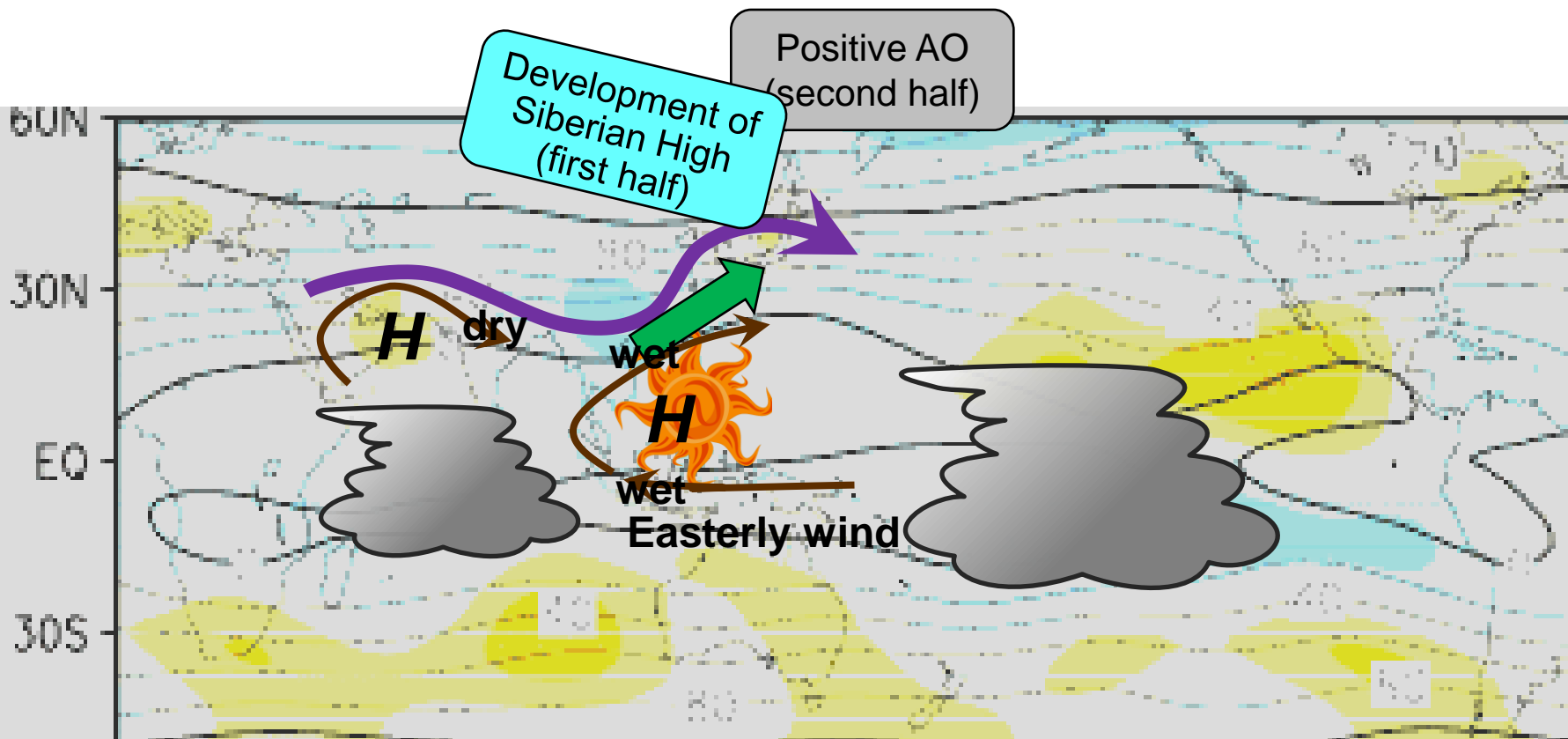
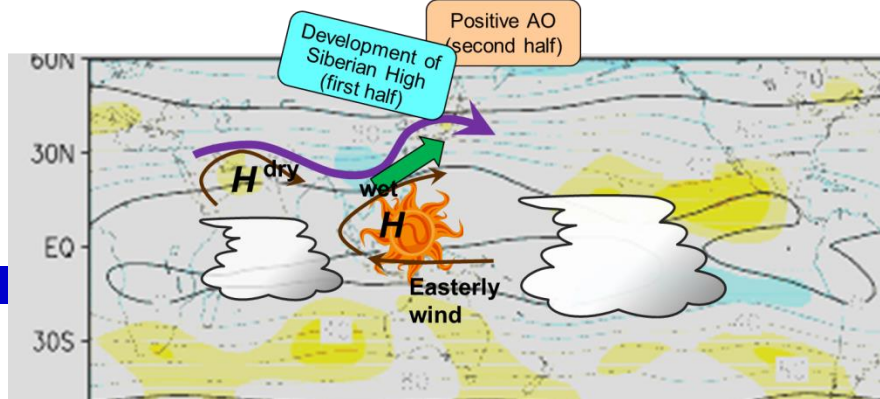


