

ECCC seasonal & decadal update

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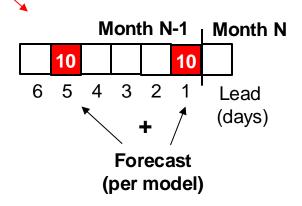
Seasonal forecasting at ECCC

 Unique among national centres, ECCC has always employed multi-model ensembles for its seasonal forecasts:

	System	Debut	Climate models	NWP models	Ens size	Range
	HFP	1996	GCM2	SEF	2×6	3 mon
	HFP2	2008	GCM2, GCM3	SEF, GEM	4×10	4 mon
I	CanSIPS	2011 Dec	CanCM3,CanCM4	-	2×10	12 mon
	CanSIPSv2	2019 Aug	CanCM4i	GEM-NEMO	2×10	12 mon
	CanSIPSv2.1	2021 Dec	CanCM4i	GEM5-NEMO	2×10	12 mon
ţ	CanSIPSv3	2024 Jul	CanESM5	GEM5.2-NEMO	2×20	12 mon

HFP = Historical Forecasting Project
CanSIPS = Canadian Seasonal to Interannual Prediction System

Coupled



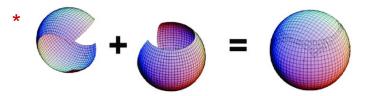
CanSIPSv3

Component	CanESM5	GEM5.2-NEMO
Atmosphere	CanAM5, T63/L49(1hPa)	GEM5.2, 1° Yin-Yang*/L85(0.1hPa)
Land	CLASS3.6, 3 soil layers	ISBA/SPS, 2 soil layers
Ocean	CanNEMO, ORCA1/L45	NEMO3.6, ORCA1/L50
Sea ice	LIM2	CICE6, 5 categories
Terrestrial ecosystem	CTEM	N/A
Ocean ecosystem	CMOC	N/A

