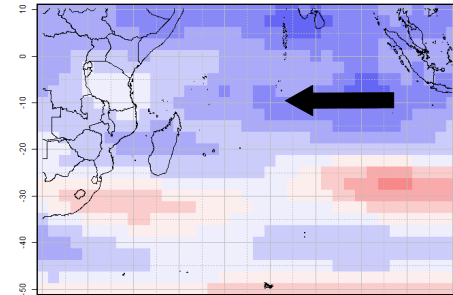
Forecast MF8 U850global



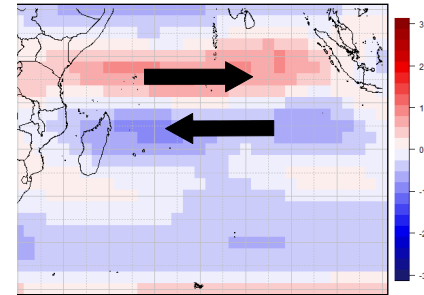
Forecast MF8 V850global **MF8**



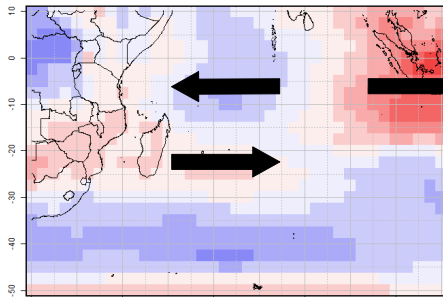
Forecast MF8 U200global



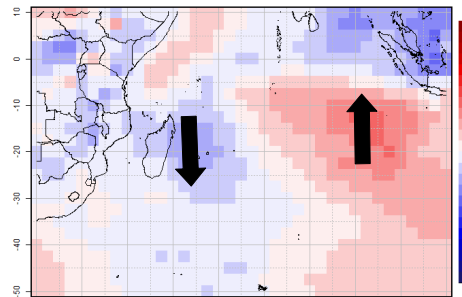
Forecast MF8 U500global



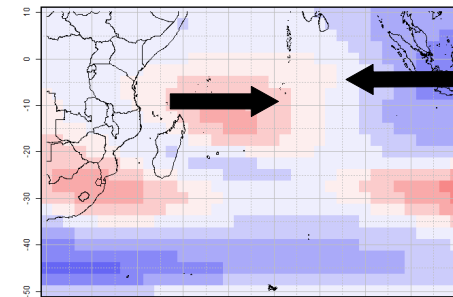
Forecast NCEP U850global



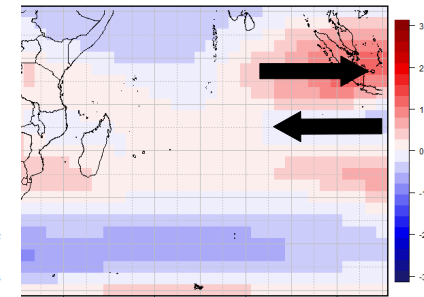
Forecast NCEP V850global **NCEP**



Forecast NCEP U200global

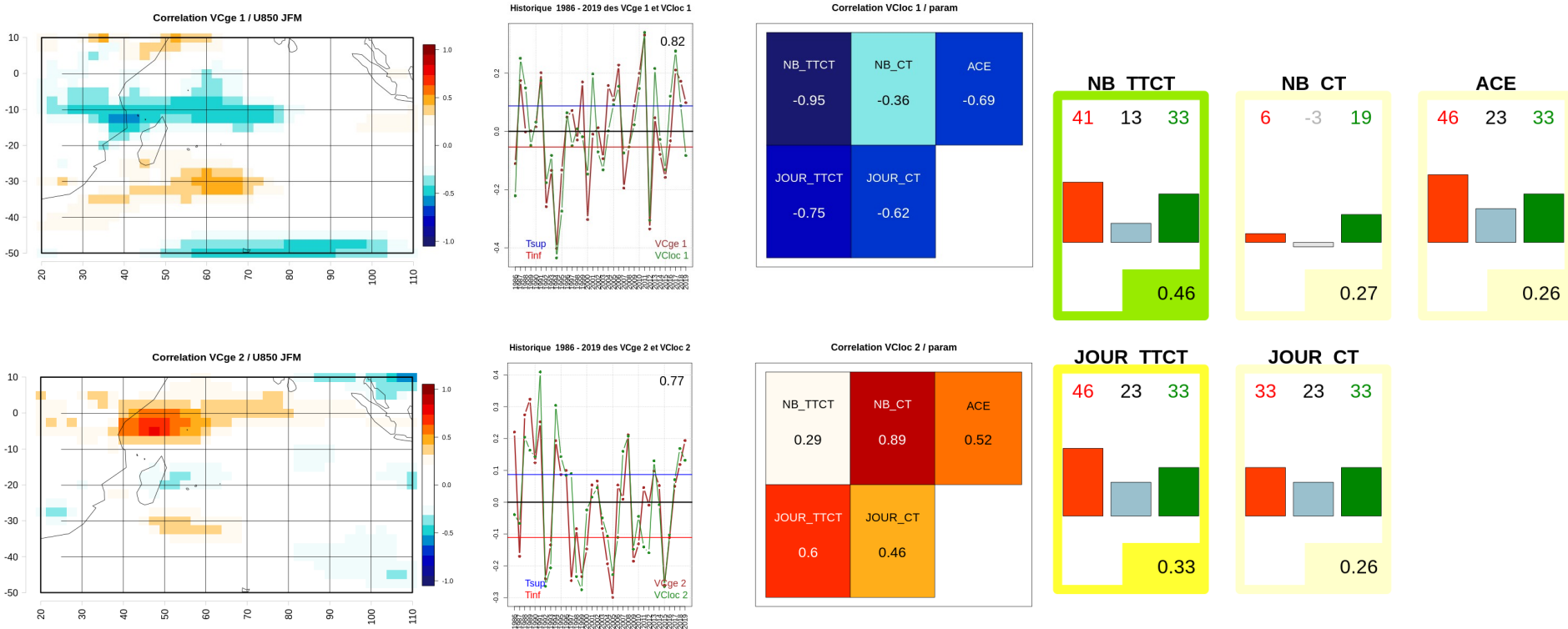


Forecast NCEP U500global



Seasonal forecast: Canonical Correlation Analysis – base : 2021/09