Setting of the forecasting

- Initial time of the model: 11 Nov 2015 (Wed.)
- Forecast target period: 14 Nov to 11 Dec (4 weeks mean)

- Element: **Mean temperature** and
total precipitation

(Creation of the tercile probabilistic forecast)
represented by ten percent



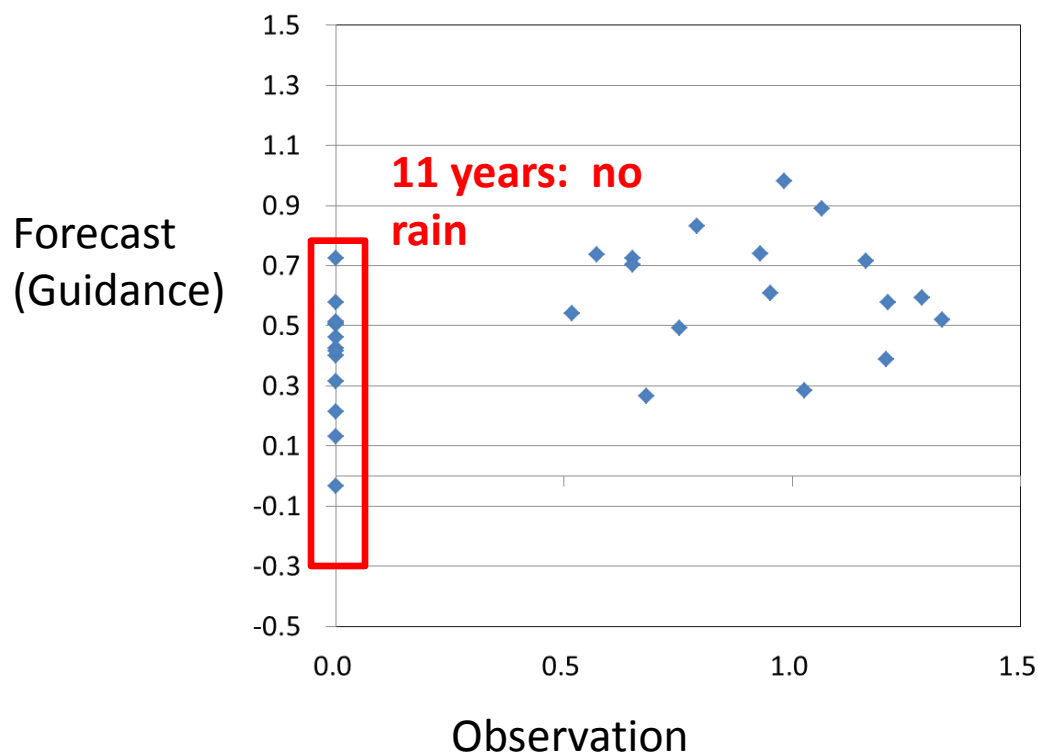
(Comment 1)

The meaning of the CHI and PSI

- Please referred to the backup slides in [8 Seasonal Forecasting.ppt](#)

(Comment 2) Inconsistence between correlation and BSS

✓ Scatter map (forecast vs. observation)
may suggest the inconsistence.

