

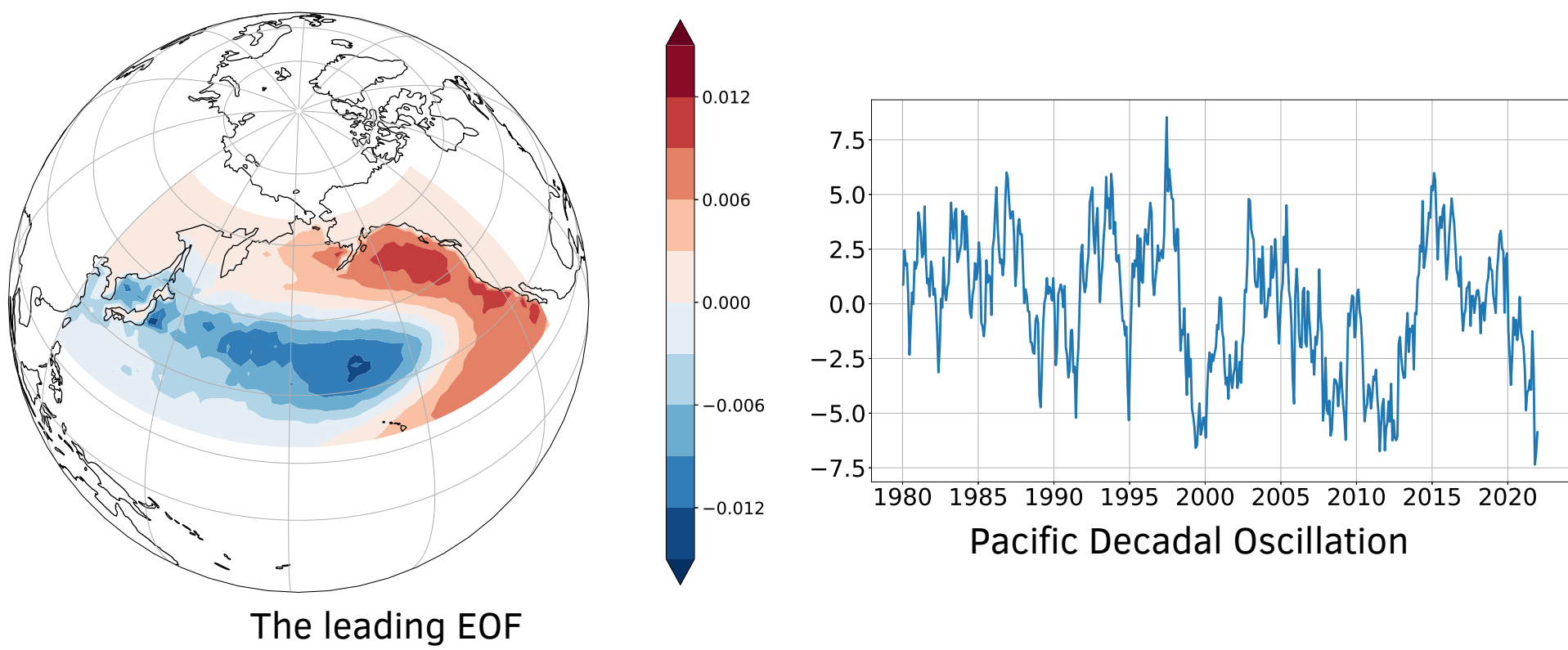
Study of the PDO index predictability for 1 to 5 years with INMCM5