U850

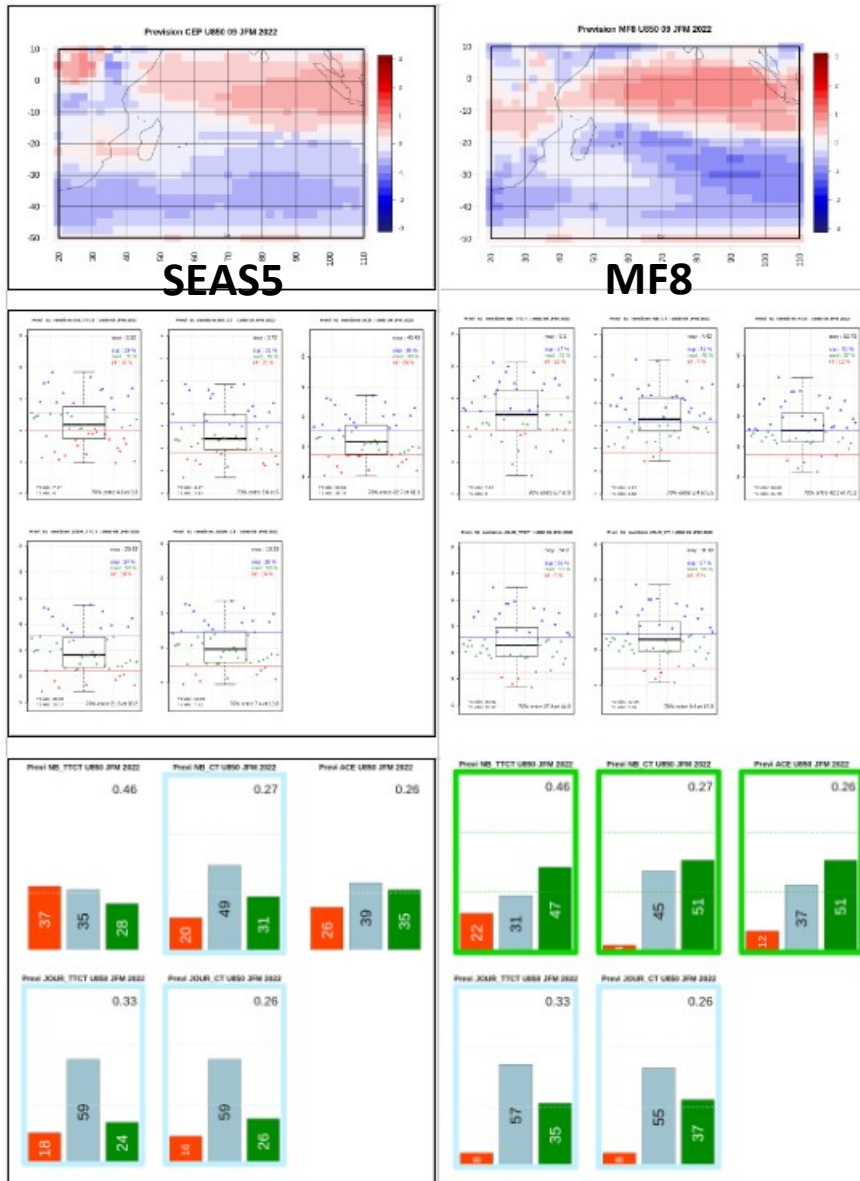


→ Reminder : Statistical approach to link the interannual variability of some of the large scale parameters to key features of a TC season

→ Used with U850, U500, U200 for JFM 2022 (LT4) from SEAS5 and MF8 to forecast 5 parameters describing TC activity (ACE, TS/TC days, TS/TC number, TC days, TC number)

Seasonal forecast: Canonical Correlation analysis – base : 2021/09

U850

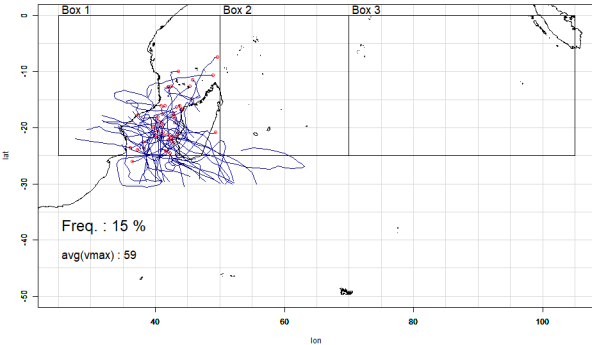


→ **disagreement** : CCA with MF8 suggest above average TC season while with SEAS5 suggest near normal TC season.