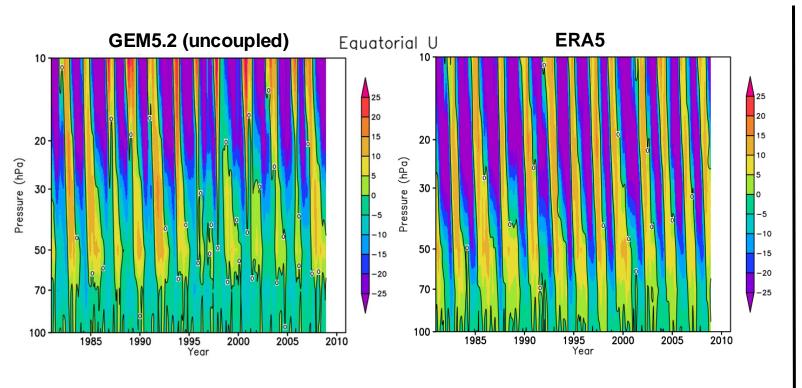
CLASS = Canadian Land Surface Scheme

CTEM = Canadian Terrestrial Ecosystem Model

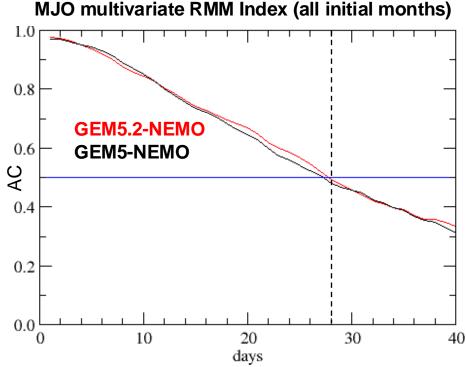
CMOC = Canadian Model of Ocean Carbon



QBO & MJO in GEM5.2-NEMO

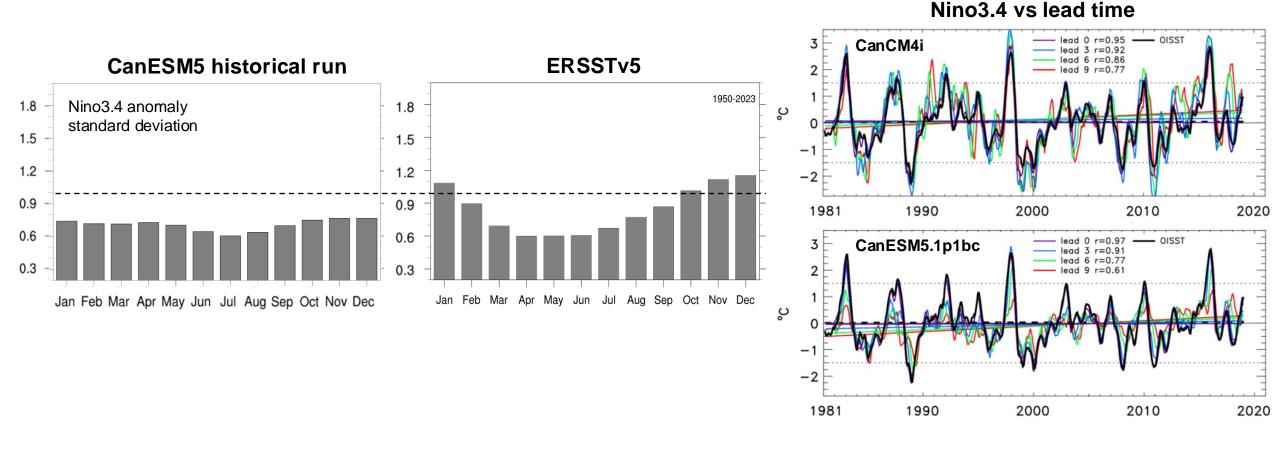


- GEM5-NEMO did not have a realistic QBO
- GEM5.2-NEMO uses adjusted parameters at launching level value for non-orographic gravity waves within ±10° lat
- This results in a realistic QBO amplitude and period (~28 mon) in the mid-upper stratosphere
- QBO less well simulated in the lower stratosphere



- GEM5.2-NEMO MJO skill similar to GEM5-NEMO
- Anomaly correlation ≥0.5 for ≈28 days
- MJO skill much higher than for ECCC subseasonal model (≈17 days)

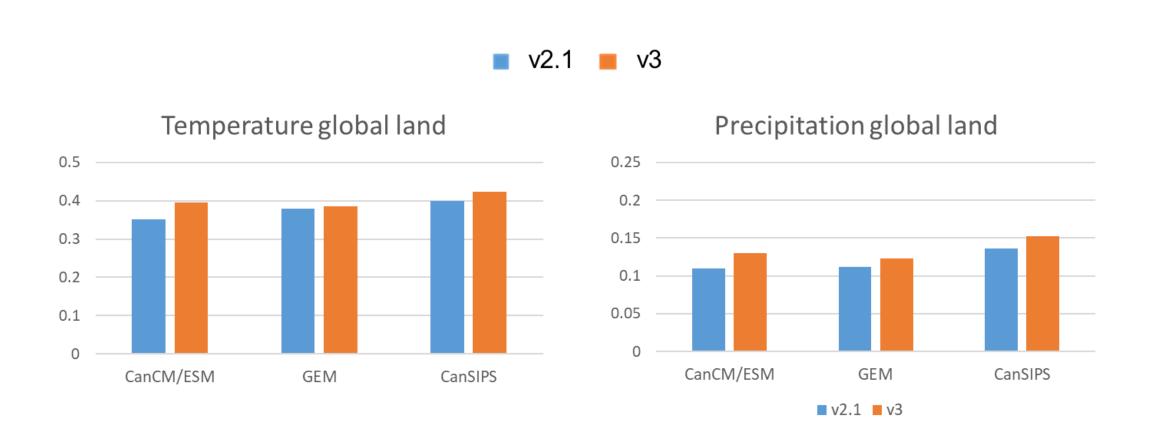
ENSO in CanESM5.1p1bc



- Freely running CanESM5 biased toward weak ENSO amplitude and seasonality
- Translates to relatively low ENSO correlation skill compared to predecessors CanCM4/4i
- Mitigated by reduced incidence of false alarms
- Teleconnections & global skill improved by online bias correction (Session S5 presentation)