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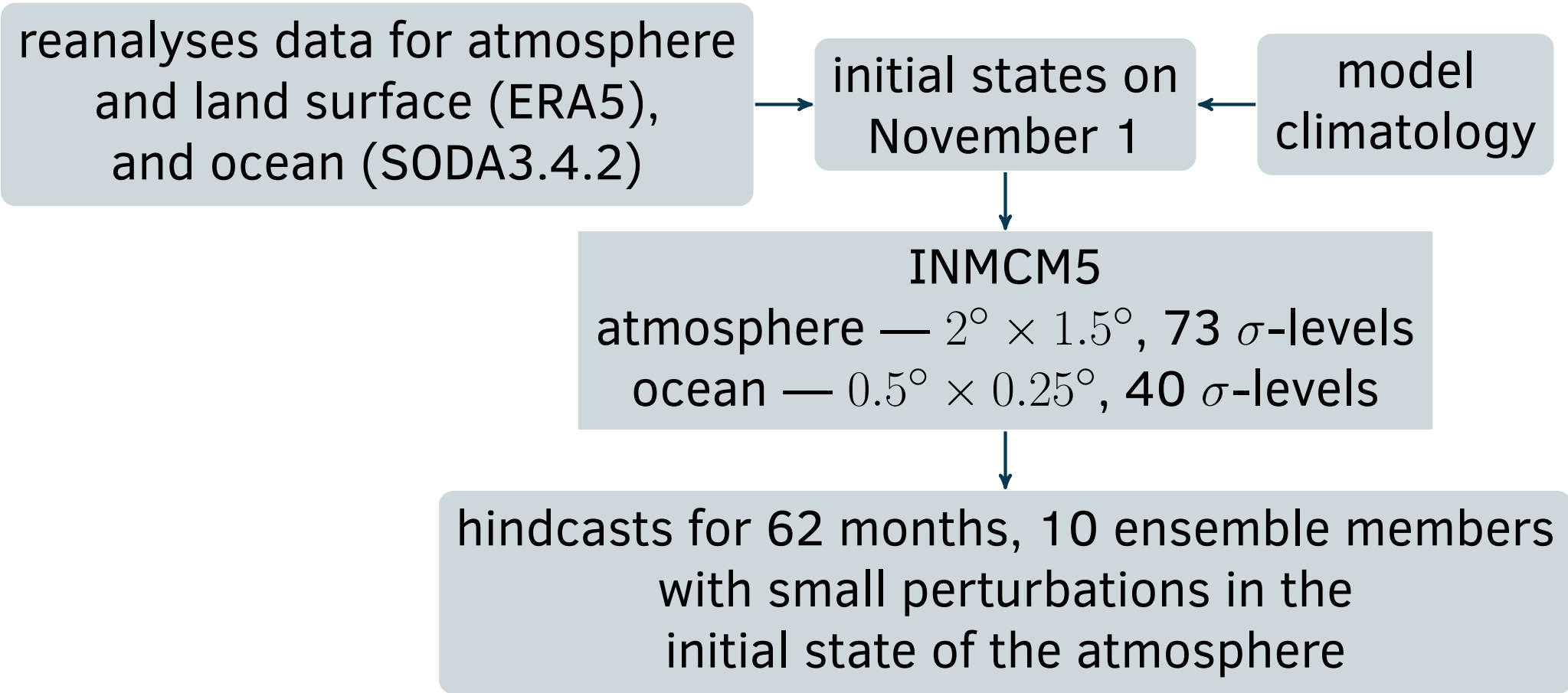
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Introduction

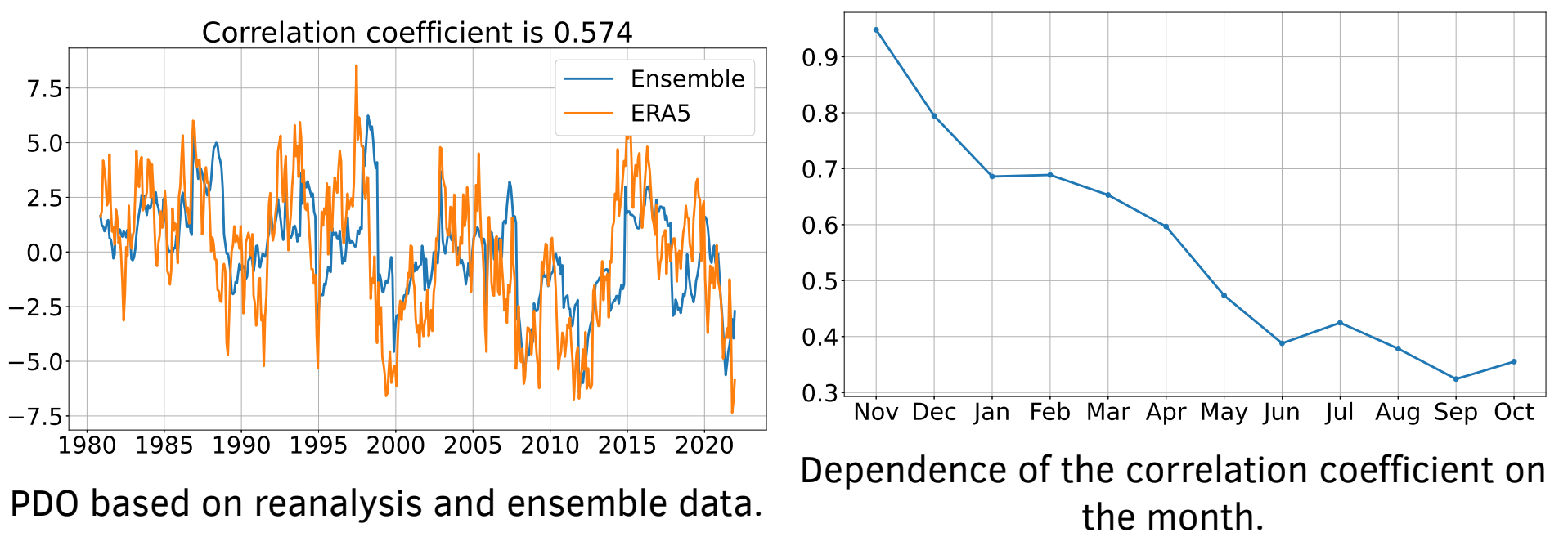


PDO is recurring change in ocean and atmospheric climate in the mid-latitude Pacific Ocean. During positive phase, the western Pacific becomes colder and part of the eastern Pacific becomes warmer; during negative phase, the opposite pattern occurs. The PDO index is defined as the projection of monthly mean sea surface temperature anomalies on their first EOF in the North Pacific.