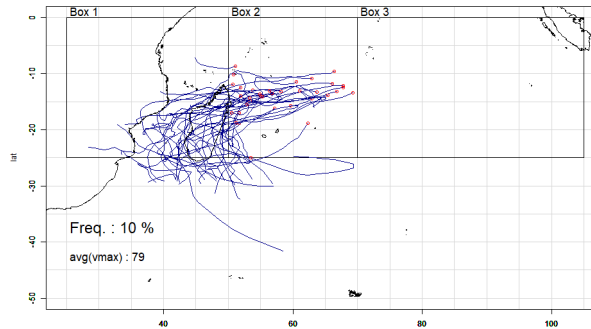
- 70 % members :
- 8 to 12 TS/TC (SEAS5)
 - 9 to 13 TS/TC (MF8)

SWIO : TC tracks clustering

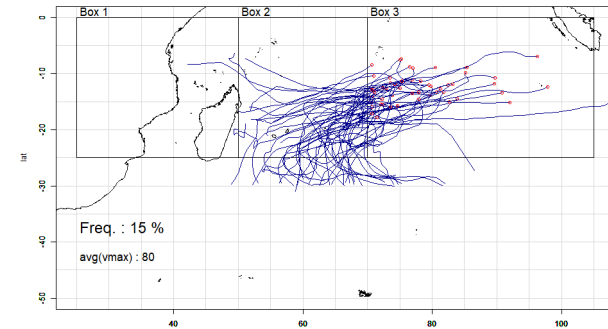
CLUSTER 111



CLUSTER 212



CLUSTER 323



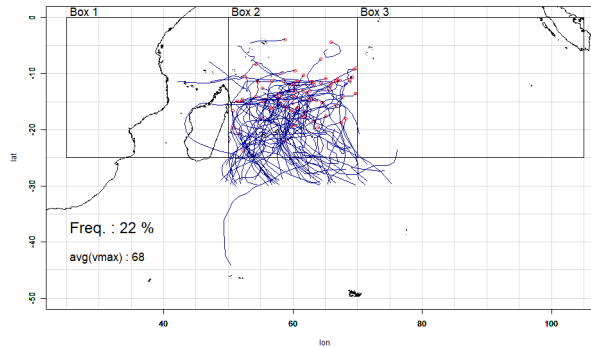
Classification of tracks with respect to :

- start longitude (box 1,2,3)
- min longitude (box 1,2,3)
- max longitude (box 1,2,3)

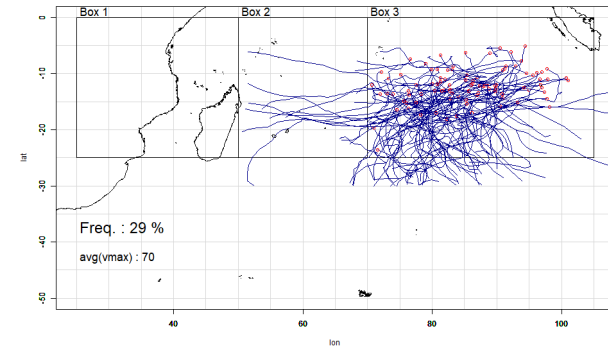
with

$V_{max} \geq 34\text{kt}$ (10 minutes avg wind)
 $25^{\circ}\text{S} \leq \text{latitude} \leq 0^{\circ}$