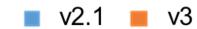
Seasonal temperature & precipitation skill

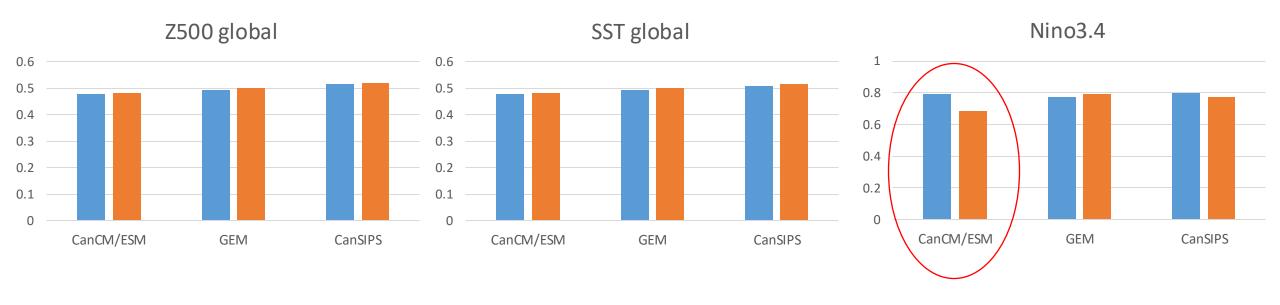
Anomaly correlation averaged over all 12 initial months and 0-9 month lead time **20+20 ensemble members for both v2.1 and v3**



Seasonal Z500, SST, Niño3.4 skill

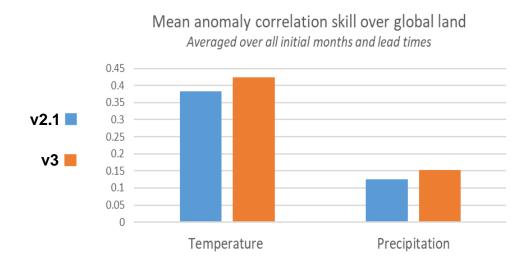
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Overall relative performance of CanSIPSv3

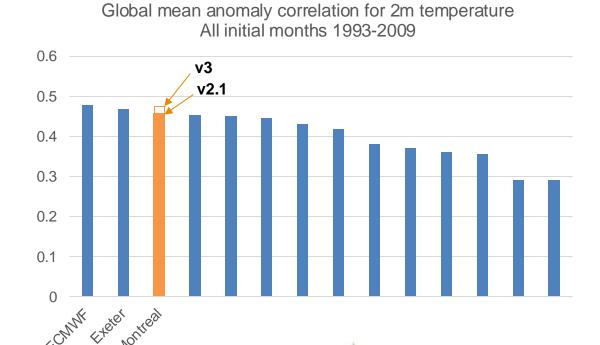
Compared to CanSIPSv2.1



CanSIPSv3 skill improvement

- ~40% attributable to increased ensemble size
- ~60% attributable to model improvements

Compared to WMO GPCs



Toward CanSIPSv4

- Late 2026 implementation
- CanESM6 (1° GEM dynamical core, CCCma physics, CLASSIC land, 1/4° NEMO ocean)
- New GEM-NEMO (35km GEM dynamical core, RPN physics, SVS land, 1/4° NEMO ocean)
- ERA6/ORAS6 hindcast initialization?

Decadal predictions for LC-ADCP

- 2011-2024* CanCM4/4i
- 2025-2026 CanESM5.1p1bc
- 2027- CanESM6?

Ensemble Mean CCCMA

CCCMA

2023 predictions for 2024-2028 near-surface temperature

1.0

0.0

Anomalies from 1991-2020 (°C)

-1.0

-0.5

Sector-relevant product development

- Arctic sea ice forecasts →
- Products derived from high-frequency outputs provided to C3S, such as heating/cooling/growing degree days, wet days, hot/cold extremes...
- Collaboration with Canadian Centre for Climate Services on product development informed by user engagement



https://climatedata.ca