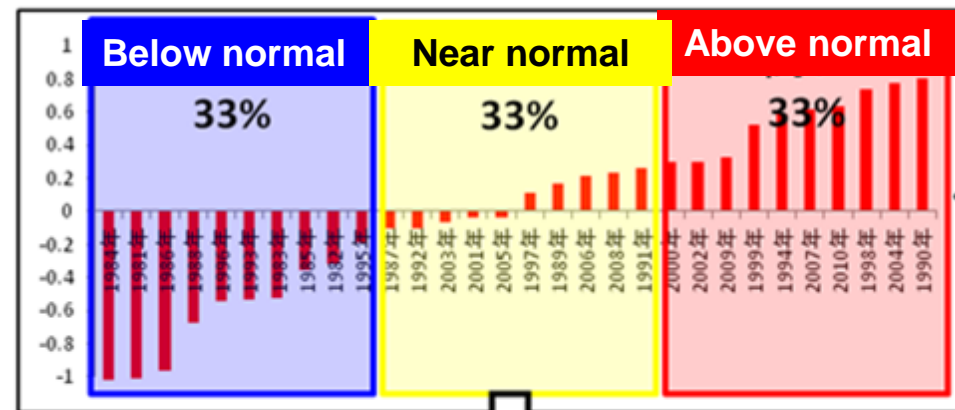
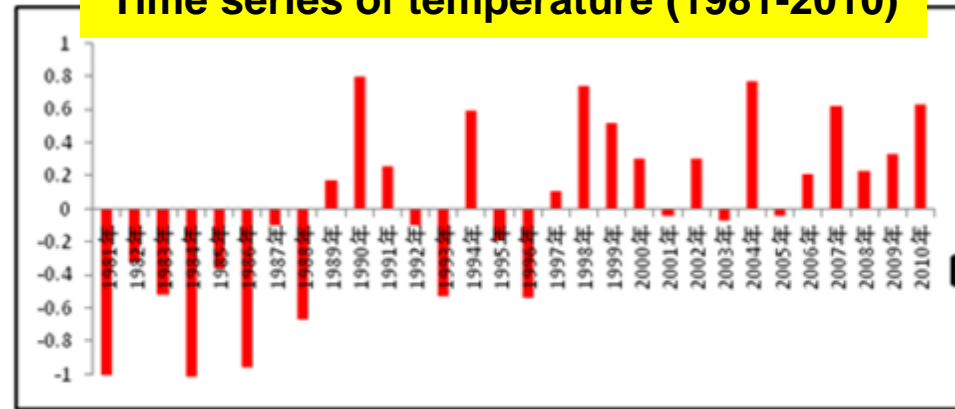


Normal	0.608
The lower limit of near normal	0.000
The upper limit of near normal	0.571

What is the “normal” used in seasonal forecast?

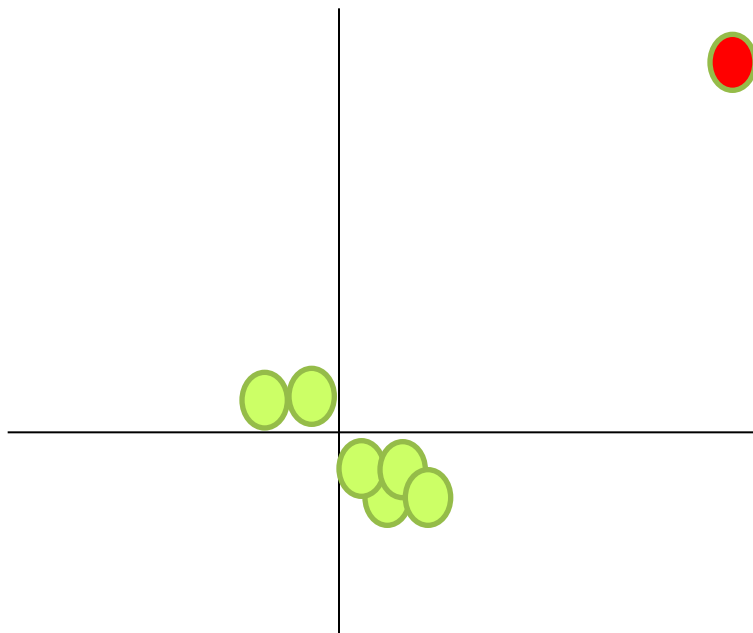
- Target of the seasonal forecast is departure from the “normal”.
- In JMA, period for “normal” is 30-year (1981 to 2010) as WMO recommends.
- Arranging historical data each year in ascending order,
 - \leq 10th largest ; Below normal
 - 11th to 20th largest; Normal
 - 21th largest \leq ; Above normal