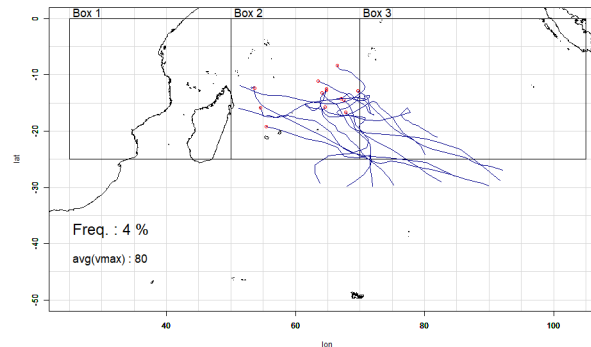
CLUSTER 222



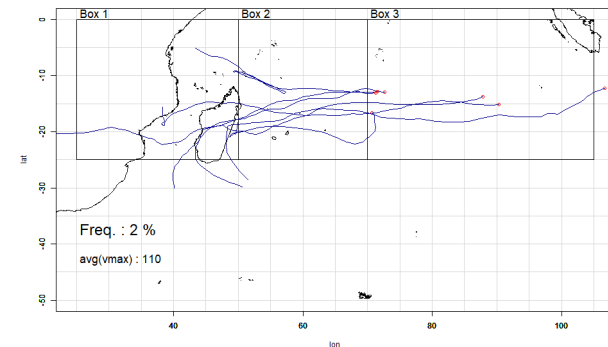
CLUSTER 333



CLUSTER 223

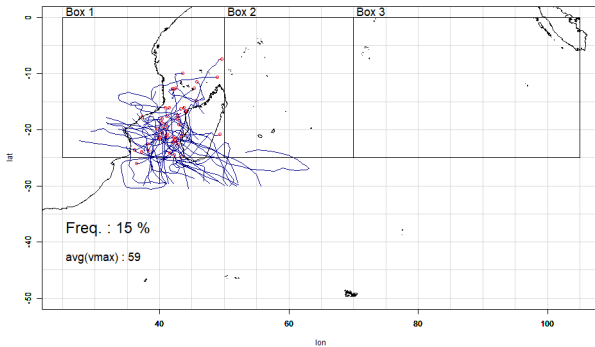


CLUSTER 313

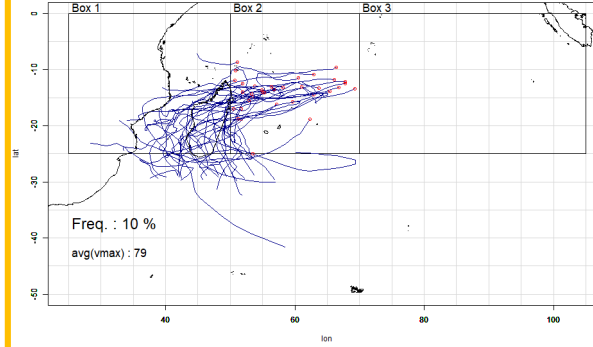


SWIO : Composites on TC tracks clustering

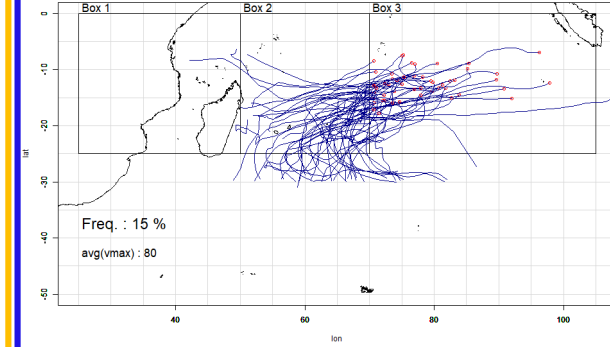
CLUSTER 111



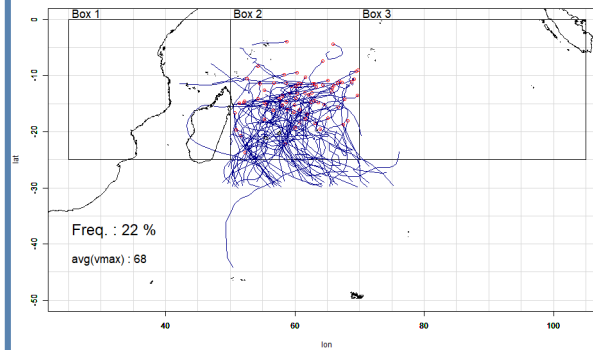
CLUSTER 212



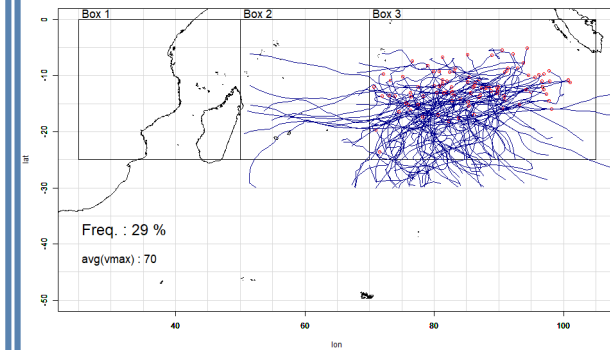
CLUSTER 323



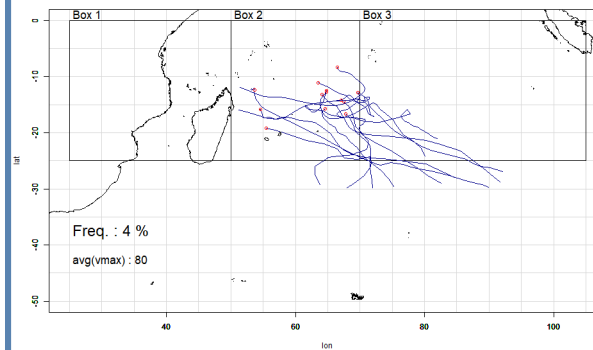
CLUSTER 222



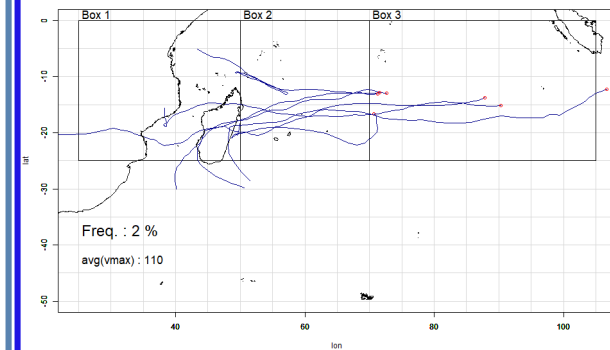
CLUSTER 333



CLUSTER 223



CLUSTER 313

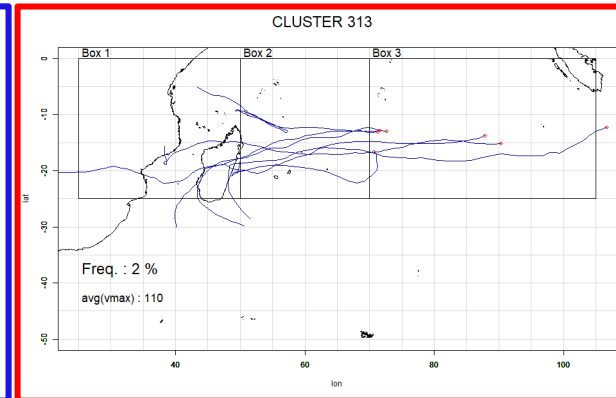