Task description

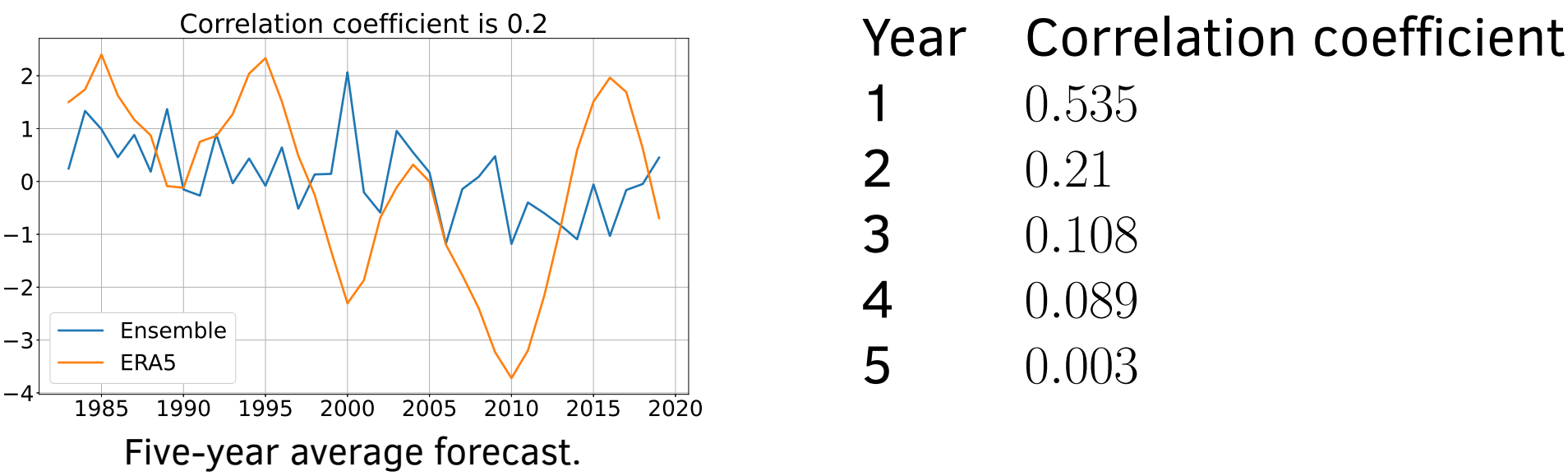


First year forecast



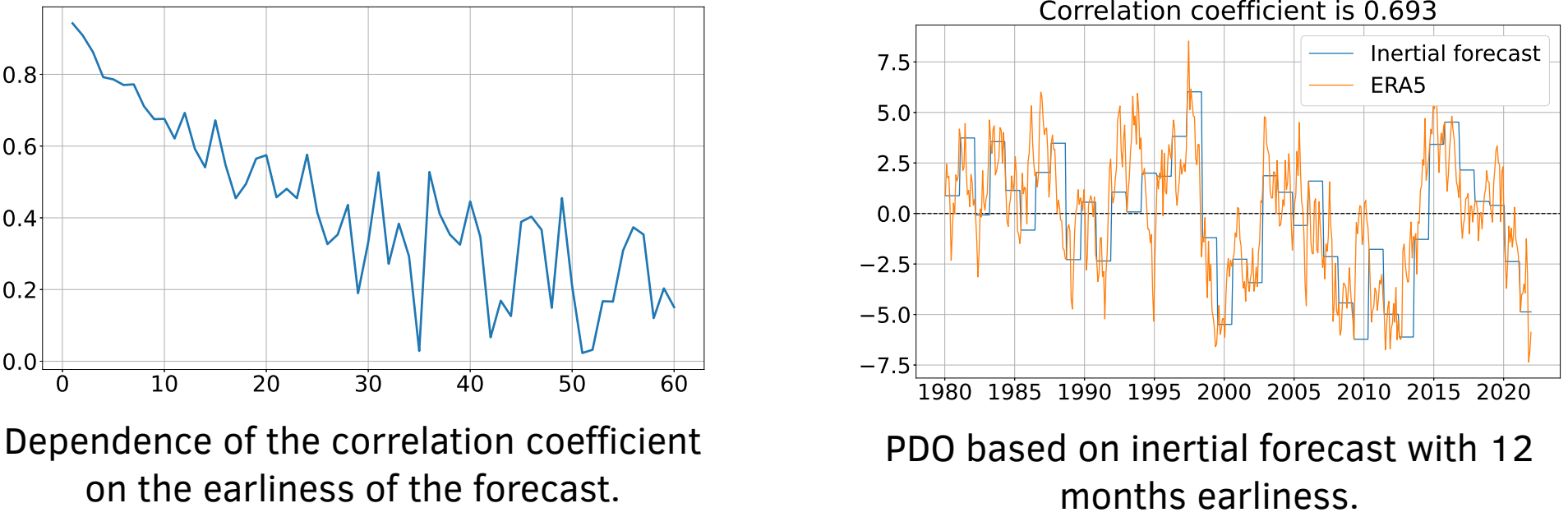
We observe correlation decrease from nearly 1.0 in November to 0.355 in October. This indicates a moderate decline in consistency between forecasted and actual PDO index values over the annual forecast period of the model.

