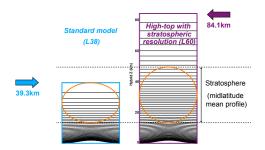


# Impact of stratospheric resolution on seasonal forecast skill for Europe

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#### **Experimental Design**



HadGEM2-A climate model:

N96L38 ('L38') with TOP ~3mb

N96L60 ('L60') with TOP ~0.004mb (full stratosphere)

Hindcast ensemble members: 15 Hindcast duration: December – April

Hindcast years: 15 winters within 1962 - 2002

Boundary / initial conditions:

Observed SST and sea ice (HadISST)

6-hourly ERA-40/ECMWF atmospheric data

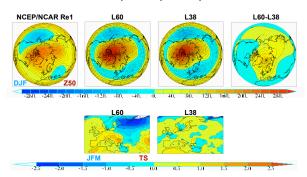
DJF surface temperature (TS) correlations over Europe,

relative to ERA-40: 0.26 (L38), 0.31 (L60)

Correlation difference not significant over 15 winters

### Improved response to ENSO for L60

El Niño winters: 1968/69, 1982/83, 1987/88, 1991/92, 1997/98 La Niña winters: 1964/65, 1974/75, 1995/96, 1998/99



Response to ENSO (El Niño minus La Niña winters):

Negative AO / NAO signal better captured in L60

#### Improved predictability of SSWs for L60

4 Sudden Stratospheric Warming (SSW) Events:

24 Feb 1984, 7 Dec 1987, 15 Dec 1998, 26 Feb 1999

Avg. maximum lead time for event capture: 12d (L60), 8d (L38) Peak easterly strength (60N, 10mb): 0.6\*obs (L60), 0.3\*obs (L38)

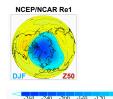
Improved seasonal prediction of European winter cold spells





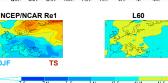
## Weak model response to volcanic forcing

(Post-)volcanic winters: 1963/64 & 1964/65 (Mt Agung) 1982/83 & 1983/84 (El Chichón) 1991/92 & 1992/93 (Mt Pinatubo)











#### Response to volcanic aerosol forcing:

- Not improved by increasing the vertical
  - Nestoilunthonved by modifying the aerosol distribution

### **Summary**

Increasing stratospheric resolution:

- ✓ Improves response to ENSO
- Improves SSW predictability (medium-range and seasonal)
- Does not improve response to volcanic aerosol