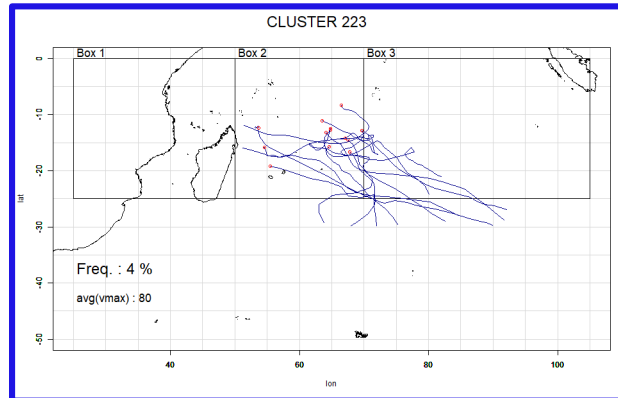
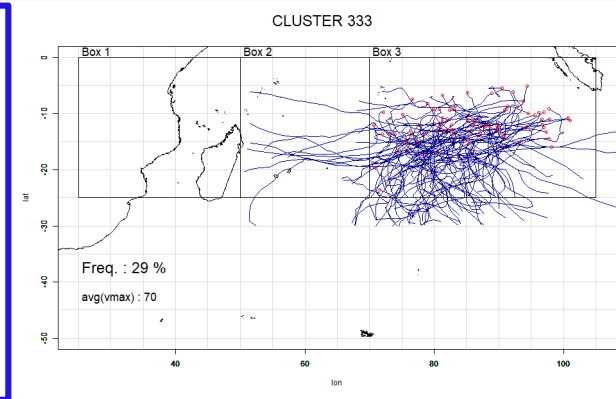
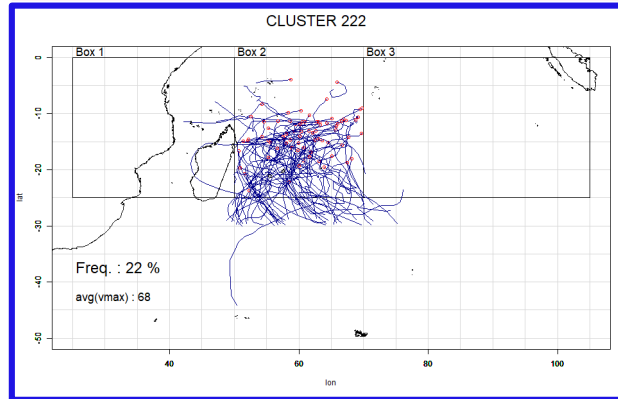
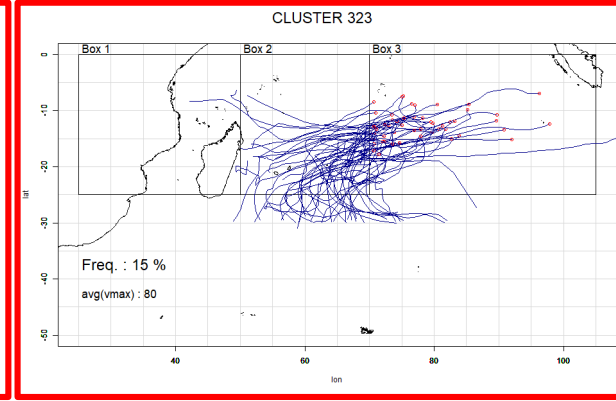
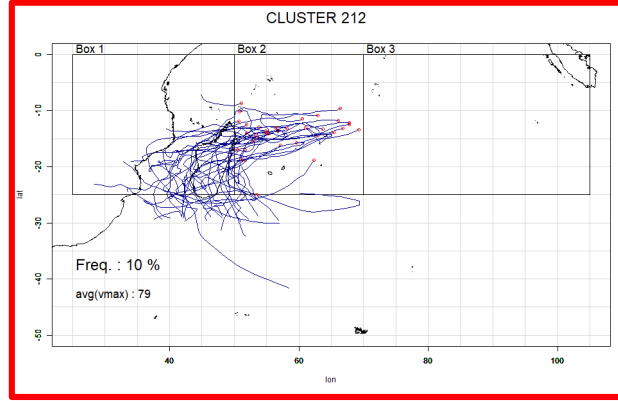
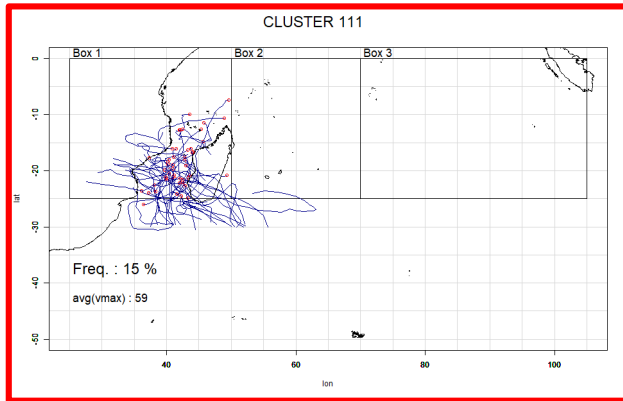


Composite
IOD-/SIOD+
ENSO neutral

1992/1993
1996/1997
2005/2006
2016/2017

Normal to below normal
activity

SWIO : Composites on TC tracks clustering



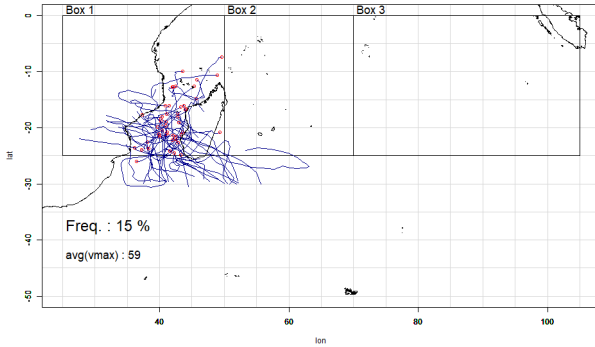
Composite
NINA
SIOD neutral

1988/1989
1999/2000
2007/2008
2011/2012

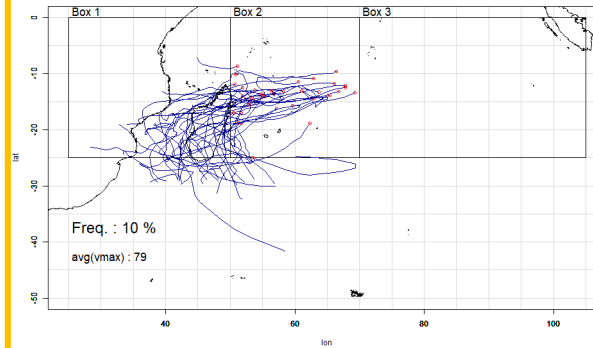
Normal to above normal
activity
Zonal tracks favored