1-5 years forecast



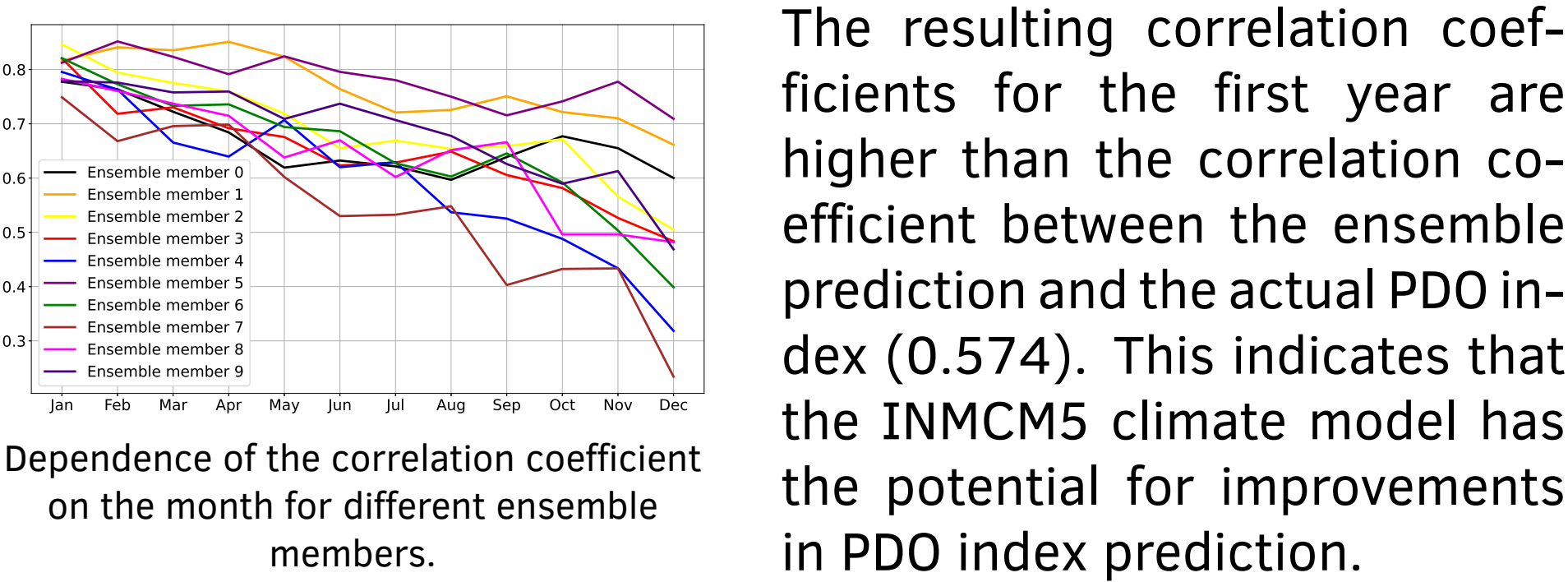
Correlation coefficients show that for the first two years of forecast, the statistical relationship between predicted and actual PDO-index is fairly well. This indicates a good predictability of PDO-index for this period.

Inertial forecast



There is a better correlation than for the forecast made with the model. However, when number of months increases from 1 to 24, the correlation will generally decrease monotonically, and when the number of months increases further, the correlation starts to fluctuate.

Potential predictability



Conclusion

1. The INMCM5 climate model can predict the PDO index reasonably well for a period of up to two years.
2. The inertial forecast gives a better correlation with the actual PDO index values. However, a significant decrease in correlation is also observed for a period of more than two years.
3. There is potential for improving the INMCM5 model for predicting the PDO index.

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