Time series of temperature (1981-2010)



Range of Near normal: -0.1 to +0.3 °C

(Comment 2) Inconsistence between correlation and BSS



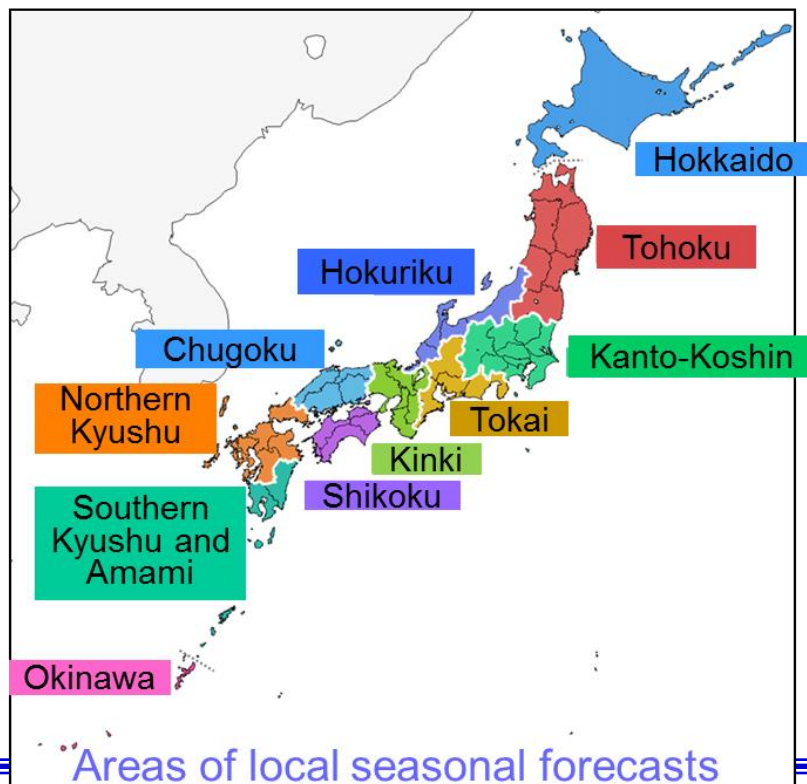
Correlation score is high.
But, is this overvaluation?

- Cannot hit almost cases
- Hit a few cases (but those anomalies are large.) >> contribute to increase the correlation score

(Comment 3)

To improve the prediction skill

- Point -> sub-region mean average of the all stations in the sub-region



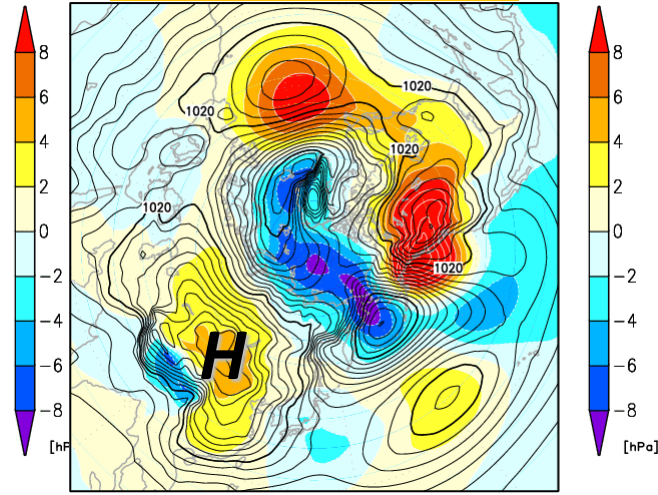
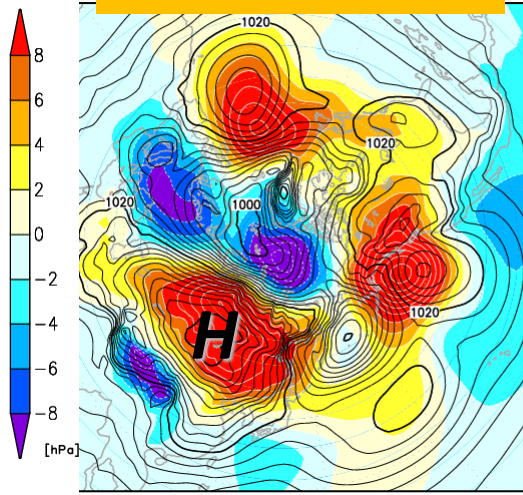
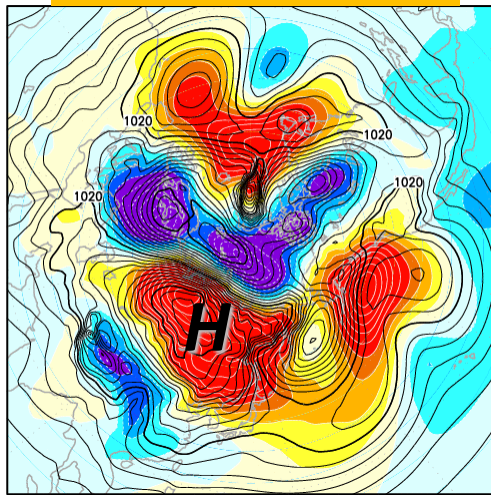
◆ How about the latest initial; Development of the Siberian high. 2015.11.18