SWIO : Composites on TC tracks clustering

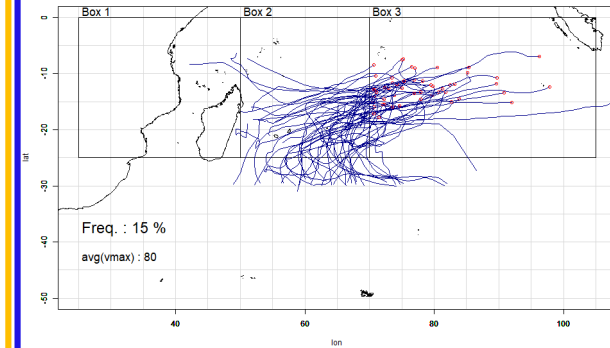
CLUSTER 111



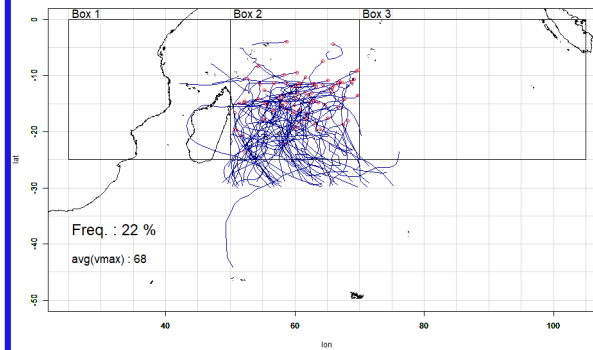
CLUSTER 212



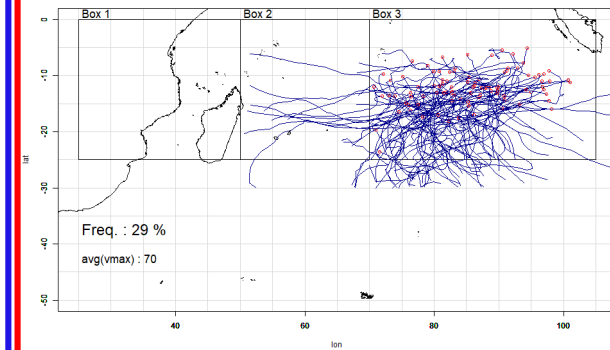
CLUSTER 323



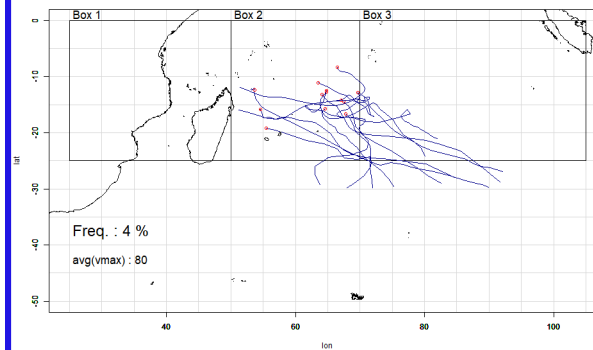
CLUSTER 222



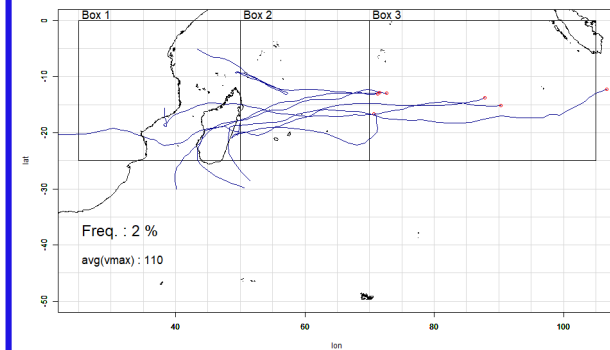
CLUSTER 333



CLUSTER 223



CLUSTER 313



Composite
NINA/IOD-/SIOD+

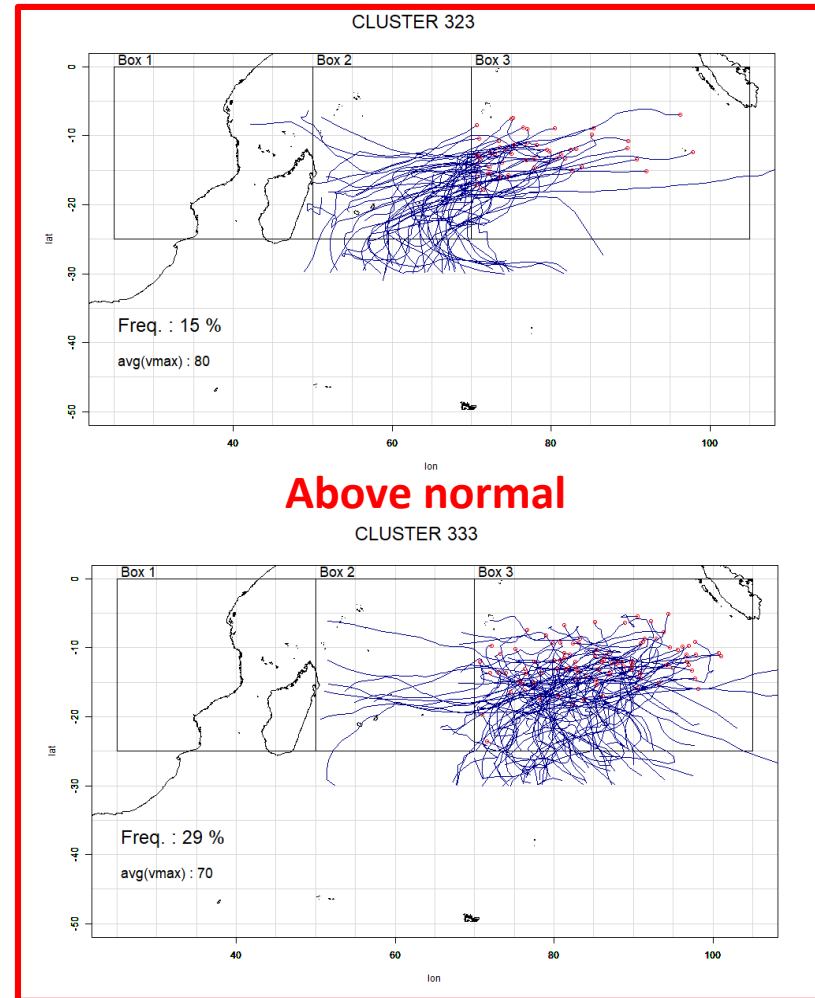
1998/1999
2010/2011
2020/2021

Normal to bellow normal
activity
Classe 333 favored

SWIO : CCA on TC tracks clustering

→ CCA on TC tracks clusters with JFM forecast of SST, PMER, U850, V850, U500, U200

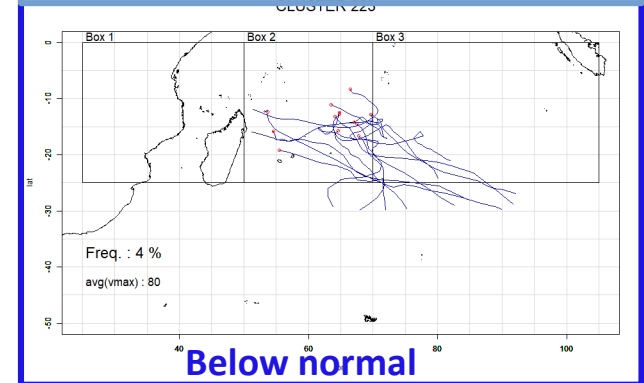
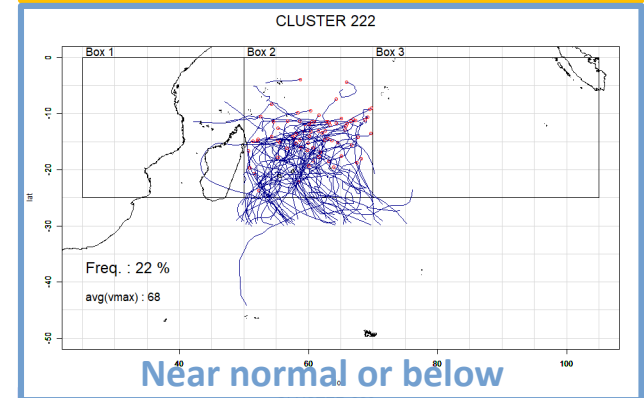
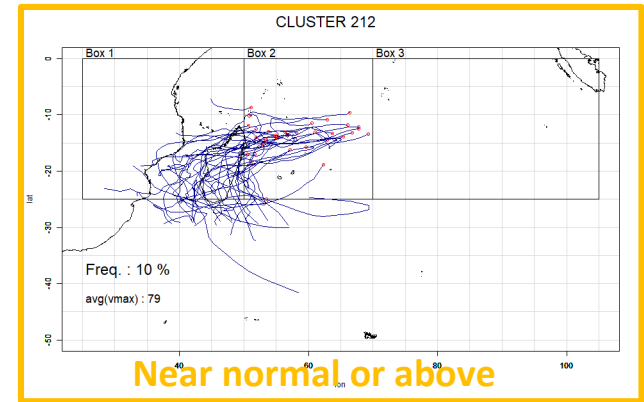
→ Fairly good agreement for enhancement of cluster 333 and 323. Based on composites, 323 cluster depends on La Nina.



SWIO : CCA on TC tracks clustering

→ CCA on TC tracks clusters with JFM forecast of SST, PMER, U850, V850, U500, U200

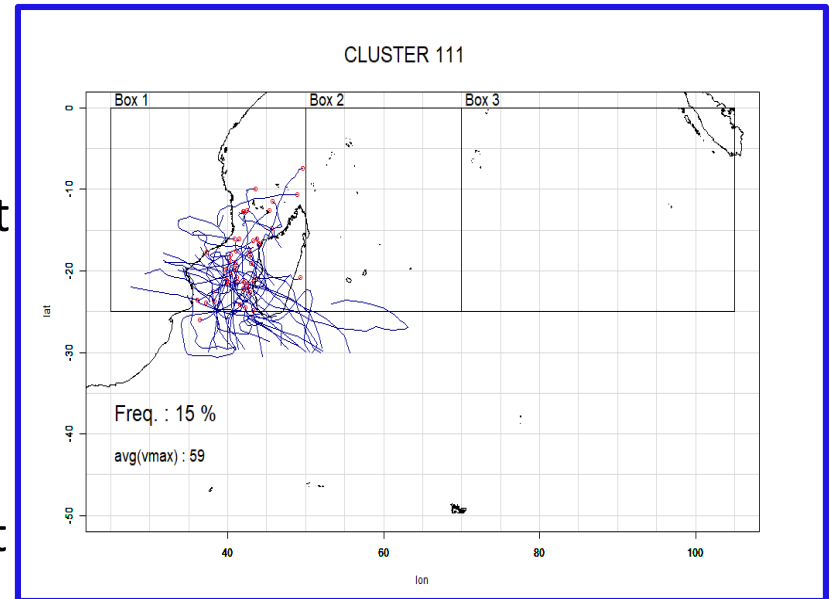
→ Clusters 2xx: Near normal or below frequency. Note : below frequency is likely associated with lower than usual cyclogenesis in box2. Frequency of 212 seems to be associated with the occurrence of La Nina.