18 to 24 Nov

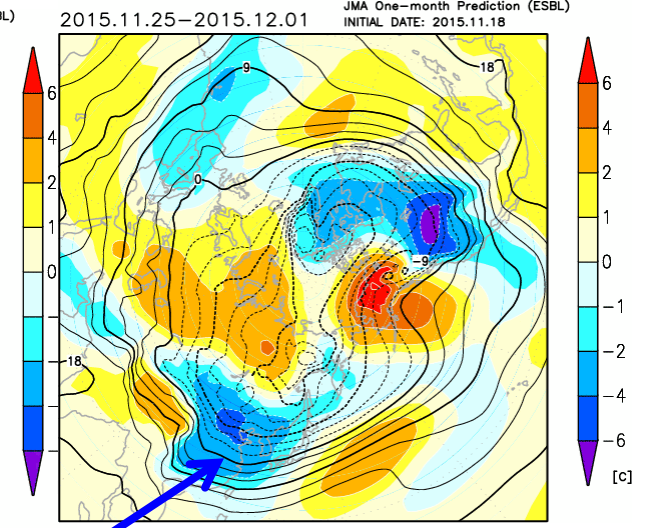
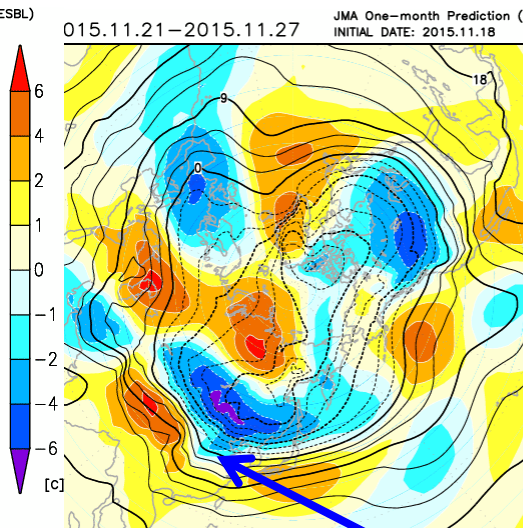
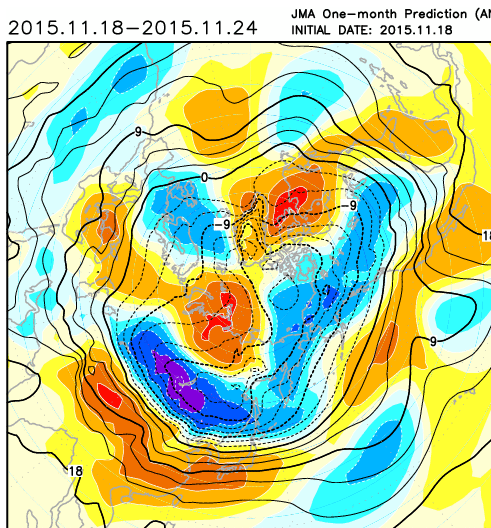
21 to 27 Nov

25 Nov to 1 Dec

SLP



850
Temp.



Cold air outflows southwardly