SWIO : CCA on TC tracks clustering

→ CCA on TC tracks clusters with JFM forecast of SST, PMER, U850, V850, U500, U200

→ Clusters 111 : below normal frequency is at odd with the composite NINA/SIOD+.
So results here are uncertain.



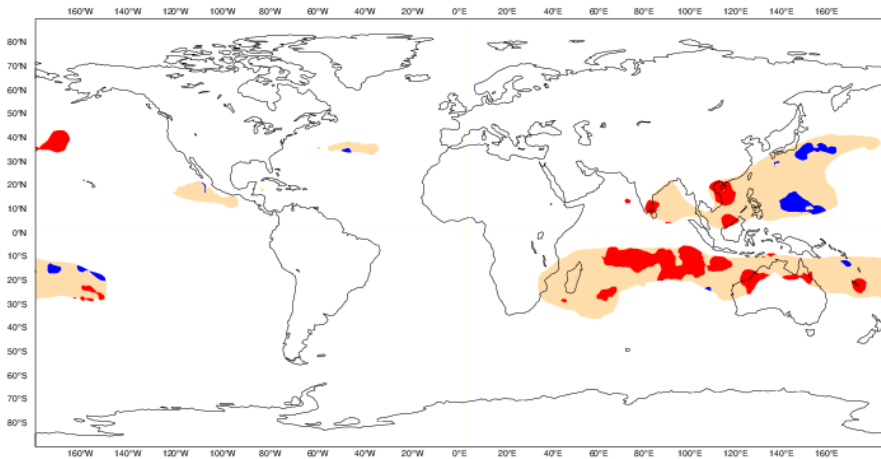
Below normal

Seasonal forecast: Tropical Cyclones activity – ECMWF products

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
Standardized Tropical Storm Density
Forecast start reference is 01/09/2021
Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 575

SEAS5
ONDJFM 2021/22
Climate (initial dates) = 1993-2015

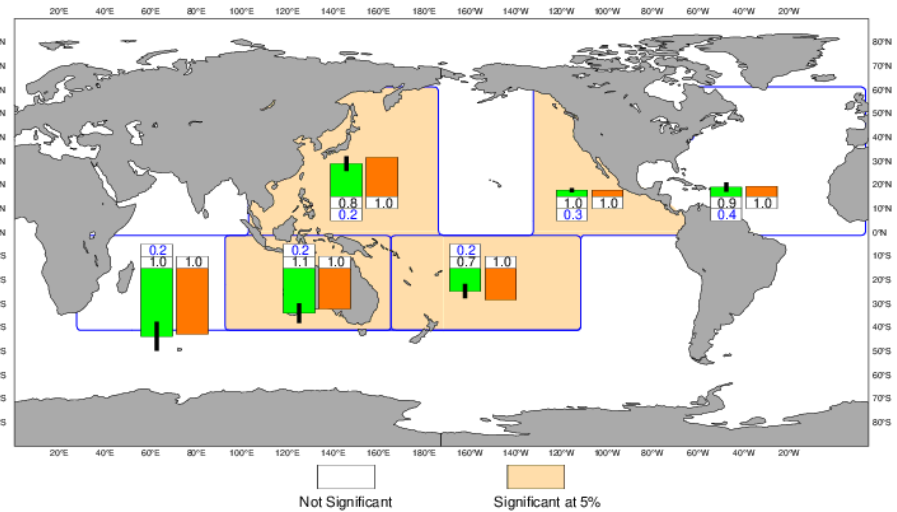
■ Reduced expected value ■ Usual expected value ■ Enhanced expected value



ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
Accumulated Cyclone Energy
Forecast start reference is 01/09/2021
Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 700

SEAS5
ONDJFM 2021/22
Climate (initial dates) = 1993-2020

■ Forecast mean ■ Standard deviation ■ Climate mean



2021-2022 Seasonal forecast: Synthesis for Tropical Cyclones activity

- Large scale : **La Nina possible – IOD return to neutral – a likely SIOD+ event** over the Southern Indian Ocean (uncertainty in strength and timing)

- **Analog** : 7 TC season with IOD- → SIOD+ transition, 3 of them La Nina (moderate to strong). **Below normal TC activity generally associated** – Most activity located over the eastern basin but some zonal/parabolic tracks brought some systems close to inhabited areas. Genesis more likely over southern Moz. Channel with southwards to southeastwards track.

- **Composites / Canonical Correlation Analysis** :
 - **Near normal activity (SEAS5) or above normal activity (MF8)**
 - **Tracks with first TS point east of 70°E and a zonal or parabolic shape favored**
 - **Lower than usual genesis likely between 50E and 70E.** But IF some development occurs, slight trend to favor tracks towards Madagascar specially if La Nina develops.

- **ECMWF TC products** :
 - **Average TC season**
 - Enhanced density of tracks over the eastern basin, usual values elsewhere

2021-2022 Seasonal forecast: CONCLUSION (blending)

→ **Near or below average TC season (7 to 11 systems) overall**

→ For the first part of the season (up to Jan), TC activity expected mainly over the eastern basin

→ Zonal or parabolic tracks favored : Most of them should remain far from land but parabolic tracks over the Mascarene islands are not ruled out

→ For the second part of the season (Feb and beyond) : Activity may develop further west and closer to land over the southern Moz channel or North-East of Madagascar but will largely depends on how SIOD+/La Nina develop.

Thank you for your